



Sustainable Consumption and Production for Development

Background Paper

10 - 11 June, 2010

Paris

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Context for SCP.....	5
SCP Benefits for Poverty Alleviation.....	8
The Marrakech Process	12
Task forces: building programmes on SCP	12
Regional SCP strategies and programmes: bringing political support and action.....	13
Marrakech Process: building the 10Year Framework of Programmes.....	14
Development Cooperation.....	15
Mainstreaming SCP in National Development Plans.....	16
SCP Projects relevant to Achieving the MDGs.....	17
Agriculture and Food.....	17
Energy - Renewables and Energy Efficiency	18
Waste	18
Buildings and Climate Change	19
Tourism.....	20
Looking ahead on the basis of CSD18 discussions	21
Recommendations for collaborative action and dialogue.....	22
ANNEX	23
Examples of Possible Programmes on SCP.....	23

Introduction

The objective of this paper is to explore the linkages between sustainable consumption and production (SCP) policies and human development. It was developed to inform and support the discussions at a joint UNEP-OECD workshop on 10 - 11 June 2010 in Paris. The objectives of the workshop are:

- building cooperation and exploring synergies between sustainable consumption and production (SCP)¹ capacity building activities and policies and development cooperation programmes.
- exploring ways to facilitate and mainstream the implementation of SCP/resource efficiency activities in development cooperation activities and support for policy making at country level.
- highlighting SCP contributions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including through green jobs initiatives, which contribute to poverty alleviation and the construction of a resource efficient, low carbon economy.
- exploring the linkages between SCP and green economy/green growth as well as between SCP and climate change in a development context.

To support the achievement of those objectives, this paper examines how policies and capacity building activities on SCP have been applied in developing countries, and how the contribution of those policies and activities to poverty alleviation could be enhanced through lessons learnt and more collaboration between relevant actors. It presents examples of how SCP and resource efficiency can be integrated into development policies, programmes and projects in different sectors, on a policy as well as a project level. It also examines effective means to inform the design of policies and incentives to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns. It seeks to demonstrate how SCP contributes to poverty alleviation and reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the current aid context. It introduces some practical tools to integrate SCP policies into national development planning as well as indicators to make progress towards SCP measurable. It suggests a number of issues where collaborative efforts between development agencies and SCP practitioners might be expanded.

This paper and the workshop discussions it will trigger also aim to build the basis for increased participation of the development community in the formulation of SCP programmes for the so-called 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10 YFP) that is to be discussed and decided at the 19th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in New York in May 2011. The annexes of the paper provide information and suggestions for such potential SCP programmes.

Context for SCP

The world faces a deeply interlinked economic, social and environmental crisis, which stems in large part from current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. According to the 2009 Millennium Development Goals' report, major advances in the fight against extreme poverty from 1990 to 2005, appear to have stalled, and in some cases are going into reverse. In 2009, an estimated 55 million to 90 million more people were living in extreme poverty, than had been projected before the crisis.² Likewise, the encouraging trend in the eradication of hunger since the early 1990s was reversed in 2008, largely due to higher food prices.³ The prevalence of hunger in the developing regions is on the rise, from 16 % in 2006 to 17 % in 2008.⁴ Rising population levels and growing urbanization coupled with deteriorating ecosystems are threatening the supplies of food, freshwater, wood fiber and fish.⁵ Countries exceeding their biocapacity⁶ went from none in 1960 to 24 countries in 2009.⁷ More severe

¹ "The use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations." Symposium: Sustainable Consumption. Oslo, Norway; 19-20 January 1994.

² <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202009%20ENG.pdf>

³ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31369&Cr=mdg&Cr1=#>

⁴ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202009%20ENG.pdf>

⁵ Vision 2050: the new agenda for business, World Business Council for Sustainable Development

⁶ Biocapacity refers to the capacity of a given biologically productive area to generate an on-going supply of renewable resources and to absorb its spillover wastes. Source: <http://www.greenfacts.org/glossary/abc/biocapacity.htm>

⁷ http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_publtrends_2010_scp.shtml

and frequent weather disasters such as droughts and famines are impacting communities all over the world.⁸ While eco-efficiency⁹ has been improving throughout the past century (material intensity, for instance, has decreased 1% per year from 1900 – 2005¹⁰), absolute consumption of resources has continued to increase with population and has even accelerated since 2000 with the rapid growth of emerging economies.¹¹ Yet in 2010, one billion people in the world are not able to meet their basic needs and lack access to vital goods and services.¹² There is a clear case to rethink how to pursue economic growth in order to shift towards more sustainable ways of living that are within the carrying capacity of the world's natural systems and resources, and yet also meet the unfulfilled needs of poorer countries and communities.

In view of the current challenges such as rising populations and competition for scarce resources, it is clear that innovative and concerted efforts are needed to decouple economic growth from natural resource extraction and environmental degradation. Those efforts must also address the rebound effect (whereby cheaper, more efficient production practices stimulate demand by reducing prices). This requires social and technological innovation, appropriate policies, public and private investments, education and awareness raising and private-sector management practices.¹³ Collectively, these efforts can achieve sustainable consumption and production.

SCP has been 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 future generations”.¹⁴ Sustainable Consumption and Production can be seen as two faces of the same coin:

Sustainable consumption addresses the demand side, focusing on consumers' choices of goods and services such as food, shelter, clothing, mobility and leisure, to fulfil basic needs and improve the quality of life.¹⁵ Sustainable consumption in a developing country context often implies the need to consume more goods and services in order to meet people's basic needs. More resource efficient production practices allow consumers in developing countries to meet more of their needs (therefore, consume more) by using the same amount or even less resources – in this way more efficient and sustainable production effectively expands the resource base available to the poor.¹⁶ The increased consumption of organic food requiring more labour intensive production, for example, can also create jobs and income for communities.

Sustainable production concerns the supply side, focusing on the economic, social and environmental impacts of production processes. The focus is on achieving more resource efficient and cleaner production, which aim at reducing the risks to humans and the environment. Producing sustainably means optimizing the use of natural resources such as raw materials, energy, and water at all stages of the production cycle, thus reducing the ecological footprint of products. Sustainable production entails better environmental management minimizing the adverse impacts of industrial production systems.¹⁷ Particularly in a developing country context, sustainable

⁸ Vision 2050: the new agenda for business, World Business Council for Sustainable Development

⁹ The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) defines eco-efficiency as being “achieved by the delivery of competitively priced goods and services that satisfy human needs and bring quality of life, while progressively reducing ecological impacts and resource intensity throughout the life-cycle to a level at least in line with the Earth's estimated carrying capacity.” <http://www.wbcd.org/DocRoot/u3qSs8g4fXqPYhbfnxj/eco-efficiency-module.pdf>

¹⁰ Growth in global material use, GDP and population during the 20th century, Krausmann, F. et al., *Ecological Economics* (2000), doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.200905.007

¹¹ Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, Report of the Secretary-General, E/CN.17/2010/8, February 2010

¹² <http://www.unep.fr/scp/poverty/faq.htm>

¹³ Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, Marrakech Process Progress Report and Proposed Elements for a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, UNEP, 2010

¹⁴ Norwegian Ministry of Environment, Oslo Symposium, 1994

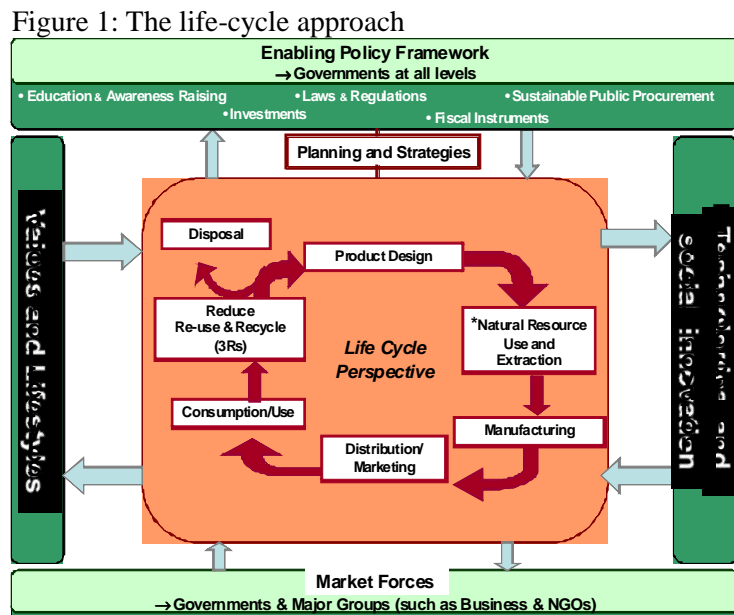
¹⁵ Sustainable Consumption and Production. How Development Agencies make a difference. Review of Development Related projects, UNEP, April 2006

¹⁶ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/poverty/faq.htm>

¹⁷ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/cp/>

production can also mean protecting cultural norms and applying local indigenous knowledge to a production process, or using a combination of resource efficient and clean traditional and modern techniques.¹⁸

The lifecycle-approach is at the core of the SCP concept. Sustainable management of resources and the achievement of resource efficiency along both production and consumption phases require a lifecycle perspective, which is based on the total use of resources going into the production of goods and services, as well as the resulting emissions and waste (see Figure 1 for a graphical display). The life cycle approach aims to avoid problem shifting from one life cycle stage to another, from one geographic area to another and from one environmental medium to another.¹⁹ It is the internalization of cost [the incorporation of negative external effects, notably environmental depletion and degradation, into the budgets of households and enterprises by means of economic instruments, including fiscal measures and other (dis)incentives²⁰], which renders the true cost of a product or service visible over the life cycle. Consumption patterns, heavily dependent on societal values and preferences, are part of the same equation and need to be taken into account in the different life-cycle stages. The life cycle approach will thus be central to achieving sustainable development and growth in the future.



Source: Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP and UNDESA, 2010

While SCP as a concept was originally met with some degree of skepticism, especially among developing countries, it is now more firmly established in national and global policy debates. Many projects have been carried out under the general umbrella of SCP and have demonstrated the positive benefits of applying a life-cycle approach. These benefits however need to be better analysed, substantiated, quantified and not least communicated more widely. This is perhaps most evident when it comes to SCP benefits for poverty alleviation which is dealt with in the next chapter.

¹⁸ Sustainable Consumption and Production. How Development Agencies make a Difference. Review of Development Related Projects, UNEP, April 2006

¹⁹ http://jp1.estis.net/builder/includes/page.asp?site=lcinit&page_id=AC5F8210-CF6F-4226-A5B7-F053F4BBED5C

²⁰ <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=458>

SCP Benefits for Poverty Alleviation

Poverty can be described as the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter. But living in poverty can mean even more. Poor people are particularly vulnerable to adverse events outside their control. They lack knowledge about their rights as citizens and are excluded from voicing their concerns in state and other institutions. Poverty does not only encompass material deprivation usually measured by the Gross National Product but also low states of education and health.²¹ It is, as pointed out by 1998 Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen, the denial of opportunities and choices to lead a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-esteem and the respect of others.²²

Many poor communities for instance have fewer choices for income generation and highly depend on the environment and natural resources for their livelihoods. These resources are being degraded due to lack of alternative livelihoods, inefficient use by the poor, and pollution, inefficient use or degradation consequent upon the activities of others. The poverty of these communities, in financial and technological terms, prevents them from developing alternative, more sustainable enterprises. Additional income generation is central to establishing those sustainable enterprises, as well as to immediate poverty alleviation. Poor communities, however, are generally isolated from the national and global economies.²³

“In much of Africa, the main challenge is to satisfy the basic needs of the population, while at the same time addressing the environmental pillar of sustainability. Policies and actions supporting SCP serve to bolster poverty reduction efforts and support sustainable long-term growth, thus helping to meet the MDGs.”

The Secretariat of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP), Sixth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable

The difference of consumption patterns between the North and the South brings about the inequalities, on which UNDP noted that 20% of the world’s people in the highest income countries account for 86% of total private consumption expenditures, whereas the poorest 20% only account for 1.3%.²⁴ As a growing minority of wealthy consumers in the North starts to ‘downshift’ into simpler lifestyles, it is also necessary to explore how the South can ‘upshift’ into sustainability.²⁵

SCP can help bringing greater balance to global consumption and production patterns. It can help make strides for eradicating poverty and **achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. The Millennium Declaration set 2015 as the target date for achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals, which established quantitative benchmarks to halve extreme poverty in all of its forms. The UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out in the 2009 MDG report, “Achieving the MDGs will require that the development agenda be fully integrated into efforts to jumpstart growth and rebuild the global economy.”²⁶ The 2009 MDG report stresses the need for stepping up action to tackle employment issues, increase availability of food, reduce maternal mortality, sanitation, deal with urbanization and address the urban poor, preserving natural resource base, combat climate change, combat the depletion of fisheries, protect old-growth forests, and address water scarcity.²⁷ There is a strong potential for SCP measures to contribute to the MDGs.

“Particular attention is needed to consumption choices, where progress towards sustainability has been limited. The concept of green economy, or green growth, is gaining wider currency as a way of reconciling environmental sustainability with continued improvement in living standards, particularly in developing countries.”

Report of the Secretary-General, Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production pattern, ECOSOC, 2010, E/CN.17/2010/8

²¹ Leapfrogging Possibilities For Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and The Marrakech Process

²² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/origins/>

²³ Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a difference, UNEP, 2006

²⁴ Poverty and Sustainable Consumption and Production. The linkages and opportunities for leapfrogging, UNEP

²⁵ Leapfrogging Possibilities For Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and The Marrakech Process

²⁶ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202009%20ENG.pdf>

²⁷ MDG report, UN, 2009

For developing countries, SCP offers opportunities such as the creation of new markets in growing market segments like organic food and fair trade. In the USA alone, the sales of organic food and beverages have grown from USD 1 billion in 1990 to an estimated USD 20 billion in 2007.²⁸ It also offers the possibility for green and decent jobs through investment in sustainable housing, renewable energy, sustainable transport and tourism. At the 18th session of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in May 2010, participants agreed that “SCP can be seen as one tool to achieve the MDGs, including through green jobs initiatives, which link decent jobs with the MDGs, environment and the low carbon economy.”²⁹ It was noted that “one aspect is the contribution that sustainable agricultural practices and agri-food systems can make to improving food security and eradicating hunger. Sustainable production should take into account human factors such as labour and work conditions as well as the contributions which workers can make in improving the efficiency and sustainability of production processes, so it can be a triple win solution.”³⁰

SCP can significantly contribute to improving poor people’s lives and **meeting their basic needs such as water, shelter, food, energy, and security**. The following and adjacent examples³¹ seek to further demonstrate the various development benefits of SCP policies.

SCP can contribute to raising income and creating new job and new market opportunities. Preserving the environmental characteristics of products can increase access to national, regional and international markets. Organic agriculture and fair trade are examples of SCP activities that can improve a product’s accessibility to international and niche markets and related possibilities of revenues. In Mali, fair trade cotton producers were able to increase their income by 70% during the winter harvest of 2005-2006, thanks to a premium delivered by consumers which enabled them to receive a guaranteed minimum price higher than production cost, delinked from international cotton prices.³² In June 2008, it was estimated that globally over 7.5 million producers and their families were benefiting from Fair Trade-funded infrastructure, technical assistance and community development projects.³³

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Better management of resources and agricultural land through more sustainable farming practice will result in improved land productivity and thus greater availability of food. This includes the assumption of sustainable trade and commodities policies. Provision of cleaner and more resource efficient services such as water, energy and food, allows more people to meet their basic needs.

Source: Resource Efficiency for Development, UNEP

SCP policies such as better management of land, natural resources and waste also **help improve access to basic services**. Enabling or improving access, for instance, to safe drinking water, improves the lives of slum dwellers. In India, where 43% of annual rainfall never reaches rivers and aquifers, several NGOs are working together to implement a rainwater collection system that uses simple technologies. In Chennai, the country’s fourth biggest city in terms of population, seventy thousand buildings have been equipped with this system which now provides safe and cheap drinking water for a large proportion of inhabitants.³⁴ Collecting water and fuel wood places a burden on women and children (especially girls), reducing the time they have available for education or income-generating activities. Providing clean and resource-efficient energy and water services will help to reduce this burden and contributes to promoting gender equality and empowering women (MDG 3).

In addition to new technologies, new models of cooperation and **public/private partnerships** can contribute to reducing the proportion of people without access to water and sanitation services. In Bolivia, the “Agua para todos” (water for all) initiative brings together the municipal water company, a water consortium, and the local community and Pro-Habitat non profit foundation to form an entrepreneurial partnership to extend access to affordable water in peri-urban areas.³⁵

²⁸ <http://www.ota.com/organic/mt/business.html> as of June 2010

²⁹ CSD 18 Chair’s summary, UNDESA, 2010

³⁰ CSD 18 Chair’s summary, UNDESA, 2010

³¹ Examples from Mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Resource Efficiency into Development Planning, UNEP, 2009 and Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production in Developing Countries, UNEP

³² Case Study, Fair Trade Cotton in Mali, Growing Inclusive Markets, UNDP

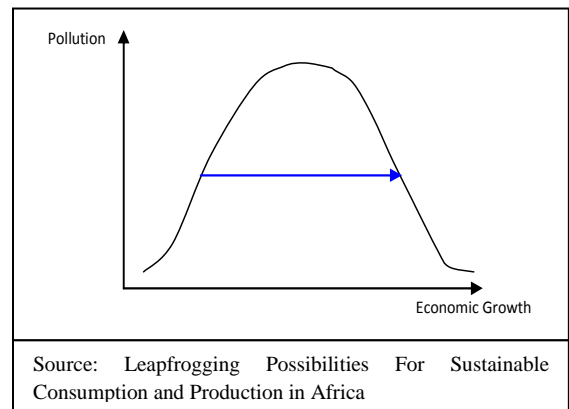
³³ Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, Report of the Secretary-General, ECOSOC, 2010

³⁴ Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a Difference, UNEP, 2006

³⁵ Leaflet, Resource Efficiency for Development, UNEP

SCP supports the **creation and provision of ecosystem services**. It means applying less polluting industrial processes, agricultural techniques and energy sources. This in turn helps to preserve and improve the quality of the environment, increases the availability of resources, improves the living and health conditions of citizens and in particular of the poor, who usually rely on the environment for their subsistence and are the most vulnerable to environmental conditions.³⁶

SCP is also a possibility to “**leapfrog**” to more resource-efficient, environmentally sound and competitive technologies, bypassing inefficient, polluting, and ultimately costly phases of development. This could improve the competitiveness and the access of local products to the national, regional and international markets, increasing the possibilities of national revenues and economic growth, which in turn, if distribution policies and activities are in place, can contribute to poverty eradication.



On the renewable energy front, examples of leapfrogging technologies to consider include solar nano tubes, magnetic wind power turbines and bioenzymic processes that can convert cellulose materials to fuels for cooking and transport.³⁷ For example, the use of **solar energy** in rural areas avoids the need to build or extend an electricity grid, import fossil fuels and prevents the pollution associated with their use.³⁸ In Tunisia, the installation of solar hot water systems led to a reduction of 75% of the needs (in kwh) for the heating of water. From 2004 - 2007 the PROSOL project worked with the Tunisian government, and the national electricity authority to help local banks lend for solar hot water systems. Programme support was provided by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. PROSOL provided discounted interest rates on solar loans provided by banks, which were repaid through utility bills. This incentive led to the creation of 21 new companies (manufacturing and importing), between 2004 and 2009, representing a 3 fold increase to the baseline in 2002, and 650 new jobs (installers), representing a 7 fold increase to the jobs created in the sector in 2002. Since the beginning of the project, more than 286,400 square metres of photovoltaic cells were installed, serving approximately 95,466 households with renewable energy for hot water.³⁹

Providing mobile phones to farmers is another type of "leapfrogging". This form of communication technology allows the farmers to have access to the right information concerning the cost of their crops and therefore create better trade opportunities.⁴⁰ Herders in Angola, Botswana and South Africa track their cattle via GPS. Compared to traditional herding this tracking system is a big leap with significant socio-economic benefits. The system provides many benefits for pastoralists, veterinary officers and government authorities. It can be used to locate lost or stolen cattle, and to monitor and manage disease outbreaks. The new system is a complete departure from the traditional 'hot iron' branding and ear tagging that have little or no deterrent effect on cattle thieves. The use of the digital animal identification system has reduced cases of livestock theft that had earlier threatened Botswana's lucrative EU beef export market. From 2002-2004, Botswana has significantly reduced incidences of cattle thefts by at least 60%.⁴¹ In terms of leapfrogging to new approaches rather than new technologies alone, city planning can serve as an example. In cities, the promotion of sustainable and efficient public transport would be more desirable than strategies promoting the use of private cars.

Environmentally Sound Technologies can also serve the **health sector**. Refrigeration of food and vaccines is problematic in parts of the world where there is no electricity or where the electricity supply is unreliable. In these regions, vaccines are maintained by either kerosene or solar battery-based refrigeration. Kerosene refrigerators are also used for food preservation. There are significant concerns with both kerosene refrigeration and the existing

³⁶ Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a difference, UNEP, 2006

³⁷ Leapfrogging Possibilities For Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and The Marrakech Process

³⁸ Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, Marrakech Process Progress Report and Proposed Elements for a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, UNEP, 2010

³⁹ PROSOL, Part of the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme – MEDREP, presentation and fact sheet, UNEP

⁴⁰ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/poverty/faq.htm>

⁴¹ Leapfrogging Possibilities For Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and The Marrakech Process

generation of solar vaccine-coolers. UNEP, in collaboration with WHO and Greenpeace, released a new technology that aims to help deliver vaccines and refrigeration to regions of the world without electricity or with inadequate electricity supply, called Solar Chill.⁴²

Transportation is another powerful enabler to accelerate development and improve access to needed services. Transportation links together the factors of production in a complex web of relationships between producers and consumers. About 1 billion people live more than two kilometres away from the nearest all-weather road. Lack of adequate transport infrastructure perpetuates poverty and poses constraints on the marketing of agricultural produce and other income generating opportunities. Enhancing poor people's mobility by means of improved transportation services will, while facilitating economic activities, also ensure better access of the poor to social services and education.⁴³ As part of its national SCP programme, Mauritius has proposed influencing consumer behavioural changes and a shift to new transport modalities through measures such as park-and-ride schemes, incentives for carpooling and promoting increased bicycle use through education and awareness campaigns.⁴⁴

In developing countries, the rapid growth of waste volumes often taxes management capacities and can overwhelm infrastructure.⁴⁵ **Integrated solid waste management (ISWM)**, with a focus on the three Rs approach of reduce, re-use and recycle, has demonstrated economic, environmental and social benefits. Through the recovery of material and energy from waste, the revenue base to support expenditures for solid waste management can be broadened. In low income countries, almost the entire budget (80-90 per cent) of municipal solid waste management is allocated to collection.⁴⁶ UNEP trained policy makers and practitioners in 30 countries across 3 continents on developing integrated solid waste management plans by carrying out waste characterization and quantification, assessment of current waste management system and gaps therein, target setting for ISWM and identification of stakeholders' issues of concern. ISWM Plans, developed for cities, ensured that as much as 70 % of waste can be diverted for reuse and recycling to recover material and energy. In Maseru, Lesotho, out of 210,000 tons per annum of waste, only 30 % will be sent for land filling, which brings an economic benefit of USD 0.90 million per year. The diverted waste for reuse and recycling creates new businesses, generates employment, and brings earning due to recovered materials and energy. In Matale, Sri Lanka, out of 47 tons/day, about 36 tons 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 in this small town.⁴⁷

Sustainable and Cleaner Production:

In Kenya, Chandaria Industries Ltd. Produces paper and tissue products and, with the assistance of the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) in Kenya, implemented a programme to increase waste water recovery and recycling. It achieved a 25% reduction in energy consumption, 50% reduction in water consumption and 60% reduction of waste and of waste water. This achieved annual savings in excess of USD 600,000, with negligible total investment. In Peru, Metalexacto is a small lead foundry. The implementation of several cleaner production options, suggested by the NCPC in Peru, reduced the lead content in waste by 19%, enabled the recovery of nearly 350 tons lead per annum and decreased water and energy consumption. Total Green House Gas emissions were reduced by 270 ton annually.

Source: Taking Stock and Moving Forward, The UNIDO-UNEP National Cleaner Production Centres

Partnerships at the global level, or between developed and developing countries and regions, can also play a key role in advancing SCP. **Technology transfer** through development assistance can help developing countries to "leapfrog" to a sustainable development path by bypassing inefficient, polluting and ultimately costly phases of development. Private foreign direct investment in developing countries can also help to disseminate more sustainable and resource efficient technologies, while creating new enterprises and jobs. Growing consumer demand in developed countries for fair trade and environmentally friendly products from developing countries is a form of international partnership linking consumers with producers to move towards SCP. The effectiveness of these commercial relationships in promoting the shift to SCP can be enhanced if they are complemented by

⁴² Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a difference, UNEP, 2006

⁴³ CSD 18 Chair's Summary, UNDESA, 2010

⁴⁴ Resource Efficiency for Development. Promoting Resource Efficiency and Sustainable consumption and Production in Developing Countries, UNEP, 2009

⁴⁵ Review of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: waste management, Report of the Secretary General, February 2010, E/CN.17/2010/6

⁴⁶ Review of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: waste management, Report of the Secretary General, February 2010, E/CN.17/2010/6

⁴⁷ Integrated Solid Waste Management and Converting Waste into Energy and Material for Enhancing Resource Efficiency, UNEP fact sheet

financial support and capacity building activities delivered through development cooperation programmes. For example, Aid for Trade and other programmes have started providing capacity-building to ensure that the private sector in developing countries can meet new standards.

While the above chapter has introduced and pointed to potential benefits of applying a SCP approach in a developing country context, much remains to be done in terms of piloting, scaling up and implementing SCP policies and tools to achieve those benefits. The Marrakech Process has focused on doing this, albeit with a modest amount of resources since its inception in 2003.

The Marrakech Process

The Marrakech Process is a global and informal multi-stakeholder process that supports SCP policies and capacity building, and provides inputs for the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). It responds to Chapter Three of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which was devoted to “Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production” and declared that “fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.”⁴⁸ UNEP and UN DESA take the lead of the Marrakech Process, with an active participation of national governments, development agencies, and civil society. The Process inherits its name from the host city of its first meeting. The key objective of the Marrakech Process is to promote and drive the development of the policies and projects, providing support for governments, the private sector and others who need expertise in implementing national or regional SCP activities. A second objective is to provide inputs for the elaboration of the 10 YFP on SCP, which will be reviewed at the 19th session of the Commission of Sustainable Development (CSD19) in 2011, and to which governments could voluntarily commit to implementing.

To achieve these objectives, the Marrakech Process has developed various mechanisms:

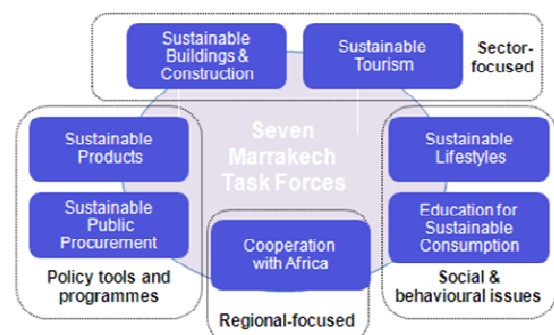
- international and regional expert meetings (three international and 22 regional have been hosted),
- national roundtables (eight have been organized),
- seven task forces that focus on specific SCP areas,
- an Advisory Committee, and
- special dialogues with major groups such as business and industry and NGOs, and cooperation with development agencies and UN agencies.

Task forces: building programmes on SCP

The task forces are voluntary initiatives led by governments, which in cooperation with partners from both developing and developed countries focus on one specific SCP theme. They commit themselves to activities that promote SCP at national and regional levels. There are seven task forces, one of which has a regional theme (Africa). Most of them were launched between 2005 and 2006. (See figure 2).

They have helped design SCP policies and tools, provided policy recommendations, supported capacity building and implementation of demonstration projects, as well as the collection of good practices on SCP. The task forces have created a model of voluntary initiatives (or partnerships), and the countries that lead them are not just donors, but are coordinators of global initiatives; task force members have collaboratively set clear objectives and undertaken SCP activities at national and regional levels. This has given ownership to governments and other stakeholders of the

Figure 2: Themes of the Task Forces



⁴⁸ All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns. It also called for the development of a 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, and to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by de-linking economic growth from environmental degradation.

capacity building activities and policy tools delivered by the task forces.⁴⁹

Some highlights of the task forces include⁵⁰: The development of

- An approach (status assessment, legal review, market assessment) to sustainable public procurement for governments, which will help increase demand and supply of products that contribute to improved environmental performance, including reduced CO2 emissions; and jobs, providing these environmental goods and services.
- A baseline study on buildings and climate change mitigation, looking at energy consumption in buildings and consumption.
- A Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles, to better understand young adults' perceptions and expectations of sustainability issues (mobility, food and housekeeping) as input to policy making.
- Guidelines for education on sustainable consumption entitled "Here and Now", training the future generation to do more with less.
- An African Eco-labelling Mechanism, contributing to safer and more environmentally friendly products for global markets.
- A green tourism campaign entitled "Green Passport", promoting green investment and specific choices and behaviour of tourists to reduce tourism's negative impacts.

Regional SCP strategies and programmes: bringing political support and action

SCP programmes and strategies have been developed in almost all regions signalling broad interest and commitment to SCP from both developed and developing countries. These programmes and strategies were worked out during the Marrakech Process regional expert meetings and have regional ownership and institutional support. From 2003 to 2009 the Marrakech Process organized 22 regional meetings world-wide, hosted by national governments and in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and other key partners and donors.⁵¹ Main outcomes that are now being implemented are:

- The Latin American and Caribbean Regional SCP Strategy developed in 2003 and endorsed by the Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean the same year.
- The Arab Regional Strategy on SCP launched in Cairo, Egypt, in September, 2009. It was supported by the League of Arab States, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and UNEP, and was approved at the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) in November, 2009.
- The African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, launched in Addis Ababa, in May, 2006, with the support of the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNEP and UNDESA, and endorsed at the UNECA Regional Implementation Meeting in October, 2009.

Besides the Marrakech Process, other strategies were also initiated in many regions, contributing to the process:

- Green Growth Initiative in Asia and the Pacific, which serves as the SCP framework for the region.
- The European Commission's Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in December, 2008.

The first regional SCP strategies were developed in Africa and Latin America, highlighting the growing recognition that SCP contributes to poverty eradication, by creating new markets and green jobs based on more resource-efficient, cleaner and competitive production practices (e.g. projects implemented at the national level on sustainable public procurement, eco-labelling mechanism for African products, integrated waste management).

⁴⁹ Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP and UNDESA, 2010

⁵⁰ For more information please refer to: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces>

⁵¹ Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP and UNDESA, 2010

Marrakech Process: building the 10Year Framework of Programmes

One of the main objectives of the Marrakech Process is to provide inputs for the development of the 10YFP. For this, the bottom-up approach taken for the regional consultations has helped to identify SCP priorities and needs and developed inputs that will be presented for consideration by governments during CSD19. In 2009, the Marrakech Process also provided inputs to the Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMS), hosted by the UN's Regional Economic Commissions, which were reviewing best practices on and barriers to achieving SCP. The RIMs held in preparation for CSD18 have also identified specific regional priorities that correspond with those of the Marrakech Process. For instance, most regions have identified key thematic priorities such as energy, waste management, water, mobility, housing, agriculture and tourism. They have also identified key policy instruments to promote SCP, such as the development of national SCP programmes/action plans, the use of economic instruments, the promotion of sustainable procurement and the integration of SCP into formal and informal education and lifestyles. Poverty eradication has been stressed as an important cross-cutting issue.⁵² See table 1 below.

Table 1. Regional SCP Priorities Identified under the Marrakech Process and the RIMS

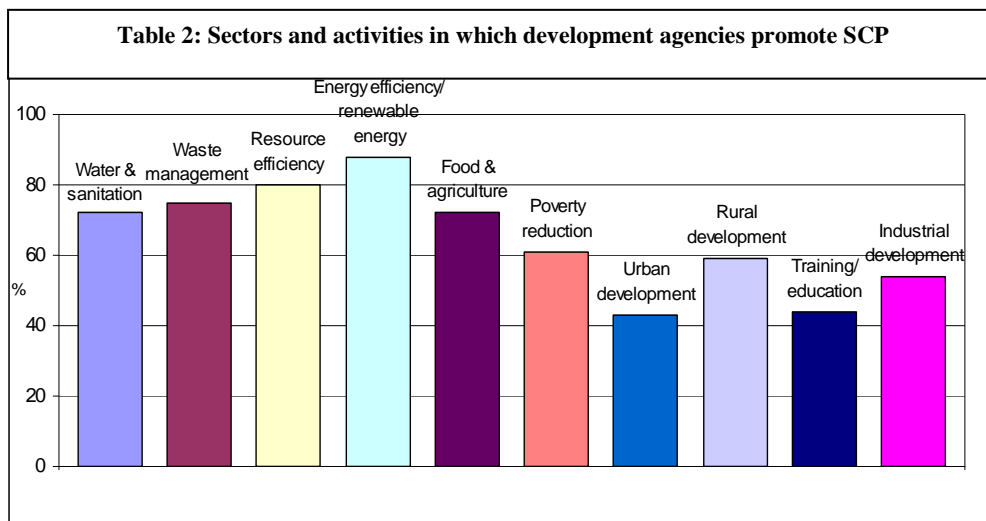
PRIORITIES	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
PRIORITY SECTORS					
ENERGY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>
AGRICULTURE—FOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSING (BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION)	<input type="checkbox"/>		●	*	*
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	*	*
TOURISM	●	●		●	<input type="checkbox"/>
WASTE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		●	<input type="checkbox"/>
WATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	●		●	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS					
NATIONAL SCP ACTION PLANS/PROGRAMMES and at local level	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR SCP	●	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (labelling & standards)	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	●	*
EDUCATION, INFORMATION ON SCP & SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENHANCING BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SCP (SMEs and value chains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>	●
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	●	●	●	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLEANER PRODUCTION (NCPC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			●
REGIONAL SCP INFORMATION NETWORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	●		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES					
POVERTY ERADICATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	●		●	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Priority identified at SCP Expert Meetings
- Priority from Regional meetings & RIMS
- * Priority under Energy or Urban Development

⁵² Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP and UNDESA, 2010

Development Cooperation

A ‘Cooperation Dialogue with Development Agencies’ was initiated as part of the Marrakech Process in order to engage development cooperation agencies and experts in sustainable consumption and production, from both developing and developed countries. While the term SCP may not be in common use, a study of nineteen development agencies’ programmes⁵³ revealed that many are actually furthering such policies by advising and helping developing country governments and private enterprises to adopt more resource efficient and cleaner production practices, and to shift to renewable energy sources.⁵⁴



Source: Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a difference, Review of Development Agencies and SCP-related projects, UNEP, 2006

The study revealed that SCP is usually dealt with as a cross cutting issue and that most agencies did not carry out SCP projects explicitly identified as such. All agencies surveyed, however, carried out some activities that contributed to MDG7 - ensure environmental sustainability - which is one of the main goals of SCP. The most common programme activities found in the survey pertained to issues of sustainable management of resources, sustainable livelihoods and technology transfer. For instance, 88% of the agencies surveyed promoted SCP through programmes on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. The study also found that SCP was integrated in many agencies’ other sector approaches. 75% contributed to SCP through programmes on waste management. 72% of agencies was of the opinion that SCP was integrated in their sector programmes on water & sanitation and food & agriculture. 61% of agencies reported to have integrated SCP in their poverty reduction activities and 59% in rural development projects and programmes. Urban development and training/education were the sectors in which SCP was least integrated (43% and 44% respectively), followed by industrial development (54%). Promotion of fair trade and organic agriculture were the least supported activities. Most of the efforts concentrated on the production side, while the work on the consumption side remained weak. For instance, only 37% of agencies promoted the production and provision of information tools for consumers such as eco-labels.⁵⁵

⁵³ Belgium General Direction for Development Cooperation (DGDC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), French Development Agency (AFD), German Development Agency (GTZ), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID), African Development Fund (AFDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), DG Development, European Commission (DGD-EC), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Islamic Development Fund (ISDB), UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN Development Programme (UNDP)

⁵⁴ Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a Difference, Review of Development Agencies and SCP-related projects, UNEP, 2006

⁵⁵ Sustainable Consumption & Production. How Development Agencies make a Difference, Review of Development Agencies and SCP-related projects, UNEP, 2006

Mainstreaming SCP in National Development Plans

The concept of “mainstreaming” has grown in importance as development assistance increasingly takes the form of general budget and sector support, with less financial aid earmarked for specific sectors such as environmental projects. The World Bank recognized back in 2003 that “in today’s volatile economic environment, frequent mainstreaming of new concepts and lessons by the society is a necessity. To retain their effectiveness, policies, programmes and organizations need to be adjusted periodically. For example, as the global economic environment changes, public policies and programmes must reposition their boundaries, merge with other public initiatives or restructure their goals and instruments.”⁵⁶ The UNDP-UNEP Poverty - Environment Initiative, as one example for current mainstreaming efforts, notes in its handbook the “need to demonstrate to financial and planning bodies the value of allocating scarce resources to improve environmental management as a key strategy to benefit the poor and reduce poverty.”⁵⁷

Current funding trends emphasize the mitigation and adaptation to climate change attempting to live up to the international climate commitments and help reduce poverty and ensure energy security. As a recent UNDP report takes stock, “The need to integrate or mainstream climate change adaptation into development planning and in decision-making processes has become increasingly apparent with the general recognition of the linkages between development and climate change adaptation.”⁵⁸ In contrast to this tight focus on climate change, integration of SCP policies more generally provides a more holistic framework and means for promoting production practices and consumer choice that enable society to do more with less. Such policies effectively support best practices on resource efficiency and induce a change in consumption patterns.

Within the Marrakech Process, UNEP has developed guidelines for national SCP programmes and supported the mainstreaming of SCP in national development strategies. UNEP together with the United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) developed in 2008 a manual entitled "Planning for Change", which provides practical steps for the development, implementation and monitoring of national programmes on SCP and mainstreaming SCP into national development plans and the like.⁵⁹

UNEP has also supported the development of SCP programmes in Mauritius, Senegal, Indonesia, Tanzania, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Croatia, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, St. Lucia and Dominica, and two strategies at city level: in Maputo, Mozambique, and Cairo, Egypt. Regional workshops were held in Latin America with the Andean Community (in Peru 2008), and South Asian Countries (in Nepal 2008), in Africa (in Senegal and Kenya in November 2009), in the Caribbean (Guyana, February 2010) as well as country workshops in Croatia, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Ghana, Mali, Cote d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, St. Lucia and Dominica promoting SCP and encouraging and supporting the implementation of national SCP programmes. Countries with emerging economies have been engaged as well, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in China, India, Brazil and South Africa (another will be organized in Mexico in June 2010).⁶⁰

One very important component of a national SCP plan or programme, or of SCP policies mainstreamed into economic policies and development planning, is the formulation of indicators that measure progress towards SCP. In 2006, an expert group for the Commission on Sustainable Development developed a revised indicator set. It consists of 50 core indicators, which are part of a larger set of 96 indicators on sustainable development. The set, for many of which themes the MDGs were the basis, includes 12 on SCP. Another 34 indicators are characterized as being linked to SCP. However, as the third International Expert Meeting on SCP⁶¹ recognized, there is no single universal set of indicators that is equally applicable to all countries. Indicators need to be tailored to the different needs of individual countries and should be in-line with existing national indicator frameworks containing a balance of aggregated and disaggregated indicators.⁶²

⁵⁶ The Logic of Mainstreaming..A Development Evaluation Perspective1,Robert Piccioto, The World Bank, 2003

⁵⁷ Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into Development Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners,UNDP-UNEP, 2009

⁵⁸ Tools and Guidelines to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation –A Stocktaking Report, UNDP, 2010

⁵⁹ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/national/>

⁶⁰ Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP and UNDESA, 2010

⁶¹ Third International Meeting on SCP, Stockholm, June 2007

⁶² SCP Indicators for developing countries. A guidance Framework, UNEP, 2008

To assist in the development of an SCP – indicator framework for developing countries, a detailed review was undertaken of existing indicators in 20 developing countries across many regions. Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Thailand intend to develop a particular set of SCP indicators.⁶³ Further work is required to develop such a framework and provide effective capacity building and training tools for countries wishing to adapt and apply SCP indicators that meet their needs.

SCP Projects relevant to Achieving the MDGs

To add more detail to the tools and policies presented above, the following examples serve to illustrate projects, that have successfully supported the integration or application of SCP policies, in selected sectors. These are intended to stimulate discussion in the workshop by encouraging participants to offer further examples in these sectors or of equivalent SCP policies or capacity building activities, highlighting lessons learned on enhancement of poverty alleviation gains, and were selected generally for successful implementation.

Agriculture and Food

The Global Food Crisis of 2008 thrust agriculture into the international spotlight, underlining the persistent human and environmental vulnerabilities associated with the prevailing system of global food production. While the green revolution and new agricultural technologies have vastly improved yields in some regions, the FAO reports that over one billion people – one in six worldwide – still suffer from chronic hunger and undernourishment in 2010. Additionally, modern agricultural production has caused significant ecological damage, exacerbating the food security crisis, and impeding the environment's capacity for ecosystem service provision that underpins food production and human survival. The global food system is a complex web of production, processing, storage and transportation that moves agricultural and fisheries products from field-to-fork, or from capture-to-consumption, along often resource-inefficient global supply chains.⁶⁴

Mauritania is an arid desert nation where most of the country's three million inhabitants live as nomadic livestock herders (keeping camels, sheep, goats and cows). "Tiviski" in Nouakchott, is Africa's first camel milk dairy, which now processes cow and goat milk mostly for domestic consumption. It sources all of its milk from semi-nomadic subsistence herders, enabling them to earn incomes from their livestock. Previously, there was no packaged or processed fresh milk or fresh milk products available in Nouakchott's grocery stores and small shops. Camel milk was sold in primitive and unsanitary conditions door to door around the city. The only milk that was available in shops was powdered or ultra high temperature milk imported from Europe and elsewhere. The availability of fresh camel milk and other milk products has replaced imported products helping to improve the country's economy. It created income for about 1,000 suppliers delivering milk to the centres, who deliver each between 1 to 250 litres per trip earning an income of about 155 UM (Ouguiya, the national currency or USD 0.57) per litre. Tiviski has enabled poor, nomadic people to earn a living from previously non-productive livestock. The availability of camel milk, a staple food for desert people, can also improve the health of the urban population. By replacing unsanitary traditional milk handling practices with modern methods of collection, processing and distribution, the new products help reduce the risk of transmitting diseases such as salmonella and tuberculosis (both common milk-borne diseases).⁶⁵

In Guatemala, with the support and supervision of NGOs, donors and government agencies, community - owned forestry enterprises now have more than 420,000 hectares of the Maya Biosphere Reserve under sustainable management. These enterprises are each in charge of one distinct parcel of land – a concession - that the Guatemalan government has leased to them. Forest product sales from these enterprises have brought new employment, infrastructure, social cohesion, and income. The concession has produced some USD 4.75 million in certified timber sales and close to USD 150,000 in sales of palm leaves used for flower arrangements and other products.⁶⁶

⁶³ SCP Indicators for developing countries. A guidance Framework, UNEP, 2008

⁶⁴ UNEP, SCP, Agri-Food programme

⁶⁵ Tiviski Dairy, Growing Inclusive Markets, UNDP

⁶⁶ Leaflet: Resource Efficiency for Development, UNEP

Energy - Renewables and Energy Efficiency

Roughly 22% of the world's population still does not have access to electricity. In 2008, this represented 1.5 billion people, most of whom lived in remote areas often difficult to access and therefore to connect to national or regional grids. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that roughly 85% of the people without electricity live in rural areas in developing countries. Today, most of these people are found in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The IEA predicts that in 2030, if no new policy to alleviate energy poverty is introduced, 1.3 billion people (some 16% of the total world population) will still be denied electricity most of whom are located in South Asia and Africa. Besides the social benefits, electricity use is expected to lead to more productive processes; the growth of businesses or farms using electricity will then increase demand for electricity, ideally beneficial to both electricity providers and rural communities.⁶⁷

Rural schools throughout Borneo either have no access to electricity or are powered by problematic diesel generator sets (gensets). PV-diesel genset hybrid systems (10-45kVA output power) have been designed to allow for the daily use of trouble-free solar energy as well as the flexibility of additional energy from the genset.⁶³ schools throughout Sabah now have access to clean, reliable electricity which will enhance their learning conditions and provide facilities such as computers and internet access via satellite in a safe and comfortable environment.⁶⁸

A new Stanford Case study on women's farming groups in rural Benin revealed solar-powered drip irrigation – a clean, cost-competitive technology – significantly improved nutrition and food security as well as household incomes in one year. Solar-powered drip irrigation systems break seasonal rainfall dependence, which typically limits farmers to a three- to six-month growing season, and support the production of diversified, high-value crops in rural Africa. The three solar-powered irrigation systems supplied on average 1.9 metric tons of produce per month, including such high-valued crops as tomatoes, okra, peppers, eggplants and carrots. In villages irrigated with solar-powered systems, vegetable intake increased to three to five servings per day with most of the improvement taking place during the long dry season. As for household income, women, who used solar-powered irrigation became strong net producers of vegetables and earned extra income from sales, allowing them to significantly increase their purchases of high-protein food and other staples during the dry season. Based on the projected earnings of the farmers, the system should pay for itself in about 2.3 years. Project benefits also spread to other community members. For example, an elementary school curriculum was developed to help village children learn about the benefits of solar drip technology.⁶⁹

Waste

Rapid increase in volume and types of solid waste and hazardous waste generation mainly due to economic growth, urbanization and industrialization has severe impacts on global and local environment, natural resources, public health, local economy and living conditions, and threatens the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. It is estimated that in 2004, the total amount of municipal solid waste generated globally reached 1.84 billion tones, 7% increase over 2003.⁷⁰ In low income countries, almost the entire budget (80-90 per cent)⁷¹ of municipal solid waste management is allocated to collection. Few cities have adequate solid waste collection and disposal systems, and ineffective and inefficient waste management results in adverse impacts on the health of surrounding communities; pollution of land, water and air resources; waste of potentially valuable materials; and emissions of greenhouse gas. Various diseases including cancers result from exposure to hazardous emissions mainly from open burning and substandard incineration of wastes. Communities living near dumps are suffering

⁶⁷ Comparative Study on Rural Electrification Policies in Emerging Economies – © OECD/IEA 2010

⁶⁸ Best practices of the Alliance for Rural Electrification: what renewable energy can achieve in developing countries, Alliance for Rural Electrification, www.ruralelec.org

⁶⁹ <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2010/january4/solar-irrigation-africa-010610.html>

⁷⁰ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/waste/>

⁷¹ Review of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: waste management, Report of the Secretary General, February 2010, E/CN.17/2010/6

from littering, odour, insects and rats. Scavengers are at even greater health risks.⁷² However, waste is potentially a valuable resource, containing precious components which can be converted into materials or energy. The following project examples seek to demonstrate the development benefits of more sustainable waste management policies based on a life cycle approach.

The waste recycling for poverty alleviation initiative in Cambodia was started to introduce alternatives for waste disposal, which generate income by converting waste into compost and handicrafts. The Solid Waste Management Centre of Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization collects solid waste from households in the pilot zone and transports it to the Waste Recycling Development Centre for sorting. Recyclables such as plastic bags, cardboards and other solid waste materials are used to make handicrafts such as hand bags, table mats, floor mats, flower pots, etc. The composted materials are retrieved and bagged for sale. The removal of compostable and recyclable materials reduces the amount of garbage going into landfills, and acts as a source of income for waste pickers.⁷³

In India, a wide gap exists between the generation and recycling of e-waste. The EC SWITCH Asia programme, involving SME producers and recyclers and other stakeholders in the value chain, bridges this gap by improving the e-waste for environmentally friendly recycling and establishing an accountability system in e-waste management. The project seeks to reduce the pollution stemming from recycling of e-waste in the unorganized sector in four urban areas (Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Pune) by encouraging environmentally sound recycling through a collective effort of all the relevant stakeholders for the value chain. Waste pickers are trained on the environmental and safety hazards of handling e-waste. While waste pickers will continue collecting and sorting material, the regaining of precious metals will be done by recycling firms. This will increase the health of waste pickers, lead to improvements of adverse effects on the environment by less burning of material releasing hazardous gases, and increase the regained share of precious metals. The programme helps waste pickers form associations, which in turn will help them gain market share for picking and sorting. Training improves their chances for being hired by recycling firms, helping them to integrate into the formal economy.⁷⁴

Buildings and Climate Change

As the building and construction sector has a significant impact, both in positive and negative terms, on society and environment, UNEP considers it as a key sector for sustainable development. This sector employs over 111 million people directly worldwide and in the use phase of buildings is responsible for a high proportion of overall water use (20%), energy use (25 - 40%), solid waste generation (30 - 40%), global greenhouse gas emission (30 - 40%) in each country. Production of construction materials, their use and recycling, consumption of hazardous materials, integration of buildings with other infrastructure and social systems, all have impacts. The building and construction sector is increasingly under pressure from authorities and the public to address environmental and social issues.⁷⁵

The Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI) being implemented in Thailand (Bangkok) and Brazil (Sao Paulo) will develop and provide social housing developers, construction companies and dwellers with a methodology and the tools necessary for identifying and implementing sustainable building features in social housing programmes. This will help decision makers to identify, justify and buy technologies and materials in buildings with improved environmental health and resource efficiency. Sustainable building features will be included in pilot projects based on a quantified life cycle assessment. Project teams will also disseminate the sustainable building approach to other projects and locations. UNEP, UN Habitat, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, the Brazilian Sustainable Building Council, the City of São Paulo, and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand are partners in the project.⁷⁶

⁷² Review of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: waste management, Report of the Secretary General, February 2010, E/CN.17/2010/6

⁷³ Advancing Sustainable Consumption in Asia. A guidance manual, UNEP, 2005

⁷⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/environment/documents/2010_establishing_e-waste_channels_in_india_formated_fact_sheet_en.pdf, telephone call with Juergen Bischoff, June, 2010

⁷⁵ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/bc/>

⁷⁶ http://www.unepsbci.org/SBCINews/latestNews/showNews.asp?what=UNEP_SBCI_DELIVERING_SUSHI__Sustainable_Urban_Housing_Initiative

The Sustainable Buildings Policies in Developing Countries (SPOD) project aims to assist governments at the national and local levels to develop policy tools integrating sustainable construction and building approaches more widely, thus helping to reduce the carbon footprint from buildings. A Quick Scan Tool will assist governments in understanding how the building sector influences sustainable development in their respective countries and what barriers and opportunities exist for adopting policy tools in support of sustainable construction and buildings. It can model the implications of different policy packages. Adapted legislation and market-based incentives will lead to improved access to and uptake of sustainable building services and technologies, creation of green jobs in the construction sector, and improved standards of living and reduced maintenance cost.⁷⁷

Tourism

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries and one of its fastest growing economic sectors. It has a multitude of impacts, both positive and negative, on people's lives and on the environment. Sustainable tourism development guidelines and management practices are applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments. Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability.⁷⁸ The following projects demonstrated the benefits that sustainable tourism can yield for development.

Marketing Assistance to Nepal for Sustainable Tourism Products (MAST-Nepal), a project funded by the European Commission Asia Invest programme and implemented by UNEP, SNV Nepal and the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), expanded business opportunities for tourism entrepreneurs in Nepal by linking them to the European sustainable tourism market. The project increased benefits to the poor and minimized environmental and socio-cultural damage related to tourism activities. The project worked with 30 tourism companies to enhance their sustainability. Several of the MAST-Nepal project companies aimed to increase the flow of revenues from tourism to marginalized community members. A number of companies promoted gender sensitive employment policies, enhancing women's economic independence. Other projects worked within the supply chain of their products to adopt purchasing policies that supported local vendors and developed labor policies to hire local community members.⁷⁹

In Side, Turkey, the Tour Operators' Initiative (TOI) for Sustainable Tourism Development has been supporting major tourist destinations for over ten years, bringing jobs and prosperity to local communities, without harming the environment. It engaged key stakeholders, including the Turkish government and local municipalities, in solid waste separation and setting up recycling sites, closing of illegal dumps, and a new sewage treatment facility assuring the longer-term attractiveness, competitiveness and demand for the destination. The Separation and recycling increased to 90% in 2007 from 25% in 2002. Between 2006 and 2007 the wastewater treatment plant was upgraded and its daily capacity boosted from 18,000 to 50,000 cubic meters daily.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ SPOD, UNEP Project Document

⁷⁸ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/tourism/sustain/>

⁷⁹ <http://www.unep.fr/shared/publications/pdf/DTIx1060xPA-MASTNepal.pdf>

⁸⁰ Tour Operators' Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development (TOI), <http://www.toinitiative.org/index.php?id=85>

Looking ahead on the basis of CSD18 discussions

At the 18th session of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD18) in New York in May 2010 it was highlighted that “SCP needs to be linked to the eradication of poverty and food security if it is to be relevant to developing countries”. The meeting noted that some developing countries have already reaped benefits from implementing measures that promote SCP. Countries have made significant economic and social gains, while achieving important progress in the area of environmental sustainability. It was also underlined, however, that the 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10 YFP) on SCP should “address gaps and challenges on SCP through capacity building, finance and technology.”⁸¹

“Best practices are emerging on sustainable procurement, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green buildings, sustainable supply chain governance, and mainstreaming corporate responsibility. Less is known about the proper mix of measures — voluntary, market-based and mandatory — that can lead to sustainable consumption and production. Yet, in many cases, the constraints are behavioural and political rather than technological, calling for more awareness-raising and education”

Report of the Secretary-General, Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production pattern, ECOSOC, 2010, E/CN.17/2010/8

Challenges to implement SCP link closely to a number of interrelated economic and development factors such as trade, infrastructure, technology and investment decisions and finance which influence those factors, as well as overall levels of education and technical training.

Demand for sustainable products is another critical factor for successful transition to SCP. In order to induce and accelerate the move towards sustainable lifestyles, the creation of corresponding awareness to influence consumer choice, and new products and infrastructure to provide sustainable product choices, will be required. CSD 18 agreed, that it is “necessary to change consumption and production patterns in order to address challenges of poverty eradication, long-term food security, climate change and biodiversity loss.”⁸² CSD 18 also noted that a life-cycle perspective should be employed to address the above issues.⁸³

It was further noted that “countries should seek to leapfrog over obsolete technologies and practices towards efficient production and consumption and infrastructures that are of low maintenance.”⁸⁴ Limited funds to implement SCP policies and tools is one of the largest barriers to accelerate progress towards SCP. Clean energy investment funds, for instance, have suffered from the uncertainty in the global climate regime following the inconclusive Copenhagen climate change negotiations.⁸⁵

CSD 18 also recognized that the issues of SCP need to be made more relevant to finance and development ministers to allow for mainstreaming in national development plans with adequate funding. Broad support was expressed for the draft of the 10 YFP developed through the Marrakech Process. Further discussions engaging all stakeholders are required to secure a broadly based agreement on the 10 YFP.

The present background paper and the workshop that it will help inform aim to increase the joint engagement of development agencies and developing countries in these discussions, to make sure that the programmes designed for the 10 YFP are solidly rooted in tested and effective development cooperation practices, and meet developing countries’ needs.

The Chair’s Summary of CSD 18 enumerates the following policies and tools, whose use should be supported by a 10 YFP: **sustainable procurement, cleaner production guidelines and methods, green building codes and standards, sustainable resource use measures, demand-side management for electricity, reduction of fossil fuel subsidies, promotion of renewable energy through feed-in tariffs, development of super-efficient consumer products, eco-labeling, codes of conduct for advertising, awareness raising campaigns and education for sustainable consumption and lifestyles.**⁸⁶

⁸¹ CSD 18 Chair’s Summary, UNDESA, 2010

⁸² CSD 18 Chair’s Summary, UNDESA, 2010

⁸³ CSD 18 Chair’s Summary, UNDESA, 2010

⁸⁴ CSD 18 Chair’s Summary, UNDESA, 2010

⁸⁵ Trends in sustainable development, UNDESA, 2010

⁸⁶ CSD 18 Chair’s Summary, UNDESA, 2010

Recommendations for collaborative action and dialogue

This paper has sought to introduce key themes and possible entry points to the topic of SCP for development. The workshop for which it has been developed has as one of its main objectives to strengthen the dialogue between SCP and development practitioners.

A central means of strengthening this dialogue is to facilitate and encourage input to programmes in the 10YFP. Marrakech Taskforces, SCP round tables, SCP centers of excellence, National Cleaner Production Centers, and the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management have provided clear indications of developing countries needs and a range of useful policy tools and capacity building activities. However, these need to be augmented by the wide range of policies and capacity building activities that promote SCP that are being deployed by development cooperation agencies.

CSD 18 called for an ambitious and actionable framework with explicit goals, measures of progress and mechanisms to support implementation of the 10 YFP and predictable financing.⁸⁷ While discussions are ongoing on what the elements should be in the 10 YFP, programmes based on lessons learned from existing policy implementation and capacity building activities should inform those discussions. Therefore, it is one of the purposes of this paper and the workshop for which it is developed, to formulate and generate substantive input into concrete programmes under the heading of “SCP for development”, which could serve as the preparation for the requested intersessional meeting that will take place before CSD 19 in 2011. This is expected to occur in late October or early November, and was requested by countries (and in particular the G77 and China) to advance the preparation of the draft of the 10 YFP before the International Preparatory Meeting for CSD 19, that takes place in February 2011.

Potential programmes for a 10 YFP could focus on a sector such as waste or a crosscutting tool such as sustainable procurement. The programme could contain considerations on factors such as: lead actors; means of implementation; indicators and targets; geographical focus; focus on a particular policy instrument such as taxes that could be further tied together in ecological tax reform etc. The following questions could be used to facilitate and spur debate on such programmes to be included in the 10 YFP. Rough outlines of potential programmes to be included in the 10 YFP are offered as examples to stimulate discussion, in the annexes of this background paper.

The following specific questions could also help structure the discussions on the prioritization and design of programmes for the 10 YFP.

1. What kind of programmes in support of the work of development agencies could be part of the global 10 YFP? Which 3-5 priority programmes on SCP could most effectively interact with and build on current projects and strategies in place in development agencies?
2. Who are the main actors and what are the main mechanisms that could secure implementation of such programmes? What engagement from development agencies and financing institutions is needed to mainstream SCP criteria and resource efficiency in those institutions' agendas and cooperation programmes and guidelines?
3. How to ensure increased public and private investment in sustainable enterprises and infrastructure to support the shift to SCP? What development cooperation approaches have worked best in leveraging additional private investment to promote the shift to SCP?
4. Which SCP priorities are being identified by developing countries? Which sectors, policy tools and specific types of capacity building most urgently require support? How could existing successful projects and capacity building activities that meet those needs be scaled up and replicated most efficiently?
5. What are the perspectives and plans by stakeholders on demand-side issues? How to support and enable consumers wanting to consume sustainable products that developing countries have a comparative advantage in producing?

⁸⁷ CSD 18 Chair's Summary, UNDESA, 2010

ANNEX

Examples of Possible Programmes on SCP

1 Mainstreaming SCP in planning and Developing SCP National Programmes

Goal:

Raise awareness among countries to integrate SCP into national development strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies (NSDS), poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP), and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development. If these do not exist, develop a national SCP programme or action plan. Measures of success: number of countries that have integrated SCP in their developing plans or developed national SCP programmes or action plans by 2022.

Possible policies and actions:

- Provide advocacy services to national authorities to develop national SCP programmes or integrate SCP in the existing strategies such as Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development
- Capacity building and training on National SCP programmes using UNEP's Guidelines for National SCP programmes and other relevant training materials (SCP Indicators, Sustainable Ventures...)
- Peer review of SCP Programmes, to exchange experience and review progress
- Create a database and peer-to-peer learning platform of countries that have developed their own national action plans or programmes on SCP (including the indicators to measure progress)
- Enable forums to discuss and exchange experiences and challenges on SCP action plans.

Means of Implementation:

Identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities; a few suggestions are:

- Build cooperation with development agencies and regional banks to support donor countries to build national SCP programmes or integrate SCP in Sustainable Development Strategies, PRSPs and/or other significant national strategies related to economic, social and environmental development.
- Develop financial mechanisms or funds to support developing countries and economies in transition to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programmes
- Replicate and strengthen existing public-private partnerships on SCP at the national level with the aim of making better use of the complementary skills, resources and objectives of governments, business and civil society
- Partnership with local actors to support governments in developing these policies

Leading Actors:

The project could be managed by national governments, with the support of relevant stakeholders, the engagement and support of donors and development agencies as well as from some UN agencies.

2 Programme on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Goal:

To enable public authorities to implement sustainable public procurement practices by establishing an enabling political and institutional framework and through concrete capacity building for all relevant stakeholders (policy makers, procurement officers, business) in order to lead by example, spend tax payers' money in a responsible way, and lead the market towards more sustainable products and the producers to more sustainable, resource efficient production methods.

A short description of how the programme promotes SCP

Private consumers and suppliers will be engaged in delivering more sustainable products to the market and adopt more resource efficient productions methods whilst providing decent working conditions. In the medium term, sustainable public procurement should also make sustainable products cheaper. The SPP approach takes into account the whole life cycle of goods and integrates also life-cycle costing.

Elements and deliverables of the programme

The Marrakech Task Force's approach to SPP (SPP toolkit) consists of different elements: The SPP outline with the public procurement principles and the country implementation plan. Countries and sub government level could follow the implementation plan developed by the MTF on SPP which includes the following elements/steps:

- A status assessment (online questionnaire) that allows a country/organisation to identify what's happening on SPP
- A report on legal and institutional framework to assess readiness of public procurement in the country to embed sustainable procurement practices
- A market readiness review allows identifying which sectors are offering more sustainable products/solutions and in which sectors are opportunities to improve.
- SPP policy or strategy.
- Training. The training material provides different stakeholders in the procurement process an easy start to implement the concept of SPP.

Linkages to other programmes:

The MTF on SPP elaborated a so called "umbrella approach". The idea is to collaborate with similar activities and take advantage of the synergies. Collaboration has been started with the EC on the GPP toolkit, with the IGPN and ICLEI-Procure+ campaign.

Leading Actors:

Governments have a role in leading by example, ensuring that an increasing amount of sustainable products at affordable prices are available. They ideally collaborate with suppliers and keep them informed in advance to ensure continuous improvement. The manufacturer's role is to meet the governments demand for more sustainable goods and services, to create innovation and to adopt more sustainable production methods in providing sustainable products and services on the market together with appropriate information to meet needs, as well as to work with a lifecycle perspective and cooperate along the whole value chain with suppliers, national, regional and local agencies etc.

3 Programme on Waste Management

Goal:

1) To enable national and local authorities to develop and implement Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Plans (with focus on 3R) by establishing city-level demonstration projects and through concrete capacity building for all relevant stakeholders (policy makers, local authorities, local partner institutions etc.). 2) To raise awareness and build capacity for addressing new waste streams such as e-waste.

A short description of how the program promotes SCP:

The programme will influence the current SCP practices wherein waste is just somehow disposed of with little or no organized recovery of materials and/or energy. It will directly influence the following stakeholders as stated below: waste generators, waste management service providers, local authorities responsible for waste management; scavengers and other vulnerable sections of society dependant on waste related activities for their livelihood. It can also affect manufacturers and suppliers of goods and services as they will be more inclined to produce resource efficient and designed - for - recycle products.

Elements and deliverables of the programme:

- Assessment of baseline data on waste include detailed quantification and characterization of waste from all sources (domestic, commercial, industrial etc.)
- Assessment of prevailing waste management system (across the entire chain from primary collection through secondary collection, transportation, segregation, treatment and disposal) including technologies, policies, regulations, institutional mechanisms and identification of constraints and gaps therein
- Extensive stakeholder consultation process to identify their issues of concerns
- Development of a detailed ISWM Plan with targets based on the above and containing technical, policy and voluntary measures
- Development of specific schemes/sub-projects to facilitate implementation of ISWM Plan
- For the peri/urban areas an off-shoot programme on waste and agricultural biomass
- Assessment of quantities and characteristics of e-waste streams to identify programmes and appropriate environmentally sound technologies to promote material and energy recovery

Linkages to other programs:

The programme is in support of the UNEP's Governing Council Decision (GC 25/8) and its need has also been highlighted in the ongoing CSD process where waste management has been identified as a thematic area of attention. It is also linked to the UNEP's Green Economy Initiative and is directly supporting several national initiatives such as Japan's 3R initiative and Sound Material Recycling Society initiative, China's Circular Economy Initiative etc. The programme will also support UNDP's Public Private Partnership for Local Service Delivery and the Collaborative Working Group for Solid Waste Management in Low and Middle Income countries. For e-waste, build on partnerships between UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP and on Resolution II/4 of the second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) held in 2009 organized under the auspices of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Leading Actors:

National and local governments have important roles in development and implementation of ISWM Plan to ensure that waste is not only managed properly but also becomes a source of materials and energy. Local expert institutions are required to carry out the work related to data collection, stakeholder consultation and development of a locally tailor-made ISWM Plan. Technology providers and businesses have important roles in terms of providing technologies for converting waste into useful materials/energy as well as setting up recycling industries.

4 The Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism: From development challenges to effective solutions with tourism, Launch of the multi-stakeholder umbrella initiative: autumn 2010

Goal:

To build synergies and partnerships worldwide, to promote long-term economic viability of the tourism sector, which depends on an unspoiled environment and a healthy social and cultural context. (Measurable targets will be agreed upon at the first Annual General Meeting at the end of this year.).

A short description of how the program promotes SCP:

The Partnership will serve as an umbrella entity for all tourism stakeholders. It will build synergies among various initiatives closely following the policy recommendations of the Marrakech Process International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development (ITF-STD). One activity of the Partnership will be the adaptation and replication of successful SCP projects, publications, training materials, and tools such as the “Green Passport Campaign” initiated by the ITF-STD and coordinated by UNEP. If sustainably developed and managed, tourism can help conserve nature and culture, produce wealth for local communities, countries and businesses, and greatly reduce the negative impacts associated with operations, thus promoting a sustainable consumption and production society. Key facts: Tourism has become the principal export for 83 % of developing countries and constitutes up to 40% of the GDP for many LDCs and SIDS. Tourist arrivals in East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, the Middle East and Africa are forecasted to grow at rates of more than 5% per year, compared to the world average of 4.1% (UNWTO, 2008). At the same time tourism is an energy intensive sector, contributing to around 5% of global GHG emissions (UNEP/UNWTO/WMO, 2009).

Elements and deliverables:

The “Green Passport Campaign” will be replicated in other countries and regions under the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism as a project supervised by the Partnership Secretariat. The “Green Passport” combines

- i) communication activities that raise consumer’s awareness on their potential to contribute to sustainable development by making responsible holiday choices
- ii) with actions on the ground identified by the national partner(s) implementing the campaign, e.g. infrastructure changes (recycling, energy efficiency, sustainable heritage management).

The Campaign has been implemented in Brazil, Ecuador, South Africa, and soon in Costa Rica. The latest Green Passport Campaign for the South Africa 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is an initiative of UNEP/GEF and the South African National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) with activities such as carbon reduction projects in the areas of transportation, waste management, energy and water efficiency, as well as planting of trees to reduce the carbon footprint of the event.

Linkages to other programmes:

Within four months, 40 partners have already expressed interest in membership for the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, e.g. Costa Rica, EC, France, GTZ, Mali, Morocco, OECD, SICA, TOI, UK, UNWTO, UNIDO, UNESCO. The OECD has also been a member of the ITF-STD. OECD and UNEP developing an MOU to work together on Green Tourism Economy activities, and will publish a joint report on “climate change and tourism” this year. Potential linkage to DAC: Tourism projects such as the Green Passport Campaign could be a « pilot activity » combining the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance and the Partnership’s project criteria (inter alia, replicability, sustainability, and added value). Partnership projects in developing countries would in this case need to fulfill both criteria for applying as a Partnership project. The Partnership Secretariat would assure operational effectiveness and conformity via assessments measuring the results and impacts of the projects in cooperation with the DAC. A key success factor will be the strong technical foundation of the Partnership through the ITF-STD activities, projects, networks and expertise, and its broad membership fostered by the last three years of collaborative work.

Leading Actors and benefits:

Governments at all levels: e.g. implementing policy frameworks, carrying out regional, and national activities;
Developing countries: employment, wider distribution of income to impoverished communities; conservation of natural habitats and cultural attractions which generate revenues;
Private sector: financial opportunities to move towards sustainability, reduced operating costs, increased visibility
Women: opportunities for more and higher-quality employment and independent entrepreneurial activities;
Indigenous peoples: better control over tourism activities in general, employment.

5 Promoting Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in SMEs in Developing and Transition Economies

The programme:

The Joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in Developing and Transition Countries is aimed at scaling-up the application of resource efficient and cleaner production in Developing and Transition Economies with a particular focus on SMEs. The programme builds upon the experience and lessons on promoting cleaner production in developing countries and utilizes the existing network of National Cleaner Production Centers which currently covers fifty countries from all developing regions. It is structured in four interrelated outcome categories, each with dedicated activities/projects and outputs. These are:

1. Effective networking and peer learning amongst a network of competent, nationally directed initiatives that deliver high quality, value-adding RECP services which respond to the needs of enterprises and other organizations.
2. Supporting the implementation of RECP by businesses and other organizations with verified resource productivity, environmental, economic and other societal benefits.
3. Developing effective enabling environment for RECP implementation as it has been mainstreamed in government policy and enterprise finance.
4. Enhancing national capacities to facilitate and manage the transfer, adaptation and replication of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) and sustainable product developments.

Key deliverables:

The programme is to be implemented over five years and is expected to lead to the following key deliverables:

- One global network of RECP Service Providers with multiple regional chapters established for effective knowledge management and South- North-South collaboration.
- Technical, operational and institutional capacities of 47 existing National Cleaner Production Centres and Programmes enhanced and their activities and achievements scaled up.
- A minimum of 15 National Cleaner Production Programmes launched in countries new to the programme to build national RECP capacity and improve resource efficiency.
- A minimum of five toolkits and training manuals prepared covering selected RECP applications in SMEs.
- More than 500 experts trained as trainers through regional programmes organized based on the toolkits and training manuals developed.
- A minimum of 5,000 industries supported to achieve measurable economic, environmental and social benefits through RECP implementation.
- A minimum of 15 countries supported to mainstream RECP in national policy and planning processes and/ or to create financial instruments for RECP investments.

Principal partners:

The principal partners for this programme are National Governments (mainly Ministries of Industry and Environment), NCPCs and other national service providers including academia, national industrial associations and chambers of commerce, industries.

6 Programme on environmental information tools (standards and labelling) - EIT

Background information and problem statement:

Environmental information tools which include standards, labelling, declarations, reporting and claims, allow differentiation of products in the marketplace based on their environmental characteristics. Their purpose is to provide incentives to favour consumer choice for more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products. They are an important element of SCP framework serving as a link between production and consumption sides. However, their rapid explosion in recent years overwhelms and confuses both producers and consumers. The research shows that there is a lack of integration between environmental, social and economic goals and of clarity on core environmental principles to promote internationally. Different approaches lead to market fragmentation and transaction costs and undermine intended effects. Currently there is no commonly applied and coherent framework that defines the scope of environmental claims or how legitimate environmental information is to be communicated. Various initiatives have been initiated to work towards harmonization of standards and reconciliation of approaches. They generally also differ in methodologies and represent different interests.

Goal: in response, UNEP aims to create a global collaborative process to identify, agree and promote common principles on how to communicate environmental information in a legitimate, practical and simple way. These principles should take into account key environmental impacts along the life cycle of products to avoid shifting the burden from one stage or impact to another and respond to the long-term challenges of sustainability and assist in generating alternative development pathways and changing values. An international global dialogue based on collaborative learning must also involve various stakeholder groups that share a common interest for simplifying and synergising the realm of environmental information tools that incorporate their different perspectives, needs and aspirations.

Implementation process:

1. Take stock of existing research and carry out assessment of existing environmental information schemes in targeted industries which are resource-intensive with the highest impact: agri-food, buildings, automobile and metals and retail sector. The assessment will take into account environmental and developmental effects of the existing schemes.
2. Identify and propose a number of basic principles that define the scope of environmental information and how to communicate this information in a legitimate, practical and simple way.
3. Consult and agree on the principles through a regional and international consultation process. Dialogue will be established towards international recognition, consensus building and convergence between a growing number of initiatives and tools as it has been initiated for example, under the Tourism Sustainability Council, African Ecolabelling Mechanism, and UNEP ecolabelling project.
4. Disseminate the results through a global campaign targeted at different levels: producers, marketing professionals, governments, consumers and public at large.
5. Provide capacity building to SMEs in developing countries to enable them to benefit from uptake of environmental information tools and government to create enabling policy framework and also increase their bargaining power

Linkages to other programmes: e.g.

ISO, ISEAL, a number of national initiatives (e.g. French Grenelle de l'Environnement), EU SCP Roundtable on food, Tourism Sustainability Council, GRI, UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, UN Forum on Sustainability Standards, all seven Marrakesh Task Forces

Expected results and impacts:

- Global framework which defines the scope of legitimate environmental claims to be used by organizations developing labeling, certification and reporting schemes, market leading companies for developing their own green branding schemes and marketing professionals to know how to communicate information in simple and legitimate way
- Simplification of the labeling universe for producers and consumers: harmonized approaches will reduce market distortion and enable continuous environmental improvement while providing market incentive for producers
- Participation of developing countries in the process and agreement to principles will alleviate the existing bias of these tools being disguised trade barriers.

