



# **3rd International Expert Meeting on a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process)**

## **Meeting Report and Co-chairs Summary**

**Organised by:**



**Hosted by:**



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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## 1. Introduction

The Third International Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production under the Marrakech Process was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 26 to 29 June 2007. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and hosted by the Swedish Ministries of Environment and of Integration and Gender Equality. Financial support for the meeting, particularly for the participation of experts from developing countries, was provided by the Governments of Sweden.

Over 250 participants attended the meeting, with a significant participation of business and NGOs and a good regional balance with respect to delegates from governments. Participants in the meeting were experts on various issues of sustainable consumption and production from governments, local authorities, consumer organizations, business and industry, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, international organizations and development cooperation agencies.

The Marrakech Process was launched as a response to the call, in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Chapter III, for actions at all levels to: “Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries.”

The main objectives of the meeting were to:

- 1) assess progress and provide direction for future work on the Marrakech Process, notably the work of the Task Forces, the regional and national strategies, and the development cooperation dialogue;
- 2) begin conceptualising the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on SCP to be presented at the 2010/2011 sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development;
- 3) identify new mechanisms to build a more active cooperation between the Marrakech Process and other stakeholders, such as NGOs, business, local authorities and academia, among others.

The meeting was Co-Chaired by Mr. Erik Hammarskjöld, Ambassador for the Environment, Sweden, and Dr. Ye Ruqui, Senior Advisor, State Environmental Protection Administration, People’s Republic of China.

Before the Third International Expert Meeting on SCP, L’Institut de l’énergie et de l’environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF) organized a preparatory meeting on 24-25 June

2007 in Stockholm with participants from 13 countries: Cambodia, Egypt, France, Cote d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Niger, RD Congo, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo and Tunisia.

Also prior to the Third International Expert Meeting on SCP, on 26 June 2007, Business & Industry and NGOs each organized half-day parallel Forums to discuss how they can become more fully engaged in the Marrakech Process and what their priorities are for work within that process.

### Opening Plenary

The Third International Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production opened with Welcome Remarks by Mr. Erik Hammarskjold, Environment Ambassador for Sweden. Opening Addresses were given by their Excellencies Ms. Nyamko Sabuni, Minister of Integration and Gender Equality of Sweden, and Mr. Andreas Carlgren, Minister for Environment of Sweden. Opening speeches were followed by interventions of representatives from the organizing institutions, Mr. David O'Connor, Chief of the Policy Integration and Analysis Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), and Ms. Sylvie Lemmet, Director, Division of Industry, Technology and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-DTIE). Two keynote speeches were then delivered by Professor Hans Rosling and Dr. Tariq Banuri.

The opening session started with a special message expressing the most sincere appreciation to Ms. Viveka Bohn, former Ambassador for Sustainable Development of Sweden. Viveka Bohn chaired major meetings under the Marrakech Process in 2003 and in 2005, and has always been strongly committed, providing support, inspiring collaborators and building cooperation. It was stated that Viveka Bohn has been the "the heart and brains" of the Marrakech Process. For this and other outstanding leadership work, she received the UNEP "Champion of the Earth 2007" award. All speakers expressed their best wishes to Viveka wishing her strength in the recovery process.

Minister Sabuni presented the relations between sustainable development and consumption and stressed that consumer policies have to consider all groups in society, and especially the ones that are less well included. In particular, gender equality is a necessary component to achieving sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable development in general. Developed countries have a central role in achieving gender equality and sustainable consumption and in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the shift towards more sustainable patterns of consumption, Minister Sabuni emphasized that active and informed consumers have an essential role to play, inasmuch as they can make demands on the market for more sustainable products. This has proven to be an effective way to influence producers.

Minister Carlgren began by reminding the audience that 20 years have elapsed since the milestone Brundtland report was issued. While the distributional challenges highlighted at that time still exist, climate change has become the major challenge of our time. This challenge can only be resolved globally. Developed countries must carry the main burden of reducing emissions. The priority for developing countries is development through growth. However,

developing countries do not need to take the expensive and polluting path taken by developed countries in the course of their own development, but should follow more sustainable patterns. There is an immediate connection between climate issues and sustainable consumption and production. The ecological footprint of developed countries needs to be reduced dramatically. Drastic reductions in the consumption of material resources have to be sought if sustainable ways of accommodating the world population are to be found. In order to achieve this, it is imperative to work across countries and economic sectors, and to involve closely all stakeholders. As the international community addresses the Johannesburg agenda, consideration of the various topics has to be accompanied by a framework on sustainable consumption and production. In order to reach sustainable lifestyles, it appears critical to focus not only on the production side, but also on the demand side. In that context, gender equality must be addressed through consumption patterns that allow women to take a broader part in decision-making.

Mr. O'Connor thanked the organizers of the meeting. He acknowledged the contributions already made to the Marrakech Process by various stakeholders, and formulated the hope that the meeting will lead to other new initiatives. He suggested that sustainable consumption and production can be seen as the ballast that will allow the ship of globalization not to capsize. Although there have been winners and losers from globalization, on net the process has been highly beneficial to the poor and adverse distributional impacts of globalization would appear to be manageable. The biggest threat to globalization appears to come from environmental stress. SCP can help to manage these problems. Globalization is accompanied by a certain homogenization of consumer tastes. On the one hand, Western consumption patterns are still attractive to other countries. But, at the same time, shifts in consumer tastes towards more sustainable lifestyles perceptible in Western countries may be quickly emulated elsewhere by rising middle classes. On the production side, the challenge is to explore new mechanisms to achieve both protection of innovation and access to efficient technologies by developing countries. The market for sustainable products is growing and some developing countries have natural advantages that could allow them to participate fully in those markets. However, those countries face regulatory, infrastructure and other barriers to build SCP-oriented export market capacities. For developing countries, the consumption of basic necessities remains the main priority. But, in many developing countries, both consumption and investment are too low. While global market integration could raise living standards in those countries, there is a need for the international community to de-link globalization from environmental damage through SCP to make the space for this to happen.

Ms. Lemmet welcomed the participants and focused on the challenges and priorities for the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP. She suggested that the main priority is to build implementation mechanisms, without which the 10YFP runs the risk of being an empty shell. Ms. Lemmet mentioned the achievements so far of the Marrakech Process, including: i) regional strategies on SCP have been developed, ii) the Marrakech Task Forces have shown to be effective mechanisms for implementation and for delivering SCP tools; iii) guidelines are being developed for national SCP programmes; iv) UNEP carried out a review on SCP-related projects by development agencies; and v) progress has been made in engaging several emerging economies to join the Marrakech Process, including India, China, Brazil to be followed soon by South Africa.

Ms. Lemmet stated that the main task for participants at the Stockholm meeting is to provide comments and inputs to the proposal for the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP), taking advantage of the presence of key actors on SCP. Ms. Lemmet then elaborated upon the key priorities for the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP. The first priority, she said, is to define clear decoupling targets for the year 2020, as well indicators to measure progress on SCP. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, two-thirds of ecosystems are seriously degraded. With a world population expected to increase to 9 billion people in 2050, it is clear that we have an enormous challenge to use resources more efficiently and change unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

The second priority is to define the key programmes that should be included in the 10YFP. The third priority is to develop more implementation and cooperation mechanisms beyond the existing task forces. In particular, partnerships with UN agencies, development agencies, and the business sector have to be considered. Ms. Lemmet suggested that in order to keep working on these priorities, some key actions might be necessary including: a) strengthening existing SCP strategies and obtaining more institutional and political support, as well as involving other regions which have not yet had such consultations (e.g. North America, West Asia); linking regional SCP programmes with the work of regional inter-governmental organizations (NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN); setting clear targets on SCP at the national and regional levels; building cooperation with individual countries; fostering the development cooperation; stepping up communication on the poverty alleviation gains which can be made through SCP, in particular through demonstration and pilot projects, and working on the current gaps in the Marrakech Process such as waste, food, energy and mobility.

Professor Rosling challenged the notion of developing and developed countries based on simple criteria. Data on size of families and life expectancy suggests that in many cases there is no longer a clear-cut distinction between developing and developed countries. The examination of the world income distribution also suggests that in every continent, the breadth of the distribution of income is enormous. There is no “gap” between developing countries and industrialized ones as a whole. Rather, one should consider the huge differences that exist between countries and within countries. Considering country averages can be misleading; correct policies for development have to be designed based on the examination of within-country differences and distributions. Prof. Rosling reminded the audience that, up to this day, the main environmental problem for the majority of the world population is the lack of proper drinking water and sanitation systems. He also highlighted the need to collect more gender-sensitive data, by going beyond household data that constitute the bulk of survey data available today. Prof. Rosling pointed out that some developing countries still face a combination of basic problems like safe drinking water and sanitation at the same time as problems of rapid development and higher incomes such as chemicals management, hazardous waste, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Professor Banuri mentioned a number of manifestations of climate change likely in the not too distant future. It is highly probable that the climate problem has reached a “tipping point”, that is, that consequences of climate change will cause other consequences which cannot be stopped. The main political obstacle to a solution is the prevailing dichotomy, by which the South is responsible for its own growth, while the North has to deal with environment problems.

Economic growth is important, because it is the only known way to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. But we are participating in a race between economic growth and ecological catastrophe. Dr. Banuri suggested that a tipping point is needed in the political response to this challenge, in the sense that the numerous tools existing for SCP must become part of a process which brings global changes. He proposed that, in order to address this question, we have to think in terms of one global entity. Collective action is needed to solve the climate problem. In turn, collective action is possible only when people share a sense of social justice. Dr. Banuri suggested three key challenges for political leaders: (i) to begin the process of a global agreement on consumption; (ii) the creation of a Fund which will help developing countries to make the transition to renewable energies within one generation; and (iii) stopping the production of fossil fuels, by first declaring a moratorium on new exploration and then setting one on extraction of fossil fuels.

### **Multi-stakeholder Panel: Role of major groups in the Marrakech Process**

The panel was moderated by Mr. Edwin Pinero, the US Federal Environment Executive and included presentations by Ms. Jacqueline Cote of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Mr. Uchita de Zoysa of the Center for Environment and Development (Sri Lanka), Mr. Luis Flores Mimica of Consumers International, and Mr. George Cluff of the Coalition for New California Infrastructure.

The Multi-stakeholder Panel led off the meeting and included representatives of business, civil society, consumers, and the scientific community. Ms. Jacqueline Cote, WBCSD, presented the perspective of Business and Industry, providing a brief review of the group's engagement with the United Nations, and highlighted the key factors in achieving sustainability through the market, including innovation, eco-efficiency, partnerships, improvement of market framework conditions and informed consumer choices. Business and Industry stressed the importance of government efforts to provide national and international frameworks that allow businesses to operate efficiently across borders, and support business through provision of basic infrastructure, as well as efforts to raise public awareness about sustainable products, as these actions provide incentives to business to invest in sustainable products and solutions.

The representative from NGOs, Mr. Uchita de Zoysa, stated that the key to success in the Marrakech Process is engagement of all stakeholders and transparency of the process. He also stated that accountability and assessing tangible results are key to continued success. He listed six recommendations as desirable outcomes of the meeting including:

- i. To identify specific programs of the 10 year framework clearly defining and identify targets, timetables, strategies and action needed to reverse worsening social and ecological trends by 2021.
- ii. To organize a comprehensive multi-stakeholder review of efforts, success and failure to implement the Agenda 21 objectives and action commitments on production and consumption agreed to in UNCED 1992 by governments.
- iii. To identify and analysis the national barriers to develop national SCP strategies by engaging all governments effectively to follow-up on the recommendation of WSSDs JPOI

- iv. To develop a clear set of operational guidelines ensuring civil society and other stakeholder participation and public transparency in Marrakech Task Forces and to establish a broader dialogue on SCP with greater outreach towards all nations and stakeholders.
- v. To establish a broader global stakeholder dialogue on sustainable production and consumption with greater outreach towards all governments and stakeholders.
- vi. To establish a process to define corporate accountability in contrast to corporate responsibility.

The representative from consumer organizations referred to the importance of trust, legitimacy, and considering the needs of future generations in addressing and achieving sustainability. The complexity of addressing sustainable consumption issues often results in fragmented actions by various stakeholders. As per the UNEP/CI 2002 and 2004 Tracking Progress reports on sustainable consumption, only integrated approaches that arise out of a sense of community are well coordinated and can effectively speed the transition to sustainable lifestyles.

The representative from the Coalition for New California Infrastructure, discussing the perspective of local authorities, described the initiative as a coalition of local governments, federal government, the private sector, academia and large research organizations targeting projects for sustainable communities. He further expressed the organization's focus in making successful projects replicable, while taking into consideration local context specificities.

### **Regional Panel: Progress on the Marrakech Process**

The Panel on Regional Processes in the Marrakech Process included four presentations, by: Mr. Desta Mebratu of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa; Ms. Olivia O'Castillo, chair/ president of the Asia Pacific roundtable on SCP (APRSCP); Mr Li Tienan, Asia SCP Help Desk; Ms Gyorgyi Gurban, European Commission, and Ms Graciela Scavone, Environment Ministry, Argentina.

Africa: Mr. Desta Mebratu, presented the progress in the region on SCP highlighting the launching of the Africa 10-year Framework of Programmes on SCP. The initial drafting started in 2004, and was shaped by two main questions: How to make the SCP agenda relevant to the regional reality? And, what should be the mechanisms for implementation?

From the beginning, the need to work simultaneously at the technical and political levels was perceived. The drafting committee relied on existing SCP networks, and sought endorsement of the regional framework of programmes by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN), which was obtained in March 2005.

In terms of implementation mechanisms, a regional steering committee was created, involving the key players: UN ECA, UNEP UNIDO, AMCEN, and the African Roundtable on SCP. The committee is chaired by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, which takes decisions on activities and priorities. In terms of development partnership mechanisms, the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa, led by the German Ministry of Cooperation, is also a member of the regional steering committee and facilitates support from other development agencies.

Based on the regional framework for SCP, development of SCP programmes has taken place at the sub-regional, national and city levels. Countries bordering on Lake Victoria (Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda) are developing their own ten-year programme, based on the regional programme. At the national and city level, support has been given to two countries and to several cities. These pilot programs are aiming at establishing good models which can be replicated by other countries of the region.

In terms of stakeholder involvement, so far the roundtable has been mainly working with ministries of environment; however, it contemplates associating other ministries. For example, the ongoing programme to develop an African Eco-labeling mechanism will be submitted to the African Conference of Ministers of Industry and to the African Conference of Ministers of Trade in the coming months.

Asia and the Pacific: Ms. O’Castillo presented the activities of the Asia-Pacific Roundtable on SCP (APRSCP). SCP is an important issue today in Asia. Although they are not necessarily labeled or branded as such, there are many ongoing SCP initiatives in the region. Topics covered include rural development, resource management, life-cycle analysis, industrial and urban development, and solid waste.

APRSCP puts an emphasis on engaging all relevant stakeholders, in particular through decentralization and empowerment, acknowledging all the dimensions - social, technical, economic, environment, and political - which affect SCP issues; and adopting local, regional and global focuses simultaneously.

There is a recognized difficulty for countries in the region to enforce their environmental laws and regulations. More than lack of political will, lack of adequately trained human resources often constitutes the major constraint to such enforcement.

Air quality, sound management of water resources, including for agriculture, and solid waste management all constitute serious challenges for the region. However, many Asian countries are signatories to international environmental agreements and these can in a certain measure be used to promote the sustainability agenda.

Ms. O’Castillo provided a snapshot of past and ongoing activities of APRSCP in Asian countries and highlighted success stories of SCP projects in the region. Renewable energy appears to be a promising area for increased SCP activities. She also addressed challenges for the future. Areas where action is needed include, in particular, housing, poverty, and environmental degradation. APRSCP is looking forward to addressing the important issues in all the countries of the region. The main constraints are lack of funds, lack of awareness, lack of capacity, and lack of integration between sectors/ ministries.

Another presentation was delivered by Li Tienan, who explained the work of the Asia SCP Help Desk. The Help Desk was jointly established by UNEP, UN ESCAP, and the China Standard and Certification Center in May 2006. The overall scope is to foster innovative practices in sustainable consumption and production in the region, and to assist governments in

the region with the design and implementation of programs and projects on SCP. The business plan of the Help Desk is under development, as the knowledge resources, network of experts, clients' needs and potential projects are being determined. A Regional Advisory Committee will be established and recurrent funding needs to be secured.

The roles of the Asia SCP Help Desk include: (i) contributing to UNEP and UN ESCAP work on SCP; (ii) information brokering; (iii) disseminating good practices and knowledge through training; and (iv) designing and implementing demonstration projects in partnership with global, regional and national players. Its clients will be regional focal points, research institutes and policy makers. It will provide a broad range of services, covering demand side management, products and infrastructure. Furthermore, the Help Desk aims at acting as an information hub, disseminating to and from regional networks and developing a web portal for the Asia Help Desk on SCP. It further aims at co-organizing and hosting meetings, such as regional meetings of the Marrakech Task Forces. It will also develop specific partnerships through regional projects.

Europe: The progress on sustainable consumption and production activities in Europe was presented by Ms. Gyorgyi Gurban of the European Commission. She mentioned the main milestones of Europe's engagement on SCP, which includes the organization of two regional meetings (Ostend and Berlin), periodic informal expert meetings on SCP, the chairing of the seven Marrakech Task Forces and the support for three national roundtables on SCP that have been held in China, India and Brazil in cooperation with UNEP.

Ms. Gurban mentioned the progress that the EU has made in terms of SCP policies, highlighting the Integrated Product Policy (IPP), policies on waste management, public procurement, Eco-labeling and EMAS. In 2006 the European Union revised its Sustainable Development Strategy, in which SCP was identified as one of the key priorities. As a response, the European Commission is currently developing its SCP Action Plan. The forthcoming SCP Action Plan aims at providing an umbrella for and improving synergies between the numerous SCP policies which already exist in the EU, although they may not always be labeled as such. Ms. Gurban also mentioned that in December 2005, the Natural Resource Strategy was adopted; the main objective of the strategy is decoupling material use from economic growth, which constitutes one of the key priorities for the EC.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Ms. Graciela Scavone presented the ongoing SCP activities in the LAC region. Three regional meetings have been held (one in Argentina and two in Nicaragua), which have contributed to the identification of priorities as well as key economic and institutional issues. Priority activities of the regional strategy are: (i) developing national strategies on SCP; (ii) integrating SCP into the national and regional strategies on sustainable development and poverty alleviation, (iii) creating national consultative councils on SCP. In May 2006, UNEP launched a two-year project "Implementation of a Regional Programme on Sustainable Production and Consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean" with the financial support of UN Development Account. This project aims at supporting governments in the region to implement concrete SCP policies and projects included in the regional strategy. Special focus has been placed on integrated waste management systems, capacity building of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and sustainable public procurement.

Another important progress in the region is the organization of a Brazilian roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production that was held in April 2007 with the support of UNEP and the EC. MERCOSUR is also starting to integrate SCP activities in its work plan; especially its Sub-Working Group on Environment, whose work is directed to supporting policies for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Argentina is collaborating with the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement. In Argentina, the sustainable public procurement strategy aims at introducing environmental criteria in the public procurement process, improving efficiency in government spending, and outreach and communication on sustainable development.

Questions and issues raised by the audience included:

- Need to integrate the Lifecycle analysis and approach (LCA) in the regional process, as Europe has done, and also to integrate the existing networks on LCA in the regional activities.
- The relations between the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa under the Marrakech Process was discussed, clarifying the important cooperation that has been built.

### **Panel on the Development Cooperation Dialogue: How can development agencies support SCP?**

The panel was chaired by Mr. James Riordan, Environment Canada, and included three presentations, by Mr. Taizo Yamada, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Ms. Johanna Klein, Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ); and Mr. Phillip Dobie, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Mr. Riordan briefly outlined progress which occurred since the beginning of the Marrakech process regarding the objectives of the Cooperation Dialogue and the results of the UNEP survey “Sustainable Consumption and Production: How Development Cooperation Agencies Make a Difference”. He suggested that thinking about development cooperation on SCP should be structured around the following key questions: How to communicate the benefits of SCP? How to strengthen cooperation with development agencies to support SCP initiatives? And, how to achieve regional and national support for SCP?

Mr Yamada presented the activities of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) related to SCP. As an implementing agency for development cooperation by the Japanese government, JICA focuses on technical assistance, encompassing in particular systems building, organizational strengthening and human resource development. JICA provides most of the Japanese Official Development Assistance, through bilateral grants and loans, as well as contributions to international organizations. In order to achieve the MDG7, JICA focuses mainly on the sustainable management of resources, sustainable livelihoods, organic agriculture and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. While the SCP terminology is not used per se by JICA, many technical assistance projects in JICA’s portfolio are relevant to SCP.

Five such projects were presented by Mr Yamada. In the field of Energy Conservation, in Turkey JICA has developed a strategy with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the General Directorate of Electrical Power Resources Survey, the Development Administration (EIE) and National Energy Conservation Center (NECC) in order to increase the energy efficiency ratio. JICA also helped the Mexican Government to establish an air quality monitoring network. In the field of waste management, JICA contributed to the development of the recycling industry in the Philippines pursuant to the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act. Among the outputs of this project, the realization of an inventory of recycled items, recycling guidelines for industry, and a basic action plan for recycling industry development are the most prominent. He also referenced the series of technical assistance activities for capacity building in Indonesia for an Eco-labeling Program. JICA was able to deliver significant outputs, such as a scheme of Eco-label accreditation and certification for manufactured products, definitions of five product categories of Eco-label criteria and some guidance on application of type 1 Eco-labels.

Mr. Yamada concluded by noting that SCP is a cross-cutting objective and as such is difficult to implement. A high level global approach based on intergovernmental commitment is required to give impetus to efforts at national and regional levels. On the national level one useful tool is integrating SCP considerations into EIA and SEA, but more tangible criteria for defining SCP are needed to do this.

Ms. Klein presented best practices examples from the GTZ portfolio of projects. While GTZ has covered a wide range of SCP-related activities, the presentation was focused on three specific areas of technical cooperation: resource efficiency at the company level; environmental technologies; and environmental policy advice. In terms of resource efficiency, GTZ has used the Profitable Environmental Management tool. Training on this tool has been provided to various sectors in a number of countries. As an example of technical assistance in environmental technologies, Ms. Klein highlighted the support to the creation of the International Center for Environmental Technology (CITET) in Tunisia. Regarding policy advice, Ms. Klein mentioned the Environment and Competitiveness programme in Costa Rica. GTZ has also published, together with the Wuppertal Collaborating Center on SCP the guidebook “Policy Instruments for Resource Efficiency”, which presents the main tools available to project managers, as well as examples and best practices. The guidebook sets out challenges to and needs for resource efficiency at the national level and includes case studies.

Mr. Dobie presented reflections on the role of development cooperation, seen from the perspective of UNDP. From the point of view of the poorest people in developing countries, the real challenge for SCP is to increase efficiency so that the basic consumption needs can be fulfilled. Governments have an important role to play, as managers of natural resources and enablers. Mr. Dobie stressed the current tendency in the development world to equate sustainable development with environment, which in practice has resulted in isolating environment from the other two pillars of sustainable development. As a consequence, the policy space that is available for environmental policies, and for SCP in particular, is very limited. For example, the environmental content of PRSPs, as reviewed by the World Bank, is very small or non-existent. The main official targets for ODA, the MDGs, hardly focus on

sustainability, and could arguably be achieved in an unsustainable manner. The development community is limited in what it can do on SCP without some kind of a global compact on SCP.

The paradigm under which economic growth for development is becoming the sole objective for investment is gaining momentum, which obviously poses challenges to sustainability. For example, the replication of pilot projects which rely on high per capita investments poses risks for the environment. Development agencies still need to acquire a better understanding of the links between human development and environment. UNEP and UNDP have taken major steps in that direction, through the Poverty and Environment Initiative and Poverty and Environment Facility recently created in Nairobi. More still needs to be done in terms of improving ability to undertake evaluation and assessment of policies and actions on sustainable development. This implies combining UNEP's environmental assessment capability with the social assessment approach embodied in the UNDP Human Development Report. Mr. Dobie suggested that development agencies should focus on priority sectors able to deliver win-win results (for poverty alleviation and environmental protection), such as housing, energy, and agriculture.

Questions and issues raised by the audience included:

- the need to define criteria for choice of SCP projects in recipient countries;
- how to increase available financing for SCP projects by involving national and regional banks, foundations and commercial banks in the development cooperation dialogue on SCP;
- the trend in development cooperation delivery towards direct budgetary support which implies the need to mainstream SCP objectives at a very high policy level, and for receiving requests to secure SCP objectives from recipient countries;
- the lack of common standards and criteria between development agencies for defining sustainability and assessing sustainability at the project level, which can translate into different approaches being adopted by different ministries at the national level; and
- the need for coherence between sustainable development strategies and plans and other processes such as PRSPs and sectoral approaches, as well as for more coordination between donors at the country level.

### Panel on Marrakech Task Forces

The seven Marrakech Task Force leaders presented a synopsis of their objectives, activities, progress to date and priorities for future work. The main objective of the panel was to report on progress, but priorities for future work were also outlined. All task forces mentioned their interest in collaborating with other task forces in relevant areas.

Recognizing that products and services will change, governments can and should take action to ensure that innovation is in accord with SCP. The **International Task Force on Sustainable Products** (ITFSP), led by the United Kingdom, focuses on a simple but focused two-prong approach, i.e. policy mapping and gap analysis, and support of concrete policy actions via Global Sustainable Product Networks (GSPNs). Activities undertaken since the launch of the Task Force in November 2005 include:

- Communication and promotion of the sustainable products by, among others, development of a website, and organization of and participation in international meetings and conferences (e.g. EEDAL 2006, Standby Power (Canberra), CSD 15, EEMODS (Beijing), IEA/ITFSP ‘Energy Efficient Set Top Boxes and Digital Networks’).
- Building working relationships with multilateral agencies (IEA, UN, AGO, USEPA) and emerging economies (e.g. China).
- Developing a work plan and launching four GSPNs on Lighting, Electric Motors, Home Entertainment and Compliance.
- Accelerating progress towards delivery of test methods (TVs, simple Set Top Boxes), harmonisation of energy efficiency testing procedures (motors) and definition of minimum energy performance requirements (motors, CFLs).

Areas for future work include:

- To shape a 10 year plan for sustainable products.
- To widen the number of GSPNs. Priority work areas include computers (both energy & end-of-life issues); standby power; and mapping and monitoring of global product standards, for which collaboration with APEC-ESIS is envisaged.
- To expand task force activities to include life cycle, waste and water use issues.
- To engage with Brazil, India, Japan, Mexico and South Africa through areas of common interest.
- To support practical initiatives, e.g. with the IEA to hold a major international meeting on Standby Power (also including TVs, STBs and CFLs) in India (Nov 2007).
- To challenge business to respond.

Furthermore, the ITFSP could help prepare the ground for Governments to agree to: identify products which have risks or benefits for SCP; engage with global networks to share information and analysis, set ambitious targets for phasing out the least sustainable products in developed and developing countries, and forward-looking performance standards; seek business commitments to procure and supply products which will meet those standards; and develop coherent policy measures to tackle market failures, encourage innovation and competition, and accelerate change.

The **Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles** led by Sweden has the overall goal to provide inputs to the 10YFP by bringing tested policy tools, methodologies and best practices to promote and deliver sustainable lifestyles. Concrete activities to reach this goal include: the collection of policy options and best practices and the funding of demonstration projects; supporting dissemination of results and adoption of successful approaches and methodologies in different contexts; providing tools which allow progress assessment and monitoring, including a set of indicators and methodology; stressing important aspects of sustainable lifestyles at the national, regional and international levels, e.g. by ensuring that aspects of sustainable lifestyles are highlighted at relevant meetings; creating awareness among business on sustainable lifestyles; making knowledge on sustainable lifestyles and consumer behaviour easily accessible

for policy makers and other interested stakeholders; and ensuring that regional action plans on SCP address aspects of sustainable lifestyles.

Specific outcomes of the work of this task force include: seven demonstration projects in the areas of education, information and communication are being analyzed in terms of their potential for adoption elsewhere and as a base for policy recommendations; materials and tools on communication and informal education on sustainable lifestyles have been produced with the support of UNEP; and best practices submitted by governments and NGOs have been systemized. Areas for future work include developing a guidebook for industry on sustainable lifestyles, supporting additional demonstration projects and establishing a database on research related to sustainable lifestyles.

The goal of the **Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement**, led by Switzerland, is that 10% of countries in all regions have sustainable public procurement (SPP) programmes in place by 2010. Sustainable procurement principles have been developed and agreed upon by task force members, as well as an SPP approach leading to implementation. This approach includes the development of a practical toolkit to provide different stakeholders in the procurement process an easy start to implement the concept of sustainable public procurement as well as capacity-building activities. An online self-assessment questionnaire for SPP – the Status Assessment -- has been developed and tested by the Task Force as the first component of the aforementioned toolkit. Its goal is to highlight the key stages of SPP implementation and the steps that could be taken by those countries wishing to start or improve their existing approach, and it is available to all countries free of charge. Argentina will be the first country pilot. The Task Force suggested that countries may wish to establish national task forces on sustainable procurement whose members know thoroughly the local conditions and requirements for implementing sustainable public procurement.

The **Task Force on Cooperation with Africa** is carrying out the following activities:

- Development of an eco-labelling scheme for African products and services, one of the priority activities identified in the African 10-year framework programme on SCP
- Support of the development and implementation of SCP action plans in the region
- Collection of Best Practices on SCP projects
- Research on the potential for leapfrogging in Africa
- Support to the development of SCP networks and knowledge-based information tools.

The first results of these activities include a Best Practice Manual on SCP for development cooperation projects; and progress on developing eco-labeling in Africa. Research on ongoing SCP activities in the region and on the concept of an African 'green' label has been finalized, and a first expert meeting was held in June 2007 in Ethiopia to take stock of lessons from the major eco-label-related initiatives from within and outside the region and to provide input to the development of the African eco-labeling scheme. The African Union has now accepted leadership of the eco-labeling development process.

In the future, the task force will be engaged in: developing a manual for national and local SCP action plans/strategies tailored to African countries and cities, and a manual on

opportunities for SCP leapfrogging in the region; providing continued support to the development of the aforementioned African eco-labeling system.

The **Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction** has decided to focus in a first stage on energy and public policies, given the relevance and opportunity for adding value to existing processes. The leader of the Task Force (Finland) stressed the fact that, with current, widely available technologies, it would be possible to reduce energy use in this sector by roughly 70%.

Current activities of this task force include information sharing and awareness-raising supported by policy-oriented research, including on buildings and construction. Also, the task force is partnering with a number of regional and international bodies, including CEC, WBCSD, EEB, Holcim Foundation and UNEP SBCI. It is helping international financial institutions to define what sustainable buildings are and are not. A national advisory group to advance the work of the task force has been established in Finland, and it was suggested that other countries might wish to consider doing the same to root the work nationally.

The objective of the **Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Tourism**, led by France, is to mainstream sustainable tourism. Its activities include:

- Collection and sharing of good practices
- Development of pilot projects
- Education and capacity building for tourism managers and local SMEs
  - Handbook for local operators on tourism and sustainability
  - Kit for hotelier schools focusing on environmental issues
  - Practical e-tool for environmental management in SMEs
- Guide on tourism and coastal zone management
- Promotion of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER) and partnerships with the private sector
- Integration of sustainable tourism in existing national strategic documents (such as NSDS, PRSPs, tourism strategies...)
- Analysis of tourism-oriented Local Agenda 21 - local governance
- Development of policy tools
  - Review of existing labels, standards and certification processes
  - Financial guide on tourism investments
- Promotion of natural and cultural heritage as assets for sustainable tourism development
- Information - communication - networking activities (pilot communication campaign on sustainable tourism)

In addition to implementing this operational programme of work, the task force aims at increasing the involvement of members, especially Developing Countries and IFIs.

The representative of Costa Rica made a brief presentation on the interest in sustainable tourism from a developing country perspective and highlighted key issues such as the provision of alternative sources of income for households living in areas targeted for conservation (e.g.

through payment for environmental services) and the establishment of a coherent policy framework.

The **Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption** aims at developing and strengthening SCP patterns focusing on education as a tool of implementation in both long and short term perspectives. It is attempting to achieve progress in introducing SCP issues into formal learning processes, and more generally, at contributing to the international debate on SCP to take place in UN CSD 18/19 (2010-2011). Its recently developed programme of activities includes:

- Collection of good practices in this context by the University of Bergamo C.E.R.C.O.
- Research on education for sustainable consumption in cooperation with Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles and UNEP DTIE
- Organization of a regional event for multi-stakeholder dialogue
- Close cooperation and support of main regional and international organizations in the Framework of the UN Decade for Education on Sustainable Development.

#### *Discussion*

The representative of the European Environment Bureau (Federation of NGOs) questioned the choice and effectiveness of eco-labelling as a first activity supported by the Task Force on Cooperation with Africa. The same issue was raised by the representative of Procter and Gamble, who questioned the ability of labels to influence actual consumer choices. The Task Force on Cooperation with Africa stressed that this issue is a priority for Africa as per the African 10-Year Framework on SCP and that while eco-labels may have little impact in some sectors, in others of importance to the region, such as agriculture, there is evidence that consumers, especially in export markets, do respond to such labels.

A representative from NGOs raised the issue of transparency and participation in the task forces, as well as the need for communicating ongoing activities and results in a more consistent manner.

One government expert stressed that priorities for SCP are different in developed and developing countries, and that as a result there is a need to take different development levels into consideration. Another raised the issue of exports of products containing hazardous substances to developing countries with lower standards. The representative of the task force on sustainable products called upon countries facing such problems to formally raise their concerns to the task force. The task force could potentially engage policy makers to enact policies in this regard.

## 2. Working Groups: Key Issues for Sustainable Consumption and Production

The first session of parallel working groups took place on 27 June 2007 and included 7 working groups (discussions of key issues for each working group were provided in Background Paper #2), With each section including a short overview of the SCP-related issues describing current status and best practices, as well as challenges and opportunities. Key questions were posed at the end of each section to guide the discussions of the working groups.

### Working Group 1: Industrial development

The meeting was facilitated by Mr. Ricardo Young of Instituto Ethos (Brazil) and Mr. Herbert Aichinger, DG Environment (EC). One keynote presentation was delivered by Mr. Lucien Royer on behalf of the International Trade Union Confederation. He highlighted that 2.4 million work places are governed by collective bargaining agreements and a growing number of these agreements have green clauses focusing on environmental issues dealing with such things as saving energy or treating waste. He stated that supply chain mechanisms should be guided by the OECD Guidelines for multi-national corporations

A second keynote address was given by Mr. Arnold Tukker of TNO on the role that industry can play in formulation of the 10-year framework of programmes on SCP. He stated that the SCP agenda challenges existing business models and paradigms, but that it is in the interest of business to deal with major social and environmental issues. On the positive side, business can apply cleaner production and eco-design, ensure corporate social responsibility in supply chains, and use its potential to create innovation. On the negative side, business can utilize global commons and cause externalities, create “growth” by drawing free goods into a market context, fuel new “needs” such as space travel, and promote dependency among consumers. A triangle of change can result if government sets up the right rules that enable companies to play a vital role in solving world problems. Government needs to provide incentives to support innovation.

#### *Key Aspects from Industrial Development to incorporate in the 10-year framework of programmes on SCP*

The participants stated that the 10YFP should be relevant to issues of concern to industry, such as innovation, competitiveness, and access to markets. Transparency was an important aspect that they wanted to see in the 10YFP. With relation to business, this means providing the consumer with information on product lifecycle costs to assist in purchase decisions. This relates both to labels for consumers and to transparency for investors from the financial sector, as well as to corporate social responsibility in the supply chain.

Another issue was that adoption of national guidelines (regulations) on best environmental practices should involve all stakeholders. This will minimize negative impacts to companies and help them to understand investment time frames. The 10YFP should also address the issue

of how to encourage technology upgrades. This relates to various dimensions of this issue such as investments needed, standards certification required, as well as transfer of know-how.

Assessments and benchmarking of industrial policies for SCP are essential as policy makers need to know the experiences from other sectors, countries and regions, i.e., which policies work and which don't. It is also essential that the policies selected stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship.

Finally, the 10YFP should take note of sectors that create the greatest the challenges, such as food, transport, buildings, but also keep in mind important cross-cutting issues such as the needs of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs).

#### *Policy recommendations*

A number of policy recommendations and actions were proposed related to industrial development, and participants noted that there may be wide differences between policies proposed by developing and developed countries. The role of government should be to establish strong policy frameworks for SCP and, in this regard, participants felt there should be a strong link to trade and investment policies. There should also be a good balance between voluntary and mandatory instruments related to SCP. Participants noted the importance of regulation in promoting innovation, but that results could also be achieved through incentives, awards and certification systems – all will yield competitiveness benefits. There is also an important role for government in promoting information sharing and support to SMEs. Finally government should lead by working with the financial sector to promote socially responsible investment by industry. Given the range of policy measures that are contemplated, it was suggested that a mapping of policy instruments for all the SCP measures would be useful in order to aid in developing policy coherence.

#### *Support to the Marrakech Process*

Business and industry are key players both as producers and consumers. At the national level, business and industry councils should strive to include SCP issues in their agendas and encourage or strengthen public private partnerships on SCP. Industry can promote the use of green management tools, standards such as ISO9000 and 14000, green workplaces and other market-based measures.

At the regional level, business and industry could promote dialogue on SCP among its stakeholders and along supply chains. National chambers of commerce could network with roundtables on SCP in various regions. Finally, participants stated that it would be valuable to establish regional information centers for exchange of information, case studies and best practices in each region.

## Working Group 2: Sustainable Products

The session was facilitated by Mr. Claude-André Lachance, Dow Chemicals, and Mr. Li Tienan, China Standards Certification Center. The discussions were introduced by two keynote presentations, one by Ms. Marina Franke, Procter & Gamble, and one by Mr. Tanmay Tathagat, Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP).

Ms. Franke gave a presentation on P&G sustainability activities. Ms. Franke underlined that “sustainability” should be seen as a responsibility as well as a business opportunity in order to be successfully implemented on a company level. She presented an overview of P&G’s sustainability matrix with concrete examples from P&G’s work, including a practical demonstration of a water purifier product.

Mr. Tathagat gave a presentation on CLASP’s work with energy efficiency labeling in India and the steps of this process. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was set up to lead this process. Key features for success included bringing in a diverse set of stakeholders and receiving sufficient international support. The presentation also underlined the importance of designing a label that appeals to consumers. This 5-star label is self-certified by the industry.

### *Input to the 10YFP on SCP*

The first point raised was the necessity of putting policies in place that set the necessary conditions for products to be labeled as “sustainable”. Participants also recognized that it is important to identify market forces, including economic ones that will drive demand for sustainable products. It was mentioned that having more products on the market that could meet sustainable product labeling requirements would help drive the demand side.

The group also identified the need to distinguish the difference between “best in class” products versus the market conditions that will drive innovation and changes or shifts in markets. Participants also highlighted that meeting sustainable labeling requirements, absent harmonization, may lead to trade barriers. Hence, there is a need for a mechanism to reconcile national and regional labeling requirements. A critical comment from a developing country perspective came from an African participant, namely that a sustainable product is sustainable only if the underlying systems are robust (e.g. is product take-back infrastructure present and functioning), and it follows that a product may qualify as sustainable in one context, but not in another.

### *How to move forward under the Marrakech Process?*

It was clear from the discussion that more coherence is needed at the national and international levels so that everyone understands who is doing what. It is also important to have a more balanced reflection of existing policy tools, in particular the EU regulations. The focus should be on both sustainable products and services as there is much scope for innovation in both. The group agreed that innovation is important and it should never be lost sight of.

Governments should not prescribe how things should happen but rather set targets and goals and put demands on stakeholders to achieve those goals. In other words, targets should be set by governments but the means or pathway to reach those targets should not be dictated. Further,

capacity building and awareness raising were mentioned as two core components that should be taken into consideration. This could include the involvement of schools and design institutes, among others.

There is also a need to enhance cooperation on policy implementation. Better understanding is needed of what works (and what does not work) and how it can be adapted and transferred elsewhere. It was also mentioned that SCP should be seen in its place within the existing sustainable development agenda, not as a new, separate, issue. The issue of market barriers was also touched upon, and the lack of analysis available on what works and what does not work. We need to better understand markets for sustainable products and mechanisms in order to break down market barriers. Lastly, it was also mentioned that we should include social aspects of sustainability and not only the environmental components.

*What are the priority activities to get sustainable products on the market and consumers buying them?*

The group discussed the need for regulatory frameworks providing clear parameters on what is a sustainable product and setting minimum standards for such products. It was mentioned that market-driven approaches encourage competitive innovation beyond the minimum standards. Ways to push the market in this direction could be to implement an ecological tax on unsustainable products, or to communicate lifecycle costs/benefits of sustainable products to consumers. The group also noted that it is important to be careful about creating non-tariff trade barriers, since standards set in one country can be higher/lower in other countries.

Discussion also focused on suggestions for the phase-out of unsustainable products, and ways to discourage demand for and use of unsustainable products. One way could be to build on other approaches/structures/processes that already exist to address some sustainable products issues, such as on chemicals – e.g., the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The discussion continued with a suggestion to integrate environmental aspects into other policy areas and to require producers to undertake lifecycle costs analysis in decision-making.

*Next steps*

It was mentioned that consumers should be engaged in defining a sustainable product agenda. It was also stressed that we should pursue harmonization between environmental labels and make clear product information available to consumers.

A “Clean Development Mechanism” approach for sustainable products should be explored to help SMEs in less developed countries to innovate and compete. This could be a mechanism for knowledge transfer for competitiveness.

It was suggested that efforts should focus on products having the biggest environmental impact such as food, housing, transport (based on a European study). A study should seek to identify products having the greatest environmental impact in developing regions.

It was highlighted that we need to be careful not to allow drift of unsustainable products (new and used) to countries with weaker regulatory requirements and infrastructure. Further,

companies should apply the same standards globally, taking into account local supply chain issues. For example, other industries should learn from the experience of the automotive sector and its Global Automotive List of Declarable Substances, which lists chemicals used in automotive supply chains.

Marketing was highlighted as a key issue to encourage demand for sustainable products. Media should be used as a channel to effectively communicate comparative aspects of products, in particular the benefits of sustainable products. Legal/regulatory approaches could also be employed to require producers to provide information related to the environmental and social impacts of their products.

There is also a need to address the complementary requirements for completeness, transparency and harmonization of sustainability information. On the other hand, there is the challenge of communication and issues of information overload, literacy and relevance. Research is also needed to gain a better understanding of what makes markets shift toward sustainability –what are the tipping points? In this regard it is important to enlist professional marketing skills and competencies in order to understand these issues and effectively tackle them.

It is important to map the strategy of how to identify and engage the necessary decision-makers in a broad spectrum of government ministries and stakeholder organizations and to conduct outreach to other processes (e.g. Global Eco-labeling Network). It is vital to get the price right by incorporating social and environmental externalities for all products and services in order to influence economic decision-makers.

It was suggested that perhaps the Marrakech Process needs a task force on sustainable services as well as sustainable products. Efforts should be made to capture the lessons learned from selling services (functional sales) versus end products as a way to “change the game” in support of SCP.

Finally, different approaches are needed in support of sustainable products depending on organizational context (e.g., multi-national or SME) and on development context (e.g., North-South).

### **Working Group 3: Integrated Waste & Resource Management**

The Working Group was facilitated by Mr. Smail Al Hilali, Cleaner Production Centre, Morocco, and Mr. Jeff Cooper, International Solid Waste Association. The keynote speaker was Mr. Jan Goransson of the Suez Group.

The meeting started with a presentation from Mr. Jan Goransson, from Suez, who presented global trends and challenges in the field of waste and resource management. He pointed out the increasing global market for recycling. Around 600 million tones of materials are extracted from waste around the world each year. For instance 50% of European paper production comes from recycled paper. The potential for recycling is still huge. Prices for metals are still

increasing and less energy consumption is needed for recycling than for virgin raw materials. Recycling can also be cheaper than using virgin resources.

A rich and lively discussion followed on key issues related to Marrakech Process, and the importance of strengthening waste management programmes in international and national development strategies.

#### *Issues to be reflected in the 10 YFP*

The group agreed that there is an urgent need to fill a gap in the Marrakech Process; as one participant stated, “A vision on waste belongs in the ten-year framework”. Waste management needs to be included in the SCP agenda and linked to other task forces and sectors.

A number of challenges exist. One challenge is that currently no country yet has identified itself as being willing and able to lead the formation of a Task Force on Waste Management. In many countries, in particular developing countries, waste management is not prioritized in the government policy agenda. Developing countries are facing a lack of capacity, coherent policies, institutions and adequate facilities in implementing appropriate waste disposal and recycling schemes.

The group found that through the Marrakech Process, global waste and resources flows could be mapped and global solutions could be identified. The group noted the importance of linking waste and resource management to SCP, and identified actions of consumers, authorities and business, and the importance of achieving synergies with health, poverty eradication and sustainable cities programmes. Big cities in Africa such as Casablanca, Cairo, Johannesburg and Lagos were cited as examples where implementing successfully integrated resource and waste management projects would have a great positive impact at the Africa continent level.

#### *Policies and Actions Needed*

Participants from Africa highlighted the linkages of waste management with poverty eradication by saying “waste is money”, and mentioned that it was important to save money and time through reducing waste. Waste should be considered as a resource and might be traded among producers. Others suggested that transport of waste needed to be minimized. It was also stated that the polluter-pays principle needs to be applied, and legislation on waste management needed to be improved.

It was noted that lack of appropriate transport infrastructure in developing countries remains an important obstacle to achieving proper collection of domestic waste.

Some participants cautioned that waste issues were becoming more and more complex, with domestic waste increasingly becoming a cocktail of hazardous and non-hazardous categories. A paradigm shift is necessary and there is a need to move away from the ‘throw away’ society. Strong linkages with the sustainable consumption agenda were therefore recommended. In some countries, there is no culture of waste recycling; so consumer education is necessary. Efforts should be made to move from pilot projects to large-scale implementation, as was noted from a successful waste project in Addis Ababa.

It was also suggested that waste management in developing countries needs to go hand in hand with employment policies. It was restated that SCP is a cross-cutting issue for all economic sectors. One participant stressed the economic and social impacts of second-hand equipment streams, such as computers to Africa, which only have short life spans with corresponding waste management challenges.

Participants stressed the need to set up waste recycling facilities in developing countries. Markets for waste recycling already exist in some developing countries (e.g. Cambodia). Waste from plastic, bottles, batteries and aluminum is already being collected by scavengers from individual households. On dump sites, waste is collected by waste pickers. It was recognized that this is in fact a cheap recycling process, and that regional solutions with neighboring countries to develop recovery and recycling infrastructure can be explored.

It was also mentioned that waste management could improve ecosystem functionality to absorb waste. Participants stressed the importance of education. For instance in a JICA project households in Cambodia were trained in making compost, while other projects, such as some implemented by German NGOs focused on mass media awareness raising activities.

Setting waste standards and maximum waste production and recycling targets in legislation was suggested. For instance, environmental labeling could be applied to products to enhance recycling.

#### *Mechanisms for Implementation*

One important activity mentioned was Morocco's initiative with UNEP and the Basel Convention for a solid waste management strategy. Participants stated that MDG's on water sanitation and poverty reduction for Africa cannot be met without adequate waste management, therefore Worldbank/GEF/development agencies and other donors should intensify support to waste projects.

#### *Key Stakeholders and their Roles*

UNEP and the Basel Convention Secretariat should play leading roles. ISWA has been sharing good practices on waste management and has a potential role in facilitating a waste management taskforce/partnership. Development agencies and banks should be encouraged to strengthen technical and financial support. Consumers, business & industry and local authorities should also be involved as implementers.

#### *Support to the Marrakech Process*

Participants felt that a Marrakech Task Force on Waste & Resource Management should be established, but a lead country has to be found. They also stressed the importance of integrating the waste & resources component in the work of other MTF's and sectors (such as tourism, construction, lifestyles), which can be seen as creating the market for recovered materials. Deliverables of such a taskforce might include technical and decision-support tools, including economic instruments and financial incentives. As specific example a database for exchanging best practices in waste management was suggested. .

## Working Group 4: Integrating SCP in Government Administration Policies

The Working Group was facilitated by Ms Barbara Morton, Defra, UK, and Mr Farid Yaker, ENDA, Senegal. The meeting began with a brief presentation of the work of the Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (TFSP), including an overview of the SPP definition, principles and overall approach adopted.

Key messages embedded in these principles that may interest stakeholders beyond the task force's membership include: the notion that "good procurement is sustainable procurement"; that leadership at high political level has an important role to play in promoting SPP e.g. by ensuring that resources are provided for effective implementation; that SPP can contribute to the delivery of a wide range of organizational objectives, including those related to SCP; that policy makers, politicians, suppliers and other actors, as well as procurers, have a role in enabling delivery of SPP; that in delivering SPP, the principle of continuous improvement and a life-cycle approach must be considered, among other factors, including integration of SPP into organizational management systems; and that outcomes delivered through SPP can include a variety of things, including improved environmental performance, cost savings, good governance, job creation, minority empowerment, poverty reduction and transfer of skills and technology.

One participant mentioned the importance of considering other ways through which SCP can be integrated in government policy, such as energy efficiency directives for government agencies. Notwithstanding, the following discussions basically focused on SPP.

The participants then discussed key issues to be reflected in the 10YFP, policies and actions needed to promote the integration of SCP in government administration policies, mechanisms for implementation, key stakeholders and mechanisms to strengthen the Marrakech Process in this context.

Three important elements that the WG felt should be considered in the 10YFP are:

- Clarity and transparency in the process of its elaboration, i.e. through developing a process for submitting inputs to the 10YFP;
- Enhanced collaboration with other Marrakech Task Forces;
- Definition of targets, measures and indicators that are relevant in light of the context and goals to be achieved.

Five concrete actions and implementation mechanisms for the next 2/3 years were considered fundamental by the WG:

- Develop sustainable procurement criteria and guidelines in the context of existing or adapted legal framework
- Support education and training of public procurement officials, senior managers and others; in this regard share experiences and lessons learned from different training initiatives in various regions and languages.
- Support the Marrakech Task Force on SPP

- Collect and disseminate best practices/replicable models on SPP
- Establish national multi-stakeholder task forces on SPP, which can raise the profile of SPP, and ensure high level political engagement, act as champions, and possibly create test beds for innovative thinking, experimenting and market creation. Public bodies should then lead by example in buying the resulting sustainable products and services.

Other issues raised in the discussions of the WG were: barriers to adopting SPP, especially in developing countries (e.g. those related to the legal and institutional frameworks, political awareness, and lack of capacity and training). Furthermore, several participants expressed the view that regional and national specificities must be considered when defining priorities, guidelines and indicators. The importance of consistent but flexible, i.e., forward-looking, specifications was discussed in one of the sub groups, as well as the concept of value and the role of partnerships between NGOs, governments and businesses in delivering more sustainable goods and services to the general public.

In this light, and in addition to the aforementioned five priorities for action, the following recommendations for action were identified:

- Engage local authorities;
- Communicate SPP to the general public as a means to increase awareness about importance of SCP;
- Support SMEs in meeting requirements of SPP;
- Establish cooperation mechanisms between the Task Forces;
- Promote education on SCP to enable future generations to become more “intelligent” consumers.

The meeting closed with an overview of (and call for feedback on) the online self-assessment questionnaire for SPP – the Status Assessment – that has been developed and tested by the Task Force on SPP. Its goal is to highlight the key stages of SPP implementation and the steps that could be taken by those both starting and improving their existing approach and is available to all countries free of charge.

## **Working Group 5: Sustainable Consumption and Production as a tool for Poverty Alleviation**

The working group was facilitated by Mr. Desalegne Mesfin Fanta, Ministry of Environment, Ethiopia, and Mr. Michael Kuhndt, UNEP Wuppertal Collaborating Centre on SCP. There were around 25 participants from the private sector, governments, financial institutions, development agencies and NGOs. .

The workshop was opened by Mr. Desalegne Mesfin Fanta with a presentation which underlined the increasing scarcity and degradation of some resources, such as energy and land that threatens prospects for development. This is however mirrored by an under-utilization of some other renewable resources, such as solar and hydroelectric power, which represent a missed opportunity for SCP-based development. The 10YFP being developed needs to address both these challenges, and effectively integrate poverty eradication objectives.

Mr. Kuhndt made a presentation which focused on building partnerships for applying the Human Development through the Market (HDtM) approach which aims to develop new sustainable products and services for both rich and poor consumers. These products and services are intended to generate new employment and income streams for poor communities in developing countries. The HDtM seeks to both reduce the large ecological footprint of developed country consumers, and the high economic dependence of developing countries' producers on their immediate environment and natural resources.

The HDtM approach requires a resilient business model which can adapt to change, including the pressures of climate change and resource scarcity. Products and services needed by and affordable for the “bottom of the pyramid” (BOP) consumers will have to be developed. There are important roles for:

- governments (as information brokers, to facilitate partnerships, apply sound environmental policies, design and enable alternative development models)
- multinational companies (e.g. on supply chain management); and
- local entrepreneurs (in developing sustainable businesses).

Existing case studies on the HDtM approach can guide the development of new business models combining the necessary elements on ownership structure, financing, and marketing.

### *Discussion*

It was agreed that both policies and market-based SCP instruments and business models can contribute to poverty alleviation, and that instruments addressing the choices and behaviour of all relevant stakeholders, including consumers are required. The focus for least developed countries should be on sustainable, resource-efficient production, as consumption there must be increased in a sustainable manner to meet basic needs. SCP should be promoted in relation to poor people only where the policies and actions are not detrimental to these particular consumers or poor producers. Application of SCP policies and actions should aim to increase equity at the national level too.

The goal of poverty eradication implies mainstreaming SCP into development policies, market structures, strategies and projects. It was noted that while support for entrepreneurship and micro-enterprises can have a role in achieving SCP for poverty alleviation, it only does so where credit, access to business services, and effective links between supply chain actors exist.

The group then discussed key elements of the 10YFP and actions needed over the next two to three years in Marrakech Process.

#### *Elements of the 10 YFP*

It was stressed that ensuring “equity in consumption opportunities” is a priority. The group noted that SCP efforts primarily should aim at establishing wellbeing and better quality of life of all people. While national programmes or action plans on SCP can be important tools, it will often be more effective to integrate SCP elements into finance and planning ministries’ plans and policies such as poverty reduction and national sustainable development strategies. Inter-ministerial coordination, with appropriate mechanisms defined at a national level, will be needed to achieve this integration of SCP elements. This can be done through planned reviews of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), but it is clear that the poverty alleviation benefits of SCP actions and policies need to be more clearly understood and demonstrated to trigger this policy integration processes. Demonstration of such benefits is often not easy, and the 10-YFP should provide support for such analysis and proof, as well as capacity building for relevant stakeholders on the design and application of SCP policies and actions.

With regard to the agriculture and food sector the reluctance of poor farmers to go back to low input forms of agriculture, and the potential of organic agriculture to increase land requirements were noted. Conversely, it was noted that some standards related to more sustainable agriculture can increase market shares and access for exported agricultural products, and that promoting sustainable agriculture does address the critical challenge of land degradation. There is also an increasing domestic demand for higher standards in many developing countries, and the gap between those demands and external requirements is closing in many cases. Where eco-labeling is being adopted, it should include social issues and community participation.

It was agreed that emphasis should be given to strengthening extension services and other agricultural support networks for a shift to sustainable production practices. More direct collaboration between retailers and producers of agricultural goods is one promising avenue for this.

Trade policies reducing market access for developing country products will have to be addressed in the relevant international fora. Another general point to emerge on the 10YFP was that global programmes cannot be specific to regions and countries, and that setting targets will be difficult during CSD negotiations.

#### *Actions in the next two to three years*

The working group recommended that the following actions tackled within the next 2-3 years in order to strengthen and accelerate the Marrakech Process:

- Continue building partnerships between regions for developing and implementing the 10YFP.

- Include more representatives from business, local communities and consumers from developing country in the process to address their distinctive needs.
- Re-connect the environment agenda with the sustainable development agenda to promote SCP, particularly through the “One UN Approach” at national level.
- Gather evidence that SCP can contribute to poverty eradication, including through collaboration (research and demonstration projects) between UNEP, UNDP and development banks and development cooperation agencies.
- Mainstream SCP into development policies, market structures, strategies and projects, while integrating economic, social and environmental objectives in a balanced manner.
- Develop analysis and proof of SCP gains relevant to finance, planning, energy, trade, industry, agriculture, transport ministries, in particular.
- Build capacity of public agencies and their agents to create enabling conditions for sustained markets of SCP-friendly products and services (e.g. fair trade, organic products, new market opportunities for sustainable products and services).
- Incorporate curricula for development of SCP-friendly business models in universities.
- Engage more policy makers from diverse ministries, and bring additional stakeholders into the process such as financial institutions and private investors.

## **Working Group Session 6: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development**

The Working Group was facilitated by Ms. Adela Backiel, US Department of Agriculture, and Ms. Olivia O’Castillo, Asia Pacific Roundtable on SCP. The keynote speaker was Annik Dollacker, Bayer Cropscience.

### *Main issues*

Sustainable consumption and production issues bring a unique perspective to the sustainable agriculture and rural development discussion, and vice versa, agriculture and rural development offers a different perspective to SCP. While agriculture is driven by changing demographics and consumption patterns, the limited availability of land requires it to be efficient and productive. Addressing efficiency and productivity issues in this sector is also a prime way to address poverty reduction, as it reflects on rural development as a whole, looking for approaches that enhance the productive capacity of rural and farming communities as well.

The idea that SCP involves looking at the entire value and supply chain broadens the agriculture discussion and brings in new stakeholders involved in processing, packaging, transport, procurement, marketing and trade, and consumption, while still needing to include the fundamental stakeholder – farmers. Expanding the scope of the value chain can also ensure that the diversity of consumer demands is met through the wide variety of agricultural approaches, such as integrated crop and livestock management, organic, and GMO-free farming. New ways of addressing issues in agriculture also reflect SCP issues, such as the role agriculture can play in climate change solutions, providing benefits to farmers in return for improving ecosystem services at the local level, and the relationship between bio-fuel production and food security.

Application of various agricultural support mechanisms can also improve the income and livelihoods of farmers (some examples were mentioned from China on methane generation, water harvesting, extension services, and voluntary cooperatives to enhance the capacities of farming communities). Revisiting methods of extension services that are typically provided to farmers by governments could also integrate other stakeholders, including the private sector, to broaden the diffusion of best practices to farmers.

#### *Priorities for action*

Agriculture is a knowledge intensive industry that needs to consider local conditions. Integrating the sustainable production and consumption perspective will require disseminating a great deal of information related to the diverse tools available, efficient strategies, etc. Defining the role of voluntary certification schemes (see EUREPGAP) allows integration of the various dimensions of sustainability (e.g. social conditions of production, environmental health, redistribution of incomes...) which contributes to meeting the broad array of consumer choices.

Better articulation of the linkages and synergies of environmental, development and agricultural/rural development action plans must be done. This includes addressing and integrating all the dimensions of the life-cycle approach into analysis: farming-processing-packaging-transport-procurement-marketing/trade-consumption-waste.

Solutions for developed agricultures are not necessarily similar to those that would be successful in developing countries. Therefore, agricultural development, rural development and poverty reduction strategies need to be better integrated in developing countries.

#### *Inputs for the 10 YFP*

Particularly because of the upcoming Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) cycle on agriculture, rural development, land, desertification, drought and Africa, agriculture and food issues are critical to the 10YFP. Two key elements that need to be included and addressed are poverty reduction and the consumption perspective. The differentiation in the needs for each type of consumer – consumers in developing countries versus consumers in developed countries - has to be clearly identified in the activities included in the 10YFP. The solutions need to be based on the application of a lifecycle approach from a systems perspective.

Also, because of CSD 16/17, it is too early to identify voluntary targets, if needed, and policies and actions. After CSD 16/17, all of these should be aligned with the results of the CSD deliberations, focusing on linkages and synergies between SCP and agriculture and rural development.

#### *Actions for the Marrakech process*

The broader framework of how sustainable consumption and production are integrated in agriculture and rural development needs to be determined, as well as, and how cooperation between environment, development and agriculture ministries, and UN organizations, is fostered.

An informal working group could be established that could further elaborate on the specifics and mechanisms required for addressing agriculture and rural development in the Marrakech

Process. The creation of a dedicated SCP task force was mentioned but not completely discussed. Partnerships were also mentioned as a way forward.

Concrete actions to elevate SCP on the sustainable development agenda should include the variety of mechanisms available at the upcoming CSD cycle. Possible actions include: a side event; submission of SCP case studies and partnerships related to agriculture and rural development; informal working group inputs to UNDESA background paper on SCP and agriculture and CSD 16/17 documents from the SCP perspective; creation of a forum/other internet tool through which participants would be able to exchange their views and discuss the role of the Marrakech process in the promotion of solutions for sustainable agriculture and rural development.

## **Working Group 7: Sustainable Lifestyles and Education for Sustainable Consumption**

The Working Group was facilitated by Ms. Ana Quiroz, Eco Global, Costa Rica, and Mr. Lars Mortensen, European Environment Agency. Two keynote presentations were delivered by Ms. Ysé Serret, Environment Directorate, OECD, and Ms. Okana Mont, Wuppertal Institute.

Ms. Serret presented an ongoing OECD study which aims at better understanding household behavior and responses to environmental measures implemented, in order to improve environmental policy design. The study focuses on five key areas: energy use, waste generation and recycling, transport choice, organic food consumption and water use. The study proceeds in two phases. Phase 1 consists of a review of household studies. The second phase will comprise a household survey, which will allow for comparative results across countries (nine countries are involved) and environmental policy areas. Results from the first phase provide insights on the success and limits of specific environmental policy packages which will be further refined during the second phase.

Ms. Mont presented the main ideas in the background paper section on sustainable lifestyles. A key distinction is made between “hardware” and “software” issues. Both need to be addressed in parallel. However, the latter has often been left behind. The paper underlines the need to facilitate the development of a new vision for a sustainable society, in dialogue with all stakeholders. For example, governments, business, and communities all have a role to play in the creation of green markets. Business is already developing products and marketing for green products. Communities also have been involved in demanding greener products through various channels. Governments can help green the market through regulation, as well as by providing education on SCP. Education on SCP means education for all groups of the population, including students, workers, civil servants, business, governments, etc.

### *10-Year Framework of Programmes*

Some comments mentioned that the 10YFP must address changes in values and give more importance to such things as consumer empowerment, targets, and the distinction between incremental and radical changes in consumption patterns. According to one of the discussion groups, the goal of the 10YFP should be to promote sustainable lifestyles with an array of

concrete instruments. The approach to this goal must be an integrated approach and must combine various instruments. Specific suggestions included:

- the 10YFP could set targets in terms of numbers of SCP centers and points of access to help on SCP;
- the 10YFP should provide a clear list of priorities of SCP domains, and list actions, not systems;
- the 10YFP could seek to achieve a target in terms of resources allocated to SCP programs and policies (e.g. X% of national environment budget).
- Alternatively, it was suggested that the 10YFP should try to prioritize hotspots/ priority areas for changes in household behavior (which will vary by country).

There was a shared feeling that the current background paper does not provide an adequate backbone for the 10YFP on SCP and needs additional work. The main issues addressed were the following:

- Addressing sustainable lifestyles after all sectoral issues like e.g. waste, is a bit awkward;
- Actors, tools, etc. should be considered in the paper;
- The vision for the 10YFP must be applicable for all, and this is not the case currently;
- The background document would need to focus more on social and economic aspects (as opposed to environmental aspects only), for example by including “fair trade” in the section on sustainable lifestyles;

There was also a widespread feeling that the background paper (and the 10YFP) should look at “big things”, not lists of possible actions to be considered by national governments on a voluntary basis. The need to separate clearly incremental and radical changes (as a way to proceed in the constitution of the 10YFP) was stressed. Some participants suggested that actions and recommendations should be based on ambitious targets (radical changes) to avoid working at the margin. For example, resource efficiency and questions such as how to develop a culture of sufficiency and move towards a “one planet economy” should be addressed at the global level.

To many participants, the process by which the current background paper will evolve and be finalized into the 10YFP which will be discussed at CSD 2010/11 is most unclear. Questions were raised concerning: (i) the timeframe for this process of improvement; (ii) who will be in charge of finalizing the framework, and what are the resources available for this process? (iii) the way by which the improvement process will be made open and transparent to all parties concerned, and not only the Marrakech Task Forces. Many participants stressed that a way has to be found to engage all stakeholders in the preparation of the programme and in the process of feeding inputs into the corresponding document. In particular, clear ways of engagement of business, NGOs and labor unions have to be provided.

It was mentioned that the term “framework” in 10YFP generates a lot of confusion. The framework itself is not an operational instrument. Rather, the discussion should focus on the programmes, their content, and the way by which they are going to be administered and managed (by whom?). It was also mentioned that recommendations in the 10YFP should be systematically associated with specific programmes that will support them.

### *Key issues*

Education on SCP is very important and must be provided, in order to change the values and the vision of societies. The construction of new societal visions must involve public participation and not be only government-driven. Some participants suggested that working from future scenarios is a powerful tool to catch the attention of the public and raise awareness on SCP issues.

The distinction between “software” and “hardware” issues is fundamental, and it is necessary to address software and hardware issues in an integrated manner. The following ideas were mentioned:

#### Software:

- Create a Wikipedia community on SCP in order to capitalize/share knowledge connected with labels/ brands/ services/ products
- Address the advertising issue with a balanced working group (survey current organizations/regulations/etc.)
- Support the creation of SCP databases and provide technical support.
- Work on legal and regulatory frameworks

#### Hardware:

- Provide infrastructure (public services) and set targeted working groups
- Empower bottom up initiatives like SCP centers. The 10YFP could set targets.

The question of the role of the Task Forces beyond the Marrakech Process in the 10YFP should be addressed, probably by each Task Force. A possibility mentioned is to reinforce and formalize the role of Task Forces; or they might continue as voluntary partnerships.

Lastly, participants mentioned the need to communicate more on the impacts of lifestyles and to show the various benefits (financial, health, etc.) of SCP to consumers. Educated and empowered consumers are critical in order to succeed. Governments should lead by example by adopting SCP practices themselves. The UN consumer protection guidelines would have to be brought into national legislations.

### *Marrakech Process*

The following ideas were mentioned:

- the Marrakech Process must be better linked to existing work on sustainable development;
- the Task Forces need to reconsider their roles: staffing and funding must be provided by leading governments;
- the exact role and terms of reference of the Task Forces were unclear to some of the participants;
- the Task Forces need to identify good practices and disseminate them. In particular, this would allow developing countries to leapfrog and avoid making the same mistakes as developed countries in the past. There is a need to strengthen the network of the Sustainable Lifestyle Task Force and share experiences;

- Some participants mentioned the need for future work of the Task Forces to “converge” and identify main priorities, instead of adding up ideas (a few ideas with corresponding best practices).
- Involvement of business in the Task Forces should be sought, in order to get more concrete actions;
- There is a clear need for more communication on, integration and coordination of existing work on SCP between organizations (OECD, UNEP, SCORE network, etc.); in this regard, the value added of the UN process should be made clear and communicated.
- Lifestyles cannot be changed only through education;
- There is a need to have capacity building for non-profit and consumer organizations on SC;
- In order to accelerate dissemination and education, translation of existing material in the main languages is crucial;
- There is a need for additional funding and research on consumer behaviour worldwide, as opposed to the existing work which concerns mostly developed countries.

### **3. Working Groups on Mechanisms of the Marrakech Process**

The working group sessions organised on 28 June 2007 discussed and analysed the different mechanisms under the Marrakech Process including: 1) regional consultations and strategies on SCP, 2) national SCP programmes, 3) Marrakech Task Forces, 4) Development Cooperation Dialogue, and 5) Cooperation with Business and Industry. The main objectives of these working group sessions were to identify:

- a) Progress achieved under each mechanism/area of the Marrakech Process;
- b) Key priorities to continue the work towards SCP and the development of the 10YFP;
- c) Policy tools, programmes and mechanisms of implementation that could be reflected in the 10YFP
- d) Which actors are best positioned to implement the various measures and how implementation should best proceed. This includes the role of major groups in the Marrakech Process and how they can be actively engaged with a particular focus on the private sector, NGOs and governments.

#### **Working Group 1: Regional Processes**

The Working Group was facilitated by Ms. Alenka Burja, Ministry of Environment Slovenia, and Mr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP Regional Office for Africa. There were over 30 participants from government, research institutions and NGOs, with a good regional participation.

The co-facilitators presented the objective of the working group. Ms. Adriana Zacarias Farah, UNEP DTIE, gave a presentation about the regional activities and progress under the Marrakech Process, explaining that regional consultations have been held in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The main outcomes are: i) Africa has developed its African 10YFP on SCP, ii) Latin America has prepared a regional SCP strategy, iii) Europe is currently developing its SCP Action Plan and iv) Asia Pacific has established a Regional Help Desk on SCP based in China.

A second presentation was given by Mr. Lars Mortensen, European Environment Agency. He presented the European scenario on SCP; where 7 European countries have already developed their SCP action plans/programmes. He presented a study on SCP patterns in Europe highlighting that the main environmental impacts in Europe are related to transport, food and housing.

Mr. Smail Al Hilali, Moroccan National Cleaner Production Center, talked about the African process and the development of the African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, highlighting key aspects of success: a) the synergies and cooperation with existing initiatives such as the African Roundtable on SCP, and ii) working closely with the regional inter-

governmental institutions such as AMCEN and the African Union, who have given their political and institutional support to the African 10YFP.

*Main discussion:*

*Regional gaps:* Participants talked about the gap of regional activities and initiatives in North America and West Asia. A representative from North America explained that there are some plans to have a regional meeting by 2008. The USA is supporting the Marrakech Process, but would like to have a clear understanding of the driving forces of SCP and the main matrix of programmes of the 10YFP. He highlighted that the Marrakech Process has now obtained more clarity and identified the technical work that is needed. Similarly, St. Lucia mentioned the importance of including the Small Islands in the Marrakech Process agenda.

*Regional process and the 10YFP:* The representative of the European Commission emphasized the need for a common structure for regional activities in order to define the priorities of the 10YFP. Europe has identified the key sectors and actions that it wants to be reflected in the 10YFP. Participants from other regions, especially Africa and Latin America, stressed that the 10YFP should be flexible enough to respect and support the diversity of priorities from different regions. There was a general agreement that the framework should include programmes that will support any sector and priorities. However, it was discussed that some guidelines are needed for the regional consultations, in order to facilitate the provision of inputs into the proposal for the 10YFP.

Some participants stressed that the Marrakech Process is a “bottom-up” process, where the 10YFP is supposed to support the regional and national initiatives and strategies set by each region or country. In this respect, it was underlined that the relationship between international and regional processes has to be approached in two ways: what could be contribution of the regional activities to formulation of the 10YFP; and what should be the support provided by the 10YFP to the regional activities.

The main priorities during the next two years remain to: continue to identify regional priorities, strengthen the regional strategies, obtain more political support, and develop financial and technical support. There was a strong emphasis on the issue of financing the regional activities, as well as the reinforcement of capacity building which will be crucial for implementation of the 10YFP and empowerment at the regional level.

*Linking the regional process with other initiatives:* representatives from NGOs mentioned the variety of regional initiatives such as networks on green procurement, social investment, education on SCP, etc. Often, these initiatives are not yet linked or aware of the Marrakech Process. The need to find synergies and link other initiatives to the regional and international process was highlighted by the group.

*The language barrier* remains significant for the dissemination of the work programme and key reports of the Marrakech process at the regional level. Western African countries tend to be particularly affected by the lack of translation of most documents into French, but the language barrier is a problem for most regions.

*Mainstreaming the Marrakech Process and communicating SCP:* The media is a very useful tool to promote SCP in all regions and in the future the Marrakech Process should strive to engage the mass media in a systematic way.

*Some proposals for action:* The delegates underlined the interest of setting up an information centre on SCP for the Middle East region as well as in other regions where there is a lack of information. The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production of the UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), expressed their interest in joining the efforts of the Marrakech Process, and offered to organize a meeting on SCP in the Mediterranean in 2008.

### *Conclusions*

- Regional processes need to be recognized as platforms that promote synergies at the national, regional and international level;
- The need to have clarity of the structure of the 10YFP with flexibility for different regional priorities and sectors. Regional feedback and inputs are needed for proper formulation of the 10YFP.
- There is a need to have another round of regional consultations to strengthen existing processes and engage those regions and relevant stakeholders which are currently left out;
- Need to enhance the capacity of developing countries to effectively implement SCP programmes, where financial and technical mechanisms remain as key priorities.
- Need to establish clear linkages between SCP and the key global challenges to enhance the visibility of SCP as a SOLUTION and not a Problem;
- Integration of SCP in existing sectoral action plans with the involvement of organisations and ministries besides environment;
- UNEP and UNDESA need to continue the work to integrate SCP into the development agenda of UN Agencies, but particularly the Regional Commissions and UNDP;
- The regional processes need to be used as a vehicle of delivery for the activities of the Task Forces, where relevant. Similarly, there is a need to find synergies and integrate the work of the Task Forces in the design and implementation of regional SCP strategies and priorities.
- UNEP and UNDESA are called to develop an International Clearing House on SCP that could provide the necessary technical support to the regions and enhance partnerships.

## **Working Group 2: National Programmes on SCP: guidelines and indicators**

The Working Group was facilitated by Ms. Anna Fielder, National Consumer Council, UK, and Mr. Martin Standley, Green in Practice. There were over 40 participants from government agencies and civil society with good regional participation.

Ms. Anna Fielder presented the objective of the session. The “Tracking Progress survey” (UNEP/Consumers International) showed that no national SCP programmes existed in 2002, but as of 2007 over 10 programmes exist and are in progress; a target for 2012 is yet to be set. The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Expert Meeting on SCP (Costa Rica) requested preparation of non-prescriptive guidelines on SCP. As a follow up UNEP initiated a two-year project with support from the UK government and established a clearinghouse for national SCP programmes. The project aims at formulating non-prescriptive guidelines, including SCP indicators, and will

attempt to link long-term vision to medium-term targets and short-term actions. A multi-stakeholder process is being recommended to define objectives, targets and indicators, as well as integrating with existing national strategies such as National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) or Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) and developing sectoral SCP action plans. A first draft ‘ten step’ model has been developed.

*Working Group Discussion:*

Key questions were addressed in a rich and lively discussion, including key actions required, best mechanisms to integrate SCP, how to catalyze support from development agencies, how can national SCP programmes be reflected in 10 YFP and what level of ambition for targets/indicators would be needed, as well as what monitoring systems would be required.

Key suggestions and conclusions from the discussion included that transparent consultation with all stakeholders is needed, including local authorities, followed by sector based discussions (consumer products, food etc.). One should talk the language of industry (e.g. competitiveness) and NGO’s, because they are also part of the solution. There was a general agreement that SCP should be made a priority issue in National Sustainable Development Strategies and other existing strategies as appropriate. These programmes should include legislation on issues such as labeling and eco-design. As one participant noted, however, one should not be satisfied with the formulation of a strategy: strategies should be made actionable through concrete sectoral approaches and concrete implementation plans.

Knowledge transfer, training and peer review (including international peer evaluation reviews) were considered to be key tools to enable all countries to take effective action. At the national level focal points on SCP were suggested. Multi stakeholder focal groups should analyze success stories and make recommendations on how to integrate SCP into other strategies.

Several participants stressed the importance of indicators. On the international level countries could focus on process indicators, while at the national level indicators could also reflect substantive targets and goals. However, there was no consensus on this point. Others stressed the need for qualitative indicators on the international level as well. It was also suggested that new indicators should be developed which would describe the world behind the products (where and how and with what resources they are produced from a life cycle perspective).

As one participant noted there is a need for the SCP community to ‘link to the real world’. Mechanisms to achieve this include mapping the interest of development agencies and identifying how SCP relates to them.

It was also suggested to create a help desk/contact point for SCP support. Development agencies should communicate clear requirements for recipient countries to receive SCP support. The Marrakech process itself can function as a guidance or reference point to indicate what SCP is. Development agencies might in return then commit to strengthen financing of SCP action plans. Development agencies might be encouraged to report to the CSD cycles on their SCP activities.

Clarity about the definitions, concepts and goals was felt as an overall priority for all stakeholders. In particular some felt that under the general SCP umbrella, the production side, e.g., eco-efficiency issues, is addressed for the most part by countries through their policies, while the consumption side is largely neglected.

Many participants recommended setting ambitious goals. In particular, it was stated that developed countries should take the lead, not only by funding others to make plans, but also by making changes in their own behaviour. Many suggested setting a goal of 100% of the developed countries establishing integrated SCP programmes with goals and indicators. A proactive UN approach was needed to encourage countries which are not yet interested in the Marrakech process, including through industry or civil society lobbying.

Furthermore transparency was considered to be of vital importance. Civil society needs to be involved in monitoring, which as some suggested should be mandatory on the national level.

*Key recommendations:*

Participants agreed that the UNEP guidelines would be a useful tool for promoting the development of national SCP programmes, and they encouraged UNEP to continue this work. Knowledge transfer, training and peer review were considered to be other key tools to enable all countries to take action. At the national level establishment of focal points on SCP was suggested. Multi-stakeholder groups should analyse success stories and make recommendations on how to integrate SCP into other strategies. UNEP's clearinghouse for national SCP programmes is underway to support some of these requirements.

UNEP and DESA should continue to provide indicators, not necessarily aiming at harmonised ones, but rather focusing on the widely different needs of developed and developing countries. There was general consensus that countries should assess their own performances.

Participants recommended learning from success and failure stories. For example an analysis of the experiences of the European Integrated Product Policies (IPP) might identify important lessons learnt for implementing SCP. In the manual on national SCP programmes it was suggested to include lessons learned on a human level, showing how difficult it was to develop and implement them.

It was considered relevant that UNEP and UN DESA should reach out to the rest of the UN family and other international organisations. UN bodies themselves should aim at harmonising their approaches and achieving synergies. SCP should be integrated in the overall UN work.

### Working Group 3: Marrakech Task Forces

The Working Group was co-facilitated by Mr. Christian Brodhag, Inter-ministerial delegate for sustainable development, France; and Ms. Melanie Slade, Australian Greenhouse Office.

The Working Group identified a number of actions for improvement of visibility, coordination and impact of the Task Forces' work in the period leading up to UN CSD 2010/2011 and beyond, including: mapping of pertinent processes and SCP-related issues and communicating the value added by the Task Forces in relation to other ongoing SCP initiatives; developing a common vision of what the ultimate goals of the Marrakech Task Forces should be; and engaging more countries in the task forces' activities, while not necessarily expanding membership.

The Working Group then proceeded with a discussion of the key actions needed to support national and regional implementation. In this context, the need for engaging with regional partners, through a demand driven process that builds on existing task force activities, was stressed. Concrete opportunities for short-term engagement with regional processes include the Task Force on Cooperation with Africa - as an entry point to the region - and the Asia SCP Help Desk in China.

Participants also agreed that there is need for additional funding, possibly through a new mechanism that would facilitate access to financial resources for SCP implementation including private funds. Also mentioned was the need to improve coordination between the Marrakech Task Forces work and the related regional events. Some of the programs and actions might be reshaped to be consistent with the criteria of some existing financing programmes in order to facilitate access to funds.

Finally, participants mentioned the importance of conducting a mapping exercise of relevant SCP initiatives and organizations, including NGOs, in order to avoid duplication of work and ensure overall coherence in the Process.

Working Group participants also agreed that more collaboration between Task Forces is required. In this regard, it was also suggested that Task Forces should consider adopting a common voluntary code of conduct. Another important area for collaboration raised was the undertaking of a joint collaborative effort to map the areas in which each of the task forces could contribute to the 10YFP and how.

Areas that the Working Group felt should be considered by the Task Forces are mobility, waste and resource efficiency, energy, food & agriculture, and indicators, monitoring and evaluation. Issues like water, although not being covered by one dedicated task force are already addressed in a number of international fora, and thus the creation of a new task force would probably not add value. Some of the aforementioned areas, on the other hand, are being addressed at least to some extent by existing task forces, or through alternative mechanisms such as partnerships with existing initiatives, associations and networks working in those areas.

Gaps in funding and institutional support were also identified by many participants as important challenges for the Marrakech Process in general and the sustainability of the work of the task forces in particular. In this respect, the group agreed that there is need for stronger support from the Marrakech Process Secretariat, e.g. to establish links with relevant international agencies, to adequately communicate goals, activities and results and to provide a platform/clearing house for funding and expanding those activities.

Important elements that the Working Group felt should be considered include: the clarification of several elements of the global process leading to the political negotiations on SCP at UN CSD 2010/2011, as well as the role of the Task Forces and the concrete ways in which they can assist in the development of the 10YFP. Furthermore, the Working Group agreed that the full engagement of NGOs, businesses, academia and other stakeholders is fundamental to achieving broad support for the framework. All participants agreed that a key outcome of the Stockholm meeting should be a clear definition of the road map for the next three years and beyond.

#### **Working Group 4: Development Cooperation Dialogue**

The working group was co-facilitated by Mr. Phil Dobie of UNDP and Mr. Octavio Peralta of the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia & the Pacific (ADFIAP). About 25 participants from as many organizations and countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America attended the workshop.

Mr. Christian Löwe, from the German Federal Environmental Agency, gave a short presentation focusing on the work of the Task Force on Cooperation with Africa. The Task Force works from the bottom-up, in strong cooperation with the network of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) which involves national and local institutions such as the National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs). From this technical base, projects promoting SCP are developed, engaging institutions at all levels, including development cooperation agencies. The main aims are to seek out SCP innovators and support the implementation of specific policies or actions for promoting SCP. He presented a publication of best practices in African countries, which includes various projects related to the promotion of SCP. For example, he presented one project with is promoting a shift to more sustainable cotton production, by creating a market for the product in a developed country, combined with technical assistance for sustainable cotton production. Mr. Löwe suggested that this inclusive approach, with partners defining the objectives and focus of implementation activities, could be replicated in other countries in Africa through the creation of a “help desk” on innovation for SCP, and an annual award for innovators.

Mr. Octavio Peralta set out the objectives of cooperation dialogue which are to: i) develop a better understanding of the needs and benefits of promoting SCP; highlight the links between SCP and development cooperation; ii) better integrate SCP into the projects and plans of development agencies; and iii) provide policy recommendations to increase access to development cooperation finance for projects that promote SCP. He noted key results from the

UNEP review<sup>1</sup> of SCP related projects carried out by development cooperation agencies which concluded that: more work is needed on the consumption side; avoidance of future costs is considered a major gain from SCP approaches; and that environmental regulation and economic instruments are supported by development cooperation agencies for poverty alleviation objectives too. Mr. Peralta concluded by setting out the workshop objectives as identifying cooperative projects and programmes, their structure and focus, and the partners needed to design and implement them.

### *Discussion*

Participants agreed that the review showed that development cooperation agencies participating in projects or programmes to implement SCP generally do not use these terms. In some agencies it is considered a marginal activity confined to specific sectors (e.g. agriculture and trade), as there is a greater focus on increasing access to resources and their consumption for the well-being of the poor. However, improving access to energy for poor people is being achieved through the provision of efficient, clean and low carbon energy sources in an increasing number of projects. Some agencies are also supporting the strengthening of governance and institutions related to the sustainable management of natural resources such as forests. There is also an increasing awareness of the need to apply policies to prevent environmental degradation associated with economic growth from offsetting associated gains in human welfare.

It was noted that aid delivery is changing, increasingly following the modalities set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This mandates that aid projects should be country selected and driven, reinforcing a trend to budgetary support focused on least developed countries (LDCs). This implies integrating SCP concepts and objectives in dialogues between agencies and countries, so that it can be reflected in those countries' requests for development cooperation, while avoiding any conditionality. Clearer evidence of the economic and social benefits of applying SCP practices and policies is required if such requests are to increase. It was suggested that the UN should engage with researchers and academics in compiling this evidence, through a commissioned report.

High level political commitments of governments which recognise these linkages could strengthen SCP activities, but securing that commitment at the current time may not be possible. A more practical approach could be to prepare checklists of SCP-related criteria to guide evaluation of proposals for technical assistance. The Marrakech Task Forces could contribute to the development of these criteria.

Representatives of two development cooperation agencies noted that they have a considerable number of SCP-related projects and programmes. These activities include promoting energy and resource efficiency, support on developing and applying environmental standards, and assistance in setting up environment agencies and enabling frameworks for environmental protection. Some agencies are interested in participating in the Marrakech Process if there is a clear interest and demand from their country led programmes. SCP activities related to the agriculture, water and energy sectors are of interest to these agencies, as are some projects

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<sup>1</sup> The Review "SCP, How Development Agencies make a Difference" is available at: <http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/Cooperation%20Dialogue.htm>

which contribute to awareness raising and increasing public demand for enhanced environmental protection.

Increasing concern about climate change and the search for synergies between development cooperation activities and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol have expanded work on energy efficiency and clean energy sources. However, the advantage of implementing this work through an SCP framework needs to be more clearly understood, if this holistic approach is to be applied. The approach has to be relevant to the agency's clients. This implies a further differentiation of the message for countries with emerging economies, where work on sustainable consumption is more likely to be relevant. Much development cooperation agency work related to climate change will continue to focus on adaptation rather than mitigation, as the former is often the highest priority for LDCs in particular.

It was noted that development cooperation agencies often need tools and practical support on the application of the SCP approach. This type of support could usefully be embedded in the 10 YFP and delivered through implementation mechanisms like the task forces. It should draw on the experience of those bilateral agencies that have done most work in this area, including existing compendiums of tools and best practices, which might be reformulated into separate elements for day to day use in specific sectors.

While several development agencies support SCP-related projects in Asia and Africa, including on tools such as eco-labelling, these remain marginal to their main programmes. They could be replicated by working creatively from the ground up and developing partnerships within specific sectors, including by clearly demonstrating the economic and social gains from SCP projects and activities. Changing the SCP terminology (e.g. to highlight "resource efficiency") could facilitate that collaboration.

One clear advantage of taking an SCP approach was identified as realising the potential to combine actions and incentives on both the supply and the demand side, to promote the shift to more sustainable production practices. Combining actions and incentives at the production level with actions to increase consumer demand and enhance access to growing markets for sustainable products in many developed countries can provide a reinforced push for adoption of sustainable production methods. This does imply the need for work on mutual recognition or harmonisation of similar market-based instruments like eco-labels being developed in separate projects, such as those for sustainable agricultural products being developed in two projects located in East Africa.

There is a need to engage a broader spectrum of development finance institutions, including national, regional and multilateral development banks as well as those in the private sector. Dialogue with these institutions on specific investment opportunities related to SCP could be facilitated through the development of a database of bankable projects compiled from Marrakech Task Forces, NCPCs and national and regional actors implementing SCP projects and programmes. Creation of a more permanent group of banks with green lending programmes, perhaps modelled on the UNEP Sustainable Finance Initiative, could also help secure funding for more SCP projects, for example on microfinance for SCP.

The main findings of the workshop can be summarised as follows, responding to two of the questions posed in the background paper.

*What are the key recommendations to build more cooperation between SCP experts and development agencies in the promotion of SCP patterns?*

- While the degree of interest in SCP within development cooperation agencies varies, collaborative projects can be built from the ground up, including efforts to inject SCP approaches into more broadly framed development projects.
- Extend the dialogue beyond development cooperation agencies to recipient governments to integrate SCP approaches in national development agendas.
- Develop tools for implementation of SCP programmes (e.g. knowledge management, SCP toolkits under development by Task Forces, and SCP checklist for development projects).
- Undertake research on the links between poverty and SCP and to document economic and social benefits of applying this approach.
- Review the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness to see how SCP can secure high-level attention and how the 10YFP could complement that declaration.

*How could the Cooperation Dialogue contribute to the further development of the 10YFP?*

- Establish a working group to support the development cooperation dialogue in developing a vision and work plan, and specific areas and projects for collaboration. This group might also serve as a steering committee to guide the UNEP project on SCP and poverty alleviation.
- Extend the Dialogue to a broader spectrum of development cooperation partners (national and regional development banks and financial institutions, investors, foundations, interested commercial banks) to find ways to advance SCP activities developed by Marrakech Task Forces, NCPCs and other stakeholders initiatives.
- Compile an online database of SCP projects that could be presented to this broader spectrum of development cooperation partners. This might include projects on: governance, microfinance and green lending for technological upgrading as well as more generally on capacity building to integrate SCP approaches in development cooperation projects and programmes.

## Working Group 5: Business and Industry Dialogue

The Group was facilitated by Mr. Magnus Enell, Sustainable Business Hub AB, and Ms. Meenakshi Kakkar, Steel Authority of India Limited.

Mr. Magnus Enell presented the changing context of relations between business and society, from indifference to controversial dialogue to cooperation. Ms. Meenakshi Kakkar presented the main lines of the SCP agenda for business and industry. Business shifted towards a proactive attitude on environmental and sustainability issues. Notions such as CSR/CSER, going beyond compliance, triple bottom line, investor engagement, customer engagement, etc., have become familiar. New instruments such as LCA, LCC, Risk Assessment and closed-loop economy have also emerged.

Keynote presentations were delivered by Ms. Marina Franke, on behalf of the ICC/WBCSD. Ms. Franke presented the perspectives and findings from the business and industry dialogue on SCP held the first day of the Stockholm Meeting. Business perspectives comprised four main points:

- i) leverage market mechanisms to deliver solutions; a relevant framework is provided by the “seven keys to success” presented in WBCSD’s “Sustainability through the Market” report.
- ii) there is no one-size-fits-all solution for Sustainable Consumption & Production ;
- iii) the approach to a 10-year framework of programmes has to be action oriented and bottom-up.
- iv) need for a stronger focus on SCP and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); poverty reduction is essential.

Ms. Franke presented the business vision on the next steps to engage business in the Marrakech Process:

- Within the business community, ICC & WBCSD offer a platform to broaden business engagement in Marrakech Process;
- Business offers to host a “Business Day” at the next Marrakech Experts Meeting, where business cases for SCP & best practices can be shared;
- It is proposed that SCP be an agenda item at the 2008 UNEP Annual Consultative Meeting with Business and Industry;
- Engage business in regional meetings and implementation;
- Identify business experts to participate in the Task Forces. Business will participate in a new task force on waste management, if it is established;
- Identify areas for further collaboration under the Marrakech process; e.g., business will support work on SME involvement;
- Include representatives from business on the Steering Committee for the next International Meeting of Experts on the Marrakech Process.

A second key note presentation was given by Mr. Wulf-Peter Schmidt, Ford of Europe. Mr. Schmidt presented the product sustainability index (PSI) approach used by Ford of Europe. The PSI approach is based on an analysis of the contributions of all functional units intervening in the making of the product, with the idea that each unit becomes responsible for “their bit of

sustainability”. PSI combines different indexes measuring performance on specific dimensions (e.g. air quality performance, CO2 emissions, etc.) and illustrates the trade-offs between them. PSI was implemented by Ford Europe on two pilot cars, and then extended to all other cars. The key messages were:

- ownership and accountability for sustainability should be with those making the (strategic or major day-to-day) decisions in the mainstream corporate functions – rather than with dedicated sustainability people.
- A company-tailored approach where people understand the business rationale is superior to a mandatory one-size-fits-all regulation that is creating unnecessary bureaucracy and discouraging leadership actions.

The co-facilitators introduced the discussion in sub-groups, with the following set of questions: (i) How to mainstream CSER? (ii) What can governments do to facilitate industry innovation on SCP? (iii) How to bring more capacity building to SMEs? (iv) What are the key elements that business would like to see in the 10YFP?

The main points raised during the discussions in the sub-groups were the following:

- The local context is very important – the meaning of SCP is not the same in all countries;
- Effective ways to integrate sustainability into business models have to be found. A key issue is to transform sustainability into competitiveness. In order to achieve this, the right stimuli and incentives have to be provided by relevant actors.
- In parallel, the concept of sustainability must be “sold” more actively to investors and other actors who are currently not interested. Contributing on this aspect can be a value added of the Marrakech Process.
- Governments must work to create a level playing field, as well as ensure market access for sustainable products. Regulation should be minimized and flexible (focusing on the end, not means) as competition for the best solutions is the optimal driver for business. However, minimal regulation is missing in some regions and would be crucial in order to provide baseline requirements and long term goals on which business can align.
- The focus should be on sustainability rather than CSER/CSR. In order to better reflect the necessary implication of all relevant actors, the concepts of “opportunities and responsibilities” should be put forward.
- The value added of the Marrakech Process needs to be clarified.
- A value added identified by participants is that of a clearinghouse of information on SCP. Information on SCP is both huge and widespread, for example in the form of databases on SCP practices. However, the demand for this information is difficult to identify and to treat adequately. Moreover, transacting information is resource-intensive and a good information sharing platform implies much more than databases. For example, in order to establish

attractive and usable websites, specific skills need to be mobilized. Such skills are weak within the UN and thus should be mobilized from the business sector.

- The Marrakech Process needs to bridge any current gaps between the SCP objectives from WSSD and current practice of international organizations like the UN, national governments and regional bodies, business and industry and other stakeholders. Business is willing to help by participating actively in the Task Forces, as well as engaging with the process following the steps mentioned above.
- Regarding SMEs, the main need is for capacity building. In order to reach out to SMEs, the Marrakech process needs to be kept as simple as possible. The principles which will be put forward will target SMEs in all regions and should be applicable for various sectors. A possible starting point for mainstreaming SME engagement in SCP could be to draw the lessons learnt from supply chain networks operating in various sectors (e.g. automotive, electronics).
- Benchmarking is a crucial instrument for progress on SCP. This implies sharing not only best practices, but also bad practices and failures in order to avoid repeating mistakes.
- The idea that action needs to replace talks was conveyed very strongly by many participants.
- Business participants to the meeting strongly requested a feedback on their contribution at the Stockholm meeting.

## 4. Co-Chairs Summary: conclusions of the Meeting

### General

The Third International Expert Meeting on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process) took place in Stockholm and brought together more than 250 participants with a significant engagement of business and NGOs, and with a good regional balance with respect to delegates from governments. That balance and that engagement need to be continued and strengthened in the coming years.

The Stockholm meeting agreed that the *Marrakech Process has a value in itself*. It is a Process that, while leading towards a 10YFP, is much more than a steppingstone. It is a substantive dialogue and forum for cooperation on SCP issues among and between governments and other stakeholders at international and regional levels. The Marrakech Process has made significant progress in the first four years of its existence, including through the development of regional processes and strategies, the creation of the Marrakech Task Forces supporting the implementation of SCP projects, the initiation of a Development Cooperation Dialogue and, here in Stockholm, the engagement of business, industry and NGOs. Progress needs to be sustained, and accelerated, in the coming years.

The Process is now moving from the technical level towards a political process at the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2010/11. There is need for a clear vision shared widely among stakeholders of where the Marrakech Process should be heading, both in the near term and in the medium-term (when the 10YFP is discussed in the CSD), and on what we want to achieve by 2021 as an international community working to advance sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and reverse deteriorating ecological and social trends.

Many participants stressed that the Marrakech Process is distinctive for its integrated approach, addressing both the consumption and the production sides. Better use could be made of the role of informed consumers in driving change towards more sustainable products and production systems.

There was wide recognition of the differentiation among and within countries and regions in their needs and priorities with respect to SCP, and at the same time agreement that SCP can potentially hold benefits for countries in very different situations. There is need to tailor solutions to specific national and local circumstances while in parallel taking advantage of the international activities of the Marrakech Process including its mechanisms and its opportunities for shared learning between regions, countries and localities.

Most documentation until now for international meetings under the Marrakech Process have been in English; options should be explored for simultaneous translation and making documentation available whenever possible in other United Nations languages.

## Towards a 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP)

### Content

One of the main objectives of the meeting was to discuss an initial draft outline of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP tabled as a background paper for this meeting. The background paper outlining possible elements of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP was useful in generating debate and discussion on what is meant by the 10YFP and what shape it might take.

The 10YFP needs to be flexible and applicable to all regions according to their own regional/national priorities and needs. It could therefore be a framework for action, clarifying the role and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders (UN agencies, governments, business and industry, and civil society) in promoting SCP.

It was also suggested that the 10YFP could be an instrument to bring together the *demand* for SCP support from countries and regions and the *supply* of technical and financial services from UN Agencies, development cooperation institutions and other partners (business, NGOs, Task Forces, etc) to support the implementation and promotion of SCP initiatives. The metaphor of a “brokering system” was used suggesting that the 10YFP could be the frame that “brokers” the distribution of technology transfer, capacity building, technical and financial support, and information tools to support the implementation and promotion of SCP.

It was stressed that, as described in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), the main objective of the 10YFP is to accelerate the shift towards SCP to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. The development of the 10YFP needs to be grounded on this original objective, and on a balanced reflection of existing SCP initiatives and policy tools at all levels and in all regions. It would be useful to do a mapping of existing initiatives, programmes and policies to inform the refinement of the 10YFP with a clear indication of goals, policies, and actors.

### Process

The process for feeding inputs into the 10YFP from now to 2010 must be open and transparent. More clarity is needed on the role and composition of the steering committee as well as the timeframe, roadmap and consultation procedures. The following suggestions proposed by the chairs received support:

- a. to set up a new “steering or advisory committee” which will act as an advisory body for the Marrakech Process as a whole, including the organization of the international meetings. The Secretariat (UNDESA and UNEP) will propose terms of reference on the composition and role of the new body. There were converging views on key elements for the composition of the body. It was agreed that this body would be composed by representatives from each region, representation from the task forces, representation from the cooperation dialogue, the business and industry forum, and the NGO forum.

- b. UNDESA and UNEP will launch a UN inter-agency coordination initiative to better leverage the inputs and engagement of the various agencies of the UN system with mandates related to issues in SCP.
- c. UNEP was requested to integrate SCP in the agenda of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GMEF) in 2010.
- d. The process for feeding input into the 10YFP from now to 2010 will involve several iterations and ultimately the 10YFP will need to converge towards a framework which all governments who are members of the Commission on Sustainable Development are willing to support. It will also need to be a framework which other stakeholders can support and that can be effectively applied.
- e. Regional consultations, including multi-stakeholder forums, will serve as a key mechanism to revise and provide inputs to the development of the 10YFP, by ensuring that all regions and stakeholders, governmental and non-governmental, can participate in the design and subsequently be engaged in the development and future implementation of the 10YFP.
- f. Consultations with the task forces will also be critical to refining the draft 10YFP. New ways for engaging the task forces systematically in the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP is needed. To this end, the task forces will be represented in the steering committee.
- g. Pilot projects implemented by task forces and regional processes can provide valuable lessons to inform the formulation of the 10YFP.
- h. It is important to explore a range of funding options to sustain SCP activities under the Marrakech Process, both in the near term and beyond 2011, including through brokering funding for support to pilot projects, capacity building and training, and other initiatives.

### **Marrakech Process: Concrete Actions through 2010**

A second objective of the meeting was to review progress of the various mechanisms of the Marrakech Process, viz., the regional processes, the development of national SCP programmes, the task forces and the development co-operation dialogue. Substantial progress has been achieved, and this 3<sup>rd</sup> International meeting has provided additional elements and key suggestions for the Marrakech Process as listed below:

- a. There was agreement on the need for a communication strategy for the Marrakech Process, raising its visibility at the national, regional and international level and promoting the involvement of more stakeholders. The Secretariat is requested to develop an effective communication strategy for the Marrakech Process in order to raise its visibility and create incentives for stakeholder involvement.

- b. Agreement was reached on the need for another round of regional consultations to strengthen and obtain more institutional and political support for the existing SCP strategies and, where needed, to encourage and support the development of new SCP strategies and initiatives. Future regional consultations will also seek the views of regional experts on the design and development of the 10YFP.
- c. The 3rd International Expert Meeting has launched two additional mechanisms of the Marrakech Process: the Business and Industry Forum and the NGO Forum. Both groups of stakeholders have agreed to engage actively in the Marrakech Process.
- d. NGOs called for an assessment of the barriers that constrain countries from developing domestic policy frameworks and action plans on SCP. A draft of this report could be presented at the 4<sup>th</sup> International Expert Meeting in 2009 for multi-stakeholder review.

### **Regional Processes**

Participants agreed on the need to start another round of regional consultations under the Marrakech Process in order to strengthen existing regional strategies and processes with a view to raising the level of political and institutional support for sustainable consumption and production in all regions. They recognized the need to engage those regions and country groups which have not yet been so actively involved. In some regions efforts should continue to identify priorities regarding SCP.

Participants agreed on the need to find synergies and integrate the work of the task forces in the design and implementation of regional SCP strategies and priorities.

The need was expressed to enhance the capacity of developing countries to effectively implement SCP programmes, including through developing funding mechanisms.

It was suggested to create additional regional information centers on SCP.

As a new initiative in Stockholm, a Francophone network on SCP has been launched under the initiative of the Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF). This network aims to mobilize French-speaking countries on SCP issues, open a working space in the French language and coordinate with other existing francophone networks on national strategies on sustainable development and social responsibility.

The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production of the UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), expressed their interest in joining the efforts of the Marrakech Process, and offered to organize a meeting on SCP in the Mediterranean in 2008.

The Asia Pacific Roundtable expressed interest and commitment to have a special focus on the Marrakech Process in their next roundtable in 2008. Latin America and the Caribbean region as well as West Asia will hold regional meetings on the Marrakech process by the end of this year. Plans are also underway for a North American regional meeting.

## National processes

Progress was made in the work to prepare non-prescriptive guidelines to develop national SCP programmes/action plans, as was requested at the last international expert meeting in Costa Rica. UNEP presented the first draft 'ten step' model developed with the support of the United Kingdom. An advisory committee of 12 members from all regions is adapting the guidelines in order to make them workable for all regions.

There was general agreement that in developing national SCP programmes some key elements include: i) initiating a multi-stakeholder process, ii) designing effective actions and defining clear objectives, and iii) setting targets and indicators. Participants also agreed that another way to advance SCP activities is to integrate SCP into the existing national strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies or poverty reduction strategy papers, and into sectoral plans.

Participants agreed that the UNEP guidelines would be an important tool for promoting the development of national SCP programmes, and they encouraged UNEP to continue its work in this area. Knowledge transfer, training and peer review were considered to be other key tools to enable all countries to take action. At the national level countries could consider designating focal points on SCP. UNEP's clearinghouse for national SCP programmes is underway and may be a useful tool to support these efforts.

A need was expressed for indicators to measure progress in SCP. At the international level these could focus on process and at the national level on substance. UNEP and DESA should continue to support development of indicators on SCP, but let countries assess them themselves.

## Task Forces

The Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs) are voluntary initiatives whose role in the Marrakech Process has been substantial and beneficial. The MTFs expressed a strong desire to be more centrally involved in providing inputs to the draft 10YFP and in defining what role task forces would play within that framework. To that end, and given the central role of the task forces in the Marrakech Process, it was felt that their representation in the steering committee of the Marrakech Process would be appropriate.

The MTFs, working with UN-DESA and UNEP, could strive to enhance communication of their work and accomplishments, especially with the outside world.

The MTFs are encouraged to collaborate with each other more closely and to cooperate as opportunities arise, perhaps through a 'voluntary code of conduct'.

The MTFs are encouraged to make a demand-driven effort to support more fully the regional processes within the scope of their resources, and the regional processes could also take the initiative to seek out the expertise of the task forces to help address priority regional SCP concerns.

A number of ideas were proposed for additional task forces – e.g., waste and resources management, food and agriculture, mobility, water and SMEs. Proposals will need to be further

refined and an assessment made of the extent to which existing task forces are adequately addressing these new issues. Lead countries would need to be identified if any new task forces are to be launched in close cooperation with the Secretariat.

It was suggested that, during the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the UN Secretariat could arrange an event targeted at an audience of financial institutions and foundations to showcase the activities of the MTFs and create a financing network for SCP.

### **Development Co-operation Dialogue**

The degree of interest in SCP within development cooperation agencies varies. Possibilities do exist for collaboration on projects at the field level, and for integrating SCP approaches into more broadly framed development projects.

It was agreed that the dialogue should be enhanced with governments (in particular recipient countries) and continued with development cooperation agencies to broaden understanding of SCP while recognizing initiatives underway that advance SCP.

It was recommended to develop and promote the application of tools for implementation of SCP programmes (e.g. knowledge management, SCP toolkits under development by Task Forces, and SCP checklist for development projects).

Some fundamental research needs to be done, particularly on links between poverty and SCP and on documenting economic and social benefits of applying this approach, in collaboration with the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Facility.

It was suggested to establish a working group to support the development cooperation dialogue in developing a vision and work plan for strengthening engagement of development cooperation partners in the Marrakech Process. This group could also guide the UNEP project on SCP and poverty alleviation.

The spectrum of development cooperation partners and potential financing sources for SCP activities should be broadened, possibly to include regional and national development banks and financial institutions, foundations, and interested commercial banks.

Project proposals could be developed in the areas of: governance for SCP; SCP and microfinance; and SCP and green lending programmes. It was also proposed to develop a financing information clearinghouse and brokering service for SCP project portfolios, including projects of National Cleaner Production Centers and of the Marrakech Task Forces.

### **Participation of Business and Industry in the Marrakech Process**

Business and industry's presence in the Stockholm meeting was significantly greater than in previous meetings. The skills and resources of business could be used more effectively to improve the efforts of the Marrakech Process (e.g., to support a communication strategy, consumer information, implementation of projects and capacity building).

The International Chamber Commerce (ICC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) have offered to serve as a platform to broaden business engagement in Marrakech Process. They expressed their interest to:

- a) participate and get engaged in the regional meetings and implementation of projects;
- b) share their business cases for SCP and best practices;
- c) identify business experts to participate in Task Forces;
- d) participate in a new waste and resource management task force if established;
- e) collaborate in support of SMEs to enable them to benefit from SCP measures.
- f) include SCP as an agenda item at the 2008 UNEP Annual Consultative Meeting with Business and Industry.

Business is invited to:

- host a “Business Day” at the next International Expert Meeting of the Marrakech Process in 2009;
- participate as a member in the steering committee for the Marrakech Process.

### **Participation of NGOs in the Marrakech Process**

NGOs appreciated the space provided at this meeting for an NGO forum. They will continue to play an important role in the Marrakech Process, *inter alia*, by:

- a. engaging closely in the development of the 10YFP including through task forces and facilitating informal NGO dialogue;
- b. participating in research, programme design, planning and implementation;
- c. advocating with governments in their own regions and countries, and
- d. ensuring that stakeholders’ voices are heard.

NGOs also called for a comprehensive multi-stakeholder review of efforts undertaken since the Earth Summit in 1992 to implement the Agenda 21 objectives and action commitments on production and consumption agreed to by governments. The review should: i) identify barriers (political, economic, cultural, etc.) that constrain countries from developing national policy frameworks and action plans on SCP; ii) identify those SCP objectives in Agenda 21 which have not been implemented; and iii) include case studies, such as implementation of the revised UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection.

The NGOs are invited to:

- hold formal NGO Forums at the regional meetings and in the 4<sup>th</sup> International Expert Meeting of the Marrakech Process to be held in 2009.
- participate as a member in the steering committee for the Marrakech Process.

### **Co-operation with and among United Nations organizations**

UNEP and UN-DESA need to strengthen the collaboration with other UN Agencies to support the SCP agenda.

The cooperation with UNIDO so far has been effective and beneficial particularly in the context of the national cleaner production centers (NCPCs). UNIDO expressed interest in strengthening their cooperation and involvement in the Marrakech Process, particularly to advance implementation activities for SCP.

The Basel Convention has a key role to play in capacity building on waste management and its current work on e-waste with the business sector. This could be a concrete area for cooperation in the Marrakech Process.

Participants suggested the UN Secretariat explore the possibilities to work more closely with the Global Compact on SCP issues.

### **Key Action Points from the Thematic/Sectoral Working Groups**

1. Participants in the *Working Group on SCP and Industrial Development* stated that SCP is a radical agenda that challenges existing business models and paradigms. But dealing with major social and environmental issues makes business sense. It is directly in the interest of industry to avoid operation in a polluted planet in which billions are too poor to afford the products we create.

It was noted that there are 2.3 million collective bargaining agreements in place in industry worldwide and many of these now include “green clauses” that foster energy efficiency and waste management; so trade unions are playing an important role in fostering SCP in industry.

Participants noted that benchmarking of industrial policies for SCP is essential as policy makers need to know experiences from other sectors, countries and regions. Participants noted the importance of regulation in promoting innovation, but that results could also be achieved through incentives, awards and certification systems.

There is an important role for government in promoting information sharing, particularly in support of SMEs. The financial sector can be a force for promoting socially responsible investment by industry.

At the national level, business and industry councils should strive to include SCP issues in their agendas and encourage or strengthen public-private partnerships on SCP. National chambers of commerce could network with roundtables on SCP in various regions.

2. Participants in the *Working Group on Sustainable Products* stressed the need for a regulatory framework providing clear parameters on what is a sustainable product, setting minimum standards, as well as the need for a market-driven approach that encourages competitive innovation beyond the minimum standards.

The working group highlighted the need for a lifecycle perspective in producers’ decision-making. It was suggested to do research to map and measure the demand for sustainable products.

The need to find ways to effectively engage SMEs (for instance by working through supply chains) was also mentioned. Outreach to other networks was identified as an important way to tap into additional expertise and complementary programs (Global Eco-label Network; SAICM)

3. The working group on *Integrated Waste and Resource Management* highlighted the importance of supporting the existing Moroccan initiative for a UNEP solid waste management strategy (to be reported at the next UNEP Governing Council) and Basel Convention Secretariat programmes.

Participants urged the World Bank, GEF and other development finance institutions to increase their support to waste projects.

ISWA has been sharing good practices on waste management and has a potential role in facilitating a waste management taskforce / partnerships.

It was proposed that a Marrakech Task Force on Waste & Resource Management be established. A lead country would have to be found.

4. The *Working Group on Integrating SCP in Government Administration Policies* recommended development of criteria and guidelines on sustainable procurement in the context of legal frameworks and support for education and training of public procurement officials, senior managers and others. The Working Group agreed that there was a need for definition of targets, measures and indicators. An important action would be to establish national multi-stakeholder task forces on SPP, which could raise the profile of SPP and ensure high level political engagement, act as champions and create test beds for innovative thinking, experimenting and market creation.

5. The *Working Group on SCP as a Tool for Poverty Alleviation* agreed that one of the overall objectives of the 10YFP should be to contribute to poverty eradication. Integrating SCP elements into the PRSPs was considered a promising approach. However the poverty alleviation benefits of SCP actions and policies need to be more clearly understood and communicated to trigger support for such policy integration processes.

It was also noted that development cooperation agencies often need tools and practical support on the application of SCP tools and methodologies. This type of support could usefully be embedded in the 10 YFP and delivered through implementation mechanisms like the task forces.

6. The *Agriculture and Rural Development Working Group* agreed to establish an informal working group to consider the appropriate scope of work on SCP dimensions of agriculture. No decision was taken at this time about the need for a task force. It was suggested that the CSD-17 decision on agriculture and rural development should inform the direction of work on SCP and agriculture within the 10YFP. The group also recognized the importance of injecting an SCP perspective into the work of this CSD-cycle, including through a number of initiatives: cooperating with UN-DESA in the preparation of an SCP-focused background paper to the CSD on agriculture and rural development; reviewing the documentation for CSD-16 and CSD-17 from an SCP perspective; compiling good practices in sustainable agriculture and land management.

7. The *Working Group on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education for SCP* suggested that education on SCP is a powerful tool to change the values and the vision of societies. The construction of new societal visions must involve public participation and not be only government-driven. Some participants suggested that working from future scenarios is a powerful tool to catch the attention of the public and raise awareness on SCP issues.

The approach of “software” and “hardware” was supported. Initiatives on the software side could include: i) creating a Wikipedia community on SCP in order to share knowledge connected with labels/brands/services/products, address advertising, support the creation of SCP databases, provide technical support, and strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks for SCP. With respect to hardware it was proposed to: i) provide infrastructure (public services) and establish targeted working groups and ii) empower bottom-up initiatives like SCP centers.

Likewise, participants mentioned the need to communicate more on the impacts of lifestyles and to show the various benefits (financial, health, etc.) of SCP to consumers.

### **Final remarks**

A representative of UNDESA described the way forward from the Stockholm meeting to CSD18/19 in 2010/2011. Efforts will be made to consult all stakeholders through briefings in New York for delegations and major groups (stakeholders), and through discussions in regional meetings. The process of preparation of the 10YFP will be transparent, consultative and highly iterative in nature and will be tested to ensure its concurrence with regional strategies and frameworks. The results of the meeting were considered a substantial input to the development of the 10YFP on SCP, which is one of the main objectives of the Marrakech Process.

The Meeting welcomed the Business and Industry Forum and the NGO Forum into the Marrakech Process. The Co-chairs, along with UNEP and UNDESA expressed their appreciation and thanks to all the co-facilitators that supported the discussions within the 12 working groups and thanked all the key note speakers and reporters for their active contributions.

Representatives of business congratulated the organizers of the Meeting for their work and stated that the power of the Marrakech Process is its ability to integrate activities related to SCP at multiple levels – at the national and local levels, through markets, and through individual lifestyles. They expressed that business and industry have an important role to play and want to be part of the solution.

The NGO Forum expressed its thanks to the organizers for granting them the opportunity to participate in the meeting as equal partners. They look forward to continued active participation in regional and international fora under the Marrakech Process.

Representatives of all stakeholders at the Meeting thanked the Government of Sweden for its generosity and hospitality in hosting this meeting, for providing participants an opportunity to witness sustainable consumption and production in action, and for strong support of the Marrakech Process. They also expressed their appreciation to Sweden for providing financial

support to the meeting, particularly to enable the participation of experts from developing countries and economies in transition.

It is planned that the next international expert meeting on SCP will be held in 2009 in China. The United Nations will be working closely with government representatives from China and the Steering Committee of the Marrakech Process to ensure the successful organization of the next international meeting.

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