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Item 3 of the provisional agenda¹**Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle****2010-2011 (policy session)****Report of the High-Level CSD Intersessional Meeting on
a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable
Consumption and Production****Panama City, 13 – 14 January 2011****Contents***Paragraphs* *Page*

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¹ E/CN.17/2011/1.

6. The elevated level of political commitment to promoting sustainable consumption and production is reflected most recently in the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity that includes an SCP target (Aichi Target 4): “By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits”.³

7. During discussions on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP) at the eighteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, success stories with regard to sustainable consumption and production were presented, but it was noted that initiatives were often fragmented, missing opportunities to realize synergies. Delegations noted that a 10YFP is needed to provide strengthened and coherent international support to the diversity of existing policy and other initiatives at national and regional levels, success stories in the strengthened areas by lack of annual TD 2013. Two would 035 to

(SCP) for sustainable development. She also stressed the importance of this intersessional meeting for the preparation of the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19).

11. Mr. Borbély underlined that progress on the important topic of sustainable consumption and production can only be achieved by a strong partnership among Governments, private and public entities, with strong involvement of civil society. He also stressed the importance of this meeting in helping to develop a supportive international framework to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns, which can also be a contribution to the UNCSD in 2012.
12. The opening was followed by a presentation on objectives of the intersessional meeting and a roadmap to CSD-19 by Mr. Tariq Banuri, Director Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. He especially underlined

16. The Second session, chaired by representatives of Guatemala and the United States of America, focused on the potential contributions of Guatemala

20. The concluding session was chaired by

Session 1: Functions of 10YFP

32. There was broad acceptance of the functions enumerated in background paper, namely (1) Commitment on global common goals and vision, (2) Knowledge sharing and networking, (3) Enabling frameworks and strategic planning and investment, (4) Technical cooperation, (5) Collaboration, and (6) Awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization.
33. Emphasis was placed by many participants on the importance of involvement of all key stakeholders at all stages and of mainstreaming SCP in all ministries and policy-making processes. Among suggestions for additional functions of the 10YFP, financial cooperation and capacity building – to complement technical cooperation – were among the most frequent, and supporting innovation was also emphasized.
34. It was reiterated that the 10YFP should serve an important clearinghouse function. Building public-private partnerships was seen to be particularly important as a means of engaging business in the 10YFP. Some noted the importance of scaling up investment in infrastructure to support sustainable consumption and production patterns not only through private sector engagement but also through involvement of IFIs.
35. A number of participants stressed the importance of engaging the educational system and the scientific community in SCP, building a strong science base for policy and providing young people with the knowledge and skills to become SCP-literate adults. The need to support the participation of scientists from developing countries in SCP research networks was also stressed.
36. Several also mentioned the role of the media in awareness raising and influencing public opinion, which in turn can have an impact on policy making and on the strength of political

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39. Several countries also flagged the special challenges and priorities of the least developed countries and the small-island developing States with respect to SCP implementation. The 10YFP needs to address the fact that, for the poor in developing countries, the problem remains one of underconsumption. In this regard, one participant referred to an emphasis on sufficiency over efficiency in consumption.

Session 2: Institutional structure

40. There was a rich discussion of possible lessons and elements which might be drawn from the six models reviewed in Background Paper #1 (Marrakech Process, MDGs, SAICM, CGIAR, GAVI and UN-

60. Some participants stressed the need to look at new and innovative sources of financing for SCP, including tapping sources of climate finance and mobilizing funds from the private sector, e.g., through public-private partnerships. One participant suggested that, if mainstreaming of SCP were to get traction, then economic and line ministries, in addition to the environment ministry, might be expected to allocate a small share of their budgets to SCP work.
61. Several participants supported the integration of SCP funding more fully into bilateral and multilateral funding, including the IFIs and regional development banks. It was emphasized, however, that this would need to respond to national priorities in developing countries.

Coordination and role of secretariat

62. Several member States said they support an efficient organisational structure which would facilitate technical exchanges and coordination and review regularly the 10YFP implementation, by using existing UN structures, promoting inter-agency collaboration and involving major stakeholders. There was a strong preference for reliance on existing institutions for 10YFP implementation, with greater coherence and coordination among them. F

work in practice would need to be more clearly defined. One participant warned that past efforts to agree on indicators have been progressing very slowly.

Areas

75. Several participants indicated that the Marrakech Process has already identified regional SCP priorities based on processes held in each region and these priorities have guided the submission of several programmes in the Annex. Other initiatives and agencies also have developed capacity and lessons that could be scaled up.
76. One suggestion was to cluster programmes into production-oriented, product-oriented, consumption-oriented and cross-cutting, but preference was expressed that a life cycle

programmes. Several stressed that new resource mobilization needs to be given proper attention.

82. Most developed countries emphasized more efficient use, leveraging and realignment of existing resources to address new priorities such as SCP. It was mentioned that some donors were realigning priorities to provide greater support to SCP but that this must respond to national priorities, and national governments must first “own” the SCP agenda.
83. The contribution of the international financial institutions and regional development banks should be further considered.
84. Private sector resources – not just finance but technology and expertise – also need to be tapped, and it is critical to provide incentives for active private sector engagement in implementation.
85. It was noted that, in designing programmes to support SCP, we should challenge the assumption that developed countries are “clean” and developing countries “dirty” and thus the South will be handed over capabilities to be cleaner. Developed countries need to take the lead in changing consumption and production patterns, but learning can go both ways. There is also considerable scope for South-South co-operation.
86. The SCP work of the UN regional commissions and a number of UN agencies was presented.
87. At the regional level, regional commissions implement sustainable development programmes of priority to their regions, enabling sharing of experiences. In Latin American region, for example, these include programmes on low carbon transport, urban development, sustainable cities, small and medium enterprise development, scientific and technological development policy, and fiscal policy, that can support implementation of the 10YFP. Regional commissions are multidisciplinary in their staff and in the institutions they support, extending beyond the environmental realm. For instance, a policy observatory is currently being developed that could support exchanges of information and experiences on SCP initiatives.
88. Working closely with national governments, especially on capacity building, UNDP is the lead UN agency in each country and is also relevant to the SCP process. UNDP has a large natural resource management portfolio focused on primary production, across landscapes covering agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, protected areas, water, energy and adaptation to climate change. Increasingly it is also working with the private sector and market development. Key approaches of relevance to SCP are supply chain management, certification and carbon credits, and economic valuation of ecosystem services. UNDP country offices can supp

89. UNEP has been active in the field of sustainable consumption and production since Johannesburg, with its Governing Council endorsing its first decision on SCP in 2003. Since then, UNEP has supported the Secretariat of the Marrakech Process jointly with UN DESA. Since 2006 SCP is one of six core priorities within UNEP's programme of work, which define the focus of UNEP's activities. UNEP works with diverse actors, including public authorities, international agencies, industry associations, civil society to mainstream and support the development and implementation of sustainable consumption and production approaches, practices and policies. In consultation with key partners, UNEP has proposed 11 programmes for possible inclusion in the 10YFP, based on the priorities identified through the Marrakech Process and on existing initiatives and partnerships, including the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces.
90. The UNIDO-UNEP programme of cleaner production centres launched in 1994 now includes 48 centres around the globe. They have produced technical tools and training materials to train thousands of national CP experts. Regional roundtables and networks of NCPCs are est

95. Many ministries and officials in member States are still not very familiar with SCP and a few participants indicated that delegates should go home and raise awareness in their own countries about SCP. The Chair's Summary could be used as basis for regional consultations with a view to building a regional consensus on key elements for the 10YFP ahead of the IPM.
96. The Chair of CSD-19 pointed to the need to debrief NY based delegations, 2 to 3 weeks before the IPM, on the outcome of the Intersessional meeting.

Annex 1**Closing remarks by H.E. Ms. Lucía Chandeck
Administrator General of the National Environmental Authority of Panama**

Quisiera compartir con ustedes un resumen de los principales aspectos que fueron discutidos sobre la agenda que estuvo a consideración durante estos dos días.

Nos hemos reunido aquí en la Ciudad de Panamá, para compartir nuestra visión sobre los objetivos, funciones, elementos y programas que pueden ser parte del Programa a Diez Años sobre Consumo y Producción Sostenible.

Sin duda hubo un intercambio muy positivo entre los participantes que vinieron de los Estados Miembro, Agencias del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas y Grupos con interés particular a esta agenda.

Necesitamos identificar una base común para avanzar en este proceso y poder presentar a la Reunión Intergubernamental que se reunirá en Nueva York a fin del mes próximo.

Necesitamos identificar también aquellos puntos sobre los cuales existen diferencias y para ello consultar con nuestras capitales para encontrar cómo avanzar hacia la reunión de la Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible Número 19, que se llevará a cabo en mayo próximo.

El Ministro Borbely señaló las múltiples crisis que enfrentan al mundo y enfatizó en sus palabras iniciales, el día de ayer, que no podemos perder más tiempo para llegar a concretar el marco a diez años.

Necesitamos ser ambiciosos y acordar una acción que pueda estar a consideración de la CSD19.

Los países desarrollados deben tomar el liderazgo y avanzar en materia de Consumo y Producción Sostenible tomando en consideración las responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y las capacidades respectivas.

Los objetivos y las metas comunes requieren involucrar a otros actores, ser ambiciosos para poder concretar metas y objetivos sobre los cuales todavía requerimos llegar a consensos.

El programa a 10 años debe tener un amplio respaldo político y debe ser asumido por los Estados Miembro al más alto nivel.

Se necesita ser flexibles para poder incorporar las prioridades y necesidades de Pan46dr0 -14.252 .9iorie Pa

Los países desarrollados enfatizaron el mejor uso, apalancamiento y realineamiento de los recursos existentes para encargarse de nuevas prioridades, como los son el Consumo y la Producción Sustentables.

Fue mencionado que algunos donantes estaban realineando prioridades para proveer más apoyo al Consumo y Producción Sustentable, pero que esto debe responder a prioridades nacionales; y que los gobiernos nacionales deben primero apropiarse de la agenda sobre Consumo y Producción Sustentable y darle prioridad.

La contribución de instituciones financieras internacionales y regionales y bancos de desarrollo regionales deben ser tomados en cuenta.

Annex 2

Way forward

