



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)

*Interim progress report prepared by the 10YFP Secretariat
on behalf of the 10YFP Board for the High-Level Political
Forum*

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in June 2012, the world's Heads of States adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (hereafter the 10YFP). This followed their reaffirmation that "fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development" (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002).

The 10YFP is a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation and accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in both developed and developing countries. The framework supports capacity building, and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The 10YFP aims at developing, replicating and scaling up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to resource efficiency and productivity, poverty eradication, social development and environmental sustainability. The framework will encourage innovation and cooperation on a wider scale among all stakeholders to achieve greater collective impact for the shift to SCP patterns.

This interim progress report has the objective to share with the members of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and stakeholders the latest developments on implementation of the 10YFP, highlighting key outputs and developments, and communicating some of the challenges and opportunities for the years to come.

1. The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): milestones for the first year

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (hereafter 10YFP) is a concrete and operational outcome of Rio+20¹. The 10YFP was adopted as set out in document A/CONF.216/5 which provides the vision, objectives, goals, common values, functions, organizational structure, means of implementation, and focus areas of sustainable consumption and production programmes.

The main goal for the 10YFP Secretariat during the first year (before the nomination of the 10YFP Board) was to set up the organisational structure of the 10YFP, develop clear guidelines for an open and transparent process to develop the 10YFP Programmes, to launch the SCP Global Clearinghouse and to prepare and disseminate communication tools (including the 10YFP Website, brochures and newsletter). After the establishment of the 10YFP Board (16 September 2013) and its first meeting (1-2 October 2013), key milestones for the next year (2013-2014) were to: speed up consultation process and launching of the five initial 10YFP Programmes, hold the first 5 regional consultations, and undertake fundraising activities to secure resources for the 10YFP Trust Fund.

2. Setting up the 10YFP organisational structure (Board, Secretariat, Inter-Agency Coordination group, National and Stakeholder Focal Points):

2.1 The 10YFP Board, currently chaired by Mexico and co-chaired by Indonesia:

Decision 67/203 of the UN General Assembly established a 10-member board consisting of two countries from each UN regional group, with an initial term of two years. The Board was nominated and formally established² in September 2013 (decision A/67/L.81) and has since convened two meetings on 2nd October 2013 and 30th March 2014, both in New York. The Board has adopted its terms of reference, guided development of the 10YFP Programmes, set up the criteria and process for the adoption of new 10YFP Programme areas³, and is guiding the operationalization of the 10YFP Trust Fund. Members of the Board have convened and participated in regional meetings in Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa.

2.2 The 10YFP Secretariat:

As per the document adopted at Rio+20, and approval of the United Nations General Assembly⁴, the Unit-

1. As stated in the paragraph 226 of the Outcome Document "The Future we want", and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 66/288.

2. Chile and Mexico for Latin America and Caribbean; Romania and Russia for Eastern Europe; Switzerland and Finland sharing a seat with Germany for Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG); Japan and Korea sharing a seat, and Indonesia and Bangladesh sharing a seat for Asia; and South Africa and Tanzania for Africa.

3. For more information see document "Criteria and process for new 10YFP programme areas" available at: http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/downloads/Criteria&%20Process%20new%20progs_3_V1_March14.pdf

4. Resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, by which the UN General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.



ed Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been asked to serve as the Secretariat of the 10YFP. The secretariat has put in place the 10YFP's mandated governance structure, organized seven regional meetings, two capacity building workshops for national focal points, and various webinars with governments and stakeholders. The Secretariat has also guided the multi-stakeholder consultation process which is developing the 10YFP programmes, and established transparent and inclusive procedures for their launch and subsequent further development. One programme has been launched, and a second one will be on 1st July.

2.3 The 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG):

This group was established in May 2013, with the participation of 19 UN bodies⁵. It is chaired by UNEP and co-chaired by UNDESA. This group is providing inputs for the development of the 10YFP Programmes and has prepared a document on "SCP in the SDG Focus Areas" released in June 2014. Members of the IACG are also contributing to the forthcoming publication on "SCP for Poverty Eradication, Competitiveness and Climate Change Mitigation" as part of a review committee.

2.4 National Focal Points (NFP):

Invitation letters were sent by UNEP to all member states through the UN Missions to nominate national focal points (NFP) for the 10YFP. To date, over 110 countries⁶ have nominated their 10YFP NFP points and alternates. These nominations include representatives from Ministries of Environment, as well as Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Economic Development, Planning, Rural Development and Agriculture.

The 10YFP Secretariat has organised four webinars for the NFPs to increase knowledge on the 10YFP, and discuss their role. Regional meetings with NFPs and other stakeholders have been organised in the Arab Region (June 2013); Latin America and the Caribbean (June 2013), Asia Pacific (November 2013), and Africa (October 2013 and May 2014). One meeting was organised only for the NFPs of the WEOG countries (July 2013, Paris). Capacity building workshops for NFPs in the West Asia region and Africa have been held respectively in December 2013 and May 2014.

Various NFPs are taking an active role. For example, in France, Jordan and Sweden national focal points have organised inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder roundtables to inform and raise awareness on the importance of SCP and to engage more actors in the 10YFP. The United States government has set up an inter-ministerial task force to coordinate governmental action on SCP and participation in the 10YFP.

2.5 Stakeholder Focal Points:

Six out of the nine UN Major Groups have nominated global and regional focal points following the invitation sent by the 10YFP Secretariat to both ECOSOC Organizing Partners and UNEP Facilitating Committees. They have already engaged in some regional and international dialogues and activities. The Secretariat has organised two webinars to facilitate the nomination process for Global and Regional Focal Points and to introduce the 10YFP and the Global SCP Clearinghouse.

5. The members of the 10YFP IACG are: FAO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNU, UN Women, UN World Food Programme and UNWTO, International Trade Centre and the Regional Commissions UNESCAP, UNESCWA and ECLAC), with UNDESA and UNEP as co-chairs

6. 27 in Africa, 27 in Asia, 16 in Eastern Europe, 19 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 22 in Western Europe and Other countries

The first meeting of the 10YFP Stakeholder Focal Points is taking place on 20th June 2014, in Nairobi, Kenya. It will be held back to back with the first UN Environmental Assembly (UNEA) and the Global Major Groups and Stakeholder Forum to identify specific areas of cooperation within the 10YFP Programmes.

2.6 The Global SCP Clearinghouse:

It was launched in May 2013 to serve as the 10YFP “one-stop” information hub, focusing on policymakers and the wider global SCP community. The dynamic and interactive hub collects, disseminates and shares experiences, best practices and knowledge about SCP, offering SCP initiatives, E-library, news and events, cooperation opportunities including newsletters, experts’ directory, working groups and discussion forums. The Clearinghouse has more than 1 600 members – including experts from 500 organizations based in 186 countries worldwide. In November 2013 a new Energy Efficiency community was launched, which is being co-managed by the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC). An SCP Mediterranean community has also been established, and a SIDS community is under construction.

2.7 The 10YFP Trust Fund:

The Secretariat has established the 10YFP Trust Fund aimed at providing financial support to the 10YFP and specific programmes and initiatives in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Under the guidance of the 10YFP Board, the Secretariat is developing specific guidelines for the operationalization of the Trust Fund. The 10YFP Board has agreed to launch the first call for proposals for activities focusing on sustainable public procurement, as this is the only 10YFP Programme launched to date. Current contributions to the Trust Fund amount to \$1 million.

The 10YFP Secretariat reports biennially to ECOSOC as an interim body, on activities and financial performance of the Trust Fund, starting in November 2014.

3. Developing the 10YFP Programmes: key mechanisms to delivering capacity building and implementation at the regional and national levels

3. 10YFP Programmes:

The 10YFP Programmes are designed to meet the objectives, goals and functions of the 10YFP, responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances. The programmes will build capacity to design and implement policies, voluntary instruments, management practices, information and awareness raising activities to promote the shift to SCP patterns.

An initial, non-exhaustive and indicative list of five programme areas were included in the 10YFP document adopted at Rio+20, namely: consumer information; sustainable lifestyles and education; sustainable public procurement; sustainable buildings and construction; and sustainable tourism, including ecotourism. At its second meeting in March 2014 the 10YFP Board approved a new programme area on Sustainable Food Systems, based on a joint proposal from FAO and UNEP, developed on the request of Member States.



In order to facilitate an inclusive and participatory process for the development of the 10YFP Programmes the Secretariat has developed a 5-step model, which was validated by the 10YFP Board⁷. To date over 580 institutions and organizations - representing all regions, stakeholder groups and many economic sectors - have participated in the online surveys and public consultations for the development of the 10YFP Programmes.

3.1 Launching of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme (SPP):

The SPP programme, led by UNEP and co-led by KEITI (Korean Environmental Industry and Technology Institute) and ICLEI, was formally launched on 1st April 2014, in the margins of the 10th session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in New York. This programme builds on the previous work of the Marrakech Process Task Force on SPP (2005-2011) and the Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative (SPPI) (2012-2013). The SPP programme brings together representatives from governments, local authorities, business sector and civil society. The programme gathers 65 participating institutions and experts, including UNOPS, UNEP, ICLEI, IISD, OECD, and departments and agencies of 21 governments from all regions. The objectives of the programme are to: 1) build the case for SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote sustainable consumption and production, support greener economies and sustainable development; and 2) support the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and better access to capacity building tools⁸

3.2 Consumer Information:

The proposal for Consumer Information Programme has been finalized, based on an extensive stock taking and public and expert consultation exercise that engaged about 150 initiatives, organizations and institutions from more than 20 countries. The programme will be launched during the High-Level Political Forum, on the 1st July 2014, and will be co-led by the governments of Germany and Indonesia and the NGO Consumers International. The objectives of the programme are to: i) facilitate easy, practical and sustainable choice by consumers; through ii) provision of accessible, reliable and verifiable life cycle based sustainability information by market suppliers⁹.

3.3 Sustainable Tourism, including ecotourism:

A proposal for the Sustainable Tourism programme has been finalized in close cooperation with UNEP and the UN World Tourism Organization, based on the results of a 2013 stocktaking exercise. This involved a survey (available in English, Spanish and French) to which 355 initiatives and organizations have responded¹⁰ (40% from governmental institutions, 27% businesses, and 21% non-profits and NGOs), as well as regional and sub-regional expert workshops in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific. The Sustainable Tourism programme is expected to be launched during the third quarter of 2014 and is likely to focus on four work areas: 1) integrating SCP patterns in tourism policies and frameworks; 2) collaboration among tourism stakeholders for the improvement of the tourism sector's SCP performance; 3) fostering the application of guidelines, instruments and tech-

7. Guidance Document for the Development of the 10YFP Programmes: criteria, structure and steps to develop and operationalize them". available at: http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/downloads/Criteria&%20Process%20new%20progs_3_V1_March14.pdf

8. More information on the programme is available at: http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/downloads/Brochure_SPP%20Programme_10YFP.pdf

9. The current concept note of the programme can be downloaded here: http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/downloads/consumer/2013-12%20CIFP%20Concept%20Note_final.pdf

10. The results of the sustainable tourism survey are available at: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/tourism>



nical solutions to mitigate tourism impacts and to mainstream SCP patterns among tourism stakeholders; and 4) enhancing sustainable tourism investment and financing. To date, approximately 56 stakeholders submitted feedback on the proposal, and so far 37 expressions of interest to play an active role in the Sustainable Tourism Programme have been received.

3.4 Sustainable Lifestyles and Education:

This programme will aim at supporting the development of efficient infrastructures and individual actions and choices that minimize the use of natural resources, emissions, waste and pollution while supporting equitable socio-economic development and better quality of life for all. An informal expert meeting, co-hosted by UNEP and UNESCO, was held on the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme on 12 December 2013 in Paris. An Advisory Group has been set up, with the participation of Japan, UNESCO, Sweden, UNU, UNEP, PERL, Akatu, Consumers International and IGES, which will be providing support, guidance and feedback for the shaping of the programme. An ongoing public survey and a multi-stakeholder expert meeting in July 2014 will provide recommendations for developing the programme proposal. It is foreseen to launch the programme at the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Nagoya, November 2014.

3.5 Sustainable Building and Construction:

A first consultation took place last year, at UNEP's Sustainable Building and Construction Initiative (SBCI) Symposium (25-26 November 2013, Paris, France). This consultation highlighted the importance of sustainable social housing and energy efficiency as potential activities of the programme, in addition to policy development, and resource efficiency in construction throughout the supply chain. A stock taking analysis is currently being carried out and an Expert Advisory Group consisting of SBCI network partners will provide support for this global consultation process for the development of the programme.

3.6 Sustainable Food System:

This programme will build on the existing work of the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme established in 2011 and of the Agri-food Task Force on SCP which preceded it. Those included national Governments, the European Commission, UN Agencies and Programs, civil society and private sector representatives. The proposed goal is to improve resource use efficiency and reduce the pollution intensity of food systems, from production to consumption, while addressing issues of food and nutrition security. The Sustainable Food Systems Programme launch is expected in the first or second quarter of 2015.

4. Progress at the Regional level: regional roadmaps for the 10YFP implementation

Regional consultations and activities have identified priorities, needs and emerging issues and the best ways to address them in the course of seven regional meetings and capacity-building workshops. These were attended by 70 National Focal Points, and brought together policy-makers, experts, civil society organizations and the business sector. Regional roadmaps for the implementation of the 10YFP have been developed in the Arab region (June 2013), and in Asia and the Pacific (official launching in April 2014). The Latin American and the Carib-



bean Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment adopted an SCP Decision (March 2014) reaffirming commitment to 10YFP implementation and outlining key actions. The African roadmap for the implementation of the 10YFP is currently been developed. In the inter-regional preparatory meeting of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), member states called “the establishment of a SIDS specific support platform within the 10YFP”. The 10YFP Secretariat, in close consultation with SIDS countries, is developing this SCP for SIDS initiative which will support specific activities, projects and capacity building facilitating the shift to SCP patterns, responding to SIDS priorities.

The EU-funded SWITCH projects – in Asia Pacific, Africa and the Mediterranean regions, provide additional opportunities to promote SCP and close synergies are being developed with the 10YFP programmes, through these regional meetings.

Two outreach sessions were organised to strengthened science-based knowledge on SCP in cooperation with the International Resource Panel (IRP). The first one, in Latin America and the Caribbean (Peru, Lima, June 2013) and the second in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand, November 2013).

5. Progress at the national level

Since the adoption of the 10YFP, SCP is more widely and clearly understood as a universal and integrated approach to sustainable development, simultaneously addressing environmental, economic and social objectives.

At the national level, countries have developed/implemented national action plans following adoption of the 10YFP. Indonesia has launched its National 10 year framework programme on SCP (formally adopted, by BAPPENAS - former Ministry of National Development Planning), on 5 June 2013. Mexico has develop a special programme on SCP which is now part of the national development plan 2012-2018. New funds provided by the UN Development Account will support the implementation of SCP in five countries, including Colombia, Lao and Zambia, to advance the implementation of their national SCP plans, and Honduras and Pakistan to develop their national SCP plans.

6. SCP and post 2015 development agenda

SCP is gaining important political support and relevance in inter-governmental discussions on the post 2015 Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The importance of changing the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production has been highlighted by governments and stakeholders, re-calling that SCP is one of the three overarching objectives and an essential requirements for sustainable development. The High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 development agenda have reaffirmed that the adoption of SCP in a world of limited resources is an essential requirement for sustainable development. They also mentioned that “the MDGs fell short by not integrating the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, and by not addressing the need to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production”. Moreover, the report “Compilation of goals and targets suggestions from the OWG 10th session”, states that “The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP is the principal framework for international cooperation and will need to be adequately resourced”.



In this context, the 10YFP has provided inputs - through outreach sessions and papers - highlighting the potential contribution that a shift to SCP patterns could make to the future Sustainable Development Goals. The 10YFP Board and Secretariat organised a side event during the 7th Session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs (January 2014), as well as during the 11th Session of the OWG. A UNEP discussion paper on “SCP targets and indicators and the SDGs” was subsequently released in an advance copy in May and a final version in June 2014.

Moreover, the 10YFP Board, with the support of the Secretariat, has prepared a brief document on “Potential contribution of the 10YFP programmes to the SDGs”, and the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group, has prepared a document on “SCP in the SDGs focus areas”. Both documents were released in June 2014¹¹. The Secretariat will provide further information and documentation on the links between SCP and SDGs, and the potential contribution of the 10YFP to those goals, as required by Member States, the Board of the 10YFP, the IACG and other stakeholders.

7. Some challenges and opportunities to accelerate the implementation of the 10YFP

The adoption of the 10YFP at Rio+20 has created important momentum for the shift to SCP patterns, placing this topic on the agenda of global and regional Ministerial meetings. This has also been evident in the sessions of the OWG on SDGs, where many member states have stressed the universality of SCP and the need to embed this objective in those future goals. Member States have called for an effective and accelerated implementation of the 10YFP, in this context.

The nomination of over 110 National Focal Points, and the engagement of six Major Groups have also signalled widespread interest in engaging in this implementation. Significant numbers of governments have formally expressed their intent to play central roles in the implementation of the most advanced programmes. Key challenges that will need to be addressed in the next phase of implementation are as follows.

7.1 How to accelerate the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP?

While progress has been achieved, there is still the challenge to communicate and demonstrate the added value of SCP and its potential contributions to competitiveness, social development, poverty eradication and climate change mitigation. Attracting funding and enhancing the participation of the private sector and financial institutions are additional challenges. Some focus areas and actions to build support for and accelerate the 10YFP implementation are:

- a. Ensuring that SCP is integrated in the decision making processes, including by increasing technical and financial support to the governments in their efforts to mainstream SCP objectives into the design and implementation of a range of economic, development and sectoral policies, strategies and plans.
- b. Empowering the 10YFP National Focal Points, nominated by their respective governments, to enable them to define and convey countries’ needs related to the shift to SCP, enhance inter-ministerial cooperation and coordinate broader stakeholder action at the national level, and serve as the channel for submitting proposals

11. Both documents are available at: www.unep.org/10yfp (to be added soon)



to the 10YFP Trust Fund;

c. Inducing more active participation of the private sector and financial institutions in the 10YFP by demonstrating the economic case for, and return on investment generated by the shift to SCP patterns;

d. Securing predictable and adequate financial contributions to the 10YFP Trust Fund to enable the timely implementation of its programmes at national and regional levels, on the scale being demanded by a wide range of actors.

e. Ensuring that the development of the 10YFP and its programmes are consistent with and supportive of the post 2015 development agenda and the SDGs, as these are defined and subsequently implemented and achieved, respectively.

7.2 What opportunities exist for improving the comprehensiveness of programmes under the 10YFP in support of national sustainable development transitions?

The current six 10YFP programmes serve as platforms for partnerships and initiatives to deliver capacity building, policies and methodologies supporting the implementation of SCP. Throughout their implementation, these programmes will contribute to resource efficiency and decoupling, and thus also to the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

f. Actors in all programmes will need to identify areas of cooperation and synergies with other 10YFP programmes, in order to ensure a wider collective impact and lifecycle approach. For example, the programme on Sustainable Tourism could have important contributions to the programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education (information to tourists on sustainable choices and behaviour), as well as to the programme on Sustainable Building and Construction, by providing guidelines and practical tools for constructing more resource efficient hotels.

g. Identifying other priority themes, sectors and emerging issues that should be addressed in the 10YFP and its programmes, according to increasingly support resource efficiency and well-defined national and regional strategies for the shift to SCP patterns. Programme areas that have been suggested, by governments among others, include waste, manufacturing, SMEs, cities and urban sprawl.

h. Showcasing, through 10YFP programmes and other existing SCP initiatives, the opportunities and potential that the shift to SCP patterns offers for achieving triple-win solutions for the benefit of people, planet and the society in all countries.

7.3 What key policy measures within the current programme areas of the 10YFP have the greatest potential to provide early wins? Can these be replicated and brought to scale?

i. The lifecycle approach, has been identified as one of the 11 criteria for the 10YFP programmes. This approach is essential if governments, business and other actors are to have a holistic approach to promoting SCP, to identify pollution and resource use hot spots in product life cycles, and develop efficient policy packages to change patterns of consumption and production.

j. Working on sustainable supply chains will be an important element for all programmes, and could make an important contribution to enhancing the engagement of the private sector.



k. Innovation and new thinking to leapfrog to SCP patterns will be also essential.

l. Combining capacity building undertaken in 10YFP programmes with policies and decision-making processes which generate financial investments, both public and private, which will also be crucial in making the shift to SCP patterns.

