



Regional Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for the 10YFP implementation in Latin-America and the Caribbean (2015-2022)

(5 May 2015)

Since 2003 the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Region has developed a regional strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). This strategy is an updated version in the light of the adoption of the 10YFP, and the latest Decision on SCP adopted by the LAC Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (March 2014). This Strategy builds upon the existing work in the region, as well as the international agenda on SCP, in particular:

1. *Regional Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production developed in 2003.*
2. *The work of the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP, since its establishment in 2003.*
3. *SCP Decision seven adopted at the XIX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico, March 2014.*
4. *The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) adopted at Rio+20.*
5. *Work on the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).*

This Strategy has been revised with the guidance of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council of Government Experts on SC, and with the technical support of UNEP-ROLAC, as Secretariat of the Regional Council on SCP. It was developed with a broad public consultation with the 33 countries from the region and civil society representatives (National Focal Points on SCP/10YFP, regional representatives of the Major Groups on SCP/10YFDP and other regional SCP experts from civil society and private sector).

Index

1. Background information: the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).....	3
1.1. What is the 10YFP?.....	3
1.2. Main Objectives of the 10YFP	4
1.3. Programmes are at the core of the framework.....	4
1.4. 10YFP Structure: main actors and interactions	4
2. The 10YFP working at the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	8
3. Regional Strategy on SCP:	10
3.1. Thematic and sectoral priorities.....	11
3.1.1. National SCP Policies, Programmes and Strategies	11
3.1.2. Sustainable Public Procurement	11
3.1.3. Sustainable Lifestyles and Education	12
3.1.4. Consumer Information.....	13
3.1.5. Sustainable Tourism, including ecotourism.....	14
3.1.6. Sustainable Buildings and Construction.....	15
3.1.7. Sustainable Food Systems	16
3.1.8. Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs)	16
3.1.9. Integrated Waste Management	17
3.2. Synergies and cooperation among SCP regional priorities	19
3.3. Implementation Mechanisms.....	19
3.3.1. Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and National Focal Points (NFP)	19
3.3.2. Capacity building and awareness rising	19
3.3.3. Mobilizing financial resources	20
3.3.4. Outreach and Communications.....	20
3.3.5. Reporting and monitoring.....	21
Annex I. Terms of Reference for the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP	22
Annex II. XIX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for LAC (Decision n°7)	24
Annex III. Matrix of synergies between SCP regional priorities	27

1. Background information: the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

As adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Conference, (Rio+20): “*Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns*”¹.

Following this international commitment, the Heads of State at Rio+20 recalled the commitments made in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation regarding sustainable production and consumption; they also reaffirmed that promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production is an essential requirement to achieve sustainable development. Furthermore, Heads of States, strengthened their commitment to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns with the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (**hereafter 10YFP**) as contained in document [A/CONF.216/5](#), covering the period 2012-2022 (paragraphs 224 and 226 of the Outcome Document “[The Future we Want](#)”). Heads of States also stressed the voluntary nature of the programmes included in the 10YFP.

The [A/CONF.216/5](#) adopted document provides the vision, goals and values of the 10YFP as well as its functions, organisational structure, means of implementation, criteria for programmes design and an initial, non-exhaustive list of five programmes.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been requested to serve as the 10YFP Secretariat and to establish and administer a Trust Fund to support SCP implementation in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The UN General Assembly, at its 67th session (UNGA67), nominated ECOSOC as the interim reporting body and decided to establish a 10-member Board consisting of two members of each UN regional group. All governments have been invited to nominate national focal points on SCP, as well as the Major Groups to nominate its stakeholders focal points.

1.1. *What is the 10YFP?*

The 10YFP is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. This framework supports capacity building and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift, with developed countries taking the lead. The 10YFP develops, replicates and scales up SCP initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, when appropriate; and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. Thus, the 10YFP encourages innovation and cooperation among all stakeholders; all actors from all countries can be involved in the implementation of its activities: government, private sector, civil society, researchers, UN agencies, financial institutions, and other major groups.

¹ Source: A/CONF.216/5. Rio +20 United Nations Sustainable Development Conference

The 10YFP is a concrete and operational outcome of Rio+20. It responds to the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and builds on the eight years' work and experience of the Marrakech Process – a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process, launched in 2003 with strong and active involvement from all regions. It identified global and regional SCP needs and priorities and supported the development of regional SCP strategies and implementation of 33 demonstration projects worldwide. The 10YFP also builds on the work of National Cleaner Production Centres and other SCP good practices engaging a wide range of SCP stakeholders.

1.2. Main Objectives of the 10YFP

- **Support regional and national policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP**, contributing to decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, when appropriate, and with the lead of developed countries; while creating **new job/market opportunities** and **contributing to poverty eradication and social development**.
- **Mainstream SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies**, as appropriate, including into poverty reduction strategies.
- **Provide financial and technical assistance and capacity building** to developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional and national levels.
- **Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP** tools, initiatives and best practices, raising awareness and enhancing cooperation and development of new partnerships – including public-private partnerships.

1.3. Programmes are at the core of the framework

The 10YFP Programmes contribute to further promoting and implementing SCP, bringing together existing initiatives and partnerships working in similar areas, building synergies and cooperation between stakeholders to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimizing duplication of ongoing efforts. The programmes contribute to meeting the 10YFP main goals responding and adapting to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances. They encourage the involvement of governments, business, civil society and all relevant stakeholders. The programmes use a mix of policy instruments and set clear objectives, activities and indicators of success.

Each programme is composed by co-leads, a multi-stakeholder advisory committee and partners. This advisory committee includes representatives from governments and civil society and it has regional balance. Selection of committee members follows several criteria, such as experience and specific knowledge on the Programme's issues. Committee members have as main role to coordinate, implement and follow up, as well as, resource mobilization.

The six programmes under the 10YFP are: i) consumer information, ii) sustainable lifestyles and education, iii) sustainable public procurement (SPP), iv) sustainable buildings and construction, v) sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, and vi) sustainable food systems.

1.4. 10YFP Structure: main actors and interactions

10YFP Board: consisting of ten members, two representatives for each UN group. They are nominated by the United Nations regional groups. They act for a two-year period. The 10YFP Board was conformed in September 2013, for its first period, and will end in September 2015. The 10YFP Board country members are South Africa, Tanzania, Indonesia-Bangladesh (shearing one chair), Korea-Japan (shearing one chair), Romania, Russia, Switzerland and Finland-Germany (shearing one chair), Chile and Mexico. The 10YFP Board has as main functions: promoting the 10YFP,

guiding the Secretariat and assisting to secure funding, including contributions to the Trust Fund, among others².

It is important to highlight that the two Board members representing Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are also members of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP. Hence, they act as the “natural bridge” between the 10YFP Board and the Regional Council and its Committee. They are meant to share information and facilitate consultation in the region to bring the regional perspective to the 10YFP Board.

Secretariat: hosted by UNEP to fulfil the following functions: i) cooperate closely with and respond to Member States; ii) collaborate with all relevant United Nations bodies; iii) foster the active participation of key stakeholders; iv) contribute to the fulfilment of the functions of the 10YFP; v) maintain a current list of active programmes and initiatives under the 10YFP; vi) organize and service relevant meetings on the 10YFP; vii) prepare reports; viii) report biennially to ECOSOC (as ad interim reporting body) on the activities and financial performance of the Trust Fund.

The UNEP, as the 10YFP Secretariat, is working closely with its regional offices, hence the regional offices, in close cooperation with the Secretariat, are also providing 10YFP Secretariat support to their related regions, governments and national/stakeholder focal points.

National Focal Points (NFP): “The 10YFP invites all Governments to designate SCP focal points for engagement with the 10YFP, with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the Board and the Secretariat”. At the global level, over 115 countries have nominated their national focal points and alternates. In the LAC region, 23 countries have made their nominations³.

The National Focal Points could play the following role:

- support the vision, objectives and goals of the 10YFP;
- share information on the 10YFP and enhance coordination and cooperation on SCP within the country with different ministries and stakeholders;
- be the contact point for information and coordination with the Secretariat and the Board of the 10YFP;
- contribute to the 10YFP implementation, including facilitate the country’s participation in SCP partnerships and initiatives, and meetings, workshops and activities under the 10YFP;
- support work and activities of the “10YFP Programmes” at regional, national and local levels, including by facilitating the active participation of relevant/qualified experts;
- exchange and disseminate relevant information on SCP plans, programmes activities, initiatives, events to national counterparts and stakeholders, and partners at the regional and international levels, through inter alia, the Global SCP Clearinghouse, which will serve as the information and knowledge platform of the 10YFP;
- facilitate and where appropriate take the lead and actively pursue SCP implementation efforts at the country level, including facilitation of national roundtables or workshops on SCP;
- be the channel for information on the activities under the 10YFP, and provide timely feedback on reports and requests from the 10YFP Board and Secretariat as necessary;

² More information on the Board functions and nomination at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/ActorsStructure/Board/tabid/106252/Default.aspx>

³ Nominations received up to March 2015. National Focal Points directory is available online. Visit:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/ActorsStructure/NationalFocalPoints/tabid/106261/Default.aspx>

- be the focal point which submits national proposals to the Trust Fund (in the case of developing countries and economies in transition).

The Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production for LAC is composed of the National Focal Points on SCP/10YFP nominated by their governments. It has an Executive Committee composed of 2 members from each of the sub-regions of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andean Community and the Southern Cone). The two regional representatives to the "10YFP Board" are integrated as one of the representatives of their respective sub-region.

Stakeholder Focal Points (SFP): likewise the UN nine Major Groups⁴ have been also invited to nominate each of them one global and five regional focal points. The main role of the SFP is to ensure contact and coordination with the Board and the Secretariat, and to support the 10YFP implementation. So far, eight out of nine Major Groups have made their nominations. There are some gaps in the nominations at the regional level. LAC region has nominated 7 regional focal points from the Major Groups. All nominations have been done with the criteria established by the 10YFP Secretariat⁵.

Stakeholder Focal Points (SFP) could play the following role:

- support the mission, principles and objectives of the 10YFP;
- contribute to the 10YFP implementation, providing their expertise and encouraging their networks and partnerships to participate in relevant areas of the 10YFP, including the programmes, meeting, research activities, demonstration projects, training and workshops among other activities;
- act as an effective channel for communications on the 10YFP to their constituencies, and be the focal points for the 10YFP Secretariat and Board;
- share information on the SCP activities carried out by the major group through the Global SCP Clearinghouse (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>), information networks, and periodical updates and information in the 10YFP website and newsletter;
- identify synergies and enhance cooperation with other 10YFP focal points and stakeholders;
- comment on strategic and implementation documents on the 10YFP;
- identify and propose emerging issues and/or additional programmes that could be included in the 10YFP;
- participate in teleconferences, webinars and relevant 10YFP meetings (regional/international). The participation of the Global or Regional Stakeholder Focal Points in the international or regional meetings will be subject to availability of funds. The Secretariat will ensure participation of as many as possible SFPs depending on the budget available.

UN Interagency Coordination Group: created to promote UN cooperation in the implementation of the 10YFP and to identify synergies and joint projects. It gathers 19 organizations: UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNESCWA, FAO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO, ITC, UNOPS, UNU, UN Women, UNWFP and UNWTO.

⁴ Children and Youth, Business, Farmers, NGOs, Labor and Trade Unions, Local Authorities, Science and Technology, Women and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

⁵ Nominations received up to March 2015. Stakeholder Focal Points directory is available online. Visit: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/ActorsStructure/StakeholderFocalPoints/tabid/106262/Default.aspx>

ECOSOC ad interim reporting body: The UNGA67 and UNGA68 nominated ECOSOC as the ad interim Member State body, to receive reports from the 10YFP Secretariat and the 10YFP Board.

Trust Fund: UNEP has established the 10YFP Trust Fund to mobilize voluntary contributions from multiple sources, including public contributions, bilateral or multilateral cooperation, the private sector and other sources. The objective of the Trust Fund is to receive and mobilize resources in a stable, sustained and predictable manner to support and develop SCP programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, and to promote the transparent allocation of resources. Project proposals from developing countries to the Trust Fund should meet specified criteria and allocation of the financing should take regional balance into account⁶.

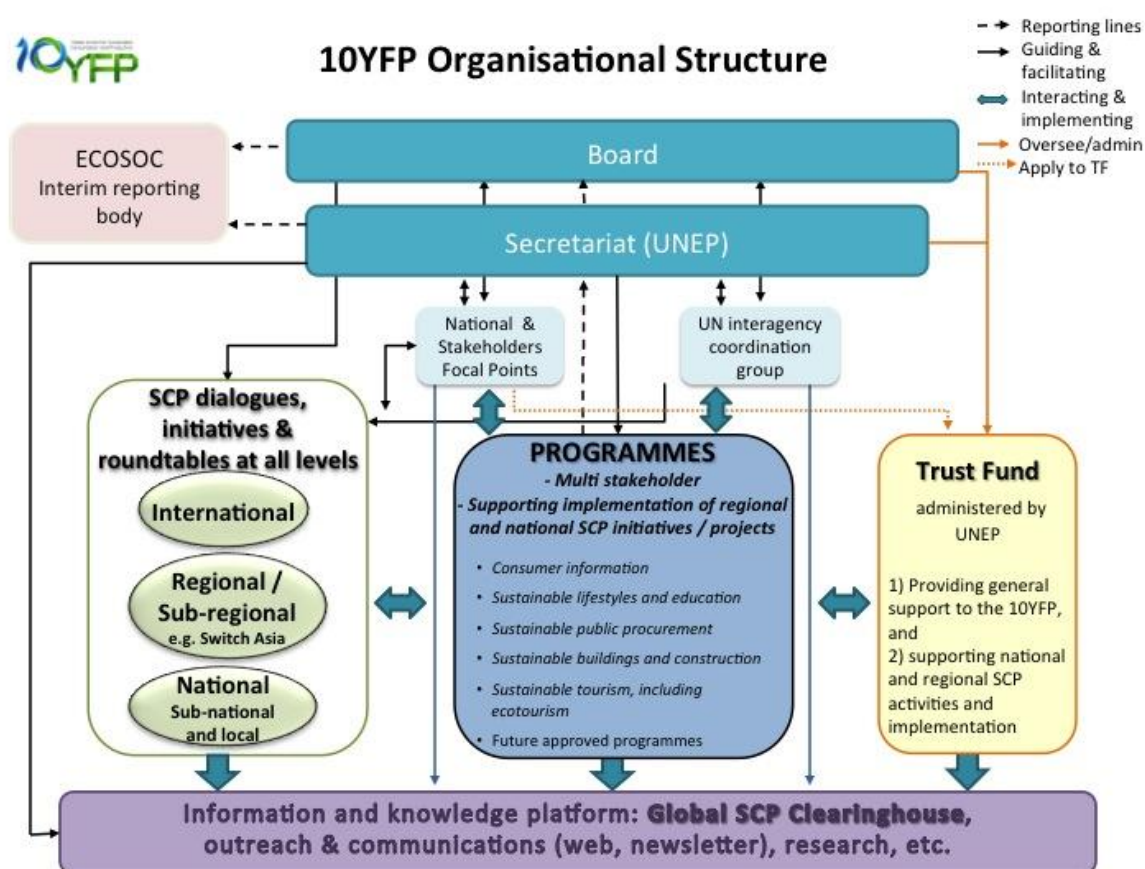


Figure 1. 10YFP Organizational Structure. Source: 10YFP Secretariat

⁶ More information on the Trust Fund at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/ActorsStructure/TrustFund/tabid/106253/Default.aspx>

2. The 10YFP working at the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean

In this context, the 10YFP becomes an important mechanism to support the implementation of the Regional Strategy on SCP, and to scale up and replicate many other initiatives and good practices at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

LAC was one of the first regions that got formally involved in promoting SCP with an active participation in the former “Marrakech Process”. Since 2003, LAC developed its strategy on SCP, which defines seven strategic areas for action listed as follows:

- i. strengthen a Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production;
- ii. create and strengthen the capacities of government institutions through workshops, training, information and technical assistance;
- iii. building capacity for the productive and financial sectors through workshops, training, information and technical assistance;
- iv. develop environmental awareness campaigns and capacity building activities,
- v. implement pilot projects on several SCP issues;
- vi. take action at the national level –actions suggested for every country: (promote the supply and demand for sustainable products, when appropriate, strengthen regulatory framework to provide the right signals and incentives, create opportunities of dialogue between the different national initiatives, develop a national inventory of main activities on SCP);
- vii. develop and identify financial mechanisms.

The Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment in its Decision 5/2010 endorsed the regional priorities, which are: 1) policies and national action plans on SCP, 2) SCP implementation in Small and Medium Enterprises, 3) sustainable public procurement, and 4) sustainable lifestyles.

Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP and its Executive Committee⁷: The Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP was created in 2003 and had its first meeting that same year in Buenos Aires, Argentina. To date (May 2015), has had 8 meetings⁸. The Regional Council is integrated by nominated National Focal Points from governments from each country of the LAC region.

The overall objectives of the Regional Council are to:

- i. identify and propose effective and efficient mechanisms for the implementation of the Regional Strategy on SCP;
- ii. contribute to the implementation of the 10YFP and
- iii. make recommendations for approval of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and for the 10YFP Board. The Regional Forum of Ministers approved last March 2014 in Los Cabos, México, the new Terms of Reference for the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP (see Annex I).

The work of the Regional Council is coordinated by an Executive Committee integrated by eight members, two members from each LAC sub-region (Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andean Community

⁷ For more information:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Activities/RegionalActivities/LatinAmericaandtheCaribbean/tabid/129611/Default.aspx>

⁸ Argentina (2003), Nicaragua (2003 and 2005), Brazil (2007), Colombia (2009), Ecuador (2011), Peru (2013) and Panama (2015)

and Southern Cone). The main objective of the Executive Committee is to enhance regional coordination and action to strengthen cooperation between concerned stakeholders to support implementation of the 10YFP in the Region. In addition, it serves as a regional platform to coordinate action with the Regional Council, the 10YFP Secretariat and the 10YFP Board.

The last SCP Decision adopted by the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment of LAC (March 2014, Los Cabos, México), is encouraging (See Annex II). This decision reaffirms the political commitment to the implementation of the 10YFP and provides policy recommendations to enhance the implementation of SCP. Also, it outlines recommendations for action and recalls the regional priorities, requesting for two additional 10YFP Programmes in the areas of integrated waste management and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Since the elaboration of the strategy in 2003 progress has been made in the implementation of SCP strategies, projects and activities at the national and sub-regional levels. This varies from countries that have developed their national strategies/plans on SCP, or guidelines on sustainable public procurement, others have started initiatives in the areas of eco-labelling, eco-innovation, and other projects integrating the SCP approach in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, cities, waste management, among others.

There are already many innovative national laws, regulations and policies and many projects and initiatives implemented or being implemented to support sustainable production and consumption and to promote the achievement of sustainable development in national economies, as reflected in reports such as the fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5), the Resource Efficiency in Latin America: Economics and Outlook (REEO-LAC) and the Global Outlook on SCP Policies (all UNEP 2012).

With the priority areas and strategic guidelines presented in this Regional Strategy on SCP, it is expected to progress within the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social), so that the benefits of SCP processes will be an important element for poverty eradication and resource efficiency as well as for the achievement of the future SDGs.

3. Regional Strategy on SCP:

During the XVII Meeting of the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment, the ministers of the region stated in their Decision number 5 their willing to: “*support the implementation of the priority areas of SCP [...] and initially include inter alia the following priority themes: a) National SCP Policies, Programmes and Strategies; b) Small and medium enterprises; c) Sustainable public procurement; d) Sustainable lifestyles*”. These priorities were reaffirmed by the Ministers in their XVIII Meeting.

Likewise in Decision number 7 of their XIX Meeting, the ministers recalled the 4 priorities mentioned above and reiterated “... *the commitment of the Latin American and the Caribbean Region to support the **10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)** and to maintain a leading role in its implementation*”. Also in the same Decision the ministers stressed the importance and commitment to “*foster additional programmes for the Ten Year Framework (10 YPF) on integrated sustainable waste management*” and “*request the consideration of an additional programme [...] for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)...*”. Hence, under the mandate of the Ministers of the Environment of the region, the following nine thematic and sectorial priorities have been identified for this strategy:

1. National SCP Policies, programmes and strategies
2. Sustainable public procurement*
3. Sustainable lifestyles and education*
4. Consumer information*
5. Sustainable tourism, including ecotourism *
6. Sustainable buildings and construction *
7. Sustainable food systems*
8. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)
9. Integrated waste management

Note: themes with an “” are also themes of the 10YFP Programmes.*

Outcomes of previous UN Summits, including Rio+20 in 2012, have stated that adoption of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns is essential to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) that need to be treated equally. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)⁹ reaffirm that the adoption of SCP in a world of limited resources is an essential requirement for sustainable development. They also recognize that SCP is a universal concern. As a result, the Final Report of the Open Working Group on SDG (as stated within the A/68/970 document and endorsed by the UN Resolution 68/309) proposes in SDG Goal 12 to “*ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*” and calls to “*implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries*” (SDG, target 12.1);. It also states to “*support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production*” (SDG, target 12.a).

Likewise, as stated in the 10YFP adopted document: “*The initiatives to promote sustainable consumption and production must be implemented so as not to constitute a means of arbitrary and unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised*

⁹ Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly - Res.A. / 68/970 (2014).

restriction on international trade, and must also comply with the provisions of the agreements of the World Trade Organization”.¹⁰

3.1. Thematic and sectoral priorities

3.1.1. National SCP Policies, Programmes and Strategies

The elaboration and implementation of national action plans, programmes and strategies on SCP has been considered one of the four main SCP priorities for the region by the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (in the SCP Decisions adopted in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014). National action plans on SCP will be aligned with the national development plans, sustainable development national strategies or other similar policy instruments and their objectives. Mainstreaming SCP into decision making and national plans, policies and/or strategies is vital in order to shift consumption and production patterns of the countries in the region. This can contribute to “*the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources*” (SDG, target 12.2).¹¹

In order to achieve progress in this priority and in accordance with “*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*” (Aichi Biodiversity Target 4), governments together with an active participation of relevant stakeholders (civil society, private sector, and others, as appropriate) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. develop national SCP strategies, plans and/or policies, with a strong inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder cooperation and coordination;
- ii. design national SCP criteria based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities; as well as define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- iii. provide capacity building and technical support to strengthen implementation of existing SCP national strategies, which includes empowering inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral committees responsible for its implementation;
- iv. facilitate mainstreaming SCP in the existing development and/or sectoral strategies and in decision making processes;
- v. facilitate dialogues (roundtables, forums, committees, ...) among government agencies, sectors and relevant stakeholders to exchange good practices and experiences on SCP policy planning and implementation.

3.1.2. Sustainable Public Procurement

Sustainable Public Procurement has been considered as well one of the four main priorities for the region by the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (SCP Decisions adopted in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014). Public procurement can account for as much as 30% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in some developing countries¹¹. Therefore, Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) is a powerful tool to modify sustainable consumption and production patterns and to promote sustainable markets.

The [10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme](#) (SPPP)¹² has as main objectives to improve knowledge on SPP and to support the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and better access to capacity building tools and support through

¹⁰ Source: A/CONF.216/5. Rio +20 United Nations Sustainable Development Conference. Par. 2.e.

¹¹ Source: Implementing Sustainable Public Procurement (UNEP, 2012)

¹² More info at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/Sustainablepublicprocurement/tabid/106267/Default.aspx>

SPP experts. This global programme will deliver tools, capacity building and support for the implementation of SPP in all regions.

In order to “*promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities*” (SDG, target 12.7), governments are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. offer high level political support for SPP policy developing and implementation as well as the adequate resources including, when possible, the creation or strengthening of inter-sectorial and inter-ministerial committees;
- ii. develop national sustainable public procurement criteria, technical instruments, policies and national action plans, as well as monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools. National action plans should be aligned to main national development policies and strategic planning and incorporate a gradual SPP implementation;
- iii. strengthen awareness-raising and capacity building for all the relevant stakeholders involved in public procurement;
- iv. promote higher involvement and participation of SMEs in SPP;
- v. include within public procurement guidelines, when possible, criteria related to national SCP priority areas such as construction, transportation, food, SMEs and integrated waste management. This taking into consideration that national certification/verification schemes for products, services and organizations already implemented could be promoted or strengthened.
- vi. promote synergies and cooperation with other 10YFP programmes and national priorities, including integrated waste management and SMEs.

3.1.3. Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

Lifestyle choices have an important impact on the environment as well as on society and economy. Adopting sustainable lifestyles is an important contribution to sustainable development. The costs of inaction are staggering. The promotion of sustainable lifestyles has also been identified as a regional priority. This should take into consideration the inclusion of the different approaches, visions, models and instruments to achieve sustainable development - such as “*el buen vivir*” y “*vivir bien*”-, respecting the indigenous traditional wisdom and knowledge, and living in harmony with nature.

Education, both formal and non-formal, is an important element to achieve a permanent change in the habits and behaviours of societies. Efforts to mainstream education for sustainable development and SCP are key to achieve sustainable lifestyles. Of particular importance is the need to address youth, tomorrow’s decision makers and consumers, especially in the urban environment who are defining future consumption patterns.

Moreover the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), call to “*ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature;*” (SDG, target 12.8) and to “*ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights....*”(SDG target 4.7).

The mission of the [10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme](#) (SLE)¹³ is to foster the uptake of sustainable lifestyles in order to positively contribute to address global challenges..

¹³ More info at:
<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/Sustainablelifestylesandeducation/tabid/106266/Default.aspx>

In order to achieve progress, it is necessary to develop a shared understanding of sustainable lifestyles, using multi-disciplinary approaches, giving full consideration to consumption behaviour, as well as to its drivers and the related environmental impacts. Also, it is key to integrate sustainable lifestyles principles and practices across all sectors and social contexts (transport, tourism, food systems, among others). Therefore, all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. design national sustainable lifestyles criteria, based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities, and define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- ii. create capacity building activities and develop tools and incentives that promote common visions of sustainable lifestyles and the adoption of good practices;
- iii. measure and track, at the national level, the benefits of actions targeting sustainable lifestyles and their contribution to provide answers to global priority challenges, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity loss and poverty eradication, among others;
- iv. include themes, topics, modules, courses and degrees about SCP in established national curricula, in order to empower learners to adopt sustainable lifestyles through education, awareness-raising and participation, engaging all forms of education (formal, informal and non-formal sectors);
- v. promote education on SCP themes, in synergy with the work developed within the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), that integrates new technologies for sustainable lifestyles, as well as traditional and indigenous knowledge of sustainable lifestyles and recognition of alternative lifestyles;
- vi. promote communication campaigns and cooperation with mass media to communicate a desirable vision for sustainable lifestyles and to promote and encourage individuals to adopt them;
- vii. promote synergies and cooperation with other 10YFP programmes and national priorities in particular with the following programmes: consumer information, sustainable tourism, sustainable buildings and construction, integrated waste management and sustainable food systems.

3.1.4. Consumer Information

Information is a valuable factor for consumers in their purchasing decisions. It affects both consumer interests and their confidence in goods and services. In the context of the 10YFP, consumer information encompasses tools such as eco-labels, voluntary standards, marketing claims and life cycle approaches which provide information on the impacts of goods and services over their lifetime. It is crucial that consumers have access to a range of tools and networks providing them with reliable information and helping them to make more sustainable choices.

The [10YFP Consumer Information Programme](#) (CIP)¹⁴ serves as a global platform to support the provision of quality information on goods and services, and the identification and implementation of the most effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption.

Sustainable Development Goals call to “*encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle*” (SDG, target 12.6).

In order to achieve progress in this area, all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. develop national policies, criteria and tools in order to promote and implement consumer information tools, in accordance with international law, based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and national priorities and needs;

¹⁴ More info at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/Consumerinformation/tabid/106265/Default.aspx>

- ii. strengthen or develop third party verification systems to ensure consumer information transparency and quality;
- iii. prioritize sectors (goods and services) to work on consumer information in each country and/or at the regional level;
- iv. promote the participation of the private sector in social awareness rising regarding the impact of certain goods and services on communities and on the environment, as appropriate;
- v. promote the creation of credible and reliable national consumer information tools, or strengthening the existing ones;
- vi. consider the role of SMEs in providing and accessing consumer information;
- vii. promote synergies and cooperation with other 10YFP programmes and SCP national and regional priorities (sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism, building and construction, sustainable food systems, SMEs and integrated waste management).

3.1.5. Sustainable Tourism, including ecotourism

With a contribution of a 9% to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), tourism accounted for 1 in 12 jobs worldwide in 2012¹⁵. Sustainable tourism, can generate green jobs and decent work;¹⁶ and promote the shift to SCP in related sectors, such as integrated waste management, agriculture and food production. Governments at Rio+20 called for “*well-designed and well managed tourism... [that] ... can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors, and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities*”. According to UNEP and the UNWTO (2011) the tourism sector’s largest potential for improvement of resource efficiency lies in the area of CO₂ emissions with a projected 52% improvement over BAU scenarios, followed by energy consumption (44%), water consumption (18%) and net waste disposal (17%).

According to the objectives of the [10YFP Sustainable Tourism Programme](#) (STP)¹⁷, and in order to advance in the adoption of sustainable tourism policies and practices that “... *promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products*” (SDG, target 8.9); and to “*develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products*” (SDG, target 12.b), all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. promote and facilitate the integration of SCP patterns in tourism related policies and frameworks;
- ii. design national sustainable tourism criteria, based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities;
- iii. define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- iv. develop tools and guidelines focusing on reduction of environmental and social impacts of the tourism sector;
- v. strengthen capacity building and the application of guidelines, instruments and technical solutions to mainstream SCP patterns among tourism stakeholders agendas, including SMEs and rural, community-based and indigenous tourism enterprises;
- vi. enhance sustainable tourism investment and financing, paying particular attention to SMEs, rural, community-based and indigenous tourism enterprises needs, supporting their capacity building;
- vii. support and promote national practices and certification schemes for sustainable tourism;

¹⁵ Source: World Tourism Organization, 2012

¹⁶ See ILO work on green jobs and decent employment. "Green Jobs: towards decent work in a sustainable and low-carbon emissions world", ILO, UNEP, 2008.

¹⁷ More info at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/Sustainabletourism/tabid/106269/Default.aspx>

- viii. promote awareness raising tools, good practices and programmes on SCP for domestic and international tourists;
- ix. promote synergies and cooperation with all the other 10YFP programmes and national/regional priorities.

3.1.6. Sustainable Buildings and Construction

Buildings sector is the single largest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), with approximately one third of global energy end-use taking place within buildings. Furthermore, the construction sector is responsible for more than a third of global resource consumption, including 12 per cent of all fresh water use and significantly contributes to the generation of solid waste, estimated at 40 per cent of the total volume. Therefore, construction sector is central to any attempt to use resources more efficiently (UNEP 2011)¹⁸.

In Latin America¹⁹, buildings consume 21% of drinking water and 42% of electricity, while generating 25% of CO₂ emissions and 65% of waste. By transitioning to more efficient building and operation activities, the sector could reduce energy consumption by up to 50%, water use by 40%, CO₂ emissions by 39%, and solid waste by 70%.

It is therefore important to promote that national and local governments, the private sector and other stakeholders are provided with a common understanding and the necessary tools and incentives to mainstream sustainable construction and operating practices at national level. This could offer opportunities for conservation and more efficient use of energy, water, materials and land, which are key inputs to this sector.

In order to achieve progress in this area, all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. design sustainable building and construction (SBC) criteria, based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities; as well as to define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- ii. promote the upscale and broader adoption of SBC policies throughout the low-income housing sector (retrofit and/or new constructions);
- iii. offer support so that urban development plans and other instruments related to building and construction include sustainable criteria, such as the appropriate planning and design for local climate conditions and anticipated climate change, as well as sustainable transport and mobility, and integrated waste management throughout the whole lifecycle of buildings;
- iv. maximize the use of local, reused, recycled and recyclable materials in construction, and ensure sustainable management of construction and demolition waste, including its recycling and proper final disposal;
- v. develop tools and promote national monitoring throughout the whole lifecycle of buildings to track and assess progress towards SBC (for example, design and/or adopt criteria, product certification);
- vi. promote de inclusion of SBC in the SPP national criteria in accordance with national priorities and policies;
- vii. develop tools and incentives to promote and facilitate the transition to SBC;
- viii. promote synergies and cooperation with other 10YFP programmes and national and regional priorities in particular with sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism, sustainable lifestyles and education, SMEs and integrated waste management.

¹⁸Source:<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/Sustainablebuildingsandconstruction/tabid/106268/Default.aspx>

¹⁹ Source: <http://ella.practicalaction.org/ella-knowledge#/59>

3.1.7. Sustainable Food Systems

Rapidly growing world's population requires increased food production to meet the goal of food security. This challenge has to be achieved taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development. Equally important will be to reduce food waste, which accounts for around 30% of global food production and 15% in LAC²⁰.

Responding to this challenge, the regional governments at the XIX Forum of Ministries of Environment (March 2014), called to promote within the 10YFP a new programme on sustainable food production, supply and distribution systems in order to guarantee food security, while ensuring biodiversity, water and soil conservation and protection, and climate change adaptation.

Likewise, the SDG Goal 2 calls to “*end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*”. One of its targets aims at ensuring, by 2030 “*ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality*” (SDG, target 2.4) . Additionally, the Sustainable Development Goal 12 on SCP also suggests a target for 2030, to “*halving, by 2030, per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses*” (SDG, target 12.3)

In order to achieve progress in this area, all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action on:

- i. design sustainable food production, distribution and consumption criteria based on 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities; as well as to define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- ii. mainstream the SCP approach and tools into national strategies on food production, distribution and consumption, including best available technologies (BAT), benefits and new opportunities for implementing sustainable food systems, in accordance with national policies and priorities and with a lifecycle approach taking into consideration nutritional improvements, when possible;
- iii. develop tools and incentives, including economic incentives, to promote and facilitate the transition to sustainable food systems, in accordance with internationally agreed commitments in particular in accordance with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Biodiversity AICHI targets;
- iv. document and promote successful case stories in sustainable food systems, highlighting the economic, environmental and social benefits of their implementation;
- v. design and implement policies, incentives and initiatives to reduce local, national and regional food waste at the retail and consumer levels and also along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses;
- vi. promote de inclusion of sustainable food systems criteria in the SPP national criteria;
- vii. build synergies and cooperation with other 10YFP programmes and SCP national and/or regional priorities in particular with sustainable tourism, sustainable lifestyles and education, SMEs, and integrated waste management .

3.1.8. Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs)

Support to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) to integrate SCP approaches in their management practices and promote SCP patterns has been considered one of the four main priorities for the Region by the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (SCP Decisions adopted in

²⁰ Source: Food loss and waste in LAC (FAO, July 2014)

2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014). SMEs represent up to 40% of the regional GDP, account for more than 65% of the actual private employment and stand for more than 95% of the total of private enterprises in Latin America²¹. They are an important source for economic growth and employment, and the base of productive supply chains. Adopting SCP approaches can enable SMEs to foster the development and expansion of new markets and innovative products and services. Nevertheless, SMEs have also great challenges, and often lack capacity building and financial and technical assistance.

In order to support SMEs to be part of “*a resilient infrastructure, promoting an inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation*” (SDG, proposed goal 9), all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

- i. design national SCP criteria for SMEs, based on the 10YFP and its objectives, and in accordance with national policies and priorities; and define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools;
- ii. promote capacity building on SCP among SMEs, in accordance with SDG targets 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4.
- iii. develop specific technical and financial support mechanisms to promote the implementation of SCP within SMEs with emphasis on technology transfer, eco-innovation, and capacity building to access new market opportunities;
- iv. facilitate and promote the participation of SMEs in public tenders through adjusted legal frameworks and/or public tender design, in the context of sustainable public procurement national policies designed in accordance with specific country priorities;
- v. develop and implement projects and initiatives along the supply chain;
- vi. promote among SMEs “*the efficient use of natural resources*” (SDG, target 12.2) through industrial transformation programmes, environmental management systems, among others, seeking synergies with other UN agencies working on this issue;
- vii. facilitate the involvement of SMEs in relevant projects and activities related to the implementation of the 10YFP Programmes in the region (tourism, food, building and construction, among others).

3.1.9. Integrated Waste Management

Integrated waste management is an important priority for the countries in the LAC Region. Decision number 7 of the XIX Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean stated: “*To boost additional programmes on sustainable integrated waste management within the 10YFP*”. Unmanaged waste impact human health, has negative environmental impacts regarding GHG emissions; water, soil and air pollution; biodiversity loss; among many others, and involves high social and economic implications.

The SDG Goal 12 “*Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*”, in one of its targets, calls for “*by 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment*” (SDG, target 12.4). It also calls for “*by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse*” (SDG, target 12.5)

In order to achieve progress in this area, all stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, and others, as applicable) are encouraged to take action in the following areas:

²¹ Source: Economic perspectives for Latin America (OECD, 2013)

- i. elaborate and implement local, national and/or regional policies, strategies, programmes and/or plans on integrated waste management taking into account policy development focused on the inclusion and formalization of activities related to waste collection and recycling;
- ii. define and develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tools for the integrated waste management;
- iii. develop and implement tools and instruments, including economic, social and technical instruments, to enhance innovation, environmentally friendly technologies and infrastructure for integrated waste management (prevention, minimization, recovery (reuse, recovery and recycling) and disposal (treatment and disposal));
- iv. document and promote successful case stories on integrated waste management, (prevention, minimization, recovery, recycling, treatment, disposal, transportation ...), highlighting the economic, environmental and social benefits of their implementation;
- v. promote integrated waste management national certifications for both services and waste management and disposal sites operation;
- vi. promote the involvement of the private sector on integrated waste management through public-private partnerships and the implementation of principles such as extended producer responsibility, as appropriate;
- vii. enhance capacity building on integrated waste management at the local and national levels, including workshops and exchange of experiences;
- viii.** promote synergies and cooperation with all the 10YFP programmes and national and priorities including SMEs.

3.2. Synergies and cooperation among SCP regional priorities

This Strategy promotes the creation of synergies among all thematic priorities and 10YFP Programmes. For example, the programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education and the Sustainable Buildings and Construction could have important contributions to the Sustainable Tourism Programme, as well as to the Sustainable Building and Constructions Programme generating information for the tourist on alternative and more sustainable behaviours, and providing guidelines for design and planning of new hotels. Likewise, all programmes could support each other on areas such as indicators and research necessary for a holistic approach to achieving SCP, based on lifecycle analysis.

International and regional meetings as well as webinars that the 10YFP Secretariat will convene at the global and regional levels will serve as important platforms that will allow all members and partners of the programmes to share experiences, good practices and to explore areas of cooperation - ideally all programme leaders will meet at the international meetings of the 10YFP and regional programmes members at the regional ones. Examples of synergies are presented in Annex III.

For purposes of further integration and better implementation between the different SCP regional priorities, the creation and / or strengthening of mechanisms for collaboration between competent government organizations in these matters, both at the regional, national and local levels is suggested (inter-ministerial and / or multi-stakeholder committees, for example). Likewise, the creation and / or strengthening of similar mechanisms with the aim of integrating the work of the private sector and civil society are also suggested.

3.3. Implementation Mechanisms

The following implementation mechanisms will enhance the implementation of the defined actions for priority themes/sectors in the region.

3.3.1. Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and National Focal Points (NFP)

The Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP is composed by the National Focal Points (NFP). As stated in the adopted SCP Decision at the last Forum of Minister of Environment, all governments have committed *"to support and facilitate the role of the National Coordinators of SCP, who have been nominated by their respective countries, to act as a national focal point before the Secretariat and the Board of the 10YFP as set out in the document A / CONF 216/5, and to share information, identify and promote inter-ministerial cooperation with different stakeholders at national level"*.

It is therefore critical for the 10YFP implementation to strengthen and empower National Focal Points. In this sense, the following strategic areas of work are suggested:

- iv. facilitate and provide capacity building and awareness rising for the NFP on SCP;
- v. support NFP with national institutional and financial resources and high level political support, empowering them to lead national inter-ministerial or/and inter-sectorial committees on SCP;
- vi. strengthen the 10YFP Secretariat in its regional office in order to keep and assure a continuous flow of information, initiatives and activities related to SCP implementation;
- vii. promote knowledge exchange and information-sharing among NFP and relevant stakeholders, maximizing the use of the *inter alia* SCP Clearinghouse (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>).

3.3.2. Capacity building and awareness rising

Although some capacity building already exist in the Region thanks to efforts from the National Centers for Cleaner Production, the LAC Network on Life Cycle Analysis, UNEP's work on SCP

and resource efficiency, information and environmental awareness from YouthXChange²², Marrakech Task Forces projects, among many others, it is important to build stronger capacities on SCP in all the priority sectors of this strategy. The following activities are suggested:

- i. facilitate capacity building on SCP for the public sector, orientated to different ministries and other public institutions, regarding all priorities of this strategy, to promote/ensure inter-ministerial collaboration, including between ministries of Environment, Treasury, Education, Economy and Health, among others;
- ii. increase awareness-raising and capacity building on SCP for the private sector in order to engage companies in the implementation of SCP policies and initiatives, paying particular attention to the needs of SMEs;
- iii. mainstream the SCP approach in the financial institutions to facilitate SCP related investments and projects, in accordance with nationally defined priorities;
- iv. strengthen partnerships and collaboration with other stakeholders such as Academia, NGOs, labour organizations, research centers, and media which are important actors for awareness raising and capacity building;
- v. promote the creation and dissemination of tools for the implementation of SCP at national level and share practices, information and experience exchange through, inter alia SCP Clearinghouse (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>)

3.3.3. *Mobilizing financial resources*

In to support the implementation of this strategy, it is suggested:

- i. inviting key players of international cooperation that would be able to provide support to LAC Region, looking to aid the common efforts to mainstream SCP into the design and implementation of policies, including national development plans, national strategies on sustainable development, sub-regional programmes and plans, and/or the development of national SCP programmes. Financial support might also be sought out after from the international community (multilateral agencies, and other countries);
- ii. facilitating the allocation of external financial resources to support SCP implementation, technology transfer, capacity building, innovation and other mechanisms to accelerate the shift towards SCP;
- iii. encouraging joint efforts with other agencies, as well as, private and public stakeholders, in order to mobilize financial resources from multiple sources which include donor countries, multilateral agencies, international financial institutions, the private sector and other voluntary contributions with the objectives of transferring and accessing to environmentally sound technologies on favourable and according to international agreements, and of capacity-building;
- iv. mobilizing voluntary contributions to the 10YFP Trust Fund from multiple sources, including public/donor contributions, the private sector and other sources such as foundations;
- v. integrating SCP programs and initiatives into existing Governmental programs and cooperation activities;
- vi. promoting and replicating South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation on SCP Programs.

3.3.4. *Outreach and Communications*

The communication tools developed by UNEP, as the Secretariat of the Regional Council and the 10YFP, will be used to circulate and communicate SCP initiatives and progress in the region:

- i. **SCP Clearinghouse** as an on-line platform (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>) exclusively dedicated to SCP and aimed at bringing together and expanding the SCP community worldwide, collecting, disseminating and sharing initiatives, policies, tools and best

²² More info at: <http://www.youthxchange.net/main/home.asp>

practices, the latest news and events on SCP as well as cooperation opportunities. All governments and stakeholders are invited to register and upload their SCP initiatives to the platform.

- ii. **10YFP website** (<http://www.10yfp.org>): it shows updated information on the relevant actions taking place within the 10YFP implementation. The LAC Region progress can be consulted online ²³.
- iii. **10YFP Newsletter**: includes all the relevant initiatives, activities, meetings and other relevant information related to the 10YFP and SCP implementation, including the regional activities.
- iv. **Social media**: Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/GlobalSCP>), twitter (@GlobalSCP) and linkedin ([Sustainable Consumption and Production Group](#)).

3.3.5. Reporting and monitoring

According with Decision 7 of the XIX Regional Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment, progress will be tracked by:

- i. Prioritizing the development and harmonization of SCP indicators, responding to Decision 2 of the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (Quito, 2012), and to articulate this task with existing initiatives in the Region, and find synergies, in particular, in the work within the framework that follows up the Rio+20 Agenda;
- ii. Inviting governments to carry out a national inventory of SCP initiatives, policies and projects implemented by the diverse stakeholders, in order to establish national benchmarking.
- iii. National Focal Points and Stakeholder Focal Points will be invited to provide inputs, when requested, to reports for the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment, and to the 10YFP Secretariat and Board, highlighting progress on projects, programmes and/or initiatives on SCP being developed in the countries and sub-regions of LAC.

²³ More info at: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Activities/RegionalActivities/LatinAmericaandtheCaribbean>

Annex I. Terms of Reference for the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP ²⁴

Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production

General Objectives:

The overall objectives of the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP are to:

- i) identify and propose effective and efficient mechanisms for the implementation of the Regional SCP Strategy and the policies, strategies and comprehensive programs that promote and facilitate the adoption of sustainable patterns of consumption and production in our societies;
- ii) contribute to the implementation of the 10 Year Framework Programme Sustainable Consumption and Production (the 10YFP) and;
- iii) make recommendations for approval of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and for the 10YFP Board.

Specific objectives:

- a) Act as a specialist advisory body on sustainable consumption and production (SCP).
- b) Act as contact point for information and support to the 10YFP Secretariat and Board.
- c) Contribute to the implementation of the Regional Strategy on SCP and the regional priorities within the context of the 10YFP, responding to the outcomes of Rio + 20 at all levels.
- d) Articulate and coordinate implementation of the 10YFP with other agencies and initiatives related to this issue.
- e) Identify and propose new priorities for the implementation of the 10YFP in the Region.
- f) Evaluate the challenges, obstacles and opportunities facing the Region on sustainable consumption and production for consideration by the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, and by the 10YFP Board.
- g) Facilitate the exchange of information, experiences, projects, initiatives and good practices on SCP among the countries of the Region and with other regions.
- h) Identify international funding sources and mechanisms of intra-and interregional cooperation in this field.
- i) Support and provide advice in the area of common indicators on SCP, on line with the Decision 2, of the XVIII meeting of the LAC Forum of Ministries of Environment (Quito, Ecuador, 2012).
- j) Contributing to the other objectives on SCP defined by the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment.

Structure and function:

The Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production will be composed of the National Focal Points on Sustainable Consumption and Production nominated by their governments. It will have a Steering Committee composed of 2 members from each of the sub-regions of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andean Community and the Southern Cone). The two regional representatives to the "10YFP Board" will be integrated as one of the representatives of their respective sub-region.

The members of the Steering Committee will serve for a period of two years, in a rotating basis within each sub-region, and will not be able to serve two consecutive periods.

²⁴ Source: Appendix of Decision n°7 on SCP of the XIX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for LAC

The Regional Council shall meet every two years and conduct regular conference calls. The steering committee will meet once a year -subject to availability of funds- and shall prepare at its first meeting of the Council operating regulations establishing procedures for consulting the focal points.

The operating rules of the Council will be the same of the Forum of Ministers of Environment which apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Annex II. XIX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for LAC (Decision n°7)

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

Considering the call of Agenda 21 for action to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production;

Recognizing that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 identified Sustainable Consumption and Production as an overarching objective of an essential requirement for sustainable development;

Welcoming the resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 of the General Assembly by which the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), entitled “The future we want”, and, through its paragraph 226, adopted the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, which provides the guidance for the vision, objectives, goals, common values, functions, organizational structure, means of implementation, and possible areas of sustainable consumption and production programmes;

Considering that sustainable consumption and production is an important approach to mitigate the effects of desertification and climate change, and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and other global and regional environmental priorities;

Noting that the UN Secretary General High-Level Panel of eminent persons on the post-2015 Development Agenda has recently highlighted that the future development framework should consider the need to manage the world’s production and consumption patterns in more sustainable and equitable ways and contribute to poverty eradication;

Recalling that the 10YFP should contribute to the three dimensions of sustainable development, and that the programmes of the 10YFP should respond to national, sub-regional and regional needs, priorities and circumstances, as well as take into account the different approaches, visions, models and instruments according to the national circumstances each country;

Recalling that the priority areas for the Region recognized by the Forum of Ministers of Environment in its Decision 5/2010 are: 1) policies and national action plans on SCP, 2) SCP implementation in Small and Medium Enterprises, 3) sustainable public procurement, 4) sustainable lifestyles;

Recognizing the significant participation and valuable contributions by representatives of various Governmental institutions, sub-regional organizations, non-governmental organisations, the Cleaner Production Centers, academia, business sector, experts in the field, and cooperation agencies and from the United Nations System made at the Seventh Meeting of Government Experts on SCP:

Decide

1. **Reiterate** the commitment of the Latin American and the Caribbean Region to support the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) and to maintain a leading role in its implementation.

2. **Commit** to support and facilitate the role of the 10YFP National Focal Points on SCP that have been nominated by their respective governments, to act as the contact person for the 10YFP Secretariat and Board as stated in the 10YFP document A/CONF.216/5, and to act as coordinators

sharing information, identifying and enhancing cooperation at the inter-ministerial level and with different stakeholders at the national level.

3. **Confirm** the regional support and interest to participate in the first initial and non-exhaustive list of five 10YFP Programmes being: Consumer Information, Sustainable lifestyles and educations, sustainable public procurement, sustainable buildings and construction and sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism.

4. **Request** the consideration of an additional programme for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) taking into account that SMEs is one of the four regional priorities for LAC adopted by the Forum of Ministers of Environment in decisions 5 and 6 in 2010 and 2012 respectively, and considering that they are an important source for economic growth and employment, and the base of productive supply chains.

5. **Promote**, within the Ten Year Framework (10YFP), sustainable production, food supply and distribution systems in order to guarantee food security.

6. **Foster** additional programmes for the Ten Year Framework (10 YPF) on integrated sustainable waste management.

7. **Invite** international cooperation and countries that are in a position to do so to provide technical and financial support to the governments in the Region in their efforts to mainstream SCP objectives into the design and implementation of policies, including inter alia, national development plans, national strategies on sustainable development, sub-regional programmes and plans, and/or the development of national SCP programmes.

8. **Promote** the inclusion of SCP as an essential element of the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda, with the support of UNEP.

9. **Request** the inclusion of the different approaches, visions, models and instruments to achieve sustainable development and living well/good living, respecting the indigenous traditional wisdom and knowledge, in harmony with nature.

10. **Facilitate** the allocation of national counterpart resources and external financial resources to support SCP implementation, technology transfer, capacity building, innovation and other mechanisms to accelerate the shift towards SCP.

11. **Welcome** the launching of the Global SCP Clearinghouse, and invites all governments and stakeholders in the Region to share their national policies, initiatives, partnerships, tools and good practices in this information and knowledge platform.

12. **Invite** governments to carry out a national inventory of SCP initiatives, policies and projects implemented by the diverse stakeholders, in order to establish national benchmarking.

13. **Facilitate** and strengthen the active participation of the private sector and civil society in advancing SCP practices and in creating new market opportunities and awareness rising; and to support the organization of regional and sub-regional forums with the private sector, focusing on small and medium size enterprises and the integration of opportunities for the SCP approach into their systems.

14. **Prioritize** the development and harmonization of SCP indicators, responding to Decision 2 of the Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (Quito, 2012), and to articulate this task with existing initiatives in the Region, and find synergies, in particular, in the work within the framework that follows up the Rio+20 Agenda.

15. **Approve** the proposed new Terms of Reference of the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP and the ratification of the Executive Committee members for the 2013 – 2015 period, as indicated below:






Caribbean sub-region: Jamaica and St. Lucia

Mesoamerican sub-region: Honduras and Mexico

The Andean sub-region: Colombia and Peru

The Southern Cone sub-region: Chile and Brazil (first year) and Argentina (second year)

Annex III. Matrix of synergies between SCP regional priorities

MATRIX OF SINERGIES BETWEEN SCP REGIONAL PRIORITIES									
SCP thematic and sectoral priorities	National SCP Policies, Programmes and Strategies								
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	 <p>The strategic areas of action in priority 3.1.1. National SCP Policies, Programmes and Strategies can generate synergies with all the rest of priorities depending on national priorities</p> 	Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)							
Sustainable Public Procurement*		Promote higher involvement and participation of SMEs in SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement*						
Sustainable Lifestyles and Education*		Capacity building on sustainable consumption to the public sector		Sustainable Lifestyles and Education*					
Consumer Information*		Consider the role of SMEs in providing and accessing consumer information	Promote credible and transparent certifications to guide SPP	Educational campaigns on sustainable products and services	Consumer Information*				
Sustainable Tourism, including ecotourism *		Promote SMEs sustainable turistic services	Include SCP criteria in public events within the hospitality sector	Incorporate SCP issues in the curricula of tourism and hospitality studies	Support and promote national practices and certification schemes	Sustainable Tourism, including ecotourism *			
Sustainable Buildings and Construction *		Promote SCP within the supply chain in construction sector	Promote the inclusion of SBC in the SPP national criteria		Promote the inclusion of sustainable buildings certifications	Promote the construction of hotels with environmental and social certifications	Sustainable Buildings and Construction *		
Sustainable Food Systems*		Promote greening supply chains in food sector	Promote the inclusion of sustainable food systems criteria in the SPP national criteria .	Promote saving food and seasonal products for sustainable lifestyles	Promote organic food and/or fair trade certifications	Promote "Think.Eat.Save" Campaigns to save food and "zero waste"	Include composting infrastructure in designing new buildings	Sustainable Food Systems*	
Integrated Waste Management		Promote the formalization of micro enterprises and the informal recycling sector	Promote the inclusion of IWM criteria in the SPP national criteria. For example, the use of recyclable and/ or recycled raw materials	Promote source separation of waste in households through education and awareness campaigns	Promote integrated waste management national certifications for both services and waste disposal sites operation	Promote recycling among both domestic and international tourists	Maximize the use of local, reused, recycled and recyclable materials in construction, and ensure sustainable management of construction and demolition waste, including its recycling and proper final disposal	Design and implement policies, incentives and initiatives to reduce local, national and regional food waste	Integrated Waste Management

This matrix presents some examples of the synergies between the different strategic areas of the 10YFP Programmes and the regional priorities.

** 10YFP Programmes*