Marrakech Process:

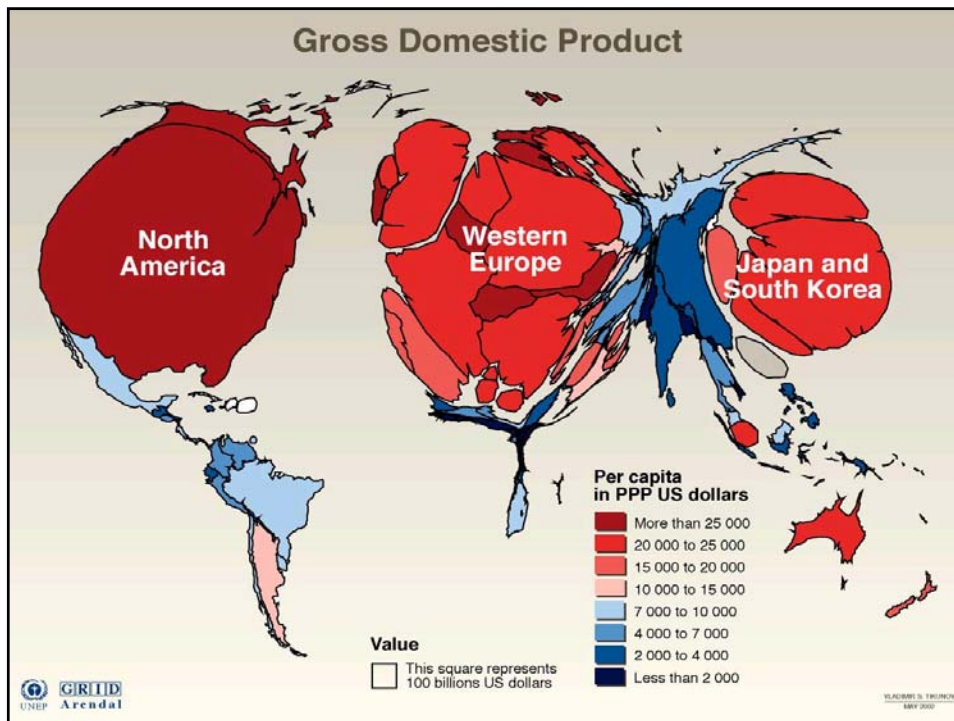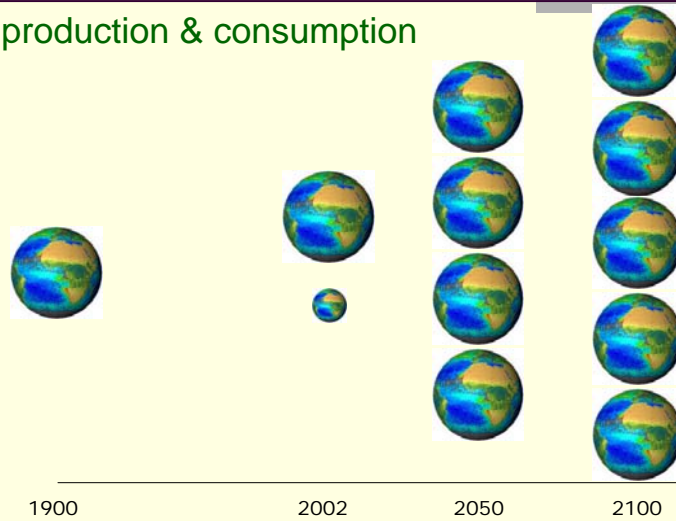## Enabling Activities under SAICM

UNEP DTIE

Why do we need SCP?

"The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment are the *unsustainable patterns of consumption and production*, particularly in industrialised countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances."

*Agenda 21 (Chap. 4.3), Earth Summit, Rio **1992***

4 planets needed by 2050

If we all keep/adopt the western patterns of production & consumption

| 1900 | 2002 | 2050 | 2100 |

Gross Domestic Product

North America

Western Europe

Japan and South Korea

Per capita in PPP US dollars

- More than 25 000
- 20 000 to 25 000
- 15 000 to 20 000
- 10 000 to 15 000
- 7 000 to 10 000
- 4 000 to 7 000
- 2 000 to 4 000
- Less than 2 000

Value

This square represents 100 billions US dollars

Population under the age of 15

☐ = 10 million children or teenagers

Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1 000 live birth)

More than 120	30 to 40
80 to 120	20 to 30
60 to 80	10 to 20
40 to 60	Less than 10	No data

GRID
UNEP Arendal

VLADIMIR S. TIKUNOV
MAY 2002

Our Consumption Continues to Increase ...

c) Humanity's ecological footprint

Number of Earths

Biocapacity
Humanity's ecological footprint

1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003

Source: Loh and Goldfinger 2006

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While Earth's capacity to support us continues to decrease …

a) Living Planet Index

Index (1970=1.0)

- Freshwater
- Living Planet Index
- Marine
- Terrestrial

Source: Loh and Goldfinger 2006
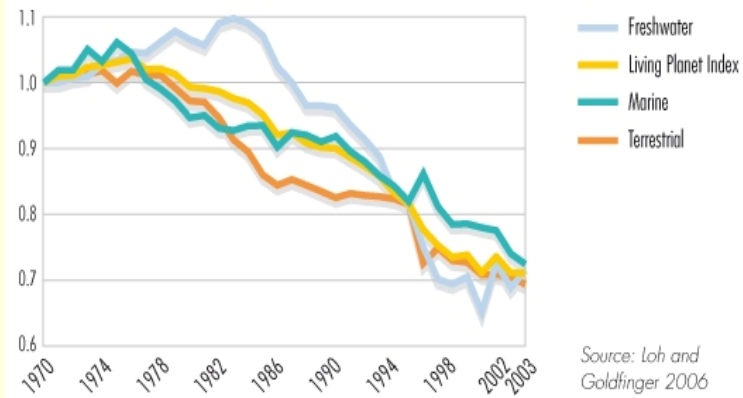
GEO 4 – www.unep.org

The De-coupling challenge

Quality of life

Changes on Production and Consumption

Economic growth

Changes on Production

Use of nature

Source: Wuppertal Institute
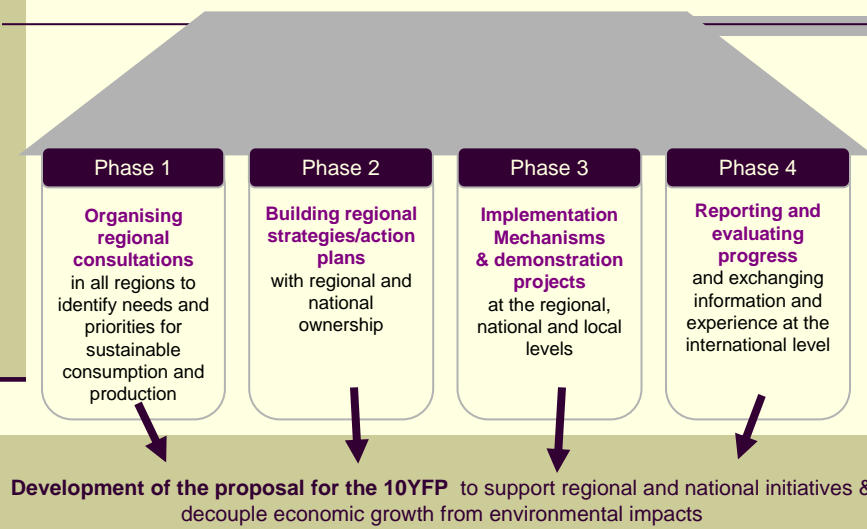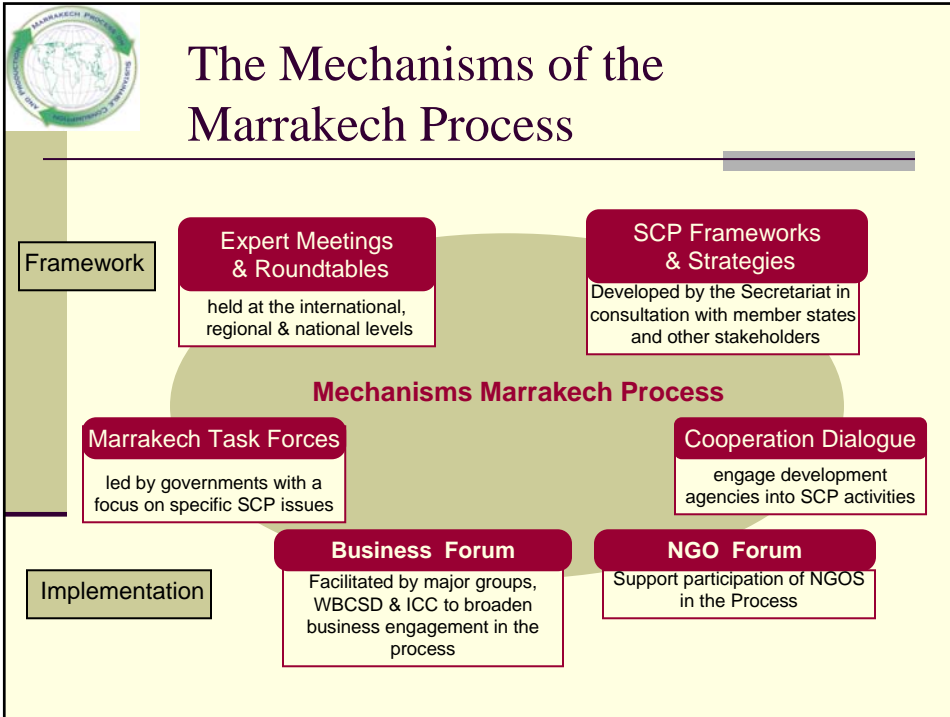
4
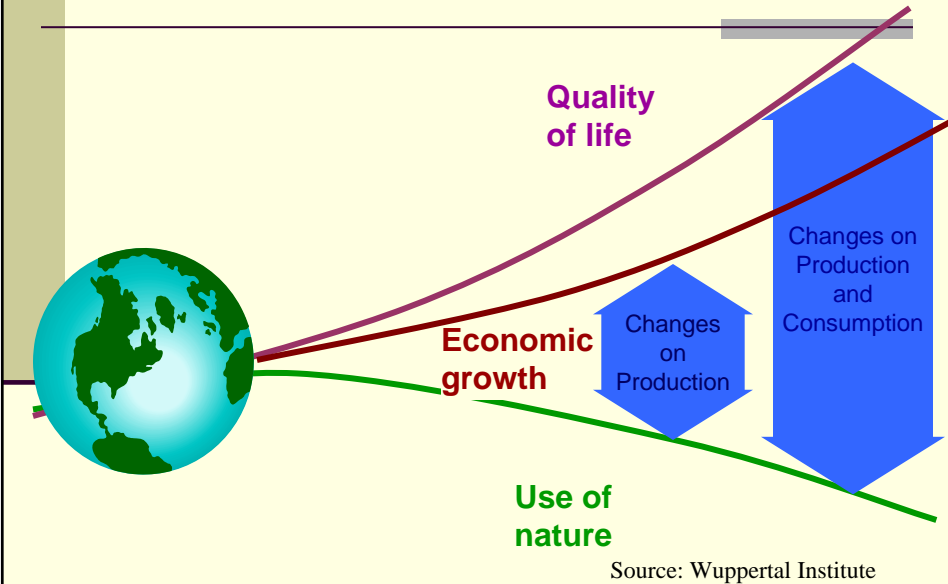
What is the Marrakech Process?

Responds to the WSSD, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002. It is a global multi-stakeholder platform to support the:

- **implementation** of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), and

- **elaboration of 10YFP** in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP

Phases of the Marrakech Process

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Organising regional consultations in all regions to identify needs and priorities for sustainable consumption and production	**Building regional strategies/action plans** with regional and national ownership	**Implementation Mechanisms & demonstration projects** at the regional, national and local levels	**Reporting and evaluating progress** and exchanging information and experience at the international level

Development of the proposal for the 10YFP to support regional and national initiatives & decouple economic growth from environmental impacts

The Mechanisms of the Marrakech Process

Framework

Expert Meetings & Roundtables
held at the international, regional & national levels

SCP Frameworks & Strategies
Developed by the Secretariat in consultation with member states and other stakeholders

Mechanisms Marrakech Process

Marrakech Task Forces
led by governments with a focus on specific SCP issues

Cooperation Dialogue
engage development agencies into SCP activities

Implementation

Business Forum
Facilitated by major groups, WBCSD & ICC to broaden business engagement in the process

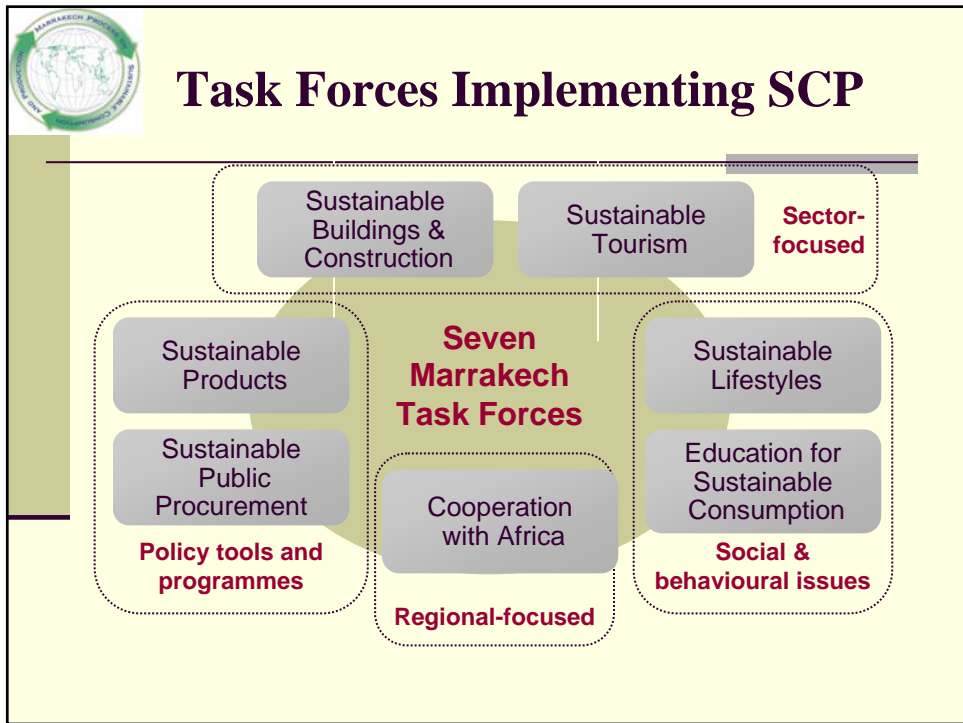**NGO Forum**
Support participation of NGOS in the Process

Outcomes Regional Consultations

Africa
- African 10YFP on SCP (AU, NEPAD, AMCEN, UNIDO)
- African Roundtable on SCP –secretariat
- Task Force: Cooperation with Africa

Latin America
- Regional Strategy on SCP (implementation, LAC Forum)
- Regional Government Council on SCP
- MERCOSUR –SCP Action Plan

Europe
- EU SCP Action Plan
- 7 Marrakech Task Forces on SCP

Asia Pacific:
- Regional Help Desk on SCP
- Green Growth Initiative (supported by UN ESCAP)

Arab Region:
- SCP Programme under development

PRIORITIES / REGION	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)	NORTH AMERICA
PRIORITY SECTORS						
ENERGY	●	O	●	●	●	
AGRICULTURE—FOOD	●		●			
HOUSING (BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION)	*		●			+
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY	*	*	●	*	●	
TOURISM						+
WASTE	*	●		*	●	
WATER	●			●	●	
PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS						
NATIONAL SCP ACTION PLANS/PROGRAMMES	●	●	●	●		
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR SCP	●	●	●	●	●	
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	●	●	●	●		+
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (Labelling & Standards)	●	●	●	●		+
EDUCATION, INFORMATION ON SCP & SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE	●	●		●	●	+
ENHANCING BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SCP (SMEs)	●	●	●	●	●	
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES)	●	●	●	●	●	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE						
POVERTY ALLEVIATION	●	●		●	●	

Regional Marrakech Process Consultations: SCP Priorities

PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED UNDER THE REGIONAL MARRAKECH PROCESS CONSULTATIONS

O Priority mention at international meeting not at regional   * Issue discussed under Urban Development   + USA members participating in Marrakech Task Forces

Task Forces Implementing SCP

Sustainable Buildings & Construction

Sustainable Tourism

Sector-focused

Sustainable Products

Seven Marrakech Task Forces

Sustainable Lifestyles

Sustainable Public Procurement

Cooperation with Africa

Education for Sustainable Consumption

Policy tools and programmes

Regional-focused

Social & behavioural issues

Some outcomes: Task Forces

- ✓ Build North-South Cooperation
- ✓ Move forward the SCP agenda, in particular support implementation
- ◼ 6 Demo projects on National Action Plans on SCP
- ◼ Manual on communicating sustainability (+demos Brazil, China)
- ◼ Tool Kit on Sustainable Public Procurement (+demo Argentina)
- ◼ Eco-labelling for Africa
- ◼ Study on Sustainable Building, Construction, and Climate Change
  - ◼ Policy recommendations on SBC
- ◼ Study on Tourism and Climate Change
- ◼ Sustainable Costal Management Manual
- ◼ Sustainable Holidays Campaign
- ◼ Study on leapfrogging in Africa
- ◼ Collection of Best Practices/ all Task Forces

Task Forces: Sustainable Lifestyles

Global Survey on **Sustainable Lifestyles**

◼Manual on communicating sustainability (with demo china and Brazil)

◼Creating communities (China, Brazil, Africa)

For more information see:
www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces

Task Forces: Sustainable Products

The Task Force aims at:
- Raising awareness of product policy as a means of achieving international development and environmental objectives

Seeking common priorities and opportunities for practical cooperation in encouraging more innovation on product eco-design

- Establishing and participating in open and transparent processes for improving product performance.

They have established Global Sustainable Products Networks on: Lighting, Home entertainment products, Electronic motors
Market surveillance and compliance

For more information see:
www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces

Towards the CSD and 10YFP

- The Marrakech Process aims at presenting at the CSD 19 (2011) a proposal for a 10YFP (global action plan on SCP). It needs to move the SCP agenda along, building on Agenda 21 and the JPOI.

- It should define common principles & key priority areas for international community to focus cooperation & support specific activities (based on regional and national priorities, needs and initiatives).

- 10YFP to provide incentives for all stakeholders to engage in and support concrete SCP-related actions.

- To be composed of: **Declaration/decision** (negotiated) & **Framework for Action** (not negotiated) based on global & regional priorities, a guiding and reference document but clear and relevant enough so as to effectively induce and inspire action towards SCP.

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Framework for Action on SCP

Programmes objectives	Policies/measures /tools	Sector or consumption clusters.	Means of Implementation	Leading Actors	Measures of Success
Institutional and policy support					
Mainstreaming SCP in development plans					
Sustainable access to and efficient use of resources (water and energy)					
Enabling policies, infrastructure, and education for sustainable lifestyles					
Life cycle approach to SCP					
Innovation/ (eco-design for SCP)					
Sustainable manufacturing and value chains (with focus on SME)					
integrating sustainability in distribution/retailing					
Encouraging and enabling citizens' choices for responsible consumption of products and services					
Promoting Integrated Waste Management					

Two related initiatives and potential SAICM interface

- Safer Production Project

- Flexible Framework

Safer Production Project

- **Objective:** promoting **safer production** and local level **emergency preparedness** along the **value chain**, through **stakeholder engagement**

- **Adapt existing tools and apply them to SMEs** for <u>improving chemical safety throughout the value chain</u>

- New approach – **RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION (RP)**:
  - New tools and training materials
  - Pilot demonstration
  - Software-based Toolkit

Safer Production Project - Overview

- Project Name: Engaging business and the supply chain in Safer Production and Emergency Preparedness through applied on-site Corporate Social Responsibility

- 2 Year Project run from UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), based in Paris

- Funded by the Norwegian Government

- Addresses <u>two industrial sectors</u>: **Chemicals** (Thailand) and **Mining** (Peru)

- Activities in Thailand are more advanced and will be focused on in this presentation

What is **Responsible Production**?

- It is a systematic and continuous improvement approach aimed at SMEs for :
  - Chemical safety <u>along the value-chain</u>;
  - Understanding hazards;
  - Controlling chemical exposure;
  - Reducing accident risks;
  - Engaging stakeholders; and
  - Promoting <u>chemical product stewardship</u> through risk communication aimed at preventing exposure and accidents with hazardous substances along the value chain.

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Flexible Framework

- ▪ UNEP initiative on preventing Major Chemical Accidents
- ▪ At the end of 2007 UNEP-DTIE has established a new initiative to promote the development of a Flexible Framework for addressing major Chemical Accidents **prevention and preparedness.**

Why?

- Many countries still lack a comprehensive framework, the infrastructure, and resources to address chemical accidents
- Very rapid industrialization of parts of the developing world underlines the importance to adopt and implement measures related to major chemical accidents.
- Number of work sites with potential to cause major accidents by hazardous chemicals is increasing at a very strong pace
- There is no specific and flexible guidance for a country who wants to establish a Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme

Idea of the Flexible Framework

- The development of this proposed framework is supporting the SAICM - Activity 74, and building on the lessons learned from UNEP's APELL promotion and other existing and successful approaches-instruments.
- It is a guidance to develop programmes to be proposed to national governments to address the issue of prevention and preparedness to major chemical accidents.
- It is based on the main points of existing approaches but with a focus on the challenges of developing countries (priorities, modular, flexible, guidance on implementation)
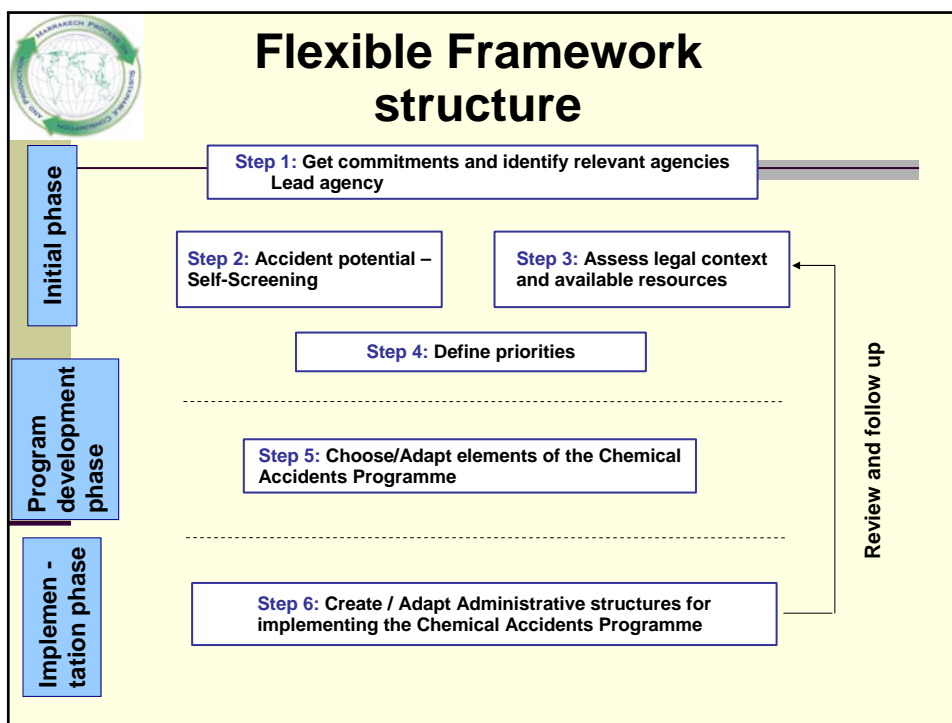
SAICM – Global Plan of Action – possible work areas

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors	Targets/ Timefra mes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	74. Develop integrated national and international systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to all accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.	**National Governments** IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006– 2012	Integrated systems and centres to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Convention 174, Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents OECD project on safety performance indicators UNEP APELL programme CEFIC Safety and Quality Assessment System for road and rail transport Application of process safety management to chemical operations and the strengthening of integrated approaches Poison centres

Idea of the Flexible Framework…

- Companies who are covered under the scope (i.e. hold a larger quantity of dangerous substance, above the threshold established) will be covered by the requirements.
  - Scope - List of dangerous substances + threshold quantities
  - Safety Management System
  - Risk Assessment
  - Emergency Planning (APELL)
  - Public Information
  - Accident Notification System
  - Enforcement (inspection)
  - Land-use planning
  - International Database ????

Flexible Framework structure

Initial phase

Step 1: Get commitments and identify relevant agencies
Lead agency

Step 2: Accident potential – Self-Screening

Step 3: Assess legal context and available resources

Step 4: Define priorities

Program development phase

Step 5: Choose/Adapt elements of the Chemical Accidents Programme

Implemen - tation phase

Step 6: Create / Adapt Administrative structures for implementing the Chemical Accidents Programme

Review and follow up

Flexible Framework - status

- 4th meeting of the Expert Working Group – March 2008
- Guidance is ready to be promoted and used by countries
- Some countries are interested to initiate the demonstration phase: Mali, Senegal, Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand, Syria
- Working with countries for QSP fund