Possible Functions of the

10-Year Framework of

Programmes on SCP

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Background document #2

- As suggested at CSD18, jointly with UNEP, we reviewed governance arrangements of 6 models

  - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management - SAICM,

  - Marrakech Process on SCP

  - Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization - GAVI

  - UN interagency coordination models on Energy, Water and Oceans

  - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research – CGIAR

  - Millennium Development Goals – MDG

- Against possible functions of the 10YFP

Functions

- Knowledge and experience sharing and networking
- Deepening the scientific and policy Knowledge base for SCP
- Strengthening enabling frameworks for SCP
- Achieving coordination and coherence of SCP related work at the international levels
- Technical cooperation
- Financing for SCP initiatives
- Awareness raising/Education/mobilization
- Measuring progress

Knowledge/Networking

The 10YFP should:

- facilitate knowledge and experience sharing among communities
- provide momentum to cooperation within and among communities of knowledge and practice.

Possible elements:

- web-based platform for information and knowledge sharing
- Network and link roundtables on SCP around the globe
- forge links across countries/regions and specialties within the SCP community

Deepening the scientific and policy knowledge base

- Important aspects of SCP are not well understood,
- The SCP research community could benefit from closer links to the policy community and vice versa,
- these two-way exchanges could be facilitated by the 10YFP

- Possible elements:
- Facilitating development of joint research proposals
- Panels of experts from governments and other stakeholders

Strengthening enabling frameworks for SCP

SCP remains an agenda largely driven by environment ministries.

There is a need to mainstream it in national policy:

- Requires economics, planning, and finance ministries to see the benefits SCP,
- Needs useful policy tools that can reconcile their economic objectives with environmental and social ones.
- access to successful practices is important.

- Possible elements:
- Developing and sharing policy tools
- Arrangements for training adapted to national or local conditions

Coordination and coherence at the international levels

Intensive cooperation needed to realize synergies and efficiencies.

Many initiatives exist addressing aspects of SCP

- inter-agency SCP coordinating mechanism
  - relatively informal e.g UN-Water model
  - formal e.g. SAICM model, which involves key UN agencies, plus all stakeholders

- Communication and coordination is less common across domains and across initiatives operating, e.g., at different stages of the life cycle of a product, service or sector.
  - The internet alone is not adequate

Technical cooperation

JPOI calls for "mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries."

Possible elements:

- Maintain inventory of global SCP expertise and tools
- Pool technical cooperation capacities of UN agencies and/or bilateral donors, on which interested member States can draw
- Incorporate SCP in the mandate of the IFIs such that SCP technical cooperation and assistance is eligible for funding.
- Enable technology and know-how transfer

Financing for SCP initiatives: national/regional level

- Some SCP investment have high upfront costs and relatively long payback periods, which makes actors– especially SMEs reluctant or incapable to invest.

- Scaling up SCP is constrained by lack of affordable private finance. Financial products needed to overcome constraints.

- Developing countries also need financial resources on attractive terms to use for investments, e.g., in low-carbon infrastructure, which involve significant incremental costs and deferred benefits, global benefits or both.

- Possible element:

- Focus for donors and for accessing funding

- UN agencies reflect SCP in PoWs

Awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization

- These functions are mostly served by major groups in partnerships
    - most of them are inactive after a few years.

- Partnerships are necessary but, to be effective, require:
    - clear and verifiable time based goals/targets
    - transparency and access to information for monitoring
    - periodic evaluation by participants and outside stakeholders,
    - sufficient funding to assure effective participation by all partners – particularly smaller NGOs, local businesses and local authorities.

Reviewing progress towards SCP goals

Findings from the Review of Options highlight the importance of a formal review/reporting system

Possible options:

- CSD review

- SAICM type review

- Annual (or bi-annual) review by the General Assembly (e.g MDGs)

- Independent review (e.g CGIAR)

- Review by a newly created SCP Forum