



V Meeting of Council of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Production and Consumption

Final Report

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Cartagena de Indias, Colombia

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1. Introduction

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, approved by all the governments at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), makes a strong and worldwide appeal to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns (Chapter III) It urges the governments to promote the creation of a 10-year framework programme aimed at supporting and strengthening national and regional initiatives and accelerating the shift towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns, identified as 10YFP.

The global process that supports the implementation of policies and pilot projects on SCP at the national and regional level for the development of a 10-year Framework Programme on sustainable consumption and production is known as Marrakech Process, initiated during the first international meeting on Chapter III, held in Marrakech in 2003. The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development will examine the 10YFP proposal during the 2010-2011 biennium, where it is expected that the governments may revise and approve I, committing themselves to take action in order to achieve the adoption of SCP patterns.

Providing continuity to the regional process in consumption and production initiated in 2003, the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) held its V Meeting in the City of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, between September 16 and 19, 2009¹(see Agenda in [Annex B](#)). The meeting was organized with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Government of Colombia and the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The Meeting was attended by 94 people coming from different countries and organizations of the region (see list of participants in Annex C). Namely:

- Government representatives from 23 countries of LAC, members of the Council of Government Experts on SCP;
- 17 additional representatives of different areas of the countries of the region
- 4 sub-regional organizations: CARICOM (Caribbean Community), CCAD (Central American Commission on Environment and Development), the Andean Community and MERCOSUR.
- 14 Non Governmental Organizations from 12 countries;
- 9 National Centres of Cleaner Production, members of the Net of Cleaner Production Centres;
- 12 representatives of the business and labour sector;
- 5 representatives of the academic world and research centres;
- 10 members of international agencies.

The main objectives of the meeting were to become acquainted with the region's progress concerning SCP according to the priorities identified by the Council of Experts and ratified by the Decision 10 of the Forum of Ministers, and to define the specific contributions of the region to the 10-year Framework Programme that will be submitted to the CSD in 2010.

The meeting's expected results were:

¹ Ver documentos relacionados en <http://www.redpycs.net/?item=consejo&idart=21&lang=1>

1. Becoming aware of the progress made on SCP in LAC, according to the priorities established by the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of LAC.
2. Launching and official presentation of the SCP Information Network for the region.
3. Obtaining specific contributions from the region for the 10-Year Action Framework.
4. Coming to an agreement on the Recommendation to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment in 2010 on the region's priorities and needs related to SCP, to be submitted to the CDS (2010/2011).

The meeting was successful with regard to the achievement of the proposed outcomes. An analysis on the regional state of affairs and progress made on SCP was made based on the presentation of the specific study prepared to that effect, as well as of the huge diversity of presentations and cases of progress offered in each session. The Information Network was launched, and its main tools were presented, making an appeal to the members of the Council of Experts to strengthen their participation.

Finally, specific contributions were made on priority issues for the region that should be included in the 10 Year Framework Programmes on SCP, which are included in the Recommendation ([Annex A](#)) to be submitted to the 16th Forum of Ministers of the Environment, to be held in February, 2010.

2. Opening

The opening session was chaired by Mr. Carlos Costa Posada, Minister of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development of Colombia, together with Ms. Mara Murillo, Regional Deputy Director in charge of the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of *UNEP*, Ms. Marianne Schaper, representing the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier, representing the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

Minister Carlos Costa mainly highlighted three central themes as core topics to be analyzed and considered in the discussions of the Council of Experts and the recommendation that may result from them. Firstly, he highlighted the need to summon multinational companies to resolutely support developing countries in their strategies and plans aimed at sustainable consumption and production. To do so, he highlighted, it is necessary that these companies may apply the quality and environmental management standards in force in their respective head offices in our countries, and may not become an obstacle nor show reluctance to the application of measures in our countries that are normally requested in their own home countries.

Secondly, he stated: *"We need the industry to be environmentally friendly in all its productive processes, though that, we, the consumers may also become aware that we must have a responsible attitude towards the environment."* Besides, he urged consumers to demand the private companies that their products have reduced packaging that in their production process may have generated little pollution or contamination and the products consumed may have an efficient final destination.

Lastly, he highlighted the importance of measuring and assessing the results of the actions implemented, of using adequate indicators that may allow a step-by-step follow-up and modifying actions whenever we stray away from the objective.

On the other hand, Ms. Mara Murillo highlighted the meeting's relevant concerning consumables generation and recommendations for the preparatory Meeting of Regional

Implementation for the new term of sessions 2010-2011 of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as the Forum of Environment Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Ms. Murillo also emphasized the relevance related to presence of delegations of sub-regional entities (CARICOM, CCAD, Andean Community and MERCOSUR) for the first time at the meeting of experts, as well as the support and aid from ECLAC.

The linkage between environmental and sustainability issues in economic and development analyses is essential in order to make progress in connection with the concept of sustainable consumption and production. Ms. Murillo highlighted, that as part of this conception, UNEP is carrying out a study on Resource Efficiency and its economic perspectives for LAC, where the ECLAC is also participating and playing an active role. This study will be completed by the end of the year and will surely become an extremely valuable input for the understanding of the environmental dimension of the region's development and the orientation of policies and decisions generation towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

In order to provide more accurate elements on the region's level of progress in terms of its commitments undertaken concerning SCP and to identify more clearly those items where we have to redouble the efforts and involve all actors, an assessment study on the state of SCP in LAC was prepared and it will be presented in this meeting. Finally, she emphasized the importance of the SCP Information Network that UNEP developed in response to one of the countries' demands explicitly defined in the last recommendation on this issue made by the Forum of Ministers.

Representing the ECLAC, Ms. Marianne Schaper stressed the interest of this organization in getting in contact with this forum and the topics specifically related to SCP, as the next 2010/2011 CSD period will include SCP among its 5 topics and it will therefore become the first time the Meeting of Government Experts on SCP will expressly contribute with its conclusions to the region's preparatory process (RIM) for the CSD coordinated by ECLAC.

Finally, Chantal Line Carpentier encouraged the participants in revising and analyzing the proposal of the 10 year Framework Programme on SCP from a regional perspective so that the LAC needs may be reflected in the global agreement that will be achieved during the new CSD period of sessions.

3. Global Topic Review ²

This session presented the description of the Marrakech Process, the progress made at the global level, the regional mechanisms and the 10-year framework programme aimed at encouraging the shift towards systems of sustainable consumption and production (10YFP).

Arab Hoballah, Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch of UNEP, stated that one of the greatest challenges of sustainability is the shift in consumption and production patterns. He also stressed the generally accepted definition of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as "the production and use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and contribute to a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the entire life cycle of goods and services. Thus, the capacities for satisfying the needs of future generations are not jeopardized". (Oslo Symposium, 1989)

² All presentations made during the meeting are available at

<http://redpycs.net/?item=consejo&idart=191&lang=1>

Briefly, SCP is a cross-cutting topic for development, requires the active involvement of all social actors, requires a package of policies locally adapted that may allow to satisfy needs in a sustainable way, and, basically, implies uncouple or delink economic growth from environmental degradation.

The Marrakech Process is a dynamic global platform, whose main goals are: 1) to promote and support the implementation of SCP projects/initiatives at the regional and national level, and 2) to develop a 10-year framework programme aimed at supporting regional and national initiatives in order to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. The Framework will be submitted to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in 2010/2011 (sessions 18 and 19).

A brief description of the Marrakech Process was made, explaining its mechanisms, meetings and international task groups³ as the different regional meetings held and agreements reached to date.

Arab Hoballah highlighted the next steps towards the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD):

- Regional consultations of experts on SCP in preparation for the Regional Implementation Meetings, RIM (November 17-18, in Guatemala for LAC)
- To contribute to the Report of the Secretary General for CSD 18
- To prepare a formal draft of the 10YFP, including several actors in public consultation and reflecting regional priorities and needs
- 4th International Review Meeting: Indonesia, February, 2010
- Oncoming UNEP publications, “The ABC of SCP”, and the Report on the Progress Made by the Marrakech Process.
- Briefings for the permanent missions at UN in order to raise awareness, explain terminology, avoid misunderstandings on complex concepts

The 10 Year Framework Programmes on SCP

Immediately afterwards, Chantal Line Carpentier (UNDESA) presented draft number 3 of the 10YFP, as a tool to standardize the programme’s specific terms, so that the results may be comparable among countries.

The third 10YFP draft, available for public consultation⁴, is based on a lifecycle approach and includes a declaration of vision, objectives, duties, examples of programmes based on national, regional and international consultations and the identification of successful activities as well as regional priorities. Also, it presents a zapping tool aimed at facilitating the identification of national, sub-regional and regional programmes, priorities and mechanisms.

Up to now, the following may be highlighted: the political and institutional framework and the SCP integration to national development plans, Intersectoral opportunities (SMEs, Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainable Procurement, Education); sectoral approach mainly for mobility and transport; construction and building; food and agriculture; sustainable tourism, and, in a cross-cutting way, efficient resource management: energy, water and waste.

³ To obtain more information on the Marrakech Process, visit <http://redpycs.net/?item=marrakech&lang=1> .

⁴ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech> o <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml>

This meeting should review whether the priorities continue to be the same and, if so, what specific programmes could contribute to focus the task in those areas at the national, regional and international level.

Finally, a possible workflow was presented for the SCP thematic cluster preparatory for the CSD:

- Between July, 2009, and February, 2010;
- First half of 2009: Presentation of national reporting
- Second half of 2009 and beginning of 2010: 5 regional meetings
- May, 2010: CSD 18 review session on SCP best practices⁵, as well as parallel events and activities
- June, 2010: Results from CSD identifying constraints, obstacles and possible approaches to the theme.

Regional Mechanisms

Finishing the session on the global review, Victoria Beláustegui (UNEP) presented regional mechanisms aimed at supporting the Marrakech Process and as paths to regional contributions to the 10YFP.

The main existing regional mechanism is the Council of Government Experts for Sustainable Consumption and Production, which acts as a technical assessment body for the Forum of Environment Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean. Besides, even the Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Development (ILAC) is a clear mechanism of support for this issue as in its last review (2008) the area of sustainable consumption and production was identified as one of the regional priorities for the following four years.

Ms. Beláustegui presented the prominent areas as priorities in the regional SCP strategy, which have been grouped into 5 large thematic clusters: SCP policies and programmes, participation mechanisms and processes, sustainable public procurement, productive sector of the small and medium-sized enterprises, and regional information network.

The Regional SCP Information Network, which will be presented in the following section, was developed by UNEP as a response to the governments' request and it is another mechanism supporting this topic in the region. Finally, the next Regional Implementation Meeting, organized by the ECLAC with the support of the Government of Guatemala, will be a relevant milestone for the definition of the contributions the region will finally make to the CSD to be included in the 10YFP.

4. Regional Assessment

Moderator: Chantal Line Carpentier (UNDESA)

4.1. Regional Assessment on SCP- Sylvia Aguilar - CEGESTI⁶

There is a large range in economic, social, and environmental indicators in the region which is reflected in the importance of sectors across the region. The services (especially tourism) and commerce industry (70%), is very important in the region, followed by industry/manufacturing

⁵ As expected, apart from dealing with SCP, the CSD will deal with issues related to waste, chemicals, transport and mining.

⁶ The complete document on SCP Regional Progress may be consulted at <http://www.redpycs.net/?item=consejo&idart=21&lang=2>

(16%), and primary sector. The informal sector (49%) and the dominant role of SMEs (90% of the firms and up to 60% of the GDP in many countries) in the economy pose a challenge in environmental and health compliance. Despite their importance, little is known about SMEs. Major exports vary by country and regions. However, the preponderance of SMEs is common across the region.

The population is 70% urban, young, and 8.3% is illiterate and the inequality is the largest in the world with implications for access to basic services. 43.3% of the energy in the region is from fossil fuel. Efforts are directed at adding supply and not at demand-side management or increasing the proportion of RE, thus energy used increased more than the GDP and the percentage of renewables remain constant. The largest level of recycling is for plastic at 3%, every other material has a recycling less than 2%.

Of the 14 countries that filled the questionnaire for this study, 70% have some initiative in place to support SCP but 50% have not yet enshrined those into legislation or decree. 35% had policies, 20% programs, 10% projects, and 5% plans. 40% had incorporated it in their national development plans, only 14% of the country maintain the SCP to the environmental ministries, others have involved economic, transport, and other ministries. The majority date from 2004 and on except for sustainable procurement in Brazil and Mexico, and cleaner production efforts which have been in place in Colombia since 1997 and 2000 in other countries. Thus, only 4% of responding countries consider having implemented at least 50% of the policies, and 80% of not having made significant implementation progress. In all cases, these policies are done in partnership with the NGOs and the private sector, but only 30% have initiatives targeted at changing consumer behavior.

Sectors targeted for SCP policies include tourism, agriculture and food sector (including biofuels), energy, water resources, construction, auto, textile, forest, manufacturing, SMEs. Instruments most used by LAC countries are capacity building, award and recognition, and information systems to a lesser extent. 80% of the countries that responded provide capacity building in cleaner production. This assistance is targeted at the tourism, food and agriculture sectors, solid waste, wood and derivatives, leather, chemical industry etc. Other technical assistance is provided on SCP, sustainable procurement, and energy efficiency. In Central America, assistance is coordinated through the 8 Cleaner production Centers and some university networks. Incentives are recent starting from 2004 (except in Cuba and Mexico that are older) provided include: available credit for environment investment, awards and seals, fiscal incentives and agreements with firms.

Half of countries have not put in place laws that regulate water use, waste generation and recycling and pollution levels. 55% have a law in place to make companies pay for damages they can cause. Most of these laws seem to date from the mid 1990s and on. Only three countries use market mechanisms such as deposit fee, pollution trading schemes, and certified products. Half the countries are putting in place sustainable public procurement policies but only Mexico (1999) and Brazil (2006) have well-defined policies. 40% of the responding countries indicated having a special focus on SMEs. Corporate social responsibility is present and growing in the region and shows sign on similarity (ethical behavior, labor right, community development, environmental impacts). In Brazil, 500 companies submit CSR report and an index of sustainable companies have been started. Banks don't tend to have environmental policies or for green environmental financial products. 70 local governments receive technical assistance from ICLEI to improve their sustainable development as well as exchanging experience.

Environmental awareness of the consumers is still limited in the region; citizens still feel the government has the major role in changing things, not them. In Mexico, organic products represent less than 1% of food purchase. However, in Argentina a study found that 33% of

consumers reported taking environmental impacts into account in their purchase and 31% reported be willing to pay a premium for environmentally-friendly products (of 25-35%). The most common program are recent (2004) and in the form of campaigns to incite recycling and general SCP and directed at water, energy and plastic bag use.

Given a relatively young population, campaigns directed at youth are important. Also, lessons can be learned from the innovative electronic waste and industrial by-product market (Costa Rica, Ecuador, y Columbia) through recuperation, recycling, and reuse of these products.

4.2. Caribbean Sub-region – CARICOM, Travis Sinklair

The region has signed various conventions including MSI chapter 14, revised treaty of Chaguramsas development strategy that overlap with SCP. The challenges include mainstreaming (1) financial mechanisms, (2) defining SCP, (3) policy analysis and development, (4) coordinating and integrating revised treaty, MEAs, trade agreements, national assessment, (5) lacking governance mechanism. The low awareness and non-responsibility of consumer is also present in this region. Countries face a competition for attention between environmental issues eg. SCP and climate change. There is a paucity of information on the implementation of SCP policies. But countries focus on renewable energy, eco-tourism, waste management, green procurement, environmental management systems, and demand-supply management of energy. Implementation mechanisms at the sub-regional level include Caribbean Help Desk, consumer program on sustainable living.

The region requires support:

- in Life Cycle Approaches
- hosting a knowledge hub on SCP for the Caribbean
- national/sub-regional capacity development - align to priorities SMES, eco-efficiency, SCP policy assessment, and participation of SDIS in MP,

4.3. Sub-región Andina – Comunidad Andina, Elba Boo

The region has an Agenda Environmental Andino 2006-2010. Priorities are cleaner production, capacity building in national policies, including various sectors with little focus on consumption. An agreement with UNEP helps with capacity building in policy implementation. Trying to learn from Columbian experience to develop SCP strategy for rest of the region, they created an Andean Consumer Group in 2003. The group will focus on responsible investment and capacity building. Activities include technical standards subregional to strengthen national standards on LCA for batteries, develop a consumer awareness campaign. Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru developed a panel on competitiveness and environment.

4.4. Sub-región Mesoamérica - CCAD, Leyla Zelaya

Cleaner production activities have been approved in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, and Honduras. Recognition for cleaner production are available from the government or private sector in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras. The region is working on developing a regional award in material, energy, environmental management systems. Sectoral guidelines have been developed, as well as technical standards on energy efficiency. The alliance for sustainable development of the region includes a cleaner production plan 2005-2010. A series of environmental expositions has been started. An inventory of waste with potential commercial value has been completed to support an electronic waste market (for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama). Sustainable public procurement has been added to the Network InterAmerican government purchaser (RIGG). There is a regional environmental strategy approved by the presidential summit in 2008. Objectives increase

competitiveness through promotion of trade in agro-environmental products, environmental services and products, traditional products, SMEs, and increase local and domestic demand. The region is also working on a regional sustainable procurement policy.

4.5. Sub-region Cono Sur – MERCOSUR, Giselle Beja

Certification has been discussed in the region since 2002. GTZ has been implementing a cleaner production in MERCOSUR since 2007, unfortunately now that the project is over, there is no more work being done. MERCOSUR has an SCP policy since 2007 and plan of action within 7 areas are being developed.

- dialogue and cooperation
- practices for consumption and production
- technological innovation
- include SCP in formal and informal education
- capacity building and exchange of information
- role of SMEs
- sustainable procurement

The European Community supported a project of eco-standards and various other projects such as cleaner production reduce desertification, ecolabels, establish a fund to support best practices. The region focuses on poverty alleviation. Sector of importance include construction, tourism, and CSR.

There is a large range in economic, social, and environmental indicators in the region which is reflected in the importance of sectors across the region. The services and commerce industry, including the informal sector (49%) is very important in the region, followed by industry/manufacturing, and primary sector.

4.6. Comentarios del moderador

The importance of SMEs and informal sector, as well as the need to collect more information about these enterprises were presented as additional challenges.

Environment is not important in purchasing decisions in the region. Recycle levels are low and purchase of sustainable products is low. There is a need to give more information about impact of consumption on environment and to make sustainable products and services available and affordable to all in the region (very unequal purchasing power).

Focus not only on increase energy supply but demand-side management and access as well

Agriculture and food sector are important but are not included in regional priorities as presented in the 3rd draft of 10YFP. Sectors targeted for SCP policies include tourism, agriculture and food sector (including biofuels), energy, water resources, construction, auto, textile, forest, manufacturing, SMEs.

Many countries have policies resources and capacity needed to fasten implementation. Integration of SCP in decrees, national policies and other strategies is crucial.

5. SCP Benefits and Opportunities for the Region

Moderators: Travis Sinklair (Barbados) from 5.1. to 5.3., and Samyra Crespo (Brazil) from 5.4 to 5.5.

5.1. Perspectives of SCP for Regional Development

Marianne Schaper, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

For the concept of SCP to be viable in Latin America and the Caribbean, the economic growth path should be modified, integrating new ways of producing and consuming so as to improve the quality of life of the population, decoupling economic growth from the use of environmental and natural resources. This also implies a change in investment flows at the productive sector: today's investments define the type of production and consumption in the future. If foreign direct investment continues to be focused on those traditional sectors mainly related to natural resources exploration and on environmentally sensitive industries (ESI)⁷, contributing to an increase in these sectors' competitiveness, the challenge of achieving consumption and production sustainability in the region will be difficult to attain.

It has also been strengthened the acknowledgement that the State has a very particular responsibility regarding regulatory matters and the coordination among the different productive, community and social sectors, as well as regarding the provision of public goods, and the coordination of commitments of the different economic, environmental, commercial, social, and sustainable development forums.

In order to observe the trends in the region, some results related to the achievement of Millennium Goal No. 7, regarding environmental sustainability, were presented. It was verified that, on average, the region is in a critical situation in terms of forest cover. Deforestation increases, motivated by the expansion of economic activities with a much greater profitability than the activities compatible with forests preservation. The highest rates of deforestation are found in Central America. The greatest deforested areas are found in South America and mainly in Amazonia. In many occasions, public policies applied in order to boost growth in different sectors act as an incentive for the deforestation of native forests. On the contrary, better results are actually observed in terms of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and increase of protected areas.

CO₂ emissions in the region have increased in absolute terms, but have remained stable in relation to the GDP. Regional CO₂ emissions represent a small portion of the emissions of developed countries in absolute terms, in terms of the GDP and per inhabitant.

No substantial changes are observed in the supply of renewable energies. The current lack of rate structures or incentives does not allow reflecting their social benefits, and the high costs of technologies contrast with a mature industry related to fossil fuel markets.

Although energy consumption intensity shows a downward trend, such trend is very mild compared with the one experienced in developed countries; as a result, the gap widens. The rate of motorization in the region –number of cars per person- shows a sustained increase, which exerts great pressure on this energy consumption indicator.

Although the surface assigned to maritime and terrestrial protected areas shows a marked increase, there is a lack of capacities for the adequate management and control of these areas, which means that the mere nomination of the areas as protected areas is not enough for granting the effective safeguarding of the ecosystem.

A relevant fact for analyzing the region's challenges against consumption and production sustainability is the high concentration of exports in environmentally sensitive sectors (ESI) which, for some countries, accounts for around 50% of their overall exports, such as the cases of Trinidad and Tobago, and Chile.

⁷ ESI: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, industrial chemicals, pulp and paper, non-metallic minerals.

Another relevant indicator to observe is the flow of official assistance for development where, out of the total amount allocated for Latin America between 1990 and 2007, only 4% was assigned to environmental issues in general, and 6% to water and sanitation related projects. The remaining 90% was used to fund other type of activities.

Regarding the measures announced in the countries of the region so as to reactivate economies when faced to the international economic crisis, diverse responses are observed in relation to environmental sustainability and even with negative impacts. For example, a higher expenditure in roads and highways; subsidies to fossil fuel and electricity consumption, credits to buy cars, liquidation of railway companies; increase in the production of hydrocarbons; higher expenditures in building and construction (housing, hospitals) with traditional systems.

Nevertheless, some sectoral measures with a positive impact are worthwhile, such as the following: investment in the extension of water and sanitation coverage; national subsidy to massive urban transport; subsidy to electrical appliances' substitution; subsidy to the extension of the forest cover (for plantations).

However, no major measures have been observed as regards renewable energies, energy efficiency, waste management, waste waters treatment, lower impact agriculture, and lower-emission construction materials.

The main conclusions presented are the following:

- Use instruments of medium and long term strategies
- Correct resource allocation, changing relative prices
- Reduce economic incentives to those activities that are harmful for the environment (waste generation, fossil energy, deforestation)
- Increase incentives to environmentally beneficial activities (recycling, energy efficiency, organic agriculture)
- Invest in environmentally and socially efficient infrastructure
- Promote the concept of life cycle in economic systems
- Make progress in the knowledge of the environment
- Guarantee more coherence of global forums

5.2.SCP and its Implications in the Public Policies of the OECD Countries

Alejandro Guevara, Ibero-American University of Mexico.

The main progresses and results of a study on household environmental behaviour in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries were presented, as well as their implications for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) public policies. The survey was conducted in the year 2008 through Internet, in 10,000 homes of the following 10 countries: Canada, Norway, France, Italy, South Korea, Mexico, Sweden, The Netherlands, Austria, and the Czech Republic. With the aim of contributing to improve policies related to household consumption, the study focused on 5 key areas: Waste, energy, water, organic food, and transport, analyzing a wide range of policy instruments: Waste treatment and water charges, energy taxes, eco-labels, public transport prices, among others.

Main findings:

- As regards water:

The level of response in the households' behaviour to the introduction of measures to charge per unit of consumed water is highly significant. Households paying per volume consume less water (-25%), in contrast to the consumption of households paying a fixed rate.

Environmental awareness and information give rise to the behaviour of saving and to the adoption of efficient water equipment. There are many people who do not even know the amount of water they consume.

In proportion (in relation to income), low-income households spend more than twice of the amount spent by high-income households in residential water use charges; the increase of charges according to water consumption is more detrimental to the poorest segments (those who are connected to the grid).

Households do not show much willingness to pay more money in order to improve the quality of the water they consume (< 5%), although such willingness increases if there is concern regarding health and the environment. However, the case of Mexico (the only country of this region that participated in the survey) shows a willingness to pay more than 50% in order to improve the quality of tap water.

- As regards transport:

The cost of fuels has a significant negative effect on car use intensity. Little sensitivity is observed in relation to fuel price changes, but such sensitivity increases when there is concern regarding the environment and public transport availability. Apparently, the probability of travelling in public transports does not strongly respond to changes in fuel prices.

In general, persons and households with higher incomes and having a job are more likely to have cars and drive long distances.

Environmental awareness increases the likelihood of travelling in public transports, but does not seem to affect the likelihood of having a car. Intensity in the use of cars can be increased, but not the car possession in itself. However, if public transport is effective and accessible, and meets consumer needs (proximity and quickness), it affects both car use and the decision of having a car.

Results highlight the need to combine measures that affect prices, improve public transport infrastructure and increase household environmental awareness.

- As regards organic food

The study showed that there is no significant overprice in the willingness to pay for organic food in households (less than **15%** additional to price). However, this tendency increases with education and in urban households, when concern about health and the environment is relevant, and when it is easy to identify such food products and understand their labels. Additional factors of motivation to consume organic food are low prices and trust in the certifying entity. In general, health-related issues are more important than environmental benefits to motivate consumption of organic food.

- As regards waste

Evidence suggests that charges by waste unit cause a decrease in waste generation; volume-based charges encourage recycling and work better than weight-based fees. Households having access to recycling services and paying an extra fee when not sorting waste report lower levels of mixed wastes.

The frequency of collection services is important for households when having to opt for waste recycling, and it is even more important when it is a door-to-door collection service.

There is strong evidence showing that environmental awareness and regulations have an influence on household waste management. The results suggest that information measures can be useful to supplement payment collection schemes.

- As regards energy

With a clear ingredient of gender, the main determinants for household energy saving are the following: female condition, being an adult and the existence of environmental concerns. However, willingness to pay a higher price for using non-polluting energy only does not seem to be relevant, although such willingness increases with environmental concerns.

- Main implications for public policies

There is not a single valid instrument; so, it is necessary to combine different policy instruments. Economic instruments are shown to be effective to modify households' behaviour (e.g. water charging by unit).

The implementation of coordinated policies and measures increases the impact of application of individual measures (e.g. waste management). This effect increases in households when such "mixed policies" are implemented in combination with investments in environmental services (e.g. public transport).

Information is a key element to increase the level of environmental awareness regarding environmental issues and to increase the probability of modifying behaviours. Therefore, it is important that environmental policies are targeted to those persons who are more sensitive to policy changes.

5.3. Financing Perspectives for SCP

Alejandro Deep – World Bank

The World Bank's presentation was focused on climate change impacts and effects in the region. Currently, severe impacts of climate change are observed in the ecosystem, for example, in the Andean Glaciers.

Likewise, the average temperature in The Andes is increasing more rapidly than the sea level, which in turn increases exposure to tropical illnesses at higher altitudes. Agriculture also suffers the consequences of global warming, apart from the effect of pesticides, droughts, floods, plagues and accessibility to water. Hurricanes and extreme events have strongly increased in the region, with the environmental, social and economic consequences they entail.

The impacts caused by the reduction of the forest cover and the biodiversity are also alarming. Global warming threatens a great part of the ecosystems in the LAC region.

A possible collapse of agricultural productivity is set out: decrease of 12% to 29% by 2080 in Central America; of 12% to 59% by 2100 in South America; and for the same time period, a loss of agricultural productivity of 30% to 85% in Mexico. For costs estimation, adaptation measures are being considered, but not the technological changes implied.

At the global level, responses are oriented towards mitigation –reducing climatic change magnitude by reducing emissions or increasing their capture from the atmosphere- and adaptation –improving our ability to either avoid or face damages, or take advantage of new favourable conditions. Both strategies are necessary.

There are different sources of financing to face climatic change challenges, both at the national (tax measures) and international (funds, mechanisms, bilateral cooperation, etc.) levels. However, there are more challenges that can be faced by involving the economic and finance

areas of the corresponding countries, with efforts usually centralized in environmental areas. A deeper interaction among them will make possible to better understand the risks and priorities, design adequate policies, allocate budget and other institutional conditions for their implementation, and even plan for the future creating contingency funds.

5.4. The Role of Financial Institutions- UNEP FI

UNEP FI is a public-private initiative, promoted by **the** United Nations Environment Programme and approximately 200 financial institutions in 50 countries around the world, with the mission of identifying and promoting better practices as regards sustainable finances at the international level for all kinds of financial transactions.

From the financial institutions viewpoint, corporate sustainability is a way of doing business which creates value for shareholders by taking advantage of opportunities and the adequate management of risks derived from global challenges and trends, typical of the industry.

The relationship of the financial sector with the environment is not only limited to the environmental performance of its daily operations, but it also involves, and in a very outstanding way, the type of businesses and projects that a bank or any other financial institution supports. If this project or business is harmful for the environment, the bank risks not only its credibility and good name but also the real possibility of doing its business.

Therefore, it is necessary to check the inclusion of sustainable development in the transactions of goods and services suppliers, as well as to adopt methodologies and include environmental variables for the assessment of environmental and social risks.

The sector can also become an important factor of change towards sustainable consumption and production, generating new products and services, prioritizing certain sectors, lines of credit, programmes to respond to market trends and the environmental needs of its customers.

The challenges for this sector are the following:

- Improve environmental performance, including environmental and social risk analysis, as well as sustainability programmes and investing in the environmental market.
- Generate environmental and social value in customers – i.e. become their “agents of change”.
- Provide information about their sustainable actions, products and services, for example, through sustainability reports and memorandums.
- Favour dialogue among the institutions that regulate financial activities: establish state regulations regarding environmental aspects in financial services.
- Create alliances with the civil society (search for projects and information) and learn about the experiences of investments in sustainable enterprises.

In order to face these challenges, it is necessary to work in a more coordinated way with the public sector, setting mechanisms for the sharing of information (about rules, legislation, programmes, incentives), and looking for agreements with the corresponding regulatory authorities of the financial sector for the implementation of environmental and social guidelines in all banks. Likewise, a dissemination and training plan can be devised, laying emphasis on business and risk areas, and an integrated environmental policy for the whole financial sector (at the national level) can be formulated.

5.5. Challenges and Opportunities for the Private Sector

Carlos Manuel Herrera Santos, National Association of Colombian Industries (*Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia*)

Sustainable consumption and production is neither an opportunity nor a possibility; it is a necessity. In order to boost change, it is necessary to bear in mind the serious situation of social inequity this region currently faces.

It is impossible to think in consumption without production, or production without consumption. In order to improve consumption and production sustainability, the focus should be placed on improving the planning and design stage, the primary responsible of the technical, economic and environmental performance of products throughout their life cycle.

The productive sector expects governments to generate clear rules, apply legislation in a fair way, include sustainability in sectoral policies, and generate instruments that stimulate efficiency in the processes, products, and services. Likewise, governments are expected to be able to guide consumers and small and medium enterprises, and promote the demand of more sustainable products.

From the productive sector's viewpoint, the great challenge is to generate an understanding of the theme and boost SCP taking into account national contexts and specific priorities. Besides, cooperative work among public and private sectors, NGOs, and consumers is essential to contribute to the modification of consumption patterns.

The opportunities for this sector are found in making distribution and supply chains more sustainable, contributing to the protection of ecosystems, improving products and having an adequate management at the end of the process, and improving the image and reputation.

Finally, the greatest challenge for this sector is making that SCP becomes part of the business strategy to add value to the enterprise and make a contribution for the society.

Alberto Eugenio Garza Santos - Promotora Ambiental, Mexico

The businessman stressed the need to move forward towards a new paradigm, supported on the social demand for change and on the reconsideration of the State's role, which also requires the generation of a new leadership profile within companies. "*Enterprises are an integrating part of not only a market, but also a global society, and they play a leading role in development processes*", which requires major commitments and responsibilities from their part to the community.

The movement centred on Entrepreneur Social Responsibility arises as a response from the enterprise to this new scenario of strengths and values.

Mr. Garza Santos presented the main work of the civil association *Mundo Sustentable*, which is an instrument of social management and a link between the enterprise and the community to consciously interpret their needs, acting at the level of co-responsibility, and not at the level of philanthropy.

Together with the National Chamber of the Industry of Transformation (*Cámara Nacional de la Industria de la Transformación, CANACINTRA*), Mexico, several actions are taken to promote environmental issues in the productive world. A fact to highlight is the recent signing of the Industrial Strategy in view of Climate Change (September 11th, 2009).

He highlighted as an innovative proposal the certification of products related to the carbon footprint, where eco-labels, targeted environmental education, the creation of the Sustainable

Producers' Network and of Sustainable Consumers' Networks are all valid instruments for a change towards decarbonisation.

5.6. Is it Possible to Change towards a More Sustainable Consumption?

Bjarne Pedersen, Consumers International

Consumers International (CI) is an organization made up of 220 members, including 30 government affiliates and 115 countries. Two thirds of them are distributed among Latin America, Asia, and Eastern/Central Europe; the remaining part is divided between members from the United States and members from Western Europe. CI has offices in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean (Jamaica).

CI activities are focused on household consumption: consumer protection, standards, food safety, sustainable consumption, communication, strategies for NGOs. It has been linked to sustainable consumption issues for more than 20 years, including the Marrakech Process from its early stages.

Governments, citizens, and enterprises have part of responsibility for the work done towards the change of consumption patterns. There are certain current trends which can be used as a support for promoting sustainable consumption (SC), such as consumption politicization (because enterprises are seen as being more responsible and effective than governments in facing major problems), a greater number of consumers aware of their power of choosing, and the international financial crisis.

However, if we focus on consumers, there are certain challenges to highlight as regards consumer's ethics: the act of choosing in itself, the amount or the lack of information, the lack of credibility, the availability of resources.

Mr. Pedersen placed some emphasis on certain opportunities to encourage sustainable consumption, such as potentiating the actions of those persons concerned about the problem but inactive, providing accurate and independent information on what really matters to consumers, etc.

Finally, the main challenges mentioned were the following: the supply and consumption of sustainable goods and services should stop being a factor of differentiation and of market niche and should start being the only valid supply; the level of information should be higher and should be reoriented in order to turn concerns and beliefs into actions and behavioural changes; it should be found out how to make governments and enterprises become more proactive as regards policy implementation.

5.7. State of Progress Regarding SCP Policies in Colombia

Claudia Mora, Colombian Vice Minister of Environment

After implementing the Cleaner Production Policy for more than ten years in Colombia (1997 – 2009), important progress have been made, such as the generation of demonstrative projects for US\$4.2 million, the creation of the National Cleaner Production Centre, 5 regional nodes and environmental advise desks (*ventanillas ambientales*), the signing of 67 agreements regarding Cleaner Production, and the application of tax incentives for US\$99 million (2002 – June 2009), as well as an environmental investment of US\$ 393 million.

In order to adjust the Cleaner Production (CP) policy including the consumption dimension, a survey was conducted –with UNEP's support- on the sustainability of consumption patterns in Colombia, getting interesting results. For example, most of the respondents think that

environmental problems in the country are caused by their own people; however, the same respondents consider that the government is the one responsible for solving these problems.

Based on this context information –the assessment of CP policy and the survey on consumption-, an integrated proposal of Sustainable Production and Consumption Policy is being formulated for Colombia. The primary goal is to direct the change of production and consumption patterns in the Colombian economy, where the most important elements are the contribution to competitiveness, employment generation, environmental quality improvement and capacity building.

6. Session on SCP Policies and Instruments

Moderator: Irma Suárez (Ecuador)

6.1. Integration of SCP and Guidelines for the Development of National Plans

The relevance of integrating sustainable consumption and production into national plans and policies was presented by Victoria Beláustegui, from UNEP. In this context, she introduced UNEP's Guidelines for the Development of National SCP Plans, which basically proposes a model consisting of 10 steps for the development and design of national sustainable consumption and production programmes⁸.

- Step 1: Create and advisory group
- Step 2: Define the scope
- Step 3: Set the institutional framework
- Step 4: Select priority areas
- Step 5: Define objectives and set goals
- Step 6: Select policies and instruments
- Step 7: Obtain the program's official approval
- Step 8: Implement the programme
- Step 9: Document, monitor and assess
- Step 10: Maintain and enhance

Finally, in relation to policy integration, she stressed the need to coordinate and harmonize explicit environmental policies (forest policies, biodiversity policies, pollution control policies, etc.) with macroeconomic and/or sectoral policies which have a clear impact on development sustainability and, therefore, although implicitly, are environmental policies too. This integration of development policies is really necessary so as to transmit clear and non-conflicting signs to the market and be able to exert a real influence on consumption and production patterns.

She presented the pragmatic approach proposed by UNEP, which is basically supported in three pillars: 1) Analyze the current scene and identify input points for integration; 2) Integrate SCP in the process of policies, and 3) Face the challenge of implementation.

6.2. Instruments for SCP

⁸ These Guidelines can be consulted in the Virtual Library section of www.redpycs.net

In the framework of drawing up the preparatory document for the Regional Implementation Meeting, which will define regional agreements for the next period of sessions of the CSD (Comission for Sustainable Development), Hernán Durán –ECLAC consultant- introduced the main instruments to support sustainable production and consumption in the priority chemical, waste, transport and mining sectors.

About the mining sector, he emphasized its considerable importance in the regional GDP, basically oriented to exports, with especially high levels of environmental and social impacts, and with a strong pressure as regards the use of water. As regards instruments, he mentioned the need for complementing supervision and control with self-regulation, internalizing negative externalities, providing funding for research and development, implementing measures regarding environmental damage responsibility.

The transport sector is important in terms of a GDP of up to 2 digits, being the main generator of CO₂ and the first one in energy demand. Policy instruments should promote new means of transport (by bicycle, walk, train, tram, etc.), new forms of energy consumption, a better management of fleets, technical driving, and also the internalization of negative externalities so that fuel prices reflect costs.

The chemical sector is mainly an importer, having a high impact on consumption, very diverse in terms of products and substances, and causing serious health and environmental damages. The proposed instruments he highlighted are self-regulation, the application of international agreements, the SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management), and SCM (Sound Chemicals Management); and the training of operators and auditors.

Finally, waste management has an insufficient coverage, cities are dirty, only a small percentage of waste goes to sanitary landfills, there is little recycling of waste, the 3R approach (reduce, reuse, recycle) is of limited implementation and no assessment of waste is carried out, overall costs are not entered into the accounts and the predominating approach is the one of the generator to final disposal. As instruments to highlight, he mentioned the adoption of extended producer responsibility and the life cycle approaches, as well as the minimization of waste in the source as a key element of integrated waste management.

6.3. Indicators

Graciela Metternich, from UNEP's Regional Office, presented the importance of indicators as a support for decision-taking, both at the public and private sectors.

In this sense, she emphasized how important is that indicators are developed in an accepted conceptual framework, are easy to understand and interpret, and scientifically credible, and that they are relevant in terms of public policies, they can be used as a basis for regional comparison and they are numerically limited.

She presented the work on indicators for the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC) undertaken by a specific group of countries and collaborators in the region, within the framework of the Forum of Ministers of Environment. Although some relevant indicators of production and consumption are considered there, it is an area which

requires more work and the development of specific indicators which, in turn, will require the cooperation of the Council of Experts with this group of Indicators.

6.4. Discussion and Conclusions

As a result of the lack of time and with the aim of prioritizing the time for discussion, the presentation on SCP Indicators was suppressed, considering that UNEP's specific publication on this topic had already been distributed among all the meeting attendants.

The most prominent points and the conclusions of the discussion were the following:

1. Integration and coordination of SCP (*mainstreaming*) in development policies, programmes and strategies in:
 - a. National areas (other governmental areas)
 - b. Multilateral Environmental Agreements
 - c. International Organizations and Networks (FAO, WTO, etc)
2. Prioritization of massive consumption areas in order to address sustainable consumption in the region, including the concept of extended producer responsibility.
3. Use of the Regional SCP Information Network as an instrument for the strengthening of the South-South Cooperation in the exchange of information, training and dissemination.
4. Information and education of the population:
 - a. Revise the language and the ways of transmitting concepts
 - b. Increase the participation of other organizations and actors from the civil society: Consumer protection organizations, importance of young people as factors of change
5. Rescue of the Latin American and Caribbean ancient philosophy regarding sustainable lifestyles in order to increase population acceptance.
6. Carrying out of SCP scene analyses and quantification of their associated costs and benefits in order to know the impact on employment, poverty reduction and other social aspects.
7. Involving the financial sector to act as a support for change in the productive sector, using the mechanism of UNEP FI and other regional initiatives for the sector.

7. Session on Sustainable Public Procurement

Moderator: Arab Hoballah (UNEP) - The reporter was Diana Moreno (Colombia)

7.1. Introduction, Regional and International Progress Made

The moderator began with an introductory presentation of the topic of sustainable public procurement. He emphasized that sustainable public procurement (SPP) is an instrument that enables to use purchasing budgets to benefit not only the organization but also the environment, the economy and the society. Governments have the duty of providing guidance by serving as an example to follow.

Some of the results obtained through the implementation of the instrument of "sustainable public procurement" are: The efficient use of resources – doing more with less; reduction of

CO₂; opportunities of costs saving; compliance with legislation; support of SMEs; innovation, employment generation; market orientation towards innovative and sustainable solutions.

Among the experiences which have been boosting sustainable public procurement, he mentioned the experience started in 2008 by the Swiss Government in association with the UNEP to implement the methodology of the Marrakech Working Group regarding Sustainable Public Procurement; as well as the UNEP's launching of the project "Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in Developing Countries", on February 2009, funded by the European Commission and the Swiss Government.

After this presentation, Ms. Alejandra Cabrera, representative of the Mexican Government, went into the concept of sustainable public procurement in depth, stating that for the sustainable acquisition of goods and services it is necessary to consider the economic variable, the positive effects that the product and/or service have on the environment throughout their life cycle and the effects caused on social issues.

Likewise, she mentioned the importance of sustainable public procurement and the barriers that an organization might encounter when implementing this type of purchasing, such as the absence of practical information tools, the insufficient supply of sustainable goods and services, the lack of training, among others.

Ms. Cabrera went on developing this topic, illustrating the international and regional progress made in relation to sustainable public procurement; she mentioned initiatives like the Marrakech Process Project on Sustainable Public Procurement, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the North American Green Purchasing Initiative (NAGPI), and the European Union's Green Purchasing Programme, as well as the experience of sustainable public procurement in Mercosur. Based on these initiatives, and as a general conclusion, she highlighted the importance of setting goals and indicators in order to observe the performance of sustainable products and services, the need for identifying what are the sustainability criteria both for the product and for its production process, the significance of identifying the institutional capacity to implement policies, and the need of providing training both to the buyer and to the employees in charge of developing policies, among other aspects of interest.

In order to go into the project "Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement in Developing Countries" in depth, Ms. Cabrera pointed out the components of the sustainable public procurement implementation plan scheme in accordance with the Marrakech Process, illustrating to the audience the principles of sustainable public procurement, among which she mentioned: 1) A good purchase is a sustainable purchase; 2) Leadership; 3) Enabling the use of sustainable procurement, 4) Implementation, and 5) Results monitoring.

She indicated that, among the results achieved up to date, the following ones stand out: 1) Continuation of the implementation process in pilot countries; 2) Official launching of the project; 3) Definition of National Focal Points for this issue; 4) Establishment of Steering Committees responsible for the supervision and observance of the National Focal Point and the project activities, among other aspects.

7.2. Experience in Mexico

Alejandra Cabrera continued her presentation, pointing out the support that the sustainable public procurement issue has at the regulatory level in her country, highlighting the following examples: The National Waters Act; the General Act for the Prevention and Integrated Management of Waste, which includes actions for natural resources preservation; the Presidential Decree by virtue of which several provisions of the Act on Public Acquisitions, Leasing and Services are amended and/or added, where sustainability criteria are included in public acquisition, leasing and service processes; the circular containing the general guidelines

related to environmental sustainability aspects for public acquisitions, leasing and services, and the National Development Plan 2007-2012.

Besides, she illustrated the Sustainable Administration Programme being developed by the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, which is focused on the saving and efficient use of energy and water, the control of greenhouse gases, the implementation of good practices in the acquisition of office supplies, the adequate management of solid waste, and on training and dissemination actions.

7.3. Experience in Costa Rica

Then, illustrating the experience of Costa Rica as a pilot country of the project "Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement in Developing Countries", Ana L. Quiroz, from Eco Global - Costa Rica, informed to the audience the scheme developed to run this project in the country, describing in detail the following points:

- 1) The advanced actions related to the basic organization of the project.
- 2) The aspects considered in the legal analysis, highlighting the compilation of legislation on sustainable public procurement, the pre-analysis of regulations and directives at the national level.
- 3) Market analysis, where the revision of databases and the launching of governmental green purchasing initiatives are mentioned.
- 4) Publication of guidelines to support sustainable public procurement, among which the Manual for the Implementation of Green Purchasing (*Manual para la Implementación de las Compras Verdes*) stands out.
- 5) Selection of critical goods and suppliers, where a pre-selection of critical goods to be revised under the methodology of sustainable public procurement was mentioned.
- 6) Definition of Sustainable Public Procurement Policy, where a general examination of the application of policies related to this topic was done.
- 7) Pilot test of the comprehensive model of sustainable public procurement, mentioning the formalization of the relationship between the country and the UNEP, which provides support for this pilot test.

7.4. Experience in Chile

Afterwards, Mr. Claudio Bonacic from the National Environmental Commission of Chile (CONAMA, *Comisión Nacional de Medio Ambiente*), began his presentation, setting out what have been the relevant elements considered for the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement in his country, where he emphasized the following:

- 1) The administrative structure of public procurement in the country, highlighting that the Dirección Chile Compra (the Chilean Public Procurement and Contracting Bureau), reports to the Treasury Department, in charge of operating the public market.
- 2) The President's mandate and the political context, where President Michelle Bachelet stated as a mandate to establish a Sustainable Procurement Policy in the long term.
- 3) The activities that are being developed, where he mentioned the use of biodegradable products in the provision of cleaning services, the study (in progress) for the assessment of the impact caused by vehicles throughout their life cycle, the inclusion in the provisions of agreements, the management of technological waste and a pilot programme of paper recycling in offices.

- 4) The collaboration agreement with the UNEP, where he mentioned that the CONAMA, Chile Compra and the UNEP are just about to enter into an agreement for strengthening capacities for Sustainable Public Procurement in Chile, expecting to include the concepts proposed in the Policy and to build capacities inside the public sector, along with other products.

7.5. Experience in Colombia

To conclude with the session of presentations, Mr. Carlos Arango, Executive Director of the National Centre of Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies of Colombia, presented the project to be developed in this country on sustainable public procurement, the aim of which is to introduce the concept of sustainable public procurement in the legal framework of the public and private entities involved (six (6) public entities from the Department of Antioquia, Colombia). As regards this project, he mentioned the actions to be developed, the expected results and the structure of financial and technical cooperation supporting this project.

7.6. Discussion and Conclusions

Once presentations were concluded, the time for discussion and conclusion drawing regarding the topic began, where the following was established by the attendants to this session:

- Include environmental criteria in the state contracting processes.
- Implement sustainable public procurement together with the development of environmental management programmes, such as the saving and efficient use of water and energy.
- Prioritize the goods and services that will be included in the development of the sustainable public procurement tool, through the offer of them in the market and the availability of information about the products' life cycle.
- In each country, integrate the organizations/entities responsible for setting guidelines on state contracting in the process of building environmental criteria that should be included in the state contracting processes.
- Design and develop differentiated training strategies for the different actors involved (public-private sector)
- Promote the research of instruments as the life cycle approach, which enable to support the election of sustainable goods.
- Establish a system of indicators which allows measuring the progress and benefits of the implementation of sustainable public procurement.
- Define goals that enable to establish short, medium and long term actions for the development of SPP.

Likewise, some barriers were identified, including the following:

- Deficiency of technical information that supports the selection of sustainable goods.
- There is no common language applicable to the sustainable public procurement topic in the region, nor even within each country, which originates deficiencies in the communication processes regarding this topic.

8. Session on SCP in the Productive Sector

Moderator: Marianne Schaper (ECLAC)

The Latin American Net for Cleaner Production started the session with the lecture of Elisa Tonda (UNIDO), who described the activities, results, associated entities and the Network's main working areas. Ms. Tonda put a stress on the Knowledge Management Platform that groups the centres of the net where more than 600 technical documents may be consulted, a database of regional and international experts validating the quality of the technical documents available, gathering efforts of 12 centres from 12 countries of the region.

Ms. Tonda highlighted the potential outreach of organizations as the centres of cleaner production, that currently have assisted, on average, only the 5% of the small and medium-sized enterprises of the member countries of the Net of Centres, with significant impacts on the reduction of the consumption of water (30%), energy (20%), solid waste (30%) and CO₂ emissions (25%). Based on these experiences, a specific group of indicators is set forth in order to measure the development of certain factors related to the efficient use of resources (water, energy, waste, CO₂, among others).

As contributions of the Centres to the Marrakech Process, they intend to assess the present situation in terms of the implementation of Cleaner Production in the productive sector and create a baseline, and assess the **capacities and strengths** that the Centres of Cleaner Production (CP) have developed in assisting enterprises and institutions.

Finally, the centres offer their availability to continue monitoring the development of the suggested indicators by the assistance they offer and to promote the contact of the private sector with these initiatives in response to the commitment with the Marrakech Process.

Immediately afterwards, Elisa Tonda presented the partnership initiative between UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) and UNEP, called Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP), whose main goal is to support **Green Industries**⁹, by the improvement of productivity, the use of resources and environmental performance.

Elisa Tonda concluded her lecture presenting the life cycle approach and its development at the global and regional level. Although the number of national and regional associations or nets in LAC has grown and there some studies and initiatives (concerned with sustainable public procurement, eco-design, carbon footprint), the life cycle approach is still not considered in the political and regulatory Framework, or as a decision-making strategy.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Luis Zamora from the *Centro Regional para la Promoción de la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa de Centroamérica* (CENTROPYME, Regional Centre for the Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises of Central America) identified the barriers to investment –derived from the legal Framework, the lack of financing, poor capacities and certain market immaturity– as one of the main SCP challenges in the sub-region. Mr. Zamora also emphasized the importance of the food and agriculture sector as one of the key SCP areas.

As a final reflexion, Mr. Zamora laid the stress on the need to strengthen the coordination of efforts among countries, increase the efforts of the incidence on public policies, take advantage of in place regional platforms, ensure the dissemination and awareness at the micro level and link the motivation towards change with feasible incentives, support instruments tailor-made for MSME and the use of models adjusted to real local conditions.

⁹ Green Industries: Any industry that may be committed in reducing the environmental impacts generated by its processes and products, and that is doing so continuously.

From the perspective of the productive sector, Mr. Zamora suggested the following as a contribution to this issue:

- To take advantage of the advanced coordination tasks between the governments of the region in connection with MSMEs
- To use CENTROPYME as a sub-regional coordination instance, which then triggers effects on the companies' boards at the national level
- Therefore, to allow the development of more cross-cutting efforts, mainstreaming and synchronizing resources to do so.

Discussion and Conclusions

After the discussion and contributions made by the experts, the following conclusions presented during the plenary session are highlighted:

1. To urge the government to strengthen the links of cleaner production and Sustainable Consumption with the productive sector, taking advantage of the platforms in force. UNIDO Network, RECP and other similar initiatives.
3. To urge governments to create mechanisms for SMEs in the following priority sectors: sustainable tourism, sustainable consumption, public procurement and sustainable constructions.
4. To urge governments to define financing mechanisms for MSMEs and SMEs using clean methods of production. One of the recommended mechanisms is UNEP-FI.
5. To include the involvement of indigenous communities in Sustainable Consumption and Production initiatives in the region and at the national level,
6. That may allow the arrangement of regulations and regulatory frameworks, stimulating sustainable consumption and production.
7. To urge governments so that, within the framework programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production, mechanisms related to the markets of traditional products may be promoted,
8. That may allow the arrangement of instruments measuring costs and benefits in applying SCP in decision-making at the national and regional level.
9. That the governments agree that climate change is the regional theme, under the framework programme of Sustainable Consumption and Production.
10. To urge government so that they may keep the coordination in the development and implementation of MEA, highlighting the incorporation of sustainable consumption and production themes, and avoiding duplication.

9. Session on Sustainable Lifestyles

Moderador: Bjarne Pedersen (Consumers International) –Reporters Chantaline Carpentier (UN DESA).

The following presentations were made:

- Sustainable life style working group; *Ana Quiroz, EcoGlobal Costa Rica*
- Global Survey – *Helio Mattar, Instituto Akatu Brazil – Verónica Rodríguez Feldmann – IADS Argentina*
- Colombia is current consumption patterns: Colombia – *Cesar Buitrago*
- Youth for Change Argentina guide – *IADS Argentina, Veronica Rodriguez Feldmann*
- Virtual schools of consumption – *Colectivo Ecologista de Jalisco, Mexico Maite Cortés*

Following the presentations there was a debate including the following points (in summery):

Overarching considerations:

The issue of SEL (Sustainable Education and Lifestyles) needs a focus that differs from other areas. First of all it was generally agreed that to progress SEL it is needed to take a consumer/citizen perspective, i.e. starting from the principle that consumers can/will express their values through their purchasing of products and services as opposed to consumer behaviour being a linear function of price. Following this it was also put forward that “quality of life” is the overarching consideration for consumer/citizens and moving towards sustainable lifestyles would have to have this as a starting point.

It was also generally agreed that youth is an important target group when initiating SEL initiatives. It was also emphasized that community based SEL initiatives were likely to be most successful as individual behaviour change often has the community as reference point.

The following specific points were agreed:

SEL initiatives should always link consumption with the consequences of consumption (impact) to achieve maximum effect.

There was a specific need to establish “what sustainable lifestyles looks like” in a Latin American and Caribbean context. It was felt that people cannot be asked to/will not change their lifestyles if clarity is not given regarding what they should change to.

There is a need to conduct further research especially socio-economic research on drivers for change (in consumption patterns and lifestyles) specific for the region. In this respect it was noted that surveys such as the ones presented should be extended to include vulnerable groups and indigenous people.

It was noted that in the regional context there was a need to focus on including the concept of sustainability and sustainable (or responsible) consumption in formal curriculum.

It was also agreed that one of the main challenges that needs to be addressed is how to mainstream sustainable products and services and make them available and affordable to consumers – including to low-income consumers.

It was agreed that governments and industry had a responsibility to protect consumers against misleading claims on products and services. It was also agreed that governments and industry has a responsibility to ensure that companies in different parts of the world do not apply double standards – the highest level of protection should apply everywhere.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

The last working session of the meeting was organized in 3 sectoral groups: governments, organizations of the civil society and academia, and the productive sector, including centres of cleaner production. The members of the Council of Experts reviewed all the conclusions of the sessions on policies, sustainable public procurement, sustainable lifestyles and SCP in the productive sector, and they identified the main aspects of each of them in order to include them in the Recommendation to the Forum of Ministers. At the same time, the other two groups continued their discussions on the 4 above mentioned themes, reviewing the conclusions and recommendations from the sectoral perspective (see document).

The region has made considerable progress in terms of policy, plan and programme generation for the promotion of SCP. Besides, 70% of the countries has some kind of initiative in force, though half of them have not legalized these initiatives within the national legal framework

yet. In addition, a large percentage (40%) of these initiatives is mainstreamed into national development plans.

However, there is a long way to go in terms of implementation. The majority of the countries state that no significant results have been achieved and that they do not have sound indicators, follow-up and assessment systems.

In all the cases in which public initiatives on SCP are applied, there have been open and participatory processes with non governmental organizations and associations of the productive sector, though still weak as regards the participation of consumers' organizations.

The priority sectors in which SCP policies are focused are basically concentrated in the agriculture, food, tourism, construction, textile, manufacturing industry sectors in general, and in cross-cutting areas as water, energy and waste, being SMEs the productive group more highly regarded in these initiatives.

The region is underway towards the adoption of sustainable public procurement systems. Even though there are some cases that have covered a longer pathway, most initiatives –involving at least 40% of the countries of the region– have been recently created so it will take time before the results and real impacts may be assessed.

In spite of the relevant progress made in terms of framework and programme generation, the greatest challenge continues to be the implementation and assessment, apart from the more emphatic inclusion of the consumption dimension.

In this sense, the recommendation approved by the Council ([Annex A](#)), including the contributions made by the civil society and the private sector present in this document, reaffirms the importance for the region of the 4 priority areas aimed at concentrating efforts towards SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean and including them in the 10 Year Framework Programme: 1) national policies and programmes; 2) small and medium-sized enterprises; 3) sustainable public procurement; and 4) sustainable lifestyles.

1. **As regards national policies and strategies**, the challenge should be centred in mainstreaming and coordinating SCP in development policies, programmes and strategies, at the national, sub-regional, regional and international level. To strengthen the processes related to the information, education and training of the population, to quantify SCP costs and benefits in the region and to create financial instruments are three key aspects to support the implementation of policies, plans and programmes. Also, it is recommended to prioritize SCP management in sectors that while producing mass consumption goods, by the end of their lifespan generate a greater environmental and social impact and, therefore, to incorporate concepts such as life-cycle assessment and extended producer responsibility.
2. **As regards Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises**, the experts recommend to prioritize sectors related to environmental or ecosystemic services, at the sub-regional level, which play a vital role in the region's economy; to coordinate and create economic mechanisms and instruments to support industrial reconversion, including the creation of SCP specific indicators.
3. **As regards sustainable public procurement**, a high level of political leadership should be promoted, involving and mainstreaming the leading organization for national public procurement, and a strategy of gradual application should be adopted in order to incorporate environmental and social criteria in the contracting processes of priority goods and services. Besides, to develop specific measures and instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises, which may allow them to adapt to the market's new requirements, and establish a multisectoral mechanism that may facilitate the participation of the actors involved.

4. **As regards sustainable lifestyles**, it is necessary to adjust and apply policies that may promote the offer of sustainable goods and services at affordable prices for the entire community, adapt the language and communication, and foster the firm inclusion of education for sustainable consumption in educational programmes. To do so, it is urgently needed to carry out studies and apply measurement systematic mechanisms in order to identify and understand the region's consumption motivators. Finally, it is necessary to make an appeal to transnational corporations so that they may apply in the region the quality and environmental management standards they apply in their home countries or in countries with more stringent standards.

In addition, two common axes have been mentioned in the 4 areas by all the groups and deserve special attention:

- One has to do with the review and adaptation of the language used for the transmission of the concept, which should be adequate for the region according to its contexts and socio-cultural guiding principles.
- The other refers to the deepening of participation spaces from and to the community, considering more varied groups of society, which may truly reflect their composition, actors and interests at stake.

Besides, the fruitful discussions and information exchanges, as well as the presentations made and participants degree of representativeness allow to deepen the contribution to the 10 Year Framework Programme, identifying some additional elements for the mapping proposed in the 3rd Draft which may allow to further identify and develop national, regional, and global key SCP programmes and activities, and be one building block for the inputs to the CSD19 decision on SCP.

Finally, particular attention deserves the appeal of the experts on the region's cultural and historical values, included in the statement section of the Recommendation to the Ministers of Environment, where it is acknowledged:

"... the need to recover the ancient Latin American and Caribbean philosophy related to sustainable life styles and understanding the quality of life as one of the key factors in the process of modifying Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns and, therefore, as an opportunity to widen the population's acceptance and work towards a regional vision on the sustainability of consumption and production considering poverty reduction and the harmonization between humankind and nature"

This need to take possession of a common concept and understanding on the sustainability of consumption and production for the region, knowing its environmental, economic and social impacts, costs and benefits, is probably the main challenge faced in order to achieve the true mainstreaming of this issue related to the notion of genuine, enduring and equitable development.

Annexes

Annex A: Recommendation to the Forum of Ministers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FORUM OF MINISTERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BY THE V EXPERT MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The Drafting Committee was made up of Arcelia Kivers (Panama), Travis Sinkleir (Barbados), Irma Suárez (Ecuador), César Buitrago (Colombia), Julio Baena (Brazil), Chantal Line Carpentier (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and Victoria Beláustegui (United Nations Environment Programme). The Recommendations of this document were discussed and approved in plenary session by all the delegates of the meeting's participant countries.

Considering that the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg determined, as one of the goals of its Plan of Implementation, the promotion of a group of 10-year programmes supporting national and regional initiatives in order to speed up the change towards sustainable consumption and production patterns;

Noting that one of the priority action areas of the Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Development (*Iniciativa Lationamericana y Caribeña para el Desarrollo Sustentable*, ILAC), where the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region will concentrate their efforts during the 2008—2012 period, will be the change towards patterns of sustainable consumption and production, in compliance with the decision made by the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region related to continue supporting the ILAC;

Acknowledging the need to recover the ancient Latin American and Caribbean philosophy related to sustainable lifestyles and understanding the quality of life as one of the key factors in the process of modifying sustainable consumption and production patterns and, therefore, as an opportunity to increase the population's acceptance and work towards a regional vision on the sustainability of consumption and production considering poverty reduction and the harmonization between humankind and nature as cross-cutting goals;

Acknowledging the work done by the Council of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Production and Consumption as an instance of agreement, exchange of experiences and information on this topic, the results of the previous Expert Meetings on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the Decisions on SCP approved by the Forum of Ministers during their different sessions;

Taking into account that, the priority areas defined by the Forum of Ministers in their Decision 10/2008 to concentrate efforts in connection with common Sustainable Consumption and Production in all the region are: 1) participation contexts and processes with all the areas of society; 2) Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises; 3) sustainable public procurement; 4) national SCP policies and programmes; and 5) the Regional SCP Information Network;

Bearing in mind the assessment carried out on the region's progress and challenges as regards the identified priorities, as well as the recommendations included in that document¹⁰

¹⁰ See Report of the Progress Made on SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean in www.redpycs.net

Considering that, providing the process with continuity and in order to define the region's specific contributions to the 10 Year Framework Programme that will be submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development during the 2010-2011 term of sessions, the United Nations Environment Programme, together with the Government of Colombia, the support of the Andean Community of Nations, the cooperation of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), held the V Meeting of Council of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Production and Consumption in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, during September 16-18, 2009.

Acknowledging the relevant participation and valuable contributions made at the Fifth Meeting of Government Experts for SCP by Subregional Organizations, Non Governmental Organizations, the Net of Cleaner Production Centres, the academic sector, labour unions and business sector¹¹.

THE REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PN SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN ITS FIFTH MEETING RECOMMENDS TO THE FORUM OF MINISTERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT THE CONSIDERATION OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS:

1. To ratify and support the implementation of priority areas as a contribution from the region to the 10 Year Framework Programme, as indicated in Annex 1, concentrating the efforts on the following topics:
 - a. National Policies and Strategies on Sustainable Consumption and Production:
 - i. To incorporate and coordinate the SCP topic in development policies, programmes and strategies
 - ii. To strengthen the information, education and training processes on SCP aimed at the population.
 - iii. To quantify the costs and benefits associated to the implementation of the SCP national and sub-regional action plans aimed at identifying the impact on the employment, poverty reduction and other social aspects, prioritizing sectors at the national and sub-regional level
 - iv. To prioritize and promote a greater corporate environmental and social responsibility among the sectors producing mass consumption goods, which generate greater environmental and social impacts, incorporating to that effect concepts such as life-cycle assessment and extended producer responsibility.
 - b. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises;
 - i. To prioritize the sectors linked to environmental or ecosystemic services at the sub-regional level.
 - ii. To create or strengthen economic mechanisms and instruments that may support the sustainability of the productive sectors and that may improve their productivity and competitiveness.

¹¹ See Annex II in this document.

- iii. To define the SCP specific indicators within the framework of the Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean (*Iniciativa Lationamericana y Caribeña*, ILAC)
 - c. Sustainable Public Procurement;
 - i. To promote a high level leadership that may boost sustainable public procurement and may involve and join the leading organization on national public procurement.
 - ii. To adopt a gradually applicable strategy aimed at incorporating environmental and social criteria in the contracting processes of priority goods and services.
 - iii. To ensure the inclusion and sustainability of small and medium-sized enterprises in SPP programmes by establishing policy measures and specific instruments.
 - iv. To create a multisectoral mechanism that may facilitate the involvement, assessment and follow-up of sustainable public procurement.
 - d. Sustainable Lifestyles
 - i. To adjust and apply policies that may promote the offer of sustainable goods and services at affordable prices for the entire community.
 - ii. To broaden participation and involve the entire community in the action, development and execution of actions aimed at promoting sustainable lifestyles.
 - iii. To foster the adaptation of a common SCP language and the implementation of communication strategies for the consumer.
 - iv. To foster the firm inclusion of education for sustainable consumption in educational programmes.
 - v. To carry out studies and apply measurement systematic mechanisms in order to identify and understand the region's consumption motivators.
 - vi. To make an appeal to transnational corporations so that they may apply in the region the quality and environmental management standards they apply in their countries of origin or in countries with more stringent standards.
- 2. To promote the strengthening of the institutional areas responsible for SCP in each country and maintain an active participation of these organizations in the sub-regional and regional activities related to this issue.
- 3. To request UNDESA, in collaboration with UNEP, technical resources for the development of detailed application plans of the SCP sub-regional and regional action plans during the next 12 months.
- 4. To request the UN organizations, development agencies and funding organizations as the Global Environment Facility, as well as other inter-governmental organizations, including the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, to identify and make available financial resources devoted to the support of the application of the proposal of regional and sub-regional actions in the 10YFP for LAC.

5. To ratify the new formation of the Council's Operating Committee for the 2009-2011 period, as indicated below:
 - a. Representative of the Caribbean Subregion:
 - i. Permanent: Barbados
 - ii. Alternate: Jamaica
 - b. Representative of the Middle American Subregion:
 - i. Permanent: Guatemala
 - ii. Alternate: Dominican Republic
 - c. Representative of the Andean Subregion:
 - i. Permanent: Colombia
 - ii. Alternate: Peru
 - d. Representative of the Southern Cone Subregion:
 - i. Interim: Brazil

Annex I

Contributions of the Council of Government Experts in SCP to the 10 YFP

As regards the general recommendations made during the Sessions on Policies and Instruments, Productive Sector, Sustainable Lifestyles and Sustainable Public Procurement¹², the Council of Experts highlights the following as priorities to be included in the Recommendation to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean:

A. Policies and Instruments on Sustainable Consumption and Production

1. To incorporate and coordinate the concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (*mainstreaming*) in development policies, regulations, programmes and strategies at the National level with other government areas, at the regional level, at the subregional level, in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), International Networks and Organizations (FAO, WTO, etc.), including the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
2. To inform and educate the population:
 - a. To examine the language and ways of transmitting the concepts aimed at an easy understanding and adoption of sustainable consumption and production initiatives
 - b. To broaden the participation of other organizations and actors of the civil society (consumer protection organizations,; youth; indigenous organizations, among others).
 - c. To use the Regional SCP Information Network as an instrument for the strengthening of the South-South Cooperation in the exchange of information, training and dissemination.
3. To quantify the costs and benefits associated to the implementation of the SCP national and sub-regional action plans aimed at identifying the impact on the employment, poverty reduction and other social aspects, prioritizing sectors at the national and subregional level
4. To assign a specific priority to the mass production and consumption sectors with higher environmental and social impacts, including the concept of extended producer responsibility.

B. Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Productive Sector

1. The productive sectors linked to environmental or ecosystemic services are essentially relevant in Latin America and the Caribbean and should be part of the 10 Year Framework Programme on SCP. In this context, each subregion will define the priority sectors that should be included in the 10 Year Framework Programme before December 7, 2009.
2. To urge the governments to create the funding mechanisms and economic instruments for the promotion of the sustainability of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, linking the financial sector, and in coordination with the instruments connected to the SCP of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

¹² See the Meeting's Final Report

3. To specifically include the indicators related to Sustainable Consumption and Production in ILAC's group of indicators, in coordination with ILAC's Task Force on Indicators.

C. Sustainable Lifestyles

1. There is a barrier when looking for sustainable lifestyles and it is related to the difficulty in accessing sustainable products and services at adequate prices for society's all sectors.
2. Looking for the change of consumption patterns requires the decisive involvement of all the actors and interested stakeholders, and the actions should precisely undertaken from the community; therefore, the mechanisms of participation and action should include the government, the private sector, consumers' associations, distributors, the academy, indigenous organizations, young people, among others.
3. Communication plays a vital role from the consumer's point of view. It is necessary to define the means and adequate semantics so that the information reaching the consumer may actually guide him/her, and may not run the risk of sending mistaken messages.
4. Also, the dissemination of information on sustainable lifestyles is extremely important through all possible means and one of them is the promotion of environmental education and its firm inclusion in curricular programmes.
5. It should be understood what motivates people's consumption and this may be achieved by investigating from the social sciences perspective and the consumer's psychology. The life cycle approach and the Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL) are recognized as valid mechanisms to understand the impact of how people consume and, also, it could be an instrument for the measurement and monitoring of the 10YFP implementation.
6. Transnational corporations should not decrease the quality and environmental management standards applied in the region for their processes and products in comparison to those applied in their countries of origin.

D. Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

1. High level political commitment should exist, involving the organization that governs the system of sustainable public procurement.
2. A gradual approach should be adopted, including priority goods and services defined through a high level agreement and based on the information available and the market's response capacity.
3. The sustainable procurement process should include environmental and social criteria, framed in a life cycle approach.
4. Small and medium-sized enterprises should not be excluded and their context should be especially taken into account, as regards the time of transition and adaptation, as well as the generation of specific instruments and incentives for market adaptation.
5. An institutional mechanism of participation for interested stakeholders should be established, which may include the ministries of economy and finance, aimed at carrying out the follow-up and assessment of the SPP implementation.

Annex II

Contributions from the Productive Sector and Civil Society Organizations to the 10YFP

1. Civil Society Organizations

These contributions were agreed by the members of the civil society group, which has gathered delegates from non governmental organizations, indigenous organizations, consumers' organizations and the academic sector.

Policies:

- We need to reestablish a regional platform on SCP, this would provide a basis for continuity and preserve the institutional history of the region for the process.
- We need to have member states adopt the principle of participation of all relevant stakeholders and facilitate the development of mechanisms of full engagement at all levels of dialogue.
- We need to communicate with other regional and international processes with the view of mainstreaming SCP into the global sustainable development agenda.
- We have to recognize and promote CSO networks on Corporate Social Responsibility (World Business Council for Sustainable Development).
- We should try to explore the synergies of the world plans of the regional and international networks.
- We have to identify CSO focal points to participate on the SCP council of experts
- We need to have more CSO involvement on the Marrakesh taskforces.
- We have to use universities, CSO research networks, private sectors think tanks, as resources of information.

Productive Sector

- We need to recognize the potential of creating green jobs as one of the growing sectors.
- We have to identify what the private sector is able to bring to the table.
- We have to encourage the private sector to develop actions plans to achieve socio-economic sustainability.
- We have to establish standards and regulatory guidelines to promote monitoring and assessments and we should use positive incentive approach, more than punitive measures.

Education and Sustainable Lifestyles

- We need to promote sustainable lifestyles examples by focusing on the philosophy and concepts rather than the cultural practices.
- We have to utilize the mass media to influence lifestyle choices, on a sustain basis to achieve the objective.

- We can learn from the different indigenous groups about living in balance with nature.
- We need to develop and promote indicators for sustainable development, including indicators for sustainable lifestyles. (Lot of this work is ongoing, there are examples of ecovillages)
- Item 10, we need to mainstream the consumption side
- Item 12, we need to identify trusted entities to support communication strategies.
- Item 14, we need to include socio-economic drivers.

Sustainable Public Procurement

- There has to be some flexibility on the instruments and stakeholders have to be involved in the development phase.

2. Contributions of the Productive Sector

The following considerations belong to the consensus reached by the task force members, which has gathered representatives of Centres of Cleaner Production, labour unions and representatives of business associations.

Preliminary Activities

1. Prepare a mapping related to the capacity and active institutions on issues related to SCP, by means of which it will be possible to identify the responsibilities for the following activities;
2. Formalize the productive sector's participation in the Marrakech Process meetings under clear rules;

Training and Tool Development

3. To make available the methods and tools developed at the international level, through the RedPyCs platform;
4. SCP conceptualization and its implication for the productive sector and development of the respective methodology. Definition of a package on what is SCP for businessmen;
5. Strengthening of the existing institutions that have developed capacities on topics compatible with SCP, including National Centres on Cleaner Production, offering them the necessary capacities, methodologies and techniques;
6. Development of specific tools for SMEs that should be simple and easy to implement or even a general differentiated methodology for the productive sector;

Legal Framework

7. Generation of synergies between SCP and the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for the productive sector; Through policies and guidelines that may create projects in which the institutions identified in section 1;
8. Inclusion of SCP in the public procurement regulation, in order to ensure the conditions for the implementation of sustainable public procurement;

Awareness-Raising

9. Development of communication mechanisms to disclose the benefits of SCP implementation.
10. Dissemination of the “Case of SCP Businesses” among businessmen

Implementation in the Productive Sector

11. Support of the definition of the standardized indicators for SCP measurement, which may allow persuading the CEOs about the relevance of implementing SCP. Indicators will be used to measure baseline and periodic SCP impacts;
12. Building of partnerships with providers for green purchases throughout the entire value chain; Integration of SCP in the already existing providers’ development and productive chaining programmes;
13. Promotion of the certification of the companies implementing SCP, within the framework of a regionally acknowledged scheme;
14. Development of SCP pilot projects that may have a multiplier effect through dissemination and upscaling;
15. Promotion of entrepreneurs’ projects with SCP vision, using the institutional platform;

Funding Mechanisms

16. Development of financial capacities and mechanisms focused on SCP and simplification of the SMEs access to those mechanisms ;

Sustainable Public Procurement

Incorporation of the SCP concept in the public procurement related to the development of infrastructure, creating the concept of Sustainable Public Works. Coordination between the Marrakech Task Forces on sustainable procurement and sustainable building and construction.

Annex B: Meeting's Agenda

September 16

8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:30	Official Opening Ceremony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombian authorities • UNEP • UNDESA • ECLAC
9:30 – 10:40	Session I Global Topic Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marrakech Process and 10-Year Framework Programme (10-YFP) – <i>Arab Hoballah, UNEP - UNDESA</i> • Regional Mechanisms (Strategy, Council, Forum) – <i>Victoria Beláustegui, UNEP</i>
10:40 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	Session II Regional Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Situation in LAC: Presentation of the Regional Study on SCP – <i>Sylvia Aguilar - CEGESTI</i> • SCP in sub-regional entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARICOM – <i>Travis Sinkler</i> • CAN – <i>Elba Boo</i> • CCAD – <i>Leyla Zelaya</i> • MERCOSUR – <i>Giselle Beja</i> • Presentation of the Information Network on SCP for LAC – <i>VB, UNEP</i>
13:00 – 14:30	Launch time	
14:30 – 16:00	Session III What would be the Benefits and Opportunities of SCP for the Region's Development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspectives of SCP for Regional Development –<i>Marianne Schaper -ECLAC</i> • SCP and its Implications in the Public Policies of the OECD Countries – <i>Alejandro Guevara, Ibero-American University, Mexico.</i> • Financing Perspectives for SCP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB – <i>Alejandro Deep, Senior Consultant</i> • UNEP-FI –<i>Jessica Jacob</i>
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 18:00	Session III (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges and Opportunities for the Private Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlos Manuel Herrera Santos, National Association of Colombian Industries (<i>Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia</i>) • Alberto Garza Santos - Promotora Ambiental, Mexico • Is it Possible to Change towards a More Sustainable Consumption? <i>Bjarne Pedersen – Consumers International</i>

18:00 – 18:30	Special Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes and Advances for the National SCP Policy in Colombia – Ms. Claudia Mora, <i>Colombian Vice Minister of Environment</i>
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September 17

Session IV: Development of Capacities in Priority Issues – Parallel Sessions	
<p>The topics of parallel sessions correspond to regional priorities on SCP approved by the Forum of Ministers of Environment of LAC (2008).</p>	
<p>In order to agree on specific contributions for the 10 Year Framework Programme on SCP, each of the parallel sessions has the following particular Objectives:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To share experiences, better practices and progress made To analyze obstacles, gaps, and needs To identify means and instruments for the implementation 	
<p>9:00 to 13:00 Coffee break: 10:30 – 10:50</p>	
<p>SCP Policies and Instruments</p> <p><i>Moderator: Irma Suárez (Ecuador)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of SCP in national development plans and UNEP’s Guidelines for the Development of SCP Policies –<i>UNEP</i> SCP Instruments – H. Durán, <i>ECLAC</i> Indicators: Basic Concepts -LAC – G. Metterninch, <i>UNEP</i> Discussion and Conclusions
<p>Sustainable Public Purchases</p> <p><i>Moderator: Arab Hoballah (UNEP)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction - Alejandra Cabrera, Mexico <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International and Regional Progress Made Working Group and Project on SPP Experiences in the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexico – Alejandra Cabrera Costa Rica – Ana Quiroz Colombia – Carlos Arango Chile – Claudio Bonacic Discussion and Conclusions
<p>14:30 to 18:00 Coffee break: 16:00 – 16:20</p>	
<p>Education and Sustainable Lifestyles</p> <p><i>Moderator: Bjarne Pedersen (Consumers International)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group on Sustainable Lifestyles; <i>Ana Quiroz</i> Global Survey: <i>Brazil, Helio Matar; and Argentina, Verónica Rodríguez</i> Current consumption patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia – <i>Cesar Buitrago</i> Andean Community – <i>Pablo Barriga</i> <i>Youth for Change</i> Guidelines for Argentina – <i>IADS Argentina, Verónica Rodríguez</i> Virtual schools of consumption – <i>Colectivo Ecologista de Jalisco, Mexico –Maite Cortés</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion and Conclusions
<p>SCP in the Productive Sector <i>Moderator: Marianne Schaper (ECLAC)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCP in the Regional Productive Sector (National Centre on Cleaner Production Network [Red CNPL] – UNIDO– UNEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current Assessment and Cleaner Production Potential ○ Joint Strategy <i>UNIDO/UNEP RECP</i> • SME Needs - regional visions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samuel Zamora, Centre for the Promotion of SMEs in Central America (CENPROMYPE, <i>Centro de Promoción de la PyME en Centroamérica</i>) • Life Cycle Approach for Decision Taking: concepts, evolution and regional experiences in enterprises. • Discussion and Conclusions

Special Invitation to all the participants

The Latin American Network of Cleaner Production will give a cocktail party for all the participants to the meeting, held on Thursday 17, at 19:30

Place: Café del Mar

The transport leaves the Almirante Estelar Hotel at 19:00

September 18

9:00 – 10:00	Session V: Towards a 10 Year Framework Programme on SCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallel sessions report: Discussion of proposals and regional contributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Best Practices ○ Implementation Mechanisms ○ Barriers
10:00 – 12:30	Working Groups on 10 Year Framework Programmes on SCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree on topics and contributions to 10-YFP according to sectoral needs and visions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government (Council of Experts) ○ Productive sector (associations and CNPL) ○ NGOs and the academic world
12:30 – 13:30	Conclusions and Closing Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of Draft Recommendation to the Forum and Election of the New Steering Committee of the Council of Experts (Drafting Committee) • Approval and Closing Remarks

Annex C: List of Participants:

Government – Focal Points				
1	Antigua y Barbuda	Malverne Spencer	Director of Analytical Services Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and the Environment No.1 Prime Minister Drive St. John's, Antigua, West Indies	Tel: 1-268-562-2568 Fax: 1 268-562-4625 Email: malv@lycos.com
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3	Barbados	Travis Sinckler	Senior Environmental Officer Ministry of Energy and the Environment, Water Resources and Drainage 1st Floor, Musson Building, Barbados	Tel: 1 246 467 571-2222 Fax: 1 246 437 8859 Email: becklespob.bb
4	Belize	Angel Tzec	Coordinator, National Food and Nutrition Security Commission Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Belize Bullet Tree Falls Village, Cayo District	Tel: 501 669 6713 Fax: 501 822 2409 Email: angeltzec@yahoo.com
5	Brasil	Samyra Crespo	Secretaria Secretaría de Articulación Institucional y Ciudadanía Ambiental Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloque B, 9º andar Gabinete - 70068-900 - Brasilia – DF	Tel: (+5561) 3317-1430 Móvil : (+5561) 3317 1576 Email: samyra.crespo@mma.gov.br
6	Chile	Claudio Bonacic	Profesional del Departamento de Estudios Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente Teatinos 258, piso 7, Santiago, Chile	Tel: + 562 956-9519 Fax: + 562-240-5780 Email : cbonacic@conama.cl
7	Colombia	César Augusto Buitrago Gómez	Director de Desarrollo Sectorial Sostenible Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial Calle 37 No.8-40, Bogotá, Colombia	Tel. 571-332-3400 Fax : 571-332-3434 Ext. 2378 Email : cbuitrago@minambiente.gov.co
8	Costa Rica	Marco Chinchilla	Coordinador del Proceso de Monitoreo y Control – Dirección de Gestión de Calidad Ambiental Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones Calle 25, Ave. 8 y 10, San José, Costa Rica	Tel. (506) 8832-5691 Fax: (506) 2258 -2820 Email: mchinchilla@minae.go.cr
9	Cuba	Carmen Terry	Coordinadora del Grupo Nacional para la Producción y el Consumo Sustentables Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente Calle 20 No. 4107 entre la 41 y 47; La Habana, Cuba	Tel. 1 537 202 5534 Fax. 1 537 204 9031 Email: cterry@ama.cu

10	Ecuador	Irma Suárez	Responsable de la Unidad de Producción y Consumo Sostenible Ministerio de Ambiente Av. Amazonas y Av. Eloy Alfaro Edif. MAGAP, 7mo piso, Quito, Ecuador	Tel. 5932 2508 510 Fax. 5932 2508 510 Email. isuarez@ambiente.gov.ec/ ivi_suarez@hotmail.com
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