

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

A Review of the Status of SCP in the Caribbean
Sub-Region

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

10YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes
BSDP	Barbados Sustainable Development Plan
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CSD	Commission of Sustainable Development
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
ILAC	Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development
JaNEAP	Jamaica National Environmental Action Plan
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MARENA	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Nicaragua
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/DTIE/ETB	United Nations Environment- Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Economics Trade Branch
UNEP-DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Environment Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN THE CARIBBEAN¹ SUB- REGION 2010

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The major outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992 was Agenda 21, the programme of action or blueprint to promote sustainable development globally. Agenda 21 called for the creation of the Commission of Sustainable Development (CSD) as a means to follow through on the agreements made at UNCED. Within Agenda 21, the issue of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production was highlighted and it was further emphasized that there was a need to develop and implement national policies and strategies to counteract these patterns. The CSD has been meeting annually from 1993 and in 1995 adopted a work programme to address trends in consumption and production patterns. To this present date, sustainable consumption and production patterns continued to be a critical on the CSD agenda.

The Oslo Symposium in 1994 proposed a working definition of sustainable consumption as “the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while

¹ **Caribbean** is defined in this document as the 15 states which make up CARICOM, including Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. It excludes associate and observer members of CARICOM. Current observer States consists of: Aruba, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Netherland Antilles, Puerto Rico and Venezuela. The associate States are: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands

minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations”.²

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa during 2002. It adopted two main documents, (1) the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and (2) the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. Chapter three of the JPOI contained a section that specifically focused on encouraging the promotion and development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP. By 2003, the CSD adopted a Multi-Year Programme of Work for the period 2004-2017, with selected thematic clusters for detailed consideration in two-year implementation cycles. Unsustainable consumption and production was identified as a cross-cutting issue to be addressed in the context of other issues for all cycles. By 2003, The First International Expert Meeting on a 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) for Sustainable Consumption and Production was held in Marrakech, Morocco. At Marrakech, it was agreed that follow-up on SCP should focus on coordinating activities to support regional and national initiatives. In addition, it was recommended that informal task forces be established to promote the implementation of SCP policies and strategies. CSD-13 adopted a resolution on policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation of policies and measures related to the thematic areas of water, sanitation and human settlements in a two-year implementation cycle. This implementation cycle was further expanded at CSD 14 to include energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere, and climate change.

As a result of the global thrust on SCP initiatives, there have been several regional consultations of the Marrakech Process in Latin America and the Caribbean. These were held in:

- Argentina, 2003
- Nicaragua, 2003 and 2005
- Brazil, 2007

² **Salim**, Emil. The Challenge of Sustainable Consumption as seen from the South. In Symposium: Sustainable Consumption. Oslo, Norway. 1994.

- Colombia, 2009

These regional consultations have identified the high priority issues within the SCP framework for the region. Regional priorities for Latin America are³:

- Economic issues: competitiveness, trade and market access, economic diversification, energy efficiency and cleaner production, economic instruments and patterns in consumption and production.
- Vulnerability and sustainable cities: land-use planning, areas affected by degradation processes, urban planning, air pollution, water pollution, waste management, vulnerability and risk management.
- Water resources: watershed management, coasts and coastal resources management, inland water quality and freshwater supply.
- Institutional issues: environmental education, training and capacity building, social participation and empowerment, promotion of public-private partnerships, inclusion of the environmental dimension into economic and social processes, evaluation and development of indicators.

Two sub-regional consultations were held in Latin America in 2008. These included, the first sub-regional meeting on SCP for Caribbean Countries was held in Trinidad and Tobago during August and a workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) for Mesoamerica was held in Costa Rica during October. The objective of the former was to identify the needs for capacity building on SCP and strengthen SCP policies and activities in the sub-region. The goal of the latter was to train public procurement government officials and the SCP focal points for Central America on basic concepts, practices and methodologies of SPP.

Edwin Falkman noted that, “Given the fragility but global importance of the ecosystems of the Caribbean, it is critical that the Region masters the challenges associated with the sustainable development of natural resources by grasping and positively reacting to the concepts of SCP. Any attempts to achieve sustainable production and consumption must be totally inclusive and

³ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/latinamerica.htm>

must involve the business sector, government, communities and households contributing to environmental quality through the efficient production and use of natural resources, the minimisation of wastes, and the optimisation of products and services.”⁴

Programming emphasis must be focused on sustainable production where focus is placed on improving environmental performance in key economic sectors, such as agriculture, energy, industry, tourism and transport. Sustainable consumption programming must address the demand side, looking at how the goods and services required are meeting basic needs and improving quality of life. There is a need to seriously and scientifically evaluate consumption patterns for food and health, shelter, clothing and leisure activities, as these will need to be delivered in ways that reduce the burden on the carrying capacity of the Caribbean’s ecosystems.

⁴ Edwin G. Falkman, Waste Management International. Sustainable Production and Consumption: A Business Perspective. WBCSD, n.d.

2. THE STATUS OF SCP IN THE CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION

2.1. *Previous meetings*

Through the various regional and sub-regional meetings on SCP as well as the meetings of the Regional Council of Experts, various decisions and suggestions have been made regarding the most suitable way forward towards SCP implementation. The general outcomes of these meetings have been the establishment of regional and national priority areas as well as strategies on SCP.

2.1.1. Meetings of the Latin America and Caribbean Region on SCP

- ***First Meeting of Government Experts on SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean. Buenos Aires, Argentina (April 2003)***⁵

This meeting identified several key national and regional priorities on SCP. Also identified was the need for:

- The qualification and technical capacity on SCP*
- The elaboration of a regional platform on SCP and the creation of a Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP.*

- ***Second Regional Government Experts Meeting for the Elaboration of a Regional Strategy on SCP. Managua, Nicaragua (October 2003)***

The meeting outlined two key areas which were necessary for the effective implementation of SCP in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

- The Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP DOC*

The council was created to identify and propose efficient mechanisms for the implementation of integrated policies, strategies and programmes that promote and facilitate the adoption of SCP. It was also expected to provide assistance as a specialized consultancy unit on the issues of

⁵ <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/latinamerica.htm>

sustainable consumption and production to the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers, the regional governments for the implementation of the goals of the Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC) as well as Chapter III of the Johannesburg Implementation Plan of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The council was also expected to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences on sustainable consumption and production (local, national, regional and international). It was mandated to encourage the analysis and the elaboration of regional proposals on sustainable consumption and production as well as identify international financial sources and inter-regional and intra-regional co-operation mechanisms.

The following highlights the achievements of the Experts Council to date.

The Council of Experts have had a difficult task facilitating some of their assigned tasks. Despite the challenges the Council members were able to complete their mandate with a high degree of success. The Council has been able to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences on SCP particularly at the regional and international level. However there is still a lot more work to be done at the national and local levels. Mobilisation of resources from regional and international sources has been challenging, but the issue of finances has been raised enough to ensure that some of the most critical tasks could be completed.

The process of inter and intra-regional cooperation has been initiated and is ongoing. The last meeting held in Cartagena, Columbia was successful, as member States and other Stakeholders were able to reach a consensus on the priority areas for Latin America and the Caribbean and agree on the way forward. The Council of Experts has made its recommendations to the Meeting of Ministers of Environment in the Latin American and Caribbean region which was held in Panama from the 26th to 30th of April 2010. The recommendations were reviewed and approved by ministerial decision and have been forwarded to the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development Eighteenth Session.

ii. The Regional Strategy on SCP

The Regional Strategy on SCP defines concrete actions and specific pilot projects. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of government institutions in addition to the

capacity of the productive and financial sectors to implement SCP-related policies and activities. The Strategy also identifies policy framework and instruments, main actors and means of implementation for SCP strategies. Ultimately, it was created to establish and strengthen the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The implementation of the strategy has allowed for some capacity building of Member States and other Stakeholders by way of exchange of views, experiences, lessons learnt and identification of best practices of SCP. A regional survey has also been undertaken and this sub-regional is now complete as well.

- ***Third Regional Expert Meeting in Nicaragua (August 2005)***⁶

The third meeting was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Nicaragua (MARENA), the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-ROLAC) and the Office for Sustainable Development and Environment of the Organization of American States (OAS) in collaboration with UNEP-DTIE and UNDESA. The main objectives were to:

- Promote the integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production in the strategies of the governments of the region.
- Review and discuss the regional Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production to identify priorities and concrete actions to:
 - ~ Promote the elaboration of action plans at a national level and identify pilot projects for the development of national policies and strategies on SCP.
 - ~ Identify opportunities for the integration of SCP initiatives to meet the new trends in trade liberalization and market access.
 - ~ Analyze the possibilities of organizing a regional round table on SCP with the participation of: the private sector, civil society, consumer associations and governments.

⁶ www.oas.org/osde/.../ENGLISHSUMMARYOFMEETINGRESULTS.pdf

- ~ Elaborate a regional action plan of technical assistance to be provided by UNEP/DTIE/ROLAC to the countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- Train Government experts on Sustainable Production and Consumption including on market access and trade and environment concerns.
- Consolidate the work of the council of experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production and strengthen its work dynamics.
- Draft a Declaration to be released during the next Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as at the next meeting of the Marrakech's Process that will take place in Costa Rica.

The final outcomes of this meeting included:

- The drafting of a regional action plan of technical assistance, to be provided by UNEP to the countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region
- Capacity building for government experts on eco-design and sustainable procurement.
- Promotion of the integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production in the government of the region and dissemination of information, UNEP methodologies and the latest publications of ROLAC/DTIE.
- Decision of the Nicaraguan Government to initiate the preparation of a National Policy, Strategy and Action plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production with the support of UNEP.
- Capacity building workshop that trained to 61 participants on trade and environment with the support of UNEP/DTIE/ETB and OAS for the identification of opportunities for the integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production initiatives to meet the challenges of trade liberalization and market access.
- Consolidation of the Council of experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production and revision of its work dynamics.

- Declaration to be released during the next the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in the next meeting of the Marrakech's Process that will take place in Costa Rica.
- Since the Nicaragua meeting in 2005, there have been several activities in the Caribbean Sub-region. These activities include occasional workshops on Trade and Environment along with studies on SCP related initiatives. A regional workshop was held in Barbados, in May 2006 for senior trade and environment officers. A study was completed in Dominica on "Transforming Dominica into an Organic Island" in the same year. Another training workshop was held in Barbados in 2007 for lawyers in the public and private sector on "Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements, Trade and Legislative Reform.

- ***Fourth Regional Meeting on SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean. São Paulo, Brazil (October 2007)***

This meeting was organized as part of the Marrakech Process and the Johannesburg Implementation Plan. It was the first time that the meeting received representations from NGOs, National Centres for Cleaner Production, private sector, labour unions, cooperation agencies and academies, in addition to government delegates as members of the Council.

The broad objectives of the meeting were the preparation of the four sub-regional action plans on SCP- the Caribbean, Mesoamerica, The Andes and the Southern Tip; the strengthening of the Experts Council and the identification of regional priorities to be included in the 10 year framework programme (10YFP) on SCP, and others.

The specific objectives of the meeting included the following:

- ~ To review, evaluate and strengthen the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- ~ To develop an Action Plan with short, medium and long term timelines.
- ~ To strengthen the Regional Government Experts Council on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

- ~ To deepen cooperation between the LAC instruments and players in the Marrakech Process (with the Marrakech Task Forces, NGOs, businesses and development agencies)
- ~ Identify relevant aspects for the region to be considered in drafting the 10YFP on sustainable consumption and production.
- ~ Develop a report on the situation of the SCP in LAC to be presented at the next meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment from LAC.

The final outcomes of the meeting included:

- ~ The discussion and approval of the recommendations that the Council would present to the Forum of Ministries.
- ~ The identification of key programmes according to the regional priorities of the 10YFP, including:
 - ~ Strengthening communication among governments and civil organizations, industry and other actors. The dynamics and interest in the topic shown by the NGOs as well as by the companies call for in depth work in communication and cooperation among all sectors at a national and sub regional level.
 - ~ Strengthening the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP
 - ~ Electing members of a new Executive Committee.
 - ~ Creating a new working group on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the region within the framework of the Marrakech Process, for which the Brazilian government has taken the initial first steps to make possible.
 - ~ Preparing recommendations on the Fourth Meeting of the Experts Council to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean to be submitted at its Sixteenth Meeting to be held in Santiago, Dominican Republic, from January 27th to February 1st, 2008.

Particularly for the Caribbean, the following priority areas were outlined:

- The economy of tourism services
- Finance and ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, beaches for turtle protection, bird sanctuaries)
- Diversification of energy sources, food security; support to SMEs
- Just commerce, climate change, water and territorial ordering
- Institutional aspects, such as financing, enforcement, social participation, regulatory framework, public and private cooperation at bilateral and sub-regional levels
- Institutional strengthening

Stages of progress:

Although several Caribbean countries have commenced various national projects and/or programmes that are SCP related, none has formally adopted a SCP national framework. However, all of the Caribbean countries have committed to a minimum of ten per cent of renewable energy as part of their national energy matrix by 2010. Unfortunately, this target is not likely to be achieved.

Food security is a major issue for the Caribbean as most countries are net importers of food. St Vincent and the Grenadines and The Republic of Guyana are the only two Caribbean countries close to self-sufficiency. CARDI has the responsibility for food security at the regional level. Currently CARDI has a region wide programme on food security with countries at different stages of implementation, but many countries in the Caribbean sub-region have still not completed their food security policy.

Most Caribbean countries have limited freshwater resources that require better management. To this end, there are a few on-going sub-regional water resource management programmes, the most comprehensive of which is the GEF supported Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island States (SIDS). The project commenced in the second quarter to 2005 and to date, there are thirteen participating SIDS: Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba,

Grenada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, and Trinidad & Tobago. Progress is at varying stages in each island. The IWCAM projects⁷ are seen below:

- Antigua and Barbuda- Demonstration Project: Mitigation of Groundwater and Coastal Impacts from Sewage Discharges from St. John
- Bahamas- Bahamas Demonstration Project Document: I Andros - Land and Sea Use Planning for Water Recharge Protection and Management in Andros, Bahamas.
- Bahamas Demonstration Project Document: II Exuma-Marina Waste Management at Elizabeth Harbour in Exuma, Bahamas.
- Cuba -Demonstration Project: Application of IWCAM Concepts at Cienfuegos Bay and Watershed
- Dominican Republic - Mitigation of Impacts of Industrial Wastes on the Lower Haina River Basin and its Coast
- Jamaica- An Integrated Approach to Managing the Marine, Coastal and Watershed Resources of east-central Portland
- St. Kitts and Nevis - Rehabilitation and Management of the Basseterre Valley as a Protection Measure for the Underlying Aquifer
- St. Lucia - Protecting and Valuing Watershed Services and Developing Management Incentives in the Fond D'or Watershed Area of St. Lucia
- Trinidad and Tobago - Land-Use Planning and Watershed Restoration as part of a Focused IWCAM Demonstration in the Courland Watershed and Buccoo Reef Area

The CARICOM Community Climate Change Centre in Belize is aiding several adaptation and mitigation projects across the Caribbean specifically in the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia. The CCCCC coordinates all climate change projects and programmes at the sub-regional level and also

⁷ <http://www.iwcam.org/participating-countries>

assists countries in developing their national programmes. Some of these programmes⁸ include:

- The Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project – CPACC which resulted in:
 - Establishment of a sea level and climate monitoring system
 - Improved access and availability of data
 - Increased appreciation of climate change issues at the policy-making level
 - Meeting country needs for expanded vulnerability assessment
 - Establishment of coral reef monitoring protocols
- Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC)
- Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC).
- The Impact of Climate Change on Design Wind Speeds in St. Lucia

Some level of support to SMEs is being delivered through the Economic Partnership Agreement under the COTONOU arrangement with the European Union. However, to be effective at the local and national levels, the adaptation and mitigation processes must be strengthened by wider institutional and fiscal support mechanisms which unfortunately, are limited in many islands.

- *1st Sub-regional Meeting on SCP for Caribbean Countries in Trinidad and Tobago (August, 2008)*⁹

The 1st sub-regional meeting was created to address the unique challenges related to the promotion and implementation of SCP in the Caribbean region. This meeting was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC) and the Government of Trinidad & Tobago, represented by the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

The meeting had the following four (4) main objectives:¹⁰

- To review, evaluate and strengthen SCP policies and activities in the Caribbean countries.

⁸ http://caribbeanclimate.bz/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=50&Itemid=3

⁹ http://www.redpycs.net/MD_upload/redpycs_net/File/reunion_caribe/draft%20final%20report%20on%20scp%20meeting%20trinidad.pdf

¹⁰ <http://anped.org/media/081023-marrakech-latinamerica.pdf>

- To assess the capacity building needs of Caribbean countries for the implementation of effective SCP policies and national SCP action plans.
- To improve leadership and coordination on SCP among the Caribbean sub-region and strengthen information exchange on best practices.
- To evaluate the contribution of the Marrakech Task Forces to Caribbean countries.

A sub-regional working group on SCP was identified, which was aimed at promoting information exchange and the sharing of experiences among countries and organizations. The group was to include key players such as governments and sub-regional institutions. The involvement of regional organizations such as CARICOM was encouraged.

The major recommendations developed from the meeting working groups were:¹¹

- To conduct a sub-regional status assessment on SCP process and initiatives.
- To form an ad hoc Caribbean Working Group to support the role of the sub-regional chair (Trinidad and Tobago) in the follow up on the SCP process.
- To confirm and/or ratify the status of national and regional institutions as SCP focal points.
- To strengthen the sub-regional information hub by becoming active users and assist in the identification of resources for the completion of its work.

The main outcomes of the workshop were as follows:

- Identification of sub-regional working group on SCP, involving governments and sub-regional institutions.
- Information exchange and share of experiences among countries and organizations.
- Involvement of regional organizations such as CARICOM.
- CEHI, supported by UNEP/ROLAC, launched the Regional Information Centre on SCP
- Strong compromise showed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago -Ministry of Legal Affairs, Consumer Affairs Division- to represent the region as the SCP coordinator

¹¹ [esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/regionslamerica**caribbean**.shtml](http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/regionslamericacaribbean.shtml)

at the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP for Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Communiqué to the Ministers of Environment of the Caribbean with specific recommendations on SCP, including the consideration of SCP and the revised action.

After the Trinidad meeting, very little follow-up was done and many of the recommendations and decision were not acted upon. National focal points still have to be ratified and become operational. The working group did not formally communicate or meet. The Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) launched a website to assist in the support of the sub-region's SCP work.

- *Fifth Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Meeting on SCP. Cartagena, Colombia (September 2009)*¹²

The purpose of this meeting was to report the progress achieved on SCP in the LAC, in relation to the priority areas identified by the Council of Experts and ratified by Decision 10 of the Forum of Ministers. This information gathering was necessary to define the specific contributions of the region to 10 YFP, to prepare for the presentations at the CSD in 2010.

The main achievements included the agreement of representatives from the LAC to:

- Ratify and support the implementation of priority areas as a contribution from the region to the 10 YFP:
 - ~ Sustainable Lifestyles
 - ~ Sustainable Public Procurement
 - ~ Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
 - ~ National Policies and Strategies on Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- Ensure that at a national level there would be strengthening of the institutional areas responsible for SCP.
- Support the continued development of an enabling environment for the active participation of such institutions in sub-regional and regional SCP activities.

¹²http://www.redpys.net/MD_upload/redpys_net/File/Reuniones_Regionales/Reunion%20Colombia/documento%20final%20reunion_english.pdf

- Collaborate with UNDESA and UNEP to obtain technical resources to develop detailed institutional and budgetary implementation plans for the regional and sub-regional action plans on SCP for LAC.
- Request that UN organizations, development and funding agencies such as the Global Environmental Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, including MEAs, identify and make available dedicated financial resources to support the implementation of the proposed regional and sub-regional actions within the LAC 10 Year Framework Programmes in Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- Ratify the new formation of the Council's Operating Committee for the 2009-2011 period.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS ON SCP IN THE CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION

3.1. Methodology

A regional survey was conducted from February 15th to 26th, 2009 on the state of sustainable consumption and production programmes and policies in the Caribbean.

The surveys were administered to the focal points from the CARICOM member states that were designated at the 2008 1st Sub-regional Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production, in Trinidad and Tobago. Correspondence was sent via email to these focal points. Civil society organizations and regional intergovernmental institutions who had attended the 2008 meeting were also sent the surveys via email.

The data gathering process also included a series of informal interviews with the representatives of the CARICOM member states, as well as information from presentations given at the 2nd sub-regional meeting held in Guyana, February 23-27, 2010.

This study is a precursory one and the data collected contributes significantly to creating baseline information upon which future work can be built. Notwithstanding, during the process of collecting information several challenges arose which have been listed below:

- The initial list of SCP contacts or Focal Points provided some challenges to researchers due to the fact that even though they were listed as the identified Interim National Focal Point, they did not hold responsibility for this portfolio at the national level. Consequently, in a number of cases, the instrument had to be administered to several individuals in order to attain the required information. All of the Caribbean countries contacted (with the exceptions of Antigua and Guyana) provided information for the survey. However several countries still have to formally ratify their SCP National Focal Points. Table 1 below indicates the countries contacted and provides a general idea of the status of SCP focal points in the respective countries.

- The data gathering instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Given the extremely short timeframe to undertake the research, there was no opportunity to do a focus group pre-test to ensure that the questionnaire was user friendly. The assumption was made that the respondents would be familiar with the jargon and terminologies used in the SCP field. However, it was clear from initial responses that this was not necessarily the case as a significant amount of time had to be spent on follow up communication (telephone and email) to clarify responses.

Table 1. Countries Which Provided Information on the National SCP Programme

Country	Responded	Ratified Focal Point Ministry	Alternate Focal Point Ministry	SCP-Related Strategies/Plans
Antigua	No			
Bahamas	√	√	√	NA ¹³
Barbados	√	√	√	√
Belize	√	√	NA	NA
Dominica	√	√	√	√
Grenada	√	√	NA	√
Guyana	No			
Jamaica	√	√	√	√
St. Kitts	√	√	NA	NA
St. Lucia	√	√	√	NA
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	√	√	√	√
Suriname	√	√	NA	NA
Trinidad & Tobago	√	√	√	√

- In some instances, portions of the questionnaire were left blank. It is presumed that there was some reluctance to complete these sections as the general feeling was that if no activity had been undertaken in a specific area, it was therefore not noteworthy to provide

¹³ NA= not answered

a result or response. Some time had to be allocated to ensure that respondents were aware that having no activity undertaken in a specific area was in itself a significant result.

3.1.1. Member States

Initially, surveys were sent to a total of thirteen (13) countries, as indicated in Table 1 above. However as two of these countries failed to respond, the actual results were based on the eleven (11) countries which did respond. Of the eleven (11) countries surveyed, ten were completed, which represents a 90.9% rate of return on these surveys. 40% of respondents who completed the survey indicated that they were not the designated/interim focal points for their country. Only 1 respondent indicated that an alternate focal point from a separate ministry had been identified.

The analysis of the survey results revealed some key elements which should be utilized in order to fully integrate SCP into the development framework, e.g. the consumption and production aspects in CARICOM countries programming at national and institutional levels, capacity building, access to funding, effective public awareness programmes, human resources and information sharing.

3.1.1.1. Information Sharing

Communication is of critical importance in the mainstreaming of any policy and programming at a national level. Formal and informal channels of communication need to be established for sustainable consumption and production to be filtered into projects and integrated into programmes within focal point ministries and within other ministries.

Figure 1 below indicates that 87.5% of respondents believe that there is limited form of inter-ministerial collaboration on SCP. Additionally, 75% of respondents indicated that there is minimal collaboration within their respective ministry as it relates to SCP.

In addition to a lack of communication within government ministries, results indicate that there has been no formal collaboration between ministries and stakeholders. If governments have not formally collaborated with stakeholders on the issue of SCP, it is reasonable to assume that there has been limited exchange of information. Hence, projects and programmes are likely being developed without stakeholder consultation or review. The fact that communication is a key

significant challenge could suggest that more may be happening on SCP within the ministry but is not being accurately recorded or registered. Figure 2 shows the level of existing formal collaboration on SCP between government ministries and stakeholders.

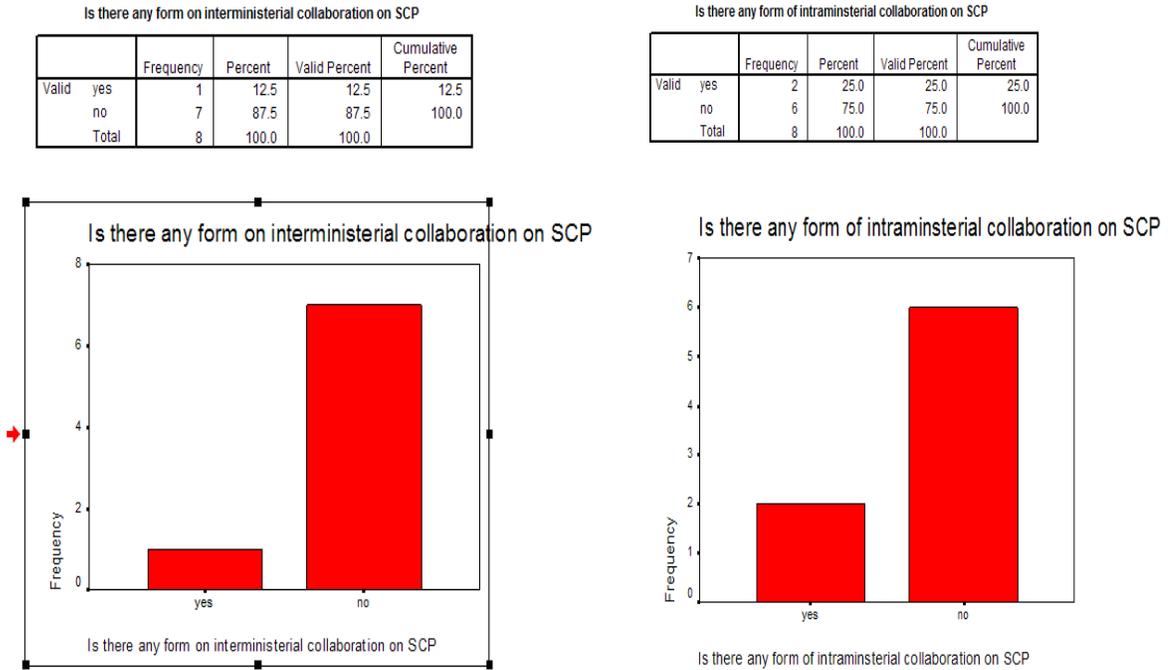


Figure 1: Levels of Communication Between and Within Ministries

Is there currently any formal collaboration between ministries and stakeholders in your country

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no response	1	12.5	12.5	12.5
yes	1	12.5	12.5	25.0
no	6	75.0	75.0	100.0
Total	8	100.0	100.0	

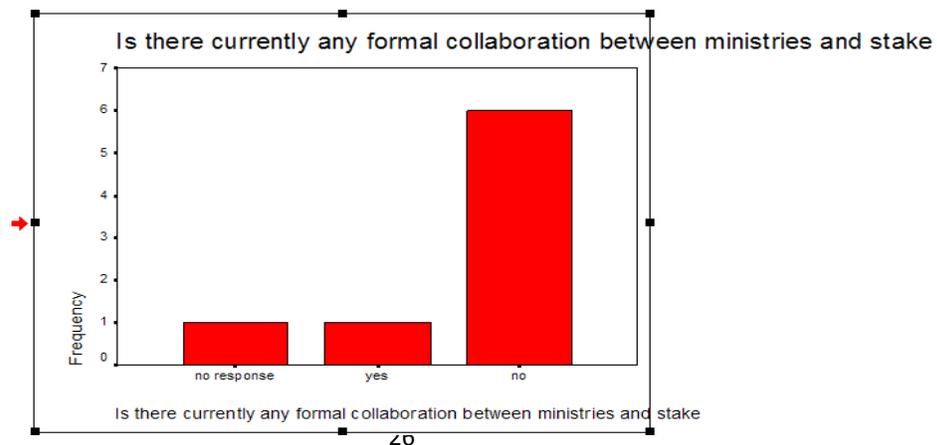


Figure 2: Existing Formal Collaboration between Ministries and Stakeholders

3.1.1.2. Financing

100% of respondents in the informal interviews identified financing as a hindrance to the development of SCP programmes at a national level. Member states presentations identified the need for Caribbean governments to include funding for SCP programmes within their annual national budgets. As a supplement to this source of funds, financial support from donor agencies will be of utmost importance in ensuring SCP implementation. Despite the need for funding, several respondents indicated that they had SCP related programmes which were currently ongoing, under areas such as waste, water, energy and procurement.

3.1.1.3. Sustainable Consumption- Educating the Consumer

Figure 3 below demonstrates that 75% of respondents did not have a national public education or awareness programme directly related to SCP. Respondents indicated that while several sectoral public awareness programmes on various thematic areas such as energy and water conservation were being implemented and ongoing, they are not marketed as SCP.

Additionally, most programming is targeted specifically at increasing awareness for youth through formal education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Conversely, insufficient consideration seems to have been given to educating youth through more informal channels such as workshops, lectures, etc.

is there currently a public awareness programme on SCP					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	2	25.0	25.0	25.0
	no	6	75.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	8	100.0	100.0	

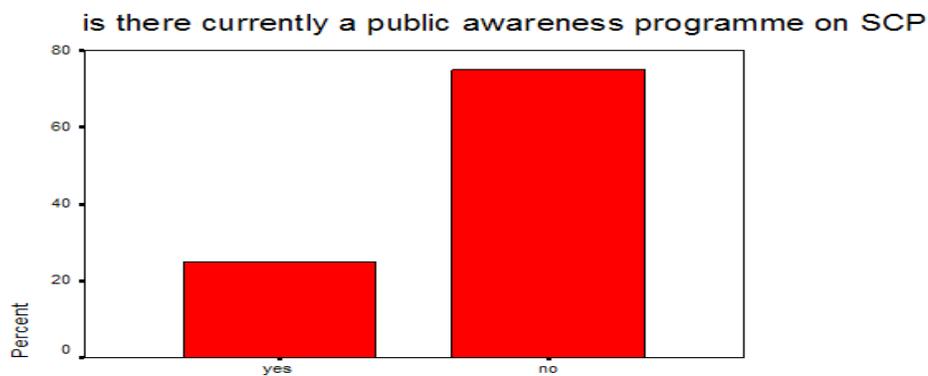


Figure 3: Existence of Public Awareness Programmes on SCP

3.1.1.4. Human Resources Requirements/Developments

All of the member states expressed that there was a lack of sufficient human resources within the various ministries to effectively execute projects and programmes and included administrative and technical support.

3.1.1.5. Capacity Building- Political will

There was a 100% indication by participants that they believed that the political directorate needed to be more aware about SCP issues. This is highlighted in Figure 4 below. The perceived lack of sensitization by political leaders on SCP could be attributable to several factors, including:

- The lack of comprehensive and effective education and training for politicians and decision makers, to raise awareness of the fundamental importance of SCP programming. This training can help to influence political will and drive SCP implementation from the political level.
- The failure of regional and sub-regional participants to effectively flag SCP as a top priority to their government leaders.

do you feel that government ministers are sufficiently sensitised about SCP

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	8	100.0	100.0	100.0

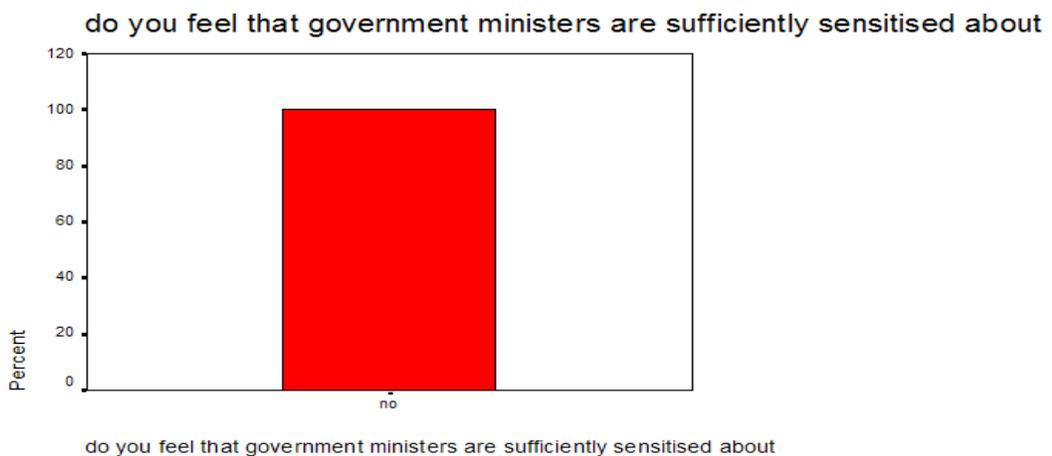


Figure 4: Perception of Government Ministers Being Sensitized About SCP

3.1.2 Organizations Results

Of the five (5) surveys which were administered to the Caribbean organizations, the SCP survey team received 80%. Two (2) of the surveys were received from intergovernmental organizations while the remainder was received from two (2) national non-governmental organizations.

Of the organizational respondents three (3) indicated that they had a programme which specifically explored the issue of sustainable consumption and production, two (2) of which are regional inter-governmental organizations.

are you aware of any specific plans/strategies being undertaken by your organisation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	3	75.0	75.0	75.0
	no	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	4	100.0	100.0	

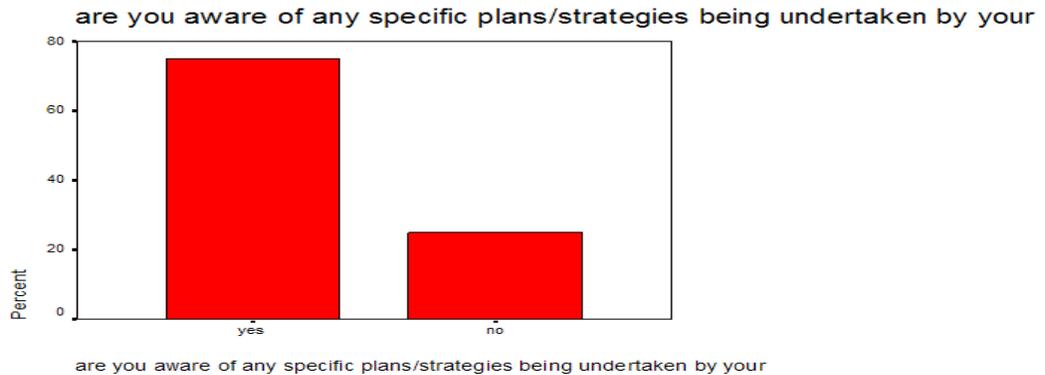


Figure 5: Awareness of Specific Plans/Strategies Related to SCP

The other two (2) respondents indicated that their organization was currently conducting projects which emphasized the importance of maintaining the environment, but did not specifically address sustainable consumption and production issues.

The general response from the organizational surveys was inadequate. However, through the limited information provided it was discovered that there were similar trends in the

implementation of SCP programmes among the NGOs, including limited funding and insufficient government support.

Unfortunately, based on the survey results, it was not possible to conclusively determine what the limitations for SCP implementation would be for the IGOs.

3.1.3 Gap Analysis

There has been no focus on the sustainable consumption aspect. Consideration of interest groups such as youth and women has been limited to one organization. No research has been carried out to determine specific trends in consumerism and production to know exactly what markets to target to get effective change to SCP. However, the CARICOM Single Market and Economy Unit in Barbados is conducting a regional study addressing the issue of environment and consumption. Ms. Anieta Lewis is the programme focal point for that body of work.

Of the two (2) IGOs that responded to the survey, only one had a budget and public awareness directly targeted at SCP and was active in SCP implementation. Neither organization indicated any form of stakeholder collaboration, whether as a benefit or barrier to SCP implementation.

Surprisingly, there was no mention of public awareness programmes aimed specifically at consumers. While there is acknowledgement of women and gender in the role of SCP in the Caribbean Sub-region, there has been little to no focus on youth as seen based on the surveys.

3.2. Examples of Key Initiatives and Good Practices on SCP

Since the establishment of the Marrakech Process, there has been a push in the Caribbean towards SCP programmes and activities as it has been recognized that our limited landmass and resources make us especially vulnerable. With the advent of climate change and the resultant issues (sea level rise, extreme natural weather events etc) and the need to produce more and continuously with limited budgets, it was understood that adopting a sustainable lifestyle was the only way to ensure future continuity of our way of life. The following sections highlight the areas which have so far been producing positive results and can be used as a launch pad for prolonged sustainable development.

3.2.1. Education, Awareness and Information Sharing

Education has been accepted as the best medium to ensure the promotion of SCP. At the regional level there have been several meetings which have served to sensitize policy makers on the benefits of SCP and how it should be implemented. These include the 1st Sub-regional Meeting on SCP for Caribbean Countries, the Second Regional Government Experts Meeting for the Elaboration of a Regional Strategy on SCP as well as the Fourth Regional Meeting on SCP in the Latin America and the Caribbean. On a national level, some of the countries surveyed have implemented educational programmes which focus on sustainable living. In the Bahamas, the Energy Conservation Tips Initiative serves to raise public awareness on the environmental and financial benefits of being energy conscious.

3.2.2. Implementing and Monitoring Programmes and Policies which Promote SCP

Jamaica has identified paper and waste oil recycling as an SCP strategy in the Vision 2030 National Development Plan and the Jamaica National Environment Action Plan. In Barbados, there is the Returnable Containers Act (1986), a law regulating the return of recyclable glass and plastic bottles in exchange for cash. Compliance with this Act has been strong and is has been further revised to encompass many other types of recyclables. There have also been several incentives promoting the use of energy saving products. The solar water heating project which started in Barbados has proven to reduce the amount of energy used for domestic water heating and by extension reduced the amount of energy consumed at the national level.

3.2.3. Sustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production

Sustainable fisheries like those established in the Bahamas ensure that fisher folk are aware of the impacts their methods of fishing have on their livelihood. St. Kitts and Nevis also considers renewable energy and recycling in its SCP strategy in efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production. Jamaica has identified demand side management programmes, environmental levies on imported goods, pollutant release and transfer register and green procurement among others, as areas which can be used to address the various issues under SCP. The “100% Bajan” initiative in Barbados speaks to local production and encourages persons to purchase local goods, thereby reducing the transport cost of goods into the country.

3.2.4. Development of Strategies and/or Action Plans at the National Level to Promote SCP

There are several strategies existent at the national level being used to promote SCP. However, many countries do not identify these as SCP specific and in most circumstances the plans are established at the sectoral level with the various ministries creating their own action plans. To date, in the Caribbean region, Barbados and Jamaica have several national plans which have encompassed all of the SCP areas. In Barbados, the Barbados Sustainable Development Policy, the National strategic plan 2006-2025 and the Proposed Green Economy Framework are the strategies being implemented and planned. Jamaica has likewise produced the Vision 2030 National Development Plan along with the Jamaica National Environment Action Plan.

3.2.5. Capacity Building/Training and Demonstration Projects at National and Local Levels

Barbados has established a solar-powered house in its largest national park as a demonstration project of clean energy and sustainable consumption of energy. This project also works as an educational tool, allowing the government to provide a practical example of how clean energy can be produced and best utilized. Capacity building is also done at the regional level through the attendance of SCP workshops as seen in the case of the Fourth Government Experts Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Latin America and the Caribbean in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2007, which produced the Regional Proposals for the 10 Year Framework Programme on SCP and allowed the attendees to highlight the areas of concern for their particular sub-regions.

4. OPPORTUNITIES, OBSTACLES AND CONSTRAINTS FOR PROMOTING SCP IN THE CARIBBEAN

The concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production is one that should be readily adopted in the Caribbean due to our composition of small insular territories with developing economies that are generally service based. With the exception of Trinidad, Jamaica and Guyana which have deposits of oil, bauxite, diamonds and other precious minerals, the region has few natural resources and therefore it must be ensured that on both the demand and supply sides our development has minimal impact on our region's natural resources.

Despite the unexploited connection between SCP and other national initiatives and policies, there are factors that have hampered its promotion in the region. The results of the survey show that the lack of available technical and managerial human resources has been severely crippling to the SCP process.

4.1. Main Challenges to Implementation of SCP

The main challenges to the promotion of SCP as revealed through the survey, informal conversations and desk study include the following:

4.1.1. Consumer Lifestyles and Values

Consumer behaviour is shaped not only by rational thought, but is also influenced by habit, social considerations and pressures. While research indicates that there is a general awareness of environmental issues by consumers, there has been little attempt by consumers to move from a position of knowledge to one of effective actions. Societal pressures and ideologies have a large role to play in the adoption of SCP at an individual and consequently, a collective level.

4.1.2. Lack of Awareness and Knowledge by the General Public and Decision-makers

Currently there is a limited awareness of SCP issues by the general public as well as by decision makers. This lack of knowledge contributes to the failure to fully integrate the concept of SCP into environmental policy and planning in the Caribbean.

4.1.3. Political Will

There seems to be a lack of political will to ensure that the issue of SCP is not sidelined, but rather brought to the forefront within Caribbean economies. In many countries there has been a failure to link SCP with major objectives such as poverty reduction. Politicians and other decision makers need to be sensitized about how social and environmental issues fall under the SCP framework and how it can be used in the development of major national initiatives.

4.1.4. Inaccessibility to Available Financing

While funding may be available, the procedures and red-tape to acquire the funds to implement an SCP framework can be cumbersome and complex to navigate. We note that some institutions have recognised that fact and are currently attempting to collaborate with beneficiaries with a view to making the instruments more user-friendly.

4.1.5. Lack of Human Resources

In some cases, the lack of available human resources was cited as a threat towards the promotion of SCP. In some ministries there is a very limited allocation of employees and often the same individuals are required to carry out multiple projects, resulting in some projects being neglected or lagging behind. Additionally, there is often a shortage of trained human resources in areas such as proposal writing and other project related skills.

4.2. Opportunities for the Implementation of SCP

Despite the fact that there are currently several hindrances to the implementation of SCP on regional and national levels, the opportunities for the promotion of SCP are far greater and provide a positive outlook for real implementation in the short, medium and long term in the Caribbean. For example, national programmes on resource efficiencies and cleaner production could be established across the Caribbean. National assessments need to be conducted and pilot projects could also be identified out of that exercise. Enhanced productivity initiatives could also be launched at the sectoral level.

4.2.1. Financial Resources

There is willingness by development organizations and agencies to provide technical and financial resources for the further development of SCP awareness by all stakeholders, as well as for the development and implementation of SCP plans and strategies.

4.2.2. The Current Global Recession

In light of the global economic recession, consumer priorities are shifting towards long-lasting, high quality goods which are available at reduced prices. As the recession takes hold, spending slows, demand declines and prices retreat until they become low enough to curb supply or rekindle demand. For example, as fuel prices increase, consumers in the region will be forced to purchase more fuel efficient vehicles or find alternative modes of transport. Alternatively, there will possibly be negative environmental impacts in countries where persons are unable to cope financially. In situations where cooking gas becomes unaffordable more persons might be forced to cut down mangroves and/or other trees for firewood resulting in increased soil erosion and further adding to environmental degradation.

4.2.3. CSME

The establishment of the Caribbean Single Market presents opportunities which can be used to promote the implementation of SCP. The concept of free movement of goods and services will allow for the harmonization of standards to ensure the acceptability of goods and services traded around the region. Elements of the SCP framework can be easily adopted under this Single Market framework where measures can be put in place to ensure that goods are produced with minimal impact on natural resources. The harmonization of laws and concepts under the CSME can ensure that environmental laws are standardized around the region.

4.2.4. Social Media and Networks

These are media designed to be disseminated through social interaction. They are inexpensive methods of communicating ideas, principles and messages to a wide variety of persons. This communication medium is ideal for effectively sensitizing the general public, particularly the new technologically advanced generation. Some possible ways social media and networks can be used to promote SCP are through groups and fan pages on social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter; viral videos on YouTube and mass text messages to cellular phones.

4.2.5. The Green Movement in Tourism

The 'new tourist' has been identified as one who is more environmentally conscious and appreciates the fact that their destination country and accommodation are environmentally friendly and sustainable. Locally produced natural products, environmental certification (Green Globe etc) and water and energy conservation devices are all instruments these tourists appreciate and expect to see.

This Green Movement has provided the opportunity for the tourism sector to adapt to cost-saving and customer attracting measures, all of which fall under the SCP framework. Tourism can be successfully integrated into the development trend of SCP, as most tourist attractions in the Caribbean region are natural. Our beaches, waterfalls, flora and fauna are world renowned and in order to exist and develop effectively, tourism should not be separated from the Green Movement.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK ON THE PROMOTION OF SCP

To effectively promote SCP in the Caribbean, there needs to be several changes at the policy and implementation levels. Most important to acknowledge is that the Caribbean is made up of developing countries, most of which have limited technical and human resource capacity in most ministries as well as limited national funding. Solutions as to the way forward must be realistic about these constraints, while also considering the opportunities which could be afforded to countries who adopt SCP principles. The following recommendations are made based on the desk study and information gathered during the survey conducted amongst member States and other stakeholders.

The establishment, development and/or implementation of an ad hoc working group, National Committee, National Task Force or National SCP units. It is hoped that this would be a progressive process which sees the ad hoc working group merging into a committee then to a task force eventually evolving into a national SCP Unit. The stage of SCP development will determine which process of entry is best suited for the individual nation.

5.1.1. Implementation of the ad-hoc Working Group on SCP

As stated in the report on the First sub-regional meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production for the Caribbean and Latin America, an ad-hoc working group was set up to support and facilitate the implementation of the recommendations for national action and information sharing.

The ad-hoc working group is responsible for:

- Organizing SCP regional consultations to promote awareness and identify priorities across the Caribbean.
- Building strategies and mechanisms for implementation.
- The establishment of an official online information system for sharing best practices and other valuable information.
- Implementation of projects and partnerships.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

5.1.2. Establishment of National Task Force on SCP

A national task force on SCP should be established as the next step in the development process. Evolving from the ad hoc working group or committee and used in association with the national SCP unit, the main functions of the task force would be to:

- Implement the plans/strategies of the national SCP unit within the various ministries and other interest groups.
- Provide the unit with regular updates on what is happening within the ministries and to update national communications.
- Replace the designated focal point. The task force will have a chairperson who will be rotated annually. The chair is expected to represent the interests of the respective country at regional workshops and consultations.

5.1.3. The Establishment of National SCP Units

90% of the respondents indicated that the ministry of the designated focal point has been assigned to the ministry of environment in their respective country. However, for there to be real integration and acceptance of the ideas of SCP, the process of integrating SCP needs to be driven from the overall planning ministry in each country. The Unit would comprise experts who have worked in the sustainable development field at both technical and administrative levels nationally, regionally and internationally. Financial resources should be identified from international donor agencies and where possible from local governments. Technical support on SCP should be facilitated through international donor agencies and through exchange at a regional level. CARICOM will also be required to offer technical and financial assistance. The SCP Unit will hold responsibility for:

- ***Developing strategies and/or action plans at the national level***

Ensuring that consumption and production patterns are more sustainable requires country-specific plans and policies, with regional activities providing for experience and information sharing.

Creating agendas for integrating SCP concepts into national sustainable development strategies and sectoral policies would be an important component.

The unit will ensure that there is mainstreaming of SCP into multilateral and bilateral talks and trade agreements.

- ***Conducting multi-stakeholder consultations at a national level.***

A crucial step to tackle SCP issues is to identify the key agents from the various levels of government and from civil society stakeholder groups, such as local authorities, businesses, academia, consumer associations, environmental and other NGOs and to create opportunities for dialogue and facilitate the establishment of partnerships, with the objective of identifying needs and deciding priorities for action to promote SCP in a particular context.

The development agencies and poverty reductions strategies and other national development plans should incorporate SCP aspects.

5.2. Developing Comprehensive Public Awareness Programmes on SCP

It is of critical importance that the most vulnerable sectors and greatest consumers such as youth, women, tourism and agriculture are informed and educated about SCP. The public awareness policy must highlight the interconnectedness of SCP with other important issues such as the global recession. A specific sub component of the Sustainable Development Programme is the tools to ensure the delivery of SCP education. A strong link needs to be made between education for sustainable development and sustainable consumption education at both formal and informal levels. Education is by far the greatest tool to help achieve a change in mindsets and ideologies. The public awareness campaign should target all stakeholders, primarily consumers and producers as well as the educational facilities.

5.3. National Communications Strategies

Creating national communications informed by the SCP taskforce on current undertakings as it relates to SCP is essential. Information should also be compiled to be shared at the intra and inter ministerial levels. Information sharing and increased awareness raising is necessary and could be developed in coherent policy frameworks for SCP at national and regional levels (in keeping with the Johannesburg commitments).

5.4. Building the Capacity of Political and Other Decision Makers

Capacity building of the political directorate and other decision makers, as well as opinion-shaping civil society stakeholder groups at a national level is critical. This can be facilitated through:

- National and Regional workshops/conferences on SCP which should be held to increase the sensitization of the political directorate on the importance of SCP and its linkages to their respective ministries.
- The provision of quarterly written and oral updates to the minister on the progress of SCP at a national level.
- Workshops which focus on technology transfer, information sharing and other sustainable production principles should be held specifically with the business sector.
- Workshops on “Effectively Communicating SCP” should be conducted for teachers and other academia at all levels.
- The identification of SCP “champions” both in the private and public sector.

5.5. Development of Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The establishment of a monitoring system to determine if targets are being met at a national level in accordance with regional stipulations on SCP needs to be established. Biannual and annual reviews may be necessary.

A baseline should be developed so that progress can be mapped. This would require identifying specific SCP indicators, some of which may currently exist in the larger society or governing system.

5.6. Pilot Projects

The creation of pilot projects which are to be directly marketed as SCP related should be encouraged. Several countries stand to benefit from the results of the lessons learnt from the Marrakech Taskforces. The reports from the various Marrakech Taskforces are based on the results of in-field work which serves to give a fair gauge of the markets. This work can be expanded to facilitate other pilot projects in the Caribbean (based on the lessons learnt). Bahamas participated in the Tourism Taskforce and Barbados was part of the Sustainable Development Programme and can assist with the development of pilot programmes having had prior experience.

An in-depth review should be carried out on the SCP process in Latin America as learning from their successes in planning and project implementation of the SCP process could assist with rolling out project in the Caribbean sub-region. Efforts should also be made to encourage the exchange of expertise and information based on both human and methodology. As such, more LAC exchanges with should be carried out.

5.7. Inter-ministry Communication

The creation of a national SCP web-based information sharing system or intranet to share information between and within ministries on current programmes and projects is vital. It has been seen that very often there are projects and proposals which can be shared, but this is not done due to the lack of a central database which all ministries can access and utilise.

6. PRESENT LINKAGES BETWEEN SCP, CLIMATE CHANGE, POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GREEN ECONOMY

SCP is a cross cutting issue in the various government and social sectors and there are areas which have significant and impactful linkages with SCP, namely climate change, poverty alleviation and green economy.

6.1. Climate Change

Sustainable consumption and production usually sees fruition where there is some form of global hardship and climate change provides a good platform for its implementation. While no data had been presented at the time of compilation of this document, a desk study reveals that Guyana has been working on a strong Low Carbon Development Strategy. This strategy outlines Guyana's approach to promoting economic development while at the same time combating climate change. A key part of the strategy will involve deploying Guyana's tropical forests towards addressing global climate change.

The Low Carbon Development Strategy has three main components:

- Investment in low carbon economic infrastructure including the development of hydropower to reduce reliance on petroleum-based fuels.
- Investment and employment in low carbon economic sectors which will target investment in commercial production of fruits and vegetables, particularly in areas such as the intermediate savannahs.
- Investment in Communities and Human capital to ensure indigenous and other hinterland communities, as well as other citizens including the urban poor, will have expanded access to improved social services such as health, education/vocational training, low carbon electricity and clean water, and employment that does not threaten the sustainability of the forest resources.

6.2. Green Economy

Barbados Proposed Green Economy Framework

The Government of Barbados has embarked on "Greening" the economy, whereby sustainable development principles would cross-cut several sectors of the national economy, such as construction, transport, retail and housing. Sustainable development principles have also been integrated into Barbados' Physical Development Plan, which ensures that land usage would be managed in such a way that land and natural resources are protected and conserved.

6.3. Poverty

Barbados Sustainable Development Policy (BSDP)

The 2007 National Strategic Plan includes sustainable development principles to strengthen the physical infrastructure and preserve the environment. It addressed several factors central to SCP including human health, well being and poverty.

Jamaica's National Environmental Action Plan (JaNEAP) 2006-2009

This plan addresses Green Consumerism and Demand Side Management as well as Climate Change and Sea Level Rise. As with most SCP related plans and policies, it encompasses various sectors and focuses on awareness which is vital for SCP implementation and continuity.

7. WAY FORWARD

Based on the results of the surveys and studies carried out, a deeper assessment of member states' understanding and application of the SCP process is needed. This cursory dip into the SCP process and implementation in the sub-region can be considered as just a tip of the iceberg. In order to move forward it will be necessary to first confirm the selected SCP national focal points. These focal points will be encouraged to get their member states to do an audit of SCP or SCP related programmes that can be put into a database as data collection is pivotal in creating baselines which will lay the groundwork for future advancement in the SCP process.

There needs to be a sub-regional integrated planning workshop on SCP along with an audit on existing SCP instruments, tool kits etc, (as those identified in the Marrakech Process). Such a workshop would serve to articulate or identify SCP indicators and encourage member states to evaluate and arrive at benchmarks to be used in monitoring and evaluating the SCP process.

It would also be important to intensify the advocacy and lobbying of the member states as the 10YFP draws near, or create a template that captures the characteristics of the Caribbean. This will include conducting a stakeholder analysis of the SCP actors as well as conducting studies to aid in the understanding of the consumer practices in the Caribbean. Other areas that should be further addressed are identified as follows:

Communication and the sharing of information are critical for the Caribbean and an interactive information portal needs to be established. CEHI and REDPYCS are important initiatives that must be expanded. CEHI's participation in Sustainable Consumption and Production encompasses in part, the development of an information clearing house on cleaner production. Work is also being undertaken to encourage Caribbean enterprises to adopt cleaner production technology and processes so as to better preserve the environment and reduce pollution while remaining economically competitive and viable. Particular emphasis is being placed on the institute's waste management programme. CEHI's work is undertaken in partnership with national and regional entities- the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA), the

Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) and the Caribbean Community Secretariat. Additionally, at the national level, CEHI has been collaborating with national small enterprise development units (SEDUs), and manufacturers associations in Promoting Cleaner Production.

Ultimately, the objective is to build the capacity at the regional and national level in the Caribbean to adopt eco-efficiency and cleaner production technologies, processes and practices through:

- Sensitizing and Promoting Cleaner Production and Sustainable consumption
- Providing technical training and exchange of south to south information
- Improving environmental quality and pollution reduction
- Promoting a change in consumption patterns
- Promoting industrial sustainable development.

The overall goal of the center is to be a source of information for cleaner production and sustainable production for the Caribbean region. The Caribbean needs to establish Cleaner Production centres across the sub-region as well as concentrate on resource efficiency. While most countries have initiatives that could easily fit within a resource efficiency programme, there is no evidence to support that there are official frameworks to guide programming at the national level, nor is there a specific unit with a comprehensive mandate for SCP.

- Caribbean Member States need to initiate and/or upscale viable SCP pilot projects across the sub-region. There are micro hydro-electricity projects in Dominica and St. Vincent as well as a geo-thermal project in Nevis. These and other alternative renewable energy projects and programmes need to be expanded on.
- The lobbying of the stakeholder – political decision makers, implementing executing agencies, consumers, beneficiaries and other experts - has to continue to ensure that the national and sub-regional priorities receive the necessary policy space to exist within the international ten year framework for SCP. It must be ensured that decisions made at the international level can be flexible so as to allow for national priorities to survive

- Dedicated national focal points need to be ratified in order to allow for the ease of information sharing and formulating agreements at both the national and sectoral levels. Specific projects and/or programmes should be articulated
- The identification of resources to support the means for implementation is crucial and as such, partnerships which provide funding should be forged and developed. Technical assistance and cooperation between developing and developed countries and stakeholders is essential to the sustainable growth of any SCP initiative.

8. APPENDIX

8.i. Country Survey

Country: _____

Name and Title:

Name of Government Ministry:

1. Please identify the designated/interim focal point in your country for the SCP process.

Full Name: _____

Ministry: _____

2. Please identify the alternate focal point in your country for the SCP process.

Full Name: _____

Ministry: _____

3. Are you aware of the Latin America and the Caribbean programme being undertaken on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)?

Yes

No

If yes, how did you become aware?

4. Are you aware of the regional/sub-regional structure for engaging in the Marrakech process?

- Yes
- No

5. Has your country participated in the Marrakech process?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify which initiatives were attended.

6. Have you contributed any information towards the processes on the international framework on SCP?

- Yes
- No

7. Have you participated in any of the 7 task forces established by the international SCP committee?

- Yes
- No

8. Are you aware of any policies related to SCP in your country? (E.g. Renewable Energy Policies)

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

i. The types of policies.

ii. The current strengths and weaknesses of the policies

iii. The stage of completion.

9. Are you aware of any multi-sectoral, national plans/strategies related to SCP being undertaken in your country?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

i. The type of plans/strategies.

ii. The current strengths and weaknesses of the plans/strategies

iii. The stage of completion

10. Are you aware of any, multi-sectoral, sub-national plans/strategies related to SCP being undertaken in your country?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

i. The type of plans/strategies.

ii. The current strengths and weaknesses of the plans/strategies

iii. The stage of completion

11. Are you aware of any specific sectoral plans/strategies related to SCP being undertaken in your country?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

i. The type of plans/strategies.

- Waste
- Water
- Health
- Energy
- Trade and industry
- Tourism
- Government procurement
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Education
- Private sector development
- Research and development /innovation
- Mineral rights
- Other (please specify)_____

ii. The current strengths and weaknesses of the plans/strategies

iii. The stage of completion

12. Please indicate the (technical, financial, human) resources needed to complete current SCP projects.

PROJECT AREAS	TECHNICAL	FINANCIAL	HUMAN
Waste			
Water			
Health			
Energy			
Trade and industry			
Tourism			
Government procurement			
Agriculture			
Transport			
Education			
Private sector development			
Research and development /innovation Mineral rights			
Other (please specify)			
Other (please specify)			

13. Is there a national budget allocation related to SCP?

- Yes
- No

14. Is there a sectoral budget allocation related to SCP?

- Yes
- No

15. Is there a sub-national budget allocation related to SCP?

- Yes

No

16. What are the external influences (either positive/negative) which directly/indirectly affect the implementation of SCP projects?

Positive Factors	Negative Factors

17. Do any public awareness and/or education programme on SCP currently exist in your territory?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify the stage of completion.

18. What type(s) of SCP programmes have the greatest impact on society in your territory? (E.g. Recycling drive)

19. Is there any form of inter ministerial collaboration in your territory as it relates to SCP?

- Yes
- No

20. Is there any form of intra ministerial collaboration in your territory as it relates to SCP?
(within the ministries)

- Yes
- No

21. Is there currently any formal collaboration between ministries and stakeholders in your country as it relates to SCP?

- Yes
- No

22. Do you feel that your government ministers are sufficiently sensitized about SCP programmes?

- Yes
- No

23. What priority areas have been identified in your country under the SCP framework?

24. Are you aware of the five (5) sub regional priority areas as identified in the 2008 Trinidad meeting?

- Yes
- No

25. Are you aware of the four (4) regional priority areas as identified in the 2009 Guatemala meeting?

- Yes
- No

26. Have you completed the SCP component of the CSD18 report?

- Yes
- No

27. Are there any national reports on SCP?

- Yes
- No

28. At this stage are there any valuable lessons learnt which would contribute to the compilation of this report?

8.ii. Organization Survey

1. Name and Title:

2. Name of Organization:

3. Are you aware of the Latin America and the Caribbean programme being undertaken on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)?

Yes

No

If yes, how did you become aware?

4. Are you aware of the regional/sub-regional structure for engaging in the Marrakech process?

Yes

No

5. Have you contributed any information towards the processes on the international framework on SCP?

Yes

No

6. Have you participated in any of the 7 task forces established by the international SCP committee?

Yes

No

7. Are you aware of any specific plans/strategies related to SCP being undertaken by your organization?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

iv. The type of plans/strategies.

v. The current strengths and weaknesses of the plans/strategies

8. Are you aware of any specific plans/strategies related to SCP being undertaken in your sector?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify

i. The type of plans/strategies.

ii. The current strengths and weaknesses of the plans/strategies

iii. The stage of completion

9. Please indicate the (technical, financial, human) resources needed to complete current SCP related projects.

<u>PROJECT AREAS</u>	<u>TECHNICAL</u>	<u>FINANCIAL</u>	<u>HUMAN</u>

10. Does your organization have a budget allocation for SCP related projects?

- Yes
- No

11. What are the external influences (either positive/negative) which directly/indirectly affect the implementation of SCP projects by your organization and/or sector?

Positive Factors	Negative Factors

12. Does your organization have any public awareness and/or education programme on SCP?

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please identify the stage of completion.

13. What type(s) of SCP programmes have the greatest impact in your sector? (E.g. Certification for Sustainable Tourism)

14. Are you aware of the five (5) sub regional priority areas as identified in the 2008 Trinidad meeting?

- Yes
- No

15. Are you aware of the four (4) regional priority areas as identified in the 2009 Guatemala meeting?

- Yes
- No

16. At this stage are there any valuable lessons learnt which would contribute to the compilation of this report?

8 iii List of Reference Materials

- ***Jamaica's National Environmental Action Plan (JaNEAP) 2006-2009*** - Published by: The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)
- ***Barbados Sustainable Development Policy (BSDP) Barbados, 2004***
- ***Barbados Proposed Green Economy Framework- Economic and Financial Policies of the Government of Barbados Presented by the Rt. Hon Owen Arthur Minister of Finance March 14, 2007***
- ***A Low Carbon Development Strategy -Transforming Guyana's Economy While Combating Climate Change-*** December 2009, Office of the President, Republic of Guyana- SECOND DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION
- ***United Nations Department Of Economic And Social Affairs Sustainable Consumption And Production Promoting Climate-Friendly Household Consumption Patterns*** - Prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development Policy Integration and Analysis Branch, 30 April 2007
- ***V Meeting of Council of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Production and Consumption-*** Final Report- 16 – 18 September, 2009 Cartagena de Indias, Colombia
-
- ***Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Progress Made in Latin America and the Caribbean,*** Prepared by CEGESTI, September 2009
- ***Proposed Input To CSD18 and 19 On A 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10yfp On SCP)*** -Third Public Draft (2 September 2009) - Prepared by The Marrakech Process Secretariat: UNDESA and UNEP

8. iv. Internet Links Related to SCP in the Caribbean

www.onecaribbean.org/.../Volume3Issue3EnglishKeepsakeOct2008.pdf

www.redpycs.net/.../sustainable%20consumption%20and%20production.pdf

www.redpycs.net/.../pfc%20workshop%20caribbean%20draft%20agenda%2004012010.pdf

<http://redpycs.net/?item=consejo&idart=229&lang=2>

<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/UNEPintheRegions/tabid/370/language/fr-FR/Default.aspx>

www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_ni/ni_pdfs/.../SCP.pdf

anped.org/media/081023-marrakech-latinamerica.pdf

www.pnuma.org/.../UNEP-LAC-IGWG-XVII-7%20ConclusionsandRecommendations%20V%20Meeting%20Council%20...

www.cehi.org.lc/cpii/documents/CP%20tourism_CEHl.pdf

<http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/>

<http://webapps01.un.org/nvp/frontend!policy.action?id=168>