

Implementing
SDG 12



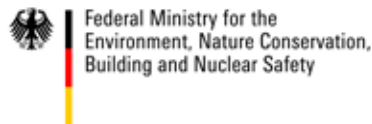
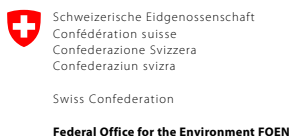
Five Years In: The One Planet network 2012-2017

Mid-term Magazine



One planet
handle with care

The One Planet network would like to acknowledge and thank the European Union, the Swiss Confederation and the Government of Germany for their generous financial contributions which have funded the development of this report and core activities of the network over the last 5 years.



The One Planet network formed to implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

This report presents key outputs and outcomes of the One Planet network at mid-term (2012-2017), based on the 10YFP Indicators of Success framework and online reporting process, identifying opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the years ahead. This report is one of three elements of the mid-term review; i) progress reporting, ii) independent external evaluation, and iii) the new strategy 2018-2022 (included here as an annex.) The results presented in this report also formed the basis for the formal progress report of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), submitted to the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2018.

Photos for this report have been collected through the One Planet network's online reporting tools and SCP project site visits.

Photo Credits: Reese Muntean and Mei-Ling Park.



Five Years In:
The One Planet network
2012-2017

Mid-term magazine

Foreword

Many agree that natural resources are not infinite. Most would even assert that we must conserve a portion of these resources so that there is something for generations to come. And yet— this fundamental approach is not yet embedded into how we manage our societies, planet or profit.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) goes beyond efficiently using natural resources, it is a holistic approach that considers people (health, culture, education, gender equality, recreation etc.), the planet (waste reduction, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaption, etc.) and profit (market participation, decent work, innovation, material use efficiency, etc.) This mirrors the complexity of our planet and the global economy.

All 193 Member States of the United Nations committed to the 2030 Agenda, which includes the objective of “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns” as a standalone sustainable development goal (SDG 12). This inclusion might lead one to believe that SCP has already entered into the collective consciousness. Yet while SCP has earned its place in the global arena, for far too long, SCP has also been shrouded in mystery.

SCP is such a cross-cutting topic that it can be challenging to know where to begin. But that hasn't stopped many from developing effective policies and practices. SCP is happening all over the world. As you will see in this mid-term magazine, there are many inspiring examples from throughout the One Planet network that we can now build upon.

Best of all, now that the 10YFP is five years into its mandate, we are looking forward to the next five years with the insight that only experience can offer. One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022 outlines our path forward. The One Planet network has SCP tools, policies and solutions to share, offering an integrated approach to support decision-makers in achieving sustainable development.

Whether it is fostering a new approach for tourism, poverty eradication or clean seas that would improve your community, business or household, this SCP network is here to help! By working together and mobilizing this multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG12, we truly are One Planet.



Ulf Jaeckel
Chair of the 10YFP Board
Germany



Edda Fernandez Luiselli
Vice-Chair of the 10YFP Board
Mexico



Charles Arden-Clarke
Head, 10YFP Secretariat
UN Environment Programme



ULF JAECKEL,
CHAIR OF
THE 10YFP BOARD,
GERMANY

“Through experiential learning and knowledge exchange, the One Planet network is poised to implement SCP at scale. With the 10YFP’s mandate embedded into SDG 12, the One Planet network now has data to share on the global shift to SCP. We are beginning to understand SCP in a whole new way—we are seeing trends emerge that can guide country level implementation to address the specific priorities of any nation. And it becomes obvious that everybody can contribute.”



**EDDA
FERNANDEZ
LUISELLI,**
VICE-CHAIR OF
THE 10YFP BOARD,
MEXICO

“The mystery of SCP begins to shift here. This mid-term magazine covers the first five years of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)—the global commitment made to make SCP a reality. The One Planet network has formed to implement this commitment—and we are now an operational multi-stakeholder partnership for SCP and SDG 12. By sharing experiences on this transition to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, we demonstrate that SCP is at the heart of sustainable development. We are five years into changing the world together!”



**CHARLES
ARDEN-CLARKE,**
HEAD,
10YFP SECRETARIAT,
UN ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME

“As an operational multistakeholder partnership for SDG 12 implementation, the One Planet network’s ability to be transformative depends on the support and participation of its stakeholders. Together we need to champion sustainable consumption and production as an integrated approach to realising national priorities. We need passionate and dedicated partnerships based on meaningful exchange and mutual support to lead the transition towards an innovative global economy. Collective impact requires collective investment.”

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We are One Planet

- Integrated delivery of Agenda 2030 through SCP

Integrated delivery of Agenda 2030 through sustainable consumption and production

The way societies use, manage and protect natural resources fundamentally shapes the well-being of humanity, the environment and the economy. Decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is not just imperative for humanity's survival, it also offers an opportunity. The opportunity to use resources in a way that is compatible with limited planetary resources supports innovation and enables sustainable development as a whole. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is one of the most cost-effective and efficient ways to achieve economic development, reduce impacts on the environment and advance human well-being.



Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015, to launch Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.



Source: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." (A/RES/70/1.) The Global Goals For Sustainable Development, UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

The working definition of SCP used in the context of our network is: "The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations." (UNEP, 2010a).

Essentially, in the One Planet network, considering people, planet and profit while managing natural resources to sustain their use over the long-term is our approach to sustainability as a whole.

The United Nations Secretary General has highlighted significant gaps regarding sustainable development goal 12 on "ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns", which is currently covered in a fragmented and piecemeal way (UNSG, 2017a). The ambition and breadth of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) make them simply unattainable without robust partnerships (UNSG, 2017b). The scale and pace of coordinated actions from all actors of society – government, business, civil society etc. – needs to be embraced and dramatically stepped up in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Our planet has provided us with an abundance of natural resources. But we have not utilized them responsibly and currently consume far beyond what our planet can provide. We must learn how to use and produce in sustainable ways that will reverse the harm that we have inflicted on the planet.



Source: The Global Goals For Sustainable Development.

Achieving SCP will not only deliver SDG 12, but it will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the SDGs (IRP, 2017). Although there is a goal specifically dedicated to SCP (SDG 12), SCP should be seen as an enabler to achieving the entire 2030 Agenda. The actions and policies required to achieve SDG 12 seek to decouple economic growth from resource use and other impacts on the environment and their associated effects on poverty eradication and shared prosperity. The relationship between SCP and other SDGs is reinforced by targets that link economic growth and education directly to the achievement of SCP targets in SDGs 4 and 8.



Integrated delivery of Agenda 2030 through sustainable consumption and production

The One Planet network is facilitated through six thematic programmes, which:

- a) build synergies and cooperation, bringing together existing initiatives and partners, leveraging resources towards common objectives;
- b) scale up and replicate successful policies and best practices for SCP,

responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances; and

- c) generate and support new collaborative projects and activities on SCP in response to regional and national priorities and needs, as they emerge.

We are One Planet

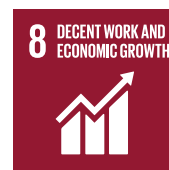
SDG Target 12.1 calls for the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP patterns (hereafter referred to as the 10YFP). Adopted in 2012, the 10YFP is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.

Who we are

- An implementation mechanism of sustainable Development Goal 12
- The One Planet network: a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development
- A network that leads the shift to sustainable consumption and production, providing unified and coherent direction, tools and solutions



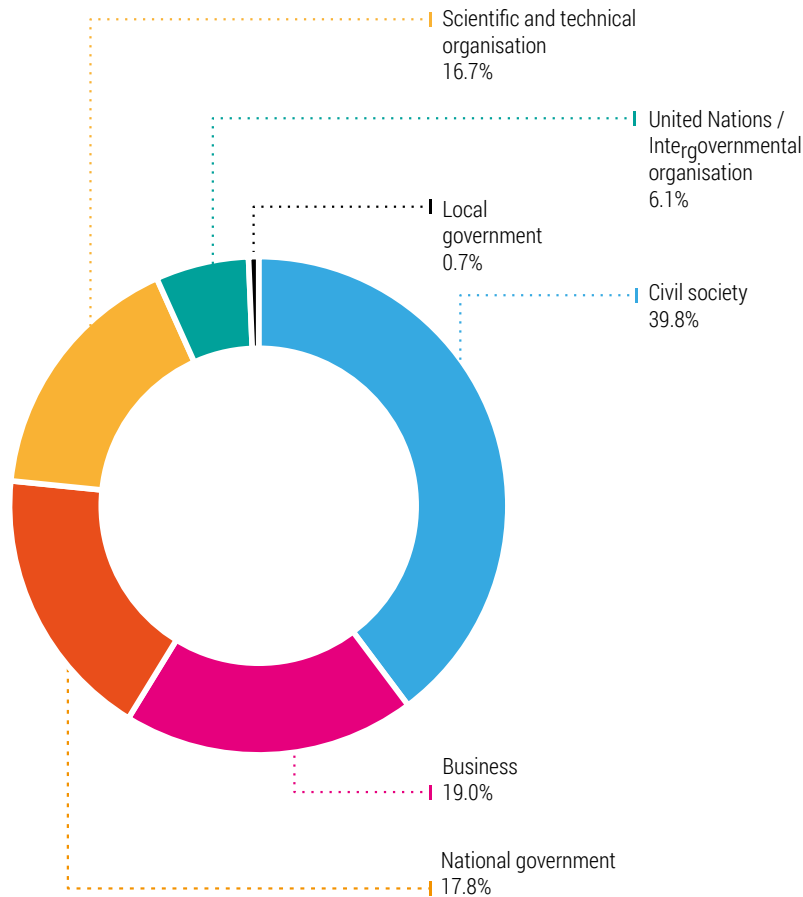
12.1
Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries



8.4
Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead

The multi-stakeholder nature of One Planet programmes

The One Planet network formed to implement the 10YFP, which supports the global shift to SCP and the achievement of SDG 12. We are a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development, generating collective impact through our network of 700+ partners including 130 national focal points.





611
Programme Partners



22
UN entities in the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group



130
National Focal Points

Working as accelerators within their respective fields of expertise:



Sustainable Food Systems

The Sustainable Food Systems programme aims to accelerate the shift towards sustainable food systems, through collaborative initiatives at different levels. The programme addresses global challenges with a holistic, system-based approach towards more integrated and inclusive policy-making. The initiatives of the programme promote awareness raising activities, strengthen capacities, and increase access to knowledge and tools. Areas of focus include sustainable diets, food loss and waste reduction, sustainable value chains and resilient food production systems.



Sustainable Buildings and Construction

The Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme aims to improve awareness of sustainable construction, share good practices and mainstream sustainable building solutions. The programme works to ensure that all stakeholders involved in the planning, commissioning, design, construction, use, management and decommissioning of buildings have a common understanding and the knowledge, resources and incentives required to create, maintain and use sustainable buildings. The programme launches implementation projects, creates community, and commits global actors to sustainable construction.



Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme is committed to shaping, developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles, including low-carbon lifestyles. The programme is focused on promoting innovative models and traditional practices consistent with sustainable lifestyles by supporting conducive policies, infrastructure and economic instruments, and encouraging responsible market innovation. Education for sustainable lifestyles is supported by mainstreaming the topic into formal education and learning environments. The programme strives to empower youth and aims to transform current lifestyles and shape those of future generations through sustainable lifestyle scenarios, frameworks and tools.



Consumer Information

The Consumer Information programme serves as a global platform to support the provision of quality information on goods and services and the identification and implementation of the most effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption. It empowers and raises the profile of relevant policies, strategies, projects and partnerships, building synergies and cooperation between different stakeholders to leverage resources towards three main objectives: improving availability, accessibility and quality of consumer information; driving change in government and business; and enhancing communication to drive behaviour change.



Sustainable Tourism

The Sustainable Tourism programme envisions a tourism sector that has globally adopted SCP practices that enhance environmental and social outcomes and improve economic performance. Its mission is to catalyse the shift to sustainability, through evidence-based decision-making, efficiency, innovation, collaboration, monitoring and the adoption of a life-cycle approach for continuous improvement. Through the development and implementation of activities, projects and good practices in resource efficient and low-carbon tourism, the programme steers the tourism sector towards enhanced sustainability by reducing the loss of biodiversity, and preserving ecosystems and cultural heritage, while advancing poverty alleviation and supporting sustainable livelihoods.



Sustainable Public Procurement

The Sustainable Public Procurement programme aims to build the case for sustainable public procurement (SPP) by improving the knowledge on SPP and elevating its reputation as an effective tool to reduce procurement costs, promote SCP, support greener economies and enable sustainable development. The programme supports the implementation of SPP on the ground by facilitating increased collaboration and better access to capacity-building tools and technical advice from SPP experts.

The 10YFP reached its mid-term in 2017. This has provided an opportunity to take stock of the achievements and lessons learnt over the first five years of our multistakeholder partnership while further defining priorities for the next five years. The review of progress made in the first five years of the 10YFP commitment has included: a) 10YFP progress 2012-2017 based on the [Indicators of success framework](#); b) an [Independent External Review](#); and c) the development of the *One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022*.

Progress reporting from 2012-2017 identifies a variety of solutions within the network that support the shift to SCP, such as knowledge resources, technical tools, policies and policy instruments. These solutions have the potential to foster tangible changes to SCP practices in countries and organisations. While cost-effective solutions that lead to concrete changes exist, our reporting results indicate that the application of solutions that result in concrete changes in practices remain a challenge.

The [Independent External Review](#) identifies the commitment made in 2012 and the multi-stakeholder network that has formed to support its implementation as key achievements that have the potential to be transformational. The review also highlighted that the inclusion of SDG 12 in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development is a key opportunity for the One Planet network to leverage support, while the slow and fragmented action on SCP was identified as a key challenge for us to address.

Building on the comprehensive stock-taking at mid-term, the One Plan for One

Integrated delivery of Agenda 2030 through sustainable consumption and production

Planet: [Strategy 2018-2022](#) was developed by a dedicated [task force](#) that represents the multistakeholder nature of the network. The five-year strategy defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the network, in order to deliver a long-term vision and strategically activate the diverse strengths of the network.

Multi-stakeholder partnership guidelines-keys to modules and steps



Source: UNU-IAS and ESCAP. (2018). Partnering for Sustainable Development Guidelines for Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Implement the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific.



1

Monitoring the shift

- 'We can only manage what we can measure'
- Mid-term highlights
- SDG 12.1: National SCP Policies
- Key recommendations

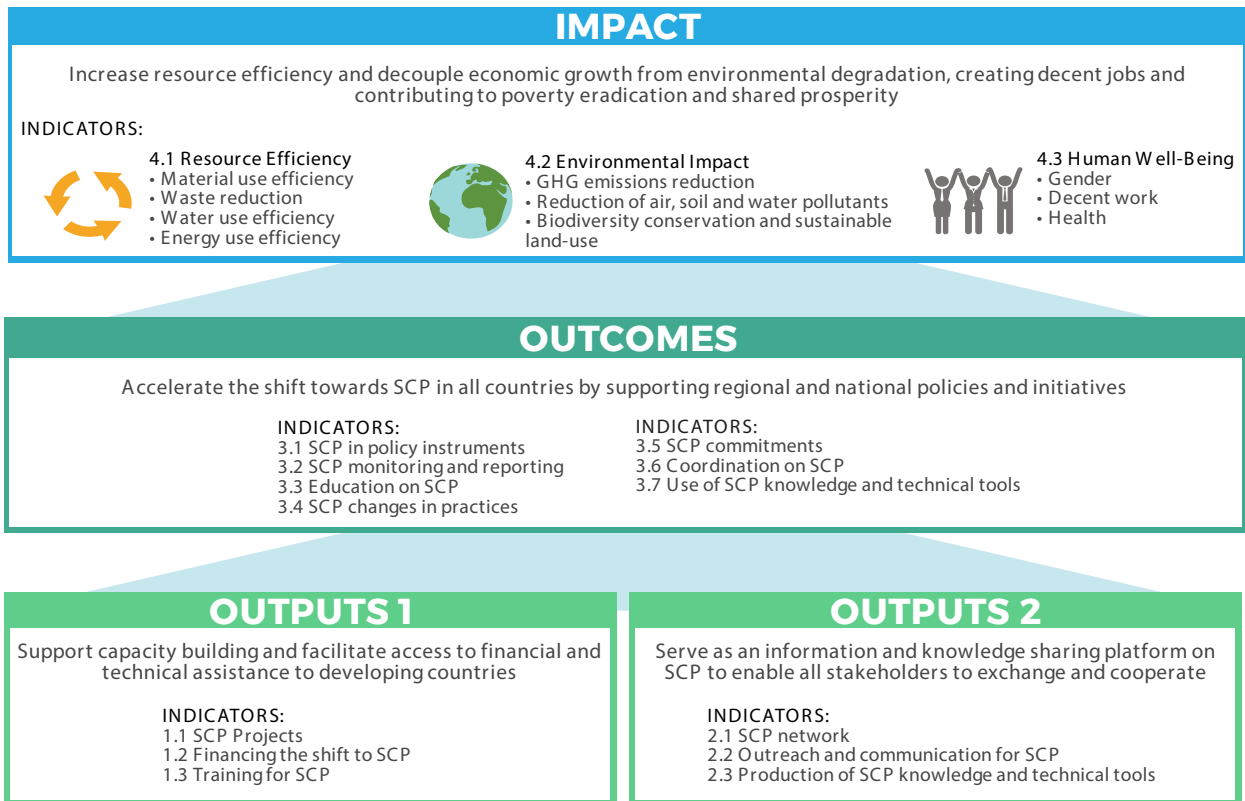
'We can only manage what we can measure'

Monitoring the shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) across sectors, organisations and countries is critical. Monitoring is required to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrate the benefits of SCP, replicate innovative and impactful practices, and foster collaboration. To support this, the monitoring and reporting framework Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to SCP was developed to guide and measure, in a participatory way, the collective impact of the global shift to SCP.

The framework aims to support the One Planet network partners and other stakeholders working on SCP to:

- (i) assess and improve performance to inform the planning of activities and allocation of funds; and
- (ii) report and demonstrate progress to show accountability towards all actors and donors, communicate results to the wider public, and mobilise political and financial support.

Indicators of success framework



'We can only manage what we can measure'

The indicators are informed by the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and *associated* targets and indicators, especially those associated to SDG 12 on "Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns".

Through reporting on the Indicators of Success, the One Planet network provides an overview of current efforts, approaches and solutions, which actively contribute to the identification of emerging trends in the global shift to SCP.

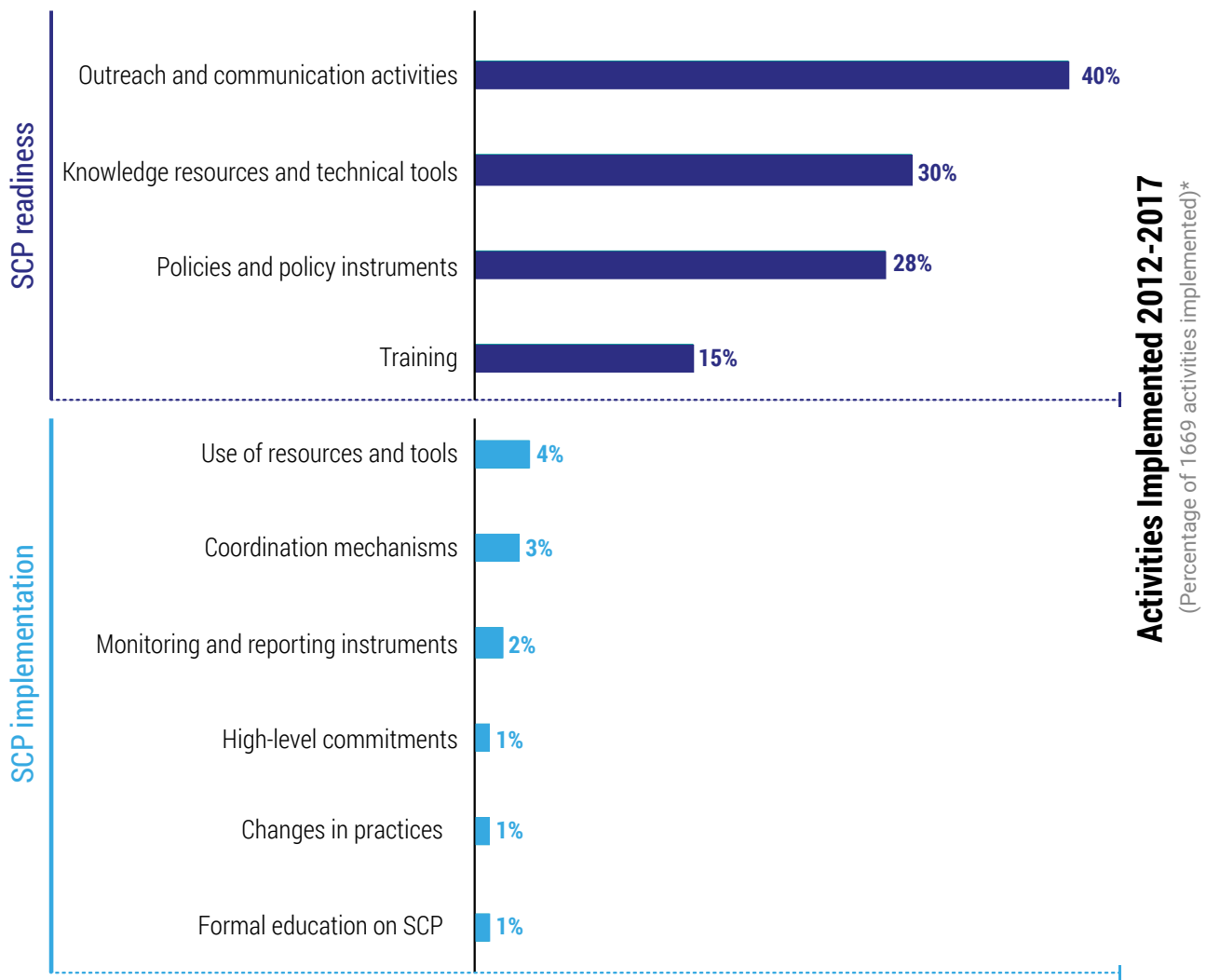
WHAT WAS REPORTED THE MOST AND WHY?

More than 1,800 activities on the shift to SCP have been reported across our network. The activities that are implemented the most are in outreach and communication (40%), followed by knowledge resources and technical tools (30%) and policies (20%).

The formation, establishment and operationalisation of the One Planet network, including the thematic programmes, is a major achievement in response to the commitment made

Figure 1.

Type of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network 2012-2017



*Excludes indicator 1.1 SCP Projects

with the adoption of the 10YFP. At the conclusion of the first five years, reporting indicates that focus has been on building the network, now consisting of more than 700+ partners, and creating the basis for effective implementation of SCP. This includes increasing the capacity of relevant stakeholders at national and global levels through trainings, developing tools and knowledge resources, identifying cost-effective solutions, developing guidance material, and raising the awareness of SCP in governments, organisations, the United Nations and with the general public.

Entering into the next five years, reporting indicates that a shift in the focus is now needed. As reflected in the 'Activities Implemented: 2012-2017' graph, reporting identified a trend and enables a recommendation on the way forward: the need to focus on implementation rather than readiness. The basis for effective implementation has been established, as evident from the vast majority and variety of tools, solutions and policies available. This indicates the readiness of organisations to implement SCP actions. However, there is currently a limited understanding of how these knowledge resources and technical tools are used and by whom (information on the use of technical resources has only been provided for 12% of them). Reporting regarding *Policy Implementation* (2%) and the *Adoption of New or Improved Practices (including in education)* (2%) is currently low, which indicates a clear gap between the development of policies and their implementation. As such, monitoring of the shift to SCP indicates that, in the coming five years, focus should now be placed on supporting governments and other stakeholders in the effective implementation and use of the developed resources, tools, and solutions, resulting in concrete changes in practices, leading to tangible and measurable impacts.

WHO IS REPORTING THE MOST AND WHY?

Over 250 partners reported their contribution to the shift to SCP, these organisations range from large global institutions, corporations and governments to small-medium enterprises and local non-governmental organisations. The types of organisations that have led the implementation of the most activities contributing to the shift to SCP are international organisations (45%), civil society (24%), followed by national government (13%), scientific and technical organisations (10%), businesses (7%) and local authorities (1%). In addition to this breakdown, a total of 71 national focal points reported their country's contribution to implementing SDG 12.1 (see next section), resulting in a total of 303 policies, policy instruments and coordination mechanisms being captured. As such, the reporting efforts to monitor the shift to SCP indicate a clear engagement of international organisations, civil society and national governments in actively implementing the shift to SCP, which also corresponds to their level of engagement in the One Planet network. While international organizations represent one of the smallest stakeholder groups in One Planet (with only local authorities representing a smaller percentage of the network) they are currently leading in reporting the most activities. Notably, both of One Planet's reporting streams (Pilot reporting on SDG 12.1 from Member States and network-wide reporting based on our Indicators of Success) follow the same trends. For example, outreach and communication activities were the most reported activities by both national governments and the rest of the network.



As mentioned above, reporting indicates a need to shift the focus of the network in the next five years towards more effective implementation of existing tools, solutions and policies. In this regard, changes in practices have been identified as key to the concrete and measurable implementation of SCP. Relating this to the engagement of the network, the adoption of new or improved practices has primarily been led by businesses, representing 40% of the total changes reported across the network. The business sector is the second biggest stakeholder group in the One Planet network, only surpassed by civil society organisations, however reporting indicates that only 7% of all activities reported are led by businesses. A strengthened engagement of the business sector in monitoring the shift to SCP would enable the identification of further innovations

and solutions fostering concrete changes in practices that effectively implement SCP.

WHERE ARE WE IMPLEMENTING?

The scope of the reported activities are primarily global (38%), followed by national (30%) and regional level (21%). The global activities mostly focused on the production of knowledge resources and technical tools and awareness raising. This confirms the need for global guidance and methodologies in implementing the shift to SCP. National activities mostly included the development of policies and training. In the context of a strengthened support to governments and other stakeholders in the effective implementation of SCP as identified above, a simultaneous strengthening of the national activities will be required. The SDGs are implemented at national level and as an implementation mechanism of SDG 12. The solutions

and initiatives of the thematic Programmes need to be conducive to taking action on SCP at national level. In accordance with SDG target 12, the effectiveness of the One Planet network will be measured by the number of countries taking action on SCP and receiving support from or using resources or practices developed by the One Planet network when implementing SCP. Countries taking action entails synergies and cooperation across all stakeholders and organisations.

Further to this, collaborative activities of the network at national level represent only approximately 20% of the activities. Ensuring coordination of country-level initiatives and efforts on SCP is key to delivering SDG 12 and Agenda 2030. This may include for instance a strengthened engagement of National Focal Points by the programmes and a strengthened support of UN Agencies and Country teams.

Scope of Reported Activities 2012-2017

global (38%)

national (30%)

regional (21%)

Mid-term highlights



239

Projects



148

Million USD mobilised



40

Coordination mechanisms



714

Partners



538

Outreach and communication activities



396

Resources and Technical Tools Produced



198

Trainings

919,260

Person-Days of Training



336

Policies and policy instruments

632

Governments and organisations working on policy instruments



26

Monitoring and reporting instruments

497

Governments and other organisations officially establishing monitoring and reporting



13

SCP integrations into education practices

33

Countries integrating SCP topics into education practices



88

Changes in practices and production processes

326

Governments and other organisations making changes in practices



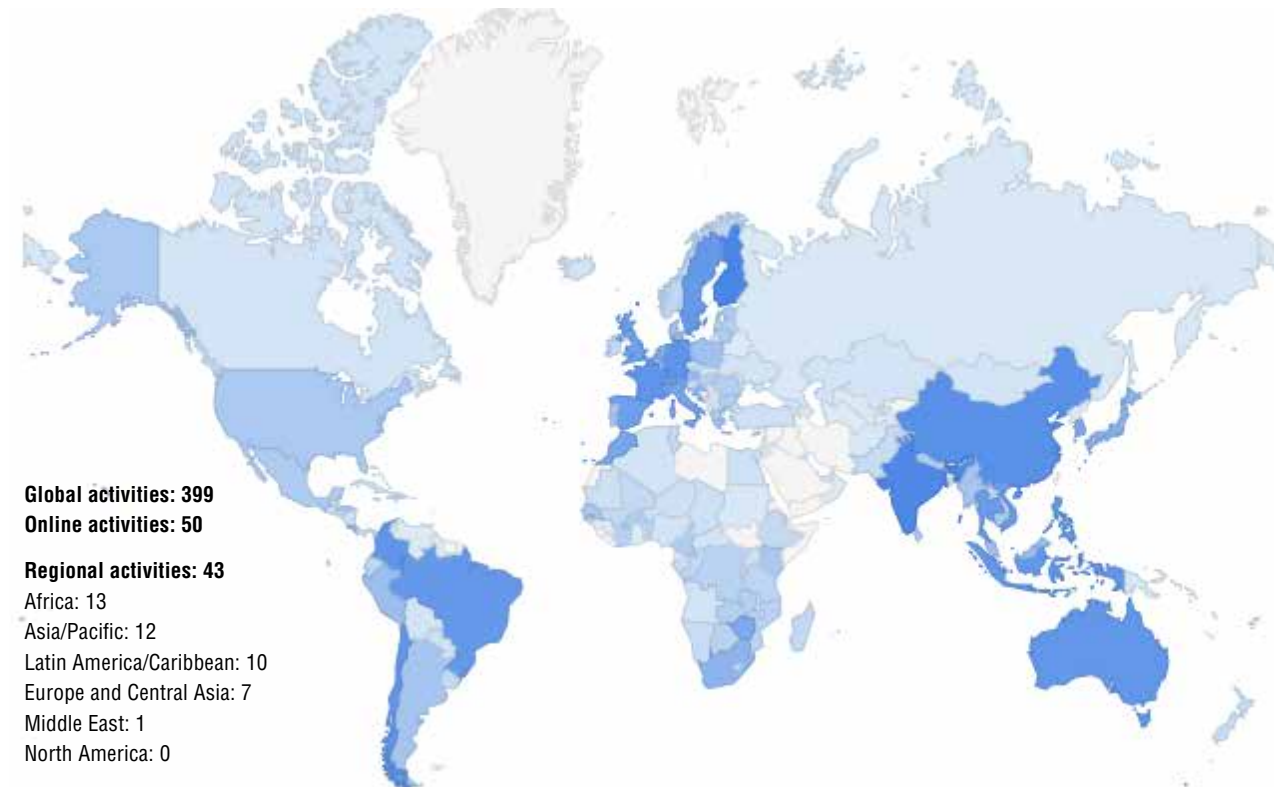
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High-level resolutions, declarations and outcome documents

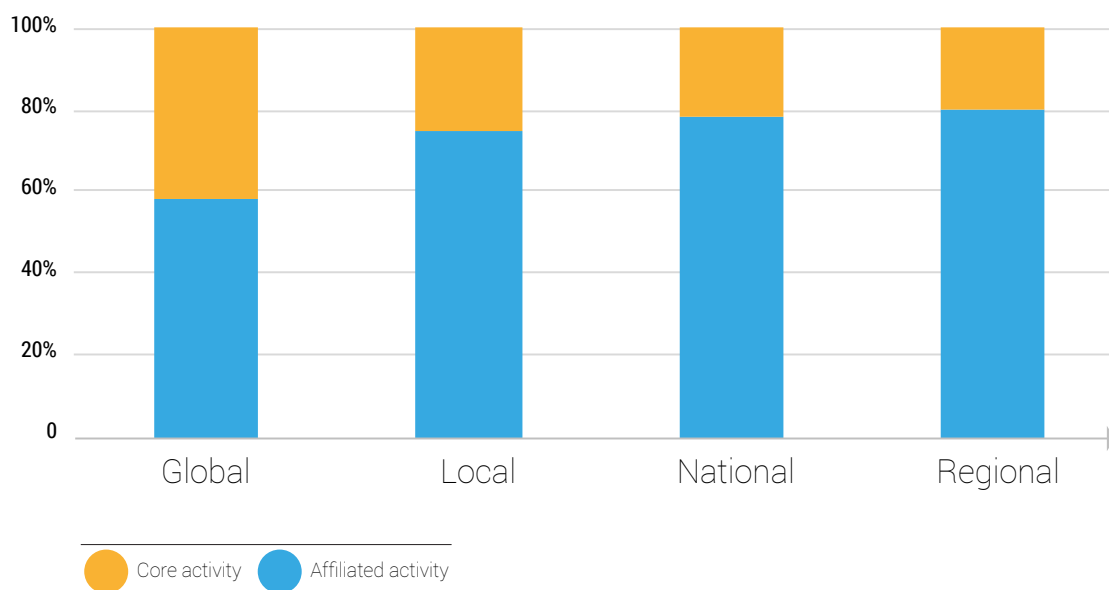
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Governments and other organisations making high-level commitments

The One Planet network has implemented activities in 167 countries out of 193 UN Member States

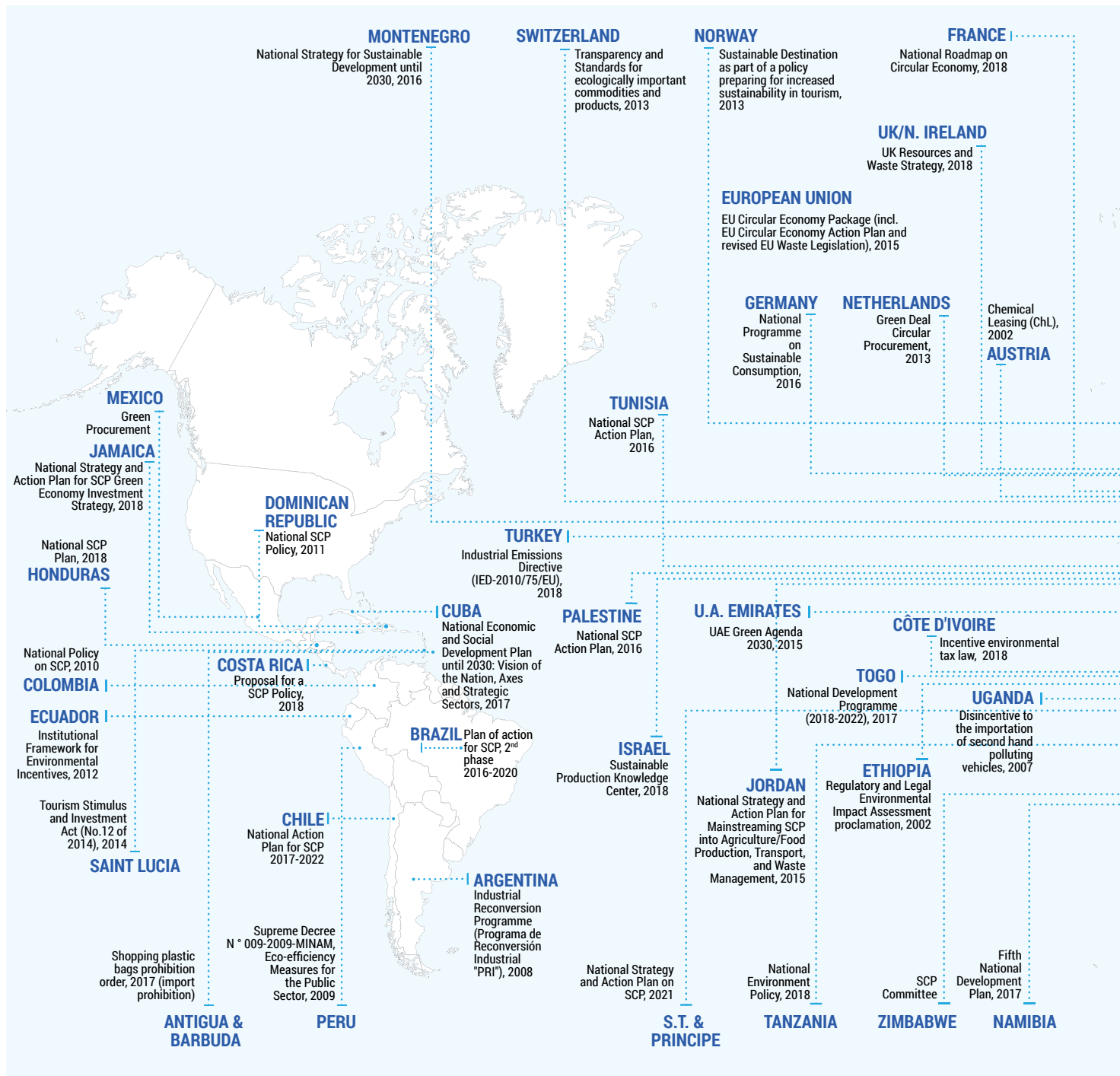


Scope of core and affiliated activities of the One Planet network



SDG 12.1: National SCP Policies

One highlighted policy for each of the 71 countries that reported on SDG 12.1



Source: UNEP (2018). SDG 12.1 pilot reporting.

SDG target 12.1 aims to “Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries”. Due to its overarching nature it provides an insight on trends concerning national policy on SCP. Pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1 was conducted in 2017-2018 through National Focal Points on the basis of approved methodology.

Policy instruments for SCP:

Policy instruments refer to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve specific objectives. In the case of SCP, such instruments are designed and implemented to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production patterns, with a view of generating economic and/or social benefits.

Policy categories include:



Macro-policies with SCP objectives
(national strategies/action plans, new institutions/entities)



Regulatory and legal instruments
(laws, standards, enforcement measures)

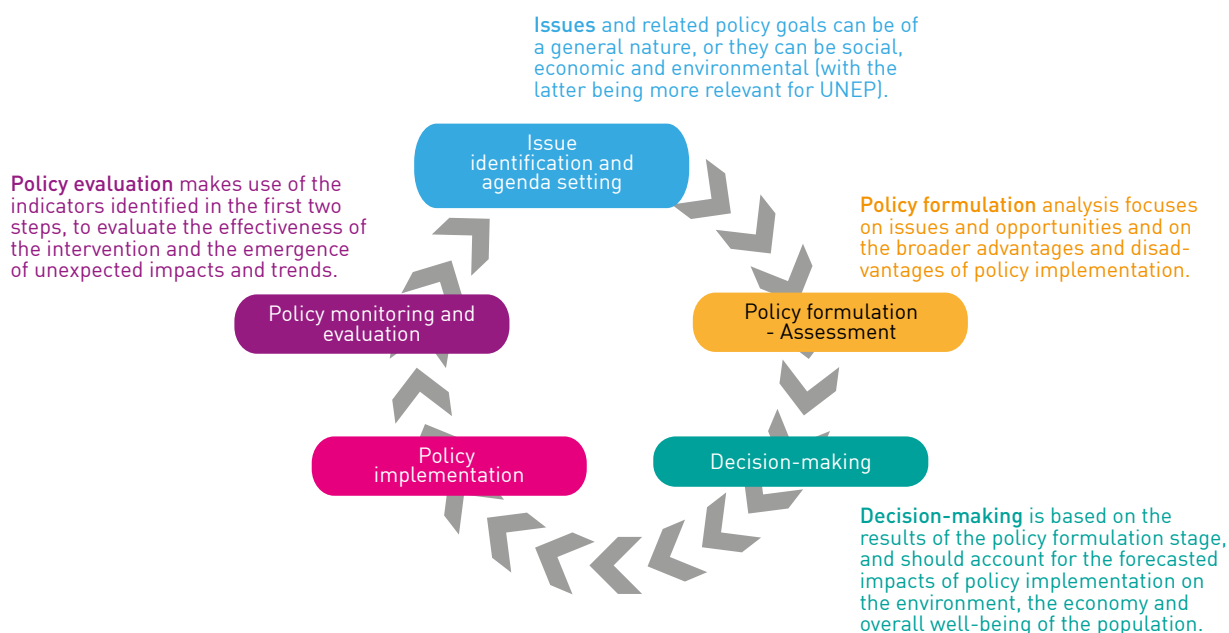


Economic and financial instruments
(taxes and tax incentives, grants, preferential loans, etc.)



Voluntary and self-regulation schemes
(sectoral partnerships, codes of conduct, Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives)

The integrated policymaking cycle, highlighting the three main stages supported by the use of quantitative methodologies



Source: UNEP. (2014). Using Models for Green Economy Policymaking.

Pilot reporting on SDG 12.1 through indicator 12.1.1 shows that, since 2002, the number of such policies and instruments has almost continuously increased. This trend intensified after the Rio+20 Conference (where the 10YFP was adopted in 2012) and the adoption of Agenda 2030 in 2015. Shifting to SCP at scale requires national public policies to create conducive environments, provide social and physical infrastructures and regulate markets.



Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies.

'We can only manage what we can measure'

Reported Policies:



71 countries and the European Union reported a total of 303 initiatives, 43% of which were macro-policies, 44% regulatory, voluntary or economic instruments and 13% coordination mechanisms. Combined with data gathered by the Secretariat, 108 countries have or have had national policies and initiatives relevant to SCP, including 40 countries with a stand-alone policy on sustainable consumption and/or production.¹

In general, the data indicates that integrating SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies is more effective than creating stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring. For instance, macro-policies integrating SCP objectives are more monitored (76%), than stand-alone policies (48%).

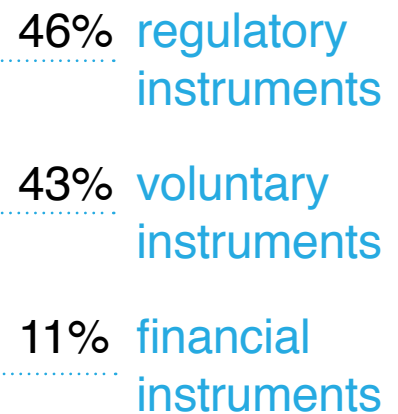
According to pilot reporting, there is currently a good balance between regulatory and voluntary

¹ Other sources include the 2015 pilot survey conducted by UNEP acting as Secretariat of the 10YFP, and the subsequent global report Shaping the Economy of Sustainable Development. An Overview of National Policies and Initiatives Supporting the Shift towards Sustainable Consumption and Production. For various reasons, the policies and instruments once identified may no longer be active, they could also have been only partly implemented, transformed or prematurely terminated. Hence, the map here does not necessarily reflect the status of such policies and instruments worldwide, but the fact that some initial steps have been taken which can be scaled up and replicated at scale.

approaches, 46% and 43% respectively, while economic and financial instruments were only 11% of all reported instruments. Likewise, only 20% of the reported policies and instruments were considered relevant to the financial sector. More innovative and dynamic instruments are needed to trigger transformative changes. There needs to be a shift in the way the whole economy operates. We must create drivers and incentives, generate new income, and redirect investments. The structural role that SCP policies and measures could play in boosting sustainable financial investments, economic growth and job creation has not yet been fully realised.

The reporting exercise reveals that there still is a rather conventional

Breakdown of reported policy instruments:



approach to SCP, with a strong focus on resource efficiency (mostly energy) and production. The top sector for SCP-related policies is currently agriculture. When other ministries are consulted it is most often: the Ministry of Energy (80%); the Ministry of Industry Trade or Commerce (53%); and the Ministry of Agriculture (47%). This trend can also be observed in the composition of the reported coordination mechanisms: 100% involve the Ministry of Energy; 70% the Ministry of Industry, Trade or Commerce and the Ministry of Economy; and 65% the Ministry of Agriculture.

Governments can choose to define their action through:

- mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting policies** (37% of policies reported),
- mainstreaming in sectoral policies** (34% of policies reported), or
- through stand-alone policies specifically focused on SCP** (29% of policies reported).

Sectoral macro-policies vary greatly in focus, however energy (19%) and agriculture (15%) are the most frequently represented sectors. When it comes to policy instruments, the top sectors identified are energy (58% of reported instruments), industry (51%) and agriculture (50%), as well as waste (57%) and water (46%), this is not surprising, as these sectors have historically been closely related to the SCP approach.



SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES AND EDUCATION

Why sustainable lifestyles? How we choose to live as a society and as individuals – what houses and build, what food we eat and grow, how we spend our spare time, and what type of transport we use – will have an enormous impact on the trajectory of human history.

Today, our global footprint is about one and half times the Earth's total capacity to provide renewable and non-renewable resources to humanity.

The global population could reach 9.6 billion by 2050. If nothing changes in the next 35 years, we will need almost three planets to sustain our way of living!



Financial policy instruments: Hungary



Hungary developed and implemented a specialised financial and regulatory policy instrument on environmental product fees, through Act LXXXV of 2011. The Act was introduced in 2012 to apply environmental product fees (charges) to make the domestic waste management system more efficient, and to achieve the EU requirements on waste management and recycling.

The environmental product fees apply to all products, which cause serious waste management problems because of their large volume or by being hazardous to the environment. The amount of the environmental product fee reflects the harmfulness of the product, less harmful packaging materials are subject to a lower environmental product fee. The chargeable products listed include:

- Batteries
- Packaging materials
- Electronic equipment
- Petroleum products
- Tires
- Plastic products
- Chemical products
- Paper (e.g. office paper)

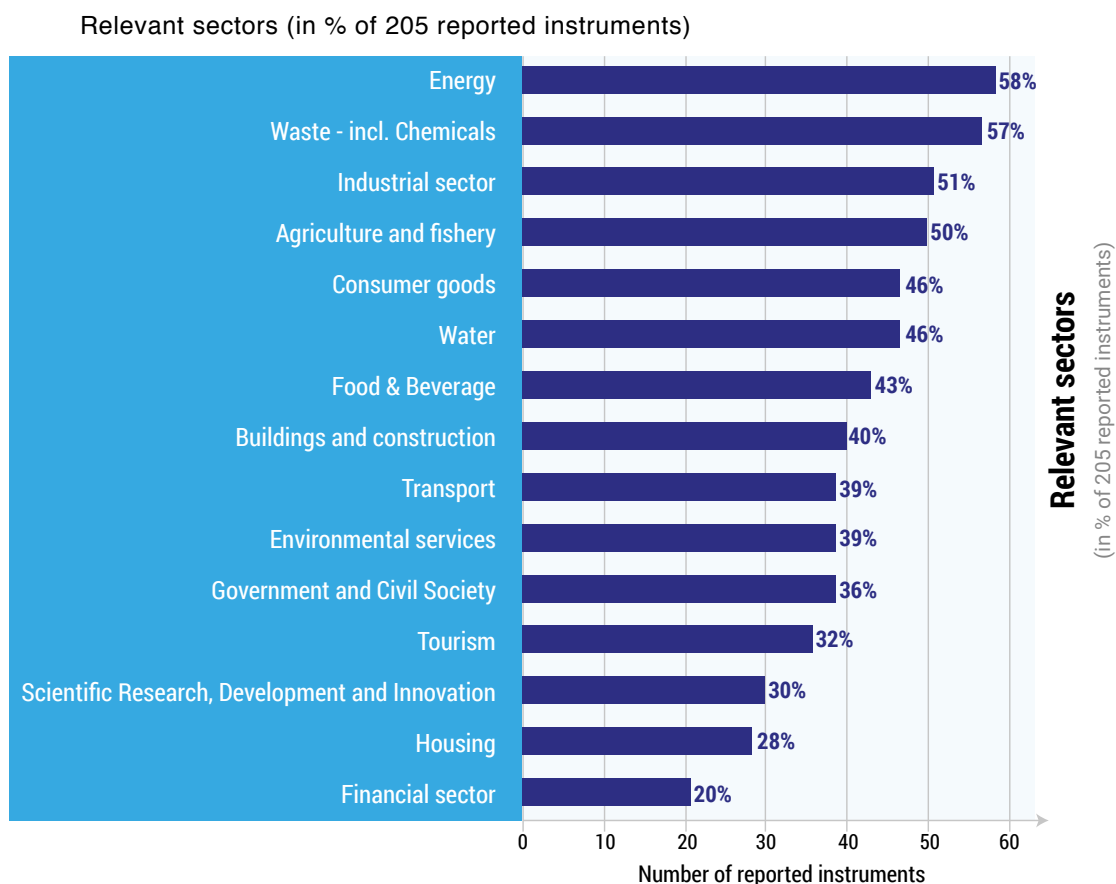
In case an entity fails to comply with the Act, the state tax and customs authority is liable to the defendant for fines of up to HUF 500,000.

To assure the implementation of the Act, the Ministry of Environment and Water of Hungary is in cooperation with other related government entities such as the state tax and customs, other environmental authorities, and also organisation responsible for public waste management.

An integrated approach to SCP requires strong coordination across the government through inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and inclusion of other stakeholders in both policy design and policy implementation. However, only 26 of the 71 countries that have reported on SDG 12.1 have shared information on national coordination mechanisms at the national level. Those mechanisms are mainly used for information sharing and identifying synergies, and only 34% are mandated to coordinate policy implementation across ministries. Consequently, the necessity to engage all relevant stakeholders, especially the business sector and civil society, has been well understood; stakeholders other than national ministries and specialised agencies were involved in the design or implementation of 85% of 262 reported policies and instruments.

Overarching policy frameworks, mainstreaming of SCP objectives, as well as stronger national coordination mechanisms are needed for integrated, coherent and effective strategies to be implemented. Shifting to SCP at scale requires national public policies creating conducive environments, social and physical infrastructures and markets. Government action can, and should, contribute to establishing such conditions. Significant steps have been taken but implementation at scale remains a challenge, as does increasing and equitably distributing the socio-economic benefits of this transformation. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the One Planet network, have a key role to play in these inter-related tasks for sustainable development.

Figure 2.





National Action Plan on SCP: Brazil



Brazil was among the first countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region to design and effectively implement a SCP national action plan (Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis or “PPCS”). The objective was to promote SCP policies, programmes, and actions such as solutions to socio-environmental problems to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development. This initiative brought together 26 institutions including ministries, other government offices, and non-governmental organisation through the establishment of a National Committee dedicated to SCP. The role of this committee is to monitor, guide, and promote activities in the context of PPCS.

Brazil identified 17 priority areas to be developed and after an in depth consultation six of them were selected to be implemented in the first PPCS implementation cycle from 2011 to 2014. As an example:

- One of the priorities is education for SCP through an initiative called “Let’s take care of Brazil with Sustainable Schools” mobilising more than nine million people and involving 17,500 schools across the country. This was accomplished by a specialised team of ten people.
- Other priorities included focusing on sustainable retail and consumption, for example in cooperation with local chains’ shops collecting and transforming 70,000 litres of cooking oil into biodiesel annually.

The initiatives at the national level are mainly funded by domestic budgets. For instance, the Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE) operated a specific credit line that supports the implementation of PPCS. BRDE is creating credit opportunities for the environmental agenda of public administration, socio-environmental risk management, and the promotion of sustainable projects. The operation generates around 30.000 jobs per year.

The second PPCS implementation cycle started in 2016 and will continue until 2020.

Key recommendations resulting from monitoring the shift to SCP

Focus support on policy implementation:

The One Planet network identified evident progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the application and implementation of these to foster concrete and tangible changes in practices and impacts remains limited. This is further confirmed by pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1 which clearly shows that for the last 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting the global shift to SCP have been increasing in all regions. It also shows that well-designed national policy frameworks and instruments are key to enable the fundamental shift in the way we consume and produce. In general, the mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring. This suggests through these tools that the One Planet that it is not necessarily an increase in the quantity of policies that is required—but rather more policy coherence and effective implementation. To facilitate such implementation, an integrated approach to SCP across the government is needed. This requires strong coordination across the government through inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and inclusion of other stakeholders in both policy design and policy implementation. In addition, more innovative and dynamic instruments are needed to trigger transformative

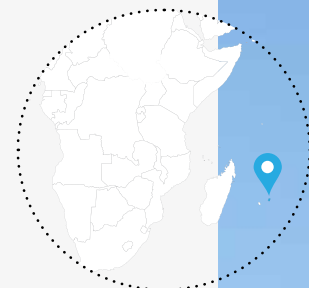
changes in the way the whole economy operates, creating drivers and incentives, generating new incomes, and redirecting investments. The One Planet network should as such, prioritise support to policy implementation, focusing on above recommendations, as this is necessary to effectively achieve SDG 12 and shift to SCP.

Foster the application of knowledge and technical tools:

The One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organisations and other stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 12 and SCP. The 1,800+ activities implemented by the partners include solutions such as policy toolkits, guidelines and manuals for practitioners, technical tools, trainings, monitoring instruments and examples of successful policies and practices. It is through these tools that the One Planet network can effectively support policy implementation. Though a vast majority and variety of trainings, resources and tools have been reported, the understanding of how these are being used for effective implementation of SCP resulting in concrete changes and measurable impacts is still limited. As such, the focus of the One Planet network in the next five years should be placed on the application of existing knowledge resources and tools, supporting governments, organisations, and the general population in effectively shifting to SCP.

Mainstreaming SCP objectives into sectoral policy:

Mauritius



Mauritius is a country with a high dependency on imported energy carriers. About 80% of the energy requirement is imported and this makes the country very vulnerable to energy crises (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2013). To overcome this, Mauritius has mainstreamed SCP into its energy policy, the Long – Term Energy Strategy 2009-2025. This policy aims to change unsustainable patterns of energy consumption and production in Mauritius such as reducing the use of fossil fuels given its high importation and environmental damage costs by providing incentives for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.

To implement the policy, the Government of Mauritius developed the Energy Strategy Action Plan 2011-2025 phasing out the usage of conventional fuel and endorsing renewable energy as alternative. The operationalisation and enforcement of this action plan is supported by a regulatory policy instrument known as the Energy Efficiency Act 2011 with the objective of promoting awareness for the efficient use of energy as a means to reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment.

To support the full operationalisation of the Act, three other complementary regulatory policy instruments have been developed on: labelling of regulated machinery; registration of energy auditors; and energy consumer and energy audit.

An Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) has been set up under section four of the Energy Efficiency Act 2011 with functions in particular to implement strategies and programmes for the efficient use of energy, the establishment of links with national, regional and international institutions, as well as the private sector, and participation in programmes related to the efficient use of energy.

In addition, a broad sensitisation campaign was carried out to enhance knowledge about energy labels at national level and to guide consumer behaviour, with the support of the One Planet network.

As a result of these efforts on improving energy efficiency, the penetration of renewable resources has increased from 11.9% in 2014-2015 compared to the previous biennium (Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, 2015).

Prioritise identification & dissemination of new and improved practices:

As the adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts, changing practices becomes key in implementing SCP, and monitoring and understanding associated impacts. So far, the adoption of new and improved practices has primarily been led by business organisations in the network. Identifying these practices and strengthening the engagement of businesses would enable the identification of more innovations and solutions, as such focus should be placed also on increasing the engagement of the business sector, as the second largest stakeholder group, in the monitoring of SCP through the reporting efforts of the network.

Engage in strategic and targeted communications efforts to mobilise support for SDG 12:

The importance of communications and awareness raising is well understood by the network as it was the most reported activity across the network. Demonstrating the benefits of SCP through strengthened and strategic communications efforts is key to demystifying SCP, positioning it as an integrated approach to sustainable development and mobilising the necessary political support for the shift to SCP. In order to achieve this, all members of the One Planet network must adopt an impact-driven approach that focuses on demonstrating effective implementation at country level.

Measure impacts to build evidence on the benefits of SCP:

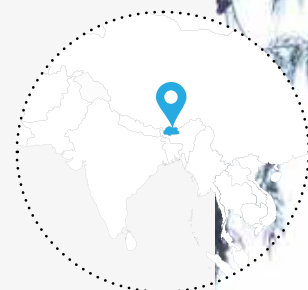
Achieving SCP will not only deliver SDG 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all SDGs, directly or indirectly. SCP helps address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, health and biodiversity. However, as monitoring the shift to SCP demonstrates, impacts are currently not being measured and quantifiable information on concrete impacts are not being disseminated. Such information is key for decision-makers to better understand the multiple benefits of SCP in order to scale-up and take additional action. Therefore, monitoring the shift to SCP should seek not only to capture more data and information on the impacts of activities and practices being implemented, but should also seek to guide the understanding of the potential range of impacts and benefits of SCP, including on resource efficiency, the environment and human well-being, as identified in our *Monitoring and Reporting* framework.

Ensure coordinated action and support at country-level:

As an implementation mechanism of SDG 12, the solutions and initiatives of the thematic Programmes need to be conducive to taking action on SCP at national level. Ensuring coordination of country-level initiatives and efforts on SCP is key to delivering SDG 12 and Agenda 2030.

An integrated approach to SCP at national level: Bhutan

Through Bhutan 2020, the country framed its vision for peace, prosperity, and happiness in terms of the principles of Gross National Happiness (GNH): sustainable and equitable socio-economic development, conservation of the environment, preservation and promotion of culture, and promotion of good governance. The concept of SCP is very much embedded in these principles. The vision document draws a 20-year plan of national strategy development for the country, which is broken down into Five Year Implementation Plans.



The operationalisation of the country's current 11th Five Year Plan is supported by various sectoral policy instruments, including:

- The National Organic Programme, a voluntary policy instrument to support the development of the organic sector in Bhutan to enable the growth of clean and safe lifestyles by promoting a natural way of life.
- Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2012, a regulatory policy instrument to regulate waste management procedures, monitoring, and reporting.
- Consumer Protection Act 2012, which explicitly focus on the environmental impacts of consumer choices and impacts of a product on the environment.
- Guidelines for Institutionalising Paperless Operations in Government Offices 2016, a voluntary policy instrument that aims to provide general and specific information and recommendations for deploying paperless initiatives across the offices of the Royal Government of Bhutan.
- The Economic Development Policy 2016, which has been formulated with the vision to promote a green and self-reliant economy by diversifying the economic base and leaving a minimal ecological footprint. The new policy has a total of 252 policy provisions which assures an overall enabling environment to continue creating a transparent and conducive environment for business and investment in the Bhutanese economy.

In addition, to evaluate its development policies, Bhutan has developed the Gross National Happiness Index (GNH) as the dedicated evaluation tool for policy-makers. It was based on elaborate and precise metrics to explore each persons' life in nine domains in line with the core principles of: psychological well-being, health, education, time use, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience, and living standards. According to the Gross National Happiness Index Report 2015, 43.4% of Bhutanese are deeply or extensively happy, with 91.2% enjoying sufficiency in at least 50% of the GNH domains. The GNH Index grew significantly from 0.743 to 0.756 between 2010 and 2015, showing that across the nine domains of GNH, people's lives are getting better overall.

The country established a national committee on Gross National Happiness consisting of a representative from all ministries to ensure that all development policies and plans are formulated and implemented in line with the core principles and are being evaluated based on the GNH Index.



2

The One Planet network: Multi-stakeholder partnerships enabling systemic transformation

- A systemic approach
- The One Planet network: an operational SCP implementation mechanism
- Setting the agenda
- Raising SCP Awareness
- Collaborating for joint value creation and innovation

A systemic approach

The shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) requires a systemic approach, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations across governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, scientific organisations, international organisations, and citizens. Such partnerships are essential to achieve the 2030 Agenda, as affirmed by [SDG 17](#).

A broader systemic transformation will require concerted action from:

- i) **scientific institutions**, to understand what is needed;
- ii) **businesses**, to identify solutions and lead changes in practise;
- iii) **policy makers**, to create conducive environments, social and physical infrastructures and regulate markets;
- iv) **civil society**, to strengthen advocacy and promote behaviour change; and
- v) **international organisations**, to broker diverse partnerships for innovative solutions.

According to the United Nations Secretary General;

“Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries”

(SDG 17.16)



Secretary-General
António Guterres

“We will need to mobilise both existing and additional finance, technology, knowledge and expertise, which countries can then apply to accelerate progress. In recognition of that need, we must harness the convening power of the United Nations through platforms where stakeholders can meaningfully engage, build trust, exchange know-how and technologies, strengthen relationships and foster synergy and coherence to achieve results.”



(UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, 2017)

The One Planet network: an operational SCP implementation mechanism

Strengthening existing partnerships which have made significant investments in the initial phases of development is critical to the ambitious timeframe for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

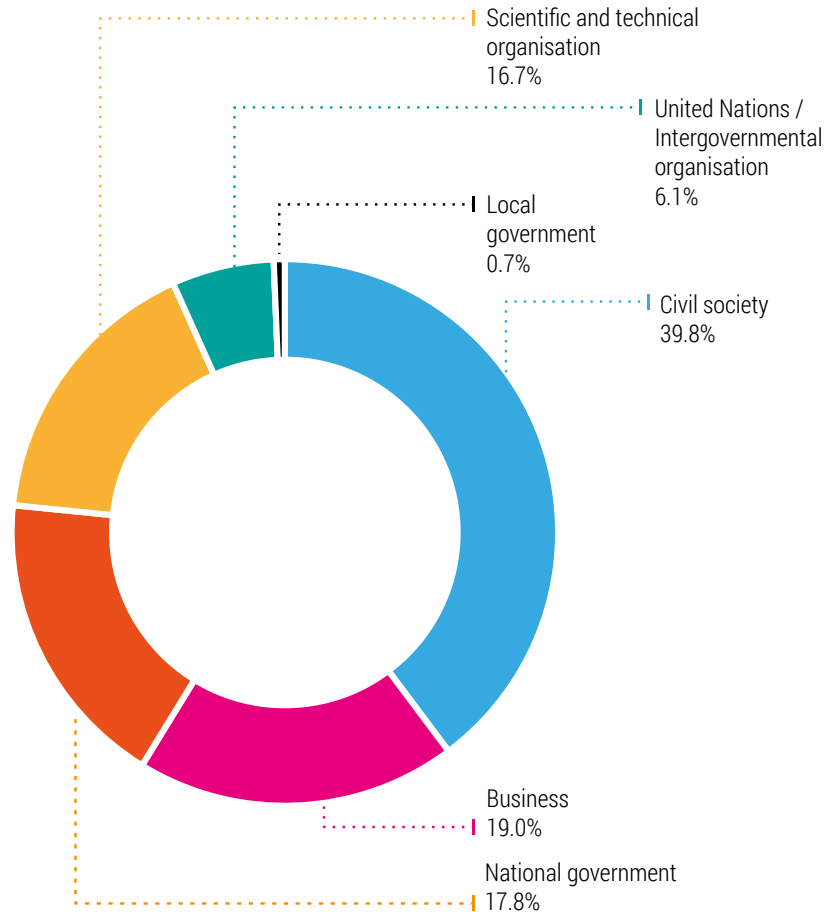
The One Planet network, as an established multi-stakeholder partnership, has the potential to be transformational and play a key role in the strategic implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12. The network is composed of 700+ partners, including national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organisations, and international organisations. Beyond the 611 partners engaged directly within the programmes, the network also includes 130 national focal points, stakeholder focal points and 22 UN agencies.

The formation, establishment and operationalisation of the One Planet network is a major achievement in response to the commitment made with the adoption of the 10YFP. At the conclusion of the first five years, it is clear that building multi-stakeholder partnerships require time, effort and resources. Investment in the initial phases of the partnership is critical to build trust and relationships, ensure ownership and ensure a strong engagement of partners, while laying the foundation for a successful implementation. This is further confirmed by the [Independent External Review](#), which found that the 10YFP and its network is recognised by stakeholders as a global platform that brings together

a variety of actors, expertise, resources and activities to deliver SCP, while offering opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing, providing technical assistance, increasing capacities, and raising awareness on SCP. Benefitting from the achievements and lessons learnt over the last 5 years and with the active

Figure 3.

The One Planet network



Setting the Agenda

Gathering partners across sectors and regions offers key opportunities for strengthening coherence and support to SDG 12 by aligning goals and setting the global SCP agenda. Coordinated efforts are needed to ensure that SCP is on the agenda at the highest level of international organisations, governments and businesses.

As an example, the Sustainable Food Systems programme organised its *1st Global Conference* hosted by South Africa. This was organised by Switzerland, South Africa, Costa Rica, USDA, Hivos, WWF, UNEP and FAO, with financial support of Nestlé, and with contributions from various programme partners and external organisations. More than 130 organisations participated in the conference, which included knowledge sharing through best practices, a series of learning journeys, and a “Taste of Waste” dinner event that served food made of rescued ingredients.

The Sustainable Tourism programme, developed *The Kasane Call to Action on Sustainable Tourism: The Tourism We Want*, as the programme’s contribution to the legacy of the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. The call aims to transform the way tourism is developed and managed by providing guidance on critical issues and opportunities for the sector to accelerate the shift to SCP. The call is shaped around four levers of action in the tourism sector; lead the creation of the necessary conditions for SCP in the sector; innovate to accelerate the adoption of SCP practices; finance a shift towards SCP practices; and empower actors to scale up SCP practices.



SHAPED AROUND 4 LEVERS OF ACTION: 'LIFE':



LEAD
THE CREATION OF NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR SCP IN TOURISM



INNOVATE
TO ACCELERATE THE ADOPTION OF SCP PRACTICES IN TOURISM



FINANCE
A SHIFT TOWARDS SCP PRACTICES IN TOURISM



EMPOWER
STAKEHOLDERS TO SCALE-UP SCP PRACTICES IN TOURISM

Sustainable Food Systems for All – Catalysing Change through Multi-Stakeholder Action

In 2017, as an outcome of the Sustainable Food Systems programme's 1st Global Conference the Pretoria Resolution was issued and signed by its organising committee.

Titled "Sustainable Food Systems for All – Catalysing Change through Multi-Stakeholder Action", the resolution is a call for stronger political commitment to provide appropriate food policy frameworks backed with investment and means for implementation. It recognises that addressing the heavy burden of malnutrition is the priority entry point into changing currently unsustainable food systems.

Key conclusions of the resolution are:

- The priority entry point in the transformation of the current food system is action to address the heavy burden of malnutrition.
- There is an urgency to move beyond talk, and invest in strengthened multi-stakeholder action to promote and implement a holistic, systemic approach.
- Sustainable diets present an opportunity to accelerate the shift for a transformation of food systems.
- Investment is required in formal and informal food value chains that truly reflect the values and needs of producers, local communities and consumers.
- There is an immediate opportunity for reducing food losses and waste within a country specific and food systems context.

“We call for action to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement as presented in the SFS Programme, and supported by stronger political commitment and appropriate policy environments.”



Sustainable
Food Systems

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Did you know that 30% of the global adult population is overweight or obese? Meanwhile, around 30% of food produced worldwide is lost or wasted.

Despite our planet's capacity to provide a growing world population with enough nutritious food, almost 800 million people go hungry and about 2 billion are malnourished.

Food systems are both contributing to and affected by challenges including climate change, land degradation and biodiversity loss. Our food systems rely on a natural resource base that is becoming increasingly fragile and scarce.



SCP IN UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS

In the context of the One Planet network, high-level SCP commitments refer to any non-

legally binding official high-level expression of support or pledge which is relevant to SCP. Through the influence of its various partners, the One Planet network works to ensure the inclusion of SCP in

broad development agendas and high-level commitments. Within the United Nations, key highlights include:

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Earth Summit 2012 (Rio +20), establishes the 10YFP to solidify the global commitment to Sustainable Consumption and Production. As the cumulative result of the Marrakech Process (2003-2012), Rio+20, or Earth Summit 2012 provided the forum for Heads of State to reaffirm that promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production is one of the three overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development. As a response, Heads of State adopted “the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) as contained in the [A/CONF.216/5](#) document... (paragraph 226, *The Future we Want* ([A/CONF.216/L.1](#)); Rio+20 Outcome Document).

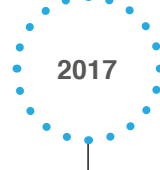
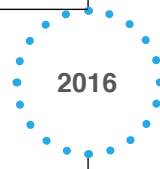
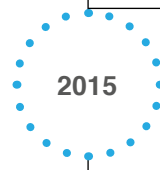
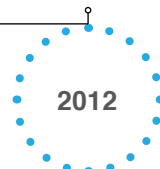
The United Nations Environment Assembly resolution on SCP ([UNEP/EA.2/Res.8](#)) encouraged all Member States and relevant stakeholders to take ambitious action to implement the 10YFP and to achieve goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are related to SCP. This call was further strengthened by other resolutions and declarations in 2017.



Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production
Target 12.1: Implement the 10 - Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.



Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 - Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.



The 10YFP is embedded into Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the accompanying SDGs A/RES/70/1. As an agenda that is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) has a goal dedicated specifically to it, “[Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns](#)”. By definition, the transversal nature SCP means that it is entrenched in many of the other 17 SDGs. This is reflected in the fact that the 10YFP is specifically named in both SDG Target 12.1 and SDG 8.4.

The United Nations General Assembly Second Committee acknowledged the Sustainable Food Systems programme in its draft **resolution on Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition** ([A/C.2/72/L.59](#)), subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in January 2018 ([A/RES/72/238](#)).

The Consumer Information programme’s Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information were included in the **UNEA 3 resolution on Environment and Health** ([UNEP/EA.3/L.8/Rev.1](#)).

The Year of Tourism for Sustainable Development, sustainable tourism components and considerations were integrated into a range of commitments made.

The Human Rights Council resolution on Human Rights and the Environment ([A/HRC/34/L.33](#)) made explicit reference to the 10YFP and to the need to change our consumption and production patterns to ensure human well-being.

Raising SCP awareness

Demonstrating the benefits of SCP through strengthened and strategic communications efforts is key to demystifying SCP, positioning it as an integrated approach to sustainable development and mobilising the necessary political support for the shift to SCP. A network of 700+ actors has the potential to reach a wide audience and a broad range of stakeholders for increased scale and influence.

Various communication and outreach activities have been implemented by the programme networks to increase awareness of the benefits of SCP in implementing the SDGs and addressing national priorities. Since 2013, a total of 538 of these activities have been implemented throughout the One Planet network. The communication and outreach activities reported knowledge-sharing workshops, conferences, side events, stakeholder dialogues and consultations, and webinars, as well as communication materials, campaigns, newsletters and social media.

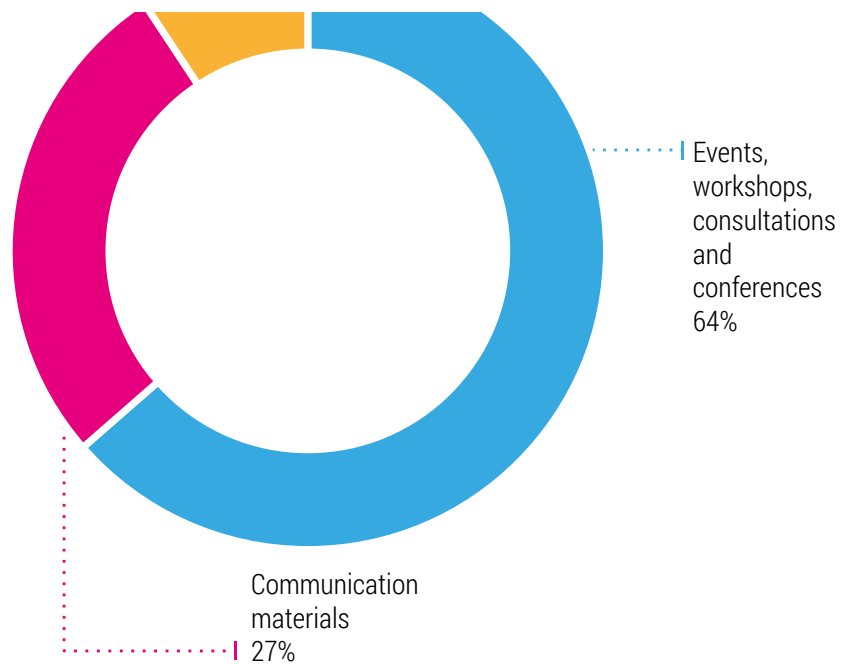
Though the importance of communications and awareness raising is well understood by the network (it was the most

reported activity across the network), communication campaigns only account for 9% of these activities.

50 communication campaigns have been reported by our network. Examples include the [4 Billion Dreams Campaign](#) supported by EU-funded SWITCH-Asia. 4 Billion Dreams is a youth-powered multimedia campaign that showcases the stories of people across the Asia-Pacific

Figure 5.

Awareness and outreach activities of the One Planet network (Percentage of 393 reported activities)





region discussing their current lifestyles and aspirations for the future. This personification of consumption patterns and efforts towards sustainable lifestyles contributes to the rapid transmission of sustainable practices in the everyday life of middle class consumers in Asia,

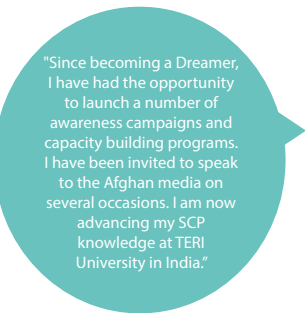
collectively leading to a reduction in the impacts of consumerist material use and therefore GHG emissions and waste. Hundreds of people have participated in this campaign, which has been presented at various global conferences, proving to be an effective means for jumpstarting conversations on current lifestyles and supporting sustainable visions for the future.

Tackling SDG 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction, the Think Eat Save campaign, which is a collaboration between UNEP and FAO, takes stock of the current state of knowledge and on-going methodological activities, shares approaches and promotes harmonisation of food losses and waste measurement around SDG 12.3. The campaign aims to strengthen tools developed, address knowledge gaps, develop capacities and promote awareness and advocacy.



Shaoxin Li
United Nations Environment,
China Office

"I am a Dreamer and I am part of the United Nations Environment team in China. I have taken an active role in China's annual Sustainable Consumption Week—millions of people have participated in 93 cities!"



Nejat Malikyar
National Environmental
Protection Agency of
Afghanistan

"Since becoming a Dreamer, I have had the opportunity to launch a number of awareness campaigns and capacity building programs. I have been invited to speak to the Afghan media on several occasions. I am now advancing my SCP knowledge at TERI University in India."



Uthpala Sankalpani
National Cleaner Production
Centre Sri Lanka

"Professionally, I am a SCP practitioner at the National Cleaner a Production Centre, Sri Lanka. In my personal time I have educated 400 youth from universities to achieve a sustainable future through initiatives such as the 'Greening University' project and the 'Where We Belong' movement."





“By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”

(SDG 12.3)

Around one-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally (FAO, 2011) and this has significant negative financial, environmental and social impact. Tackling SDG 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction, the *Think.Eat.Save: Reduce Your Foodprint* campaign was launched in 2013 as a collaboration between UNEP and FAO.

The campaign aims to strengthen tools developed, address knowledge gaps, develop capacities and promote awareness and advocacy. As such, it takes stock of the current state of knowledge and on-going methodological activities, shares approaches and promotes harmonisation of food losses and waste measurement around SDG 12.3.

A concrete output of the campaign is the guidance on “Prevention and reduction of food and drink waste in businesses and households”, which provides clear and comprehensive steps for governments, businesses and other organisations to develop strategies, programmes and activities to prevent and reduce food and drink waste, and to achieve the associated financial savings and reductions in environmental impacts.

The campaign website offers information and resources on food loss and waste reduction for producers, food retailers and consumers. This includes concrete tips for simple actions that you can take to reduce your “foodprint” and food bill.

10 TIPS TO: REDUCE YOUR “FOODPRINT”

- 1 Shop smart
- 2 Buy funny fruit
- 3 Understand expiration dates
- 4 ‘Zero down’ your fridge
- 5 Say ‘Freeze!’ and use your freezer
- 6 Request smaller portions
- 7 Compost
- 8 Use ‘First in, first out’ as a kitchen rule
- 9 Love leftovers
- 10 Donate!

‘Zeroing down your fridge’ means eating food that is already in your fridge before buying more or making something new, which will save time and money. Follow storage guidance to keep food at its best. Websites such as www.lovefoodhatewaste.com can help you get creative with recipes to use up anything that might go bad soon.



Collaborating for joint value creation and innovation

The pooling of resources and expertise across the One Planet network enables joint value creation, innovation, and implementation of initiatives at a greater scale. The Sustainable Food Systems programme has been active in pooling its members' resources and expertise through a collaborative engagement approach centered around [core and affiliated initiatives](#). By the end of 2017, a total of eight core initiatives had been developed as the programme's principle projects across various themes and approaches. These ranged from knowledge-based initiatives to action-oriented projects supporting the shift to more sustainable food systems.

The [Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information](#) were developed through the Consumer Information programme and are an example of successful multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Collaborating with specialised networks mobilises more experts and practitioners to aid in implementing SCP. Efforts to foster collaboration include [the SPP Regions – regional networks for sustainable procurement](#) a project led by ICLEI and UNEP. The project was developed collaboratively by partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme to facilitate learning and collaboration between the programme partners and 2500 procurement practitioners and policy makers. Through eight regional networks across Europe,

guidance tools were produced including eco-innovation tender models and best practice reports on performance, circular procurement and market engagement. By engaging practitioners and policy makers, the project estimates a reduction of 380,000 tons of CO₂/year as well as 54,3 GWH/year in primary energy savings.

Several specialised networks are partners in the One Planet network, such as the World Global Green Buildings Council, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, and ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability. These further strengthen coordinated approaches and knowledge sharing; for example, the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, have joined forces on 14 outreach and communication activities, two trainings, and four knowledge resources.

Collaboration between thematic programmes is facilitated by initiatives such as the [Sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling project \(SPPEL\)](#) between the Consumer Information and the Sustainable Public Procurement programme. UN Environment led this initiative with financial support from the European Union. The project aims to stimulate demand for and supply of more sustainable products by supporting both public institutions (in their pilot tenders) and suppliers (in their use of tools such as eco-labels).



Partnerships and collaborations are also developing through national and regional coordination mechanisms. At the national level, mechanisms include national roundtables, interministerial committees and national SCP networks. Regional roundtables and expert groups on SCP facilitate coordinated efforts in the implementation of SCP across the regions, including the regional SCP roundtables in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East, the Asia Pacific, and the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information

Sustainable products are a growing business opportunity, especially for emerging and developing countries. Still, challenges impair the rapid growth of green markets. Besides the malpractice of greenwashing, key barriers to sustainable consumption include the uncoordinated proliferation of diverging and/or unchecked product sustainability information tools and the resulting mistrust and confusion among consumers, as well as information providers. A key challenge is the lack of international guidance and agreement on how to convey consumer information.

The Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information were developed through the Consumer Information programme and are an example of successful multi-stakeholder collaboration. Developed through a working group led by UNEP and the International Trade Centre, over 140 stakeholders contributed via workshops, consultations and drafting of content.

The guidelines provide guidance and examples for companies of all sizes and regions to make effective, trustworthy claims to consumers on product-related sustainability information. The lack of international guidance and agreement on how to convey consumer information was noted in global consultations as a key barrier to progress in this area. The guidelines respond to this by providing a comprehensive set of high-level principles, from fundamental to aspirational, and guidance on how to apply them.




Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information


Global guidance on making effective environmental, social and economic claims, to empower and enable consumer choice





Fundamental principles

 **RELIABILITY** – Build your claims on a reliable basis


 **RELEVANCE** – Talk about major improvements, in areas that matter


 **CLARITY** – Make the information useful for the consumer


 **TRANSPARENCY** – Satisfy the consumer's appetite for information, and do not hide


 **ACCESSIBILITY** – let the information get to the consumer, not the other way around

Aspirational principles

 **THREE DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY** – Show the complete picture of product sustainability

 **BEHAVIOUR CHANGE AND LONGER TERM IMPACT** – Help move from information to action

 **MULTI-CHANNEL AND INNOVATIVE APPROACH** – Engage with consumers in diverse ways

 **COLLABORATION** – Work with others to increase acceptance and credibility

 **COMPARABILITY** – Help consumers choose between similar products





3

Providing guidance, tools and solutions for SCP

- SCP tools and solutions
- Policy implementation toolkits
- Guidance for SCP practitioners
- Technical tools
- Training

SCP tools and solutions

Transformative action at scale requires knowledge, resources, tools and the technical capacity to act. The One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organisations and other stakeholders in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 and the global shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP). Through the portfolios of six thematic Programmes on; Food Systems, Lifestyles & Education, Buildings & Construction, Consumer Information, Tourism and Public Procurement. We have adopted a partner-based portfolio approach in order to reduce fragmentation and provide key guidance and solutions for the shift to SCP.

The 1,800+ reported activities implemented by the partners include solutions such as policy toolkits, guidelines and manuals for practitioners, technical tools, trainings, monitoring instruments and examples of successful policies and practices. It is through these tools that the One Planet network can effectively support policy implementation.

Since 2012, a total of 396 knowledge resources and technical tools, such as research reports, educational material, policy briefs, technical guidelines, manuals, toolkits, mobile applications and online tools have been developed by partners in the One Planet network.

“The concept of ‘sustainable consumption and production’ joins up economic and environmental processes to provide policy instruments and tools that can contribute to cleaner production and [more] responsible consumption”

(IRP, 2017b)

However, information on the use of these resources was only reported for 12% of the knowledge resources and technical tools. As such, we currently have a limited understanding of the catalysing effect of these resources in creating tangible impacts.

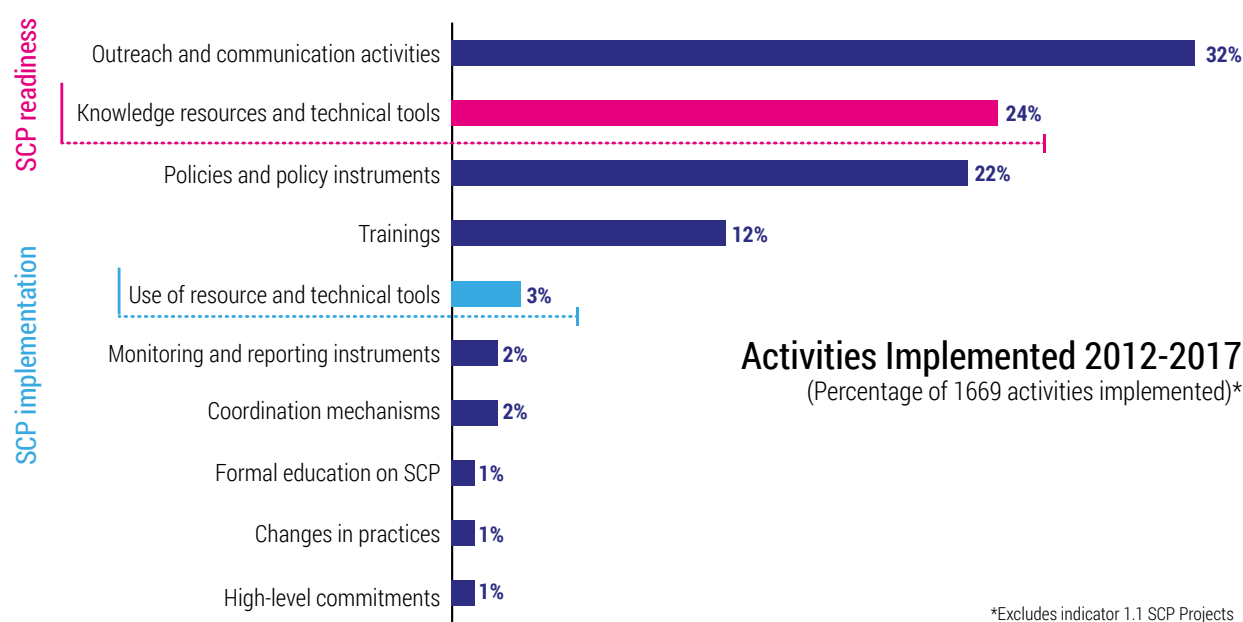
The programme portfolios are housed publicly on the One Planet knowledge management platform: oneplanetnetwork.org, and are accessible directly through dedicated programme pages. The platform allows for programme partners and other stakeholders to share their projects, tools, resources and solutions reaching an audience of more than 3,900 members across borders, sectors and stakeholder groups.



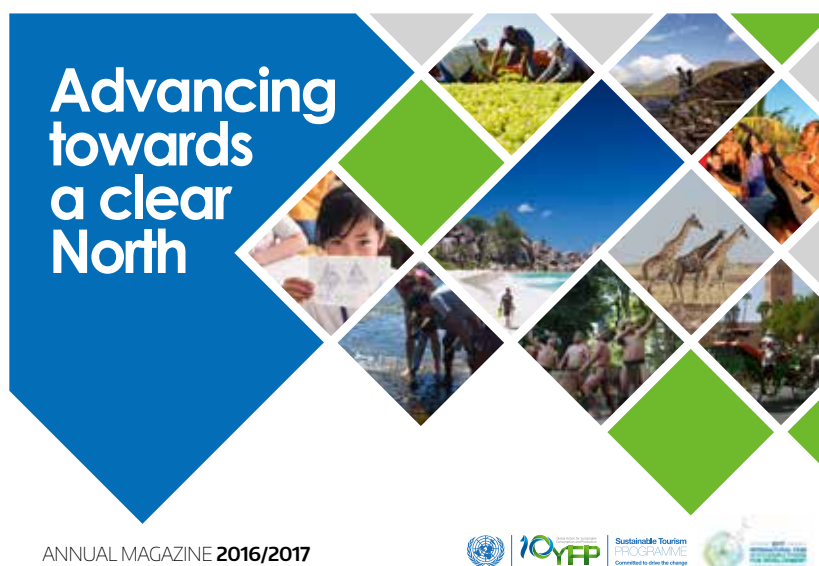
One planet
handle with care

Figure 6.

Knowledge resources and technical tools by the One Planet network



The Annual Magazines of the Sustainable Tourism programme, published by UNWTO and the Republic of Korea, Setting the foundations for collective impact (2015) and Advancing towards a clear North (2016), contain a series of interviews, case studies and reports from activities on the ground that are implemented by programme partners. These showcase the implementation of sustainability initiatives and efforts to accelerate the shift towards SCP in the tourism sector across the globe.



Policy implementation toolkits

One of the key roles of the One Planet network is to support and provide advice in the development of policies that enable relevant, impactful and cost-effective implementation of SCP. Reporting across our network identified evident progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the successful application of these policies to foster concrete changes in practices remains limited. This is further confirmed by pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1, which clearly shows that for the last 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting the shift to SCP have been increasing in all regions. It also shows mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring. Prioritising support to policy implementation is necessary to effectively shift to SCP and achieve SDG 12.

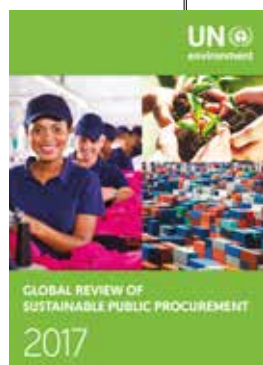
Sectoral reviews are undertaken to increase understanding of current barriers, needs, opportunities and innovations. The [2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement](#), co-funded by the European Union and the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI), is a review of sustainable public procurement policies and practices undertaken by national governments worldwide in the last five years, based on inputs from 41 national governments and 200 other stakeholders.

Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments

Developed by UN Environment and funded by the European Union and the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute, the Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments illustrate the current state of sustainable public procurement (SPP) policies, activities, programmes, and monitoring and evaluation systems in national governments around the world.

Each factsheet covers the following sections:

- **Procurement in the national government:** an estimation of the total procurement expenditure for the central government
- **Policy framework:** information on policies and laws on SPP
- **Institutional framework:** details the public entities in charge of SPP policies and the role each one play in their design, implementation and enforcement
- **Scope, goals and priorities:** sustainability aspects and goals included in SPP policies of national governments
- **Implementation activities:** activities and projects implemented on the ground to foster SPP (e.g. SPP criteria and guidelines, training, software, economic resources)
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks for SPP and their form (e.g. reporting processes and mechanisms)
- **Indicators:** targets and goals that have been achieved in terms of SPP implementation



Sustainable
Public
Procurement

Toolkit for SCP Policy Mainstreaming at National Level

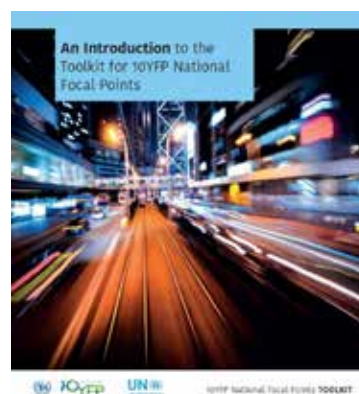
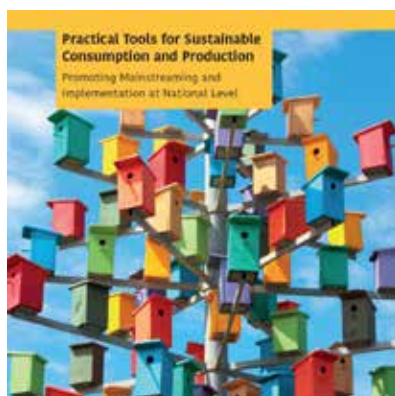
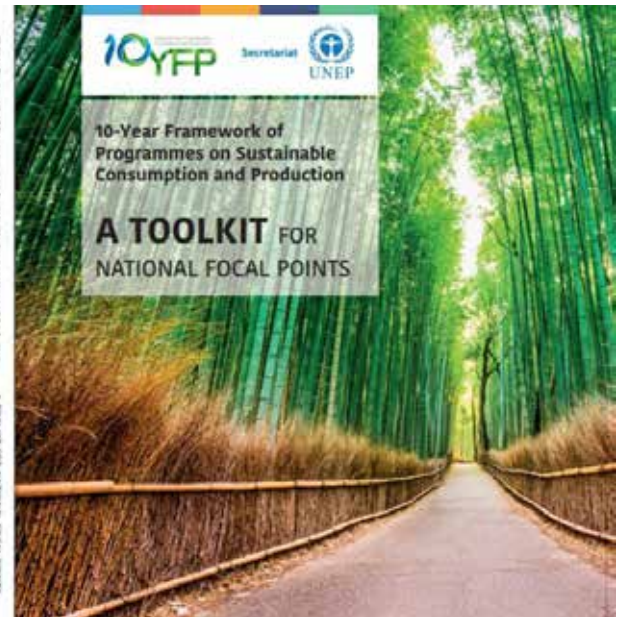
In 2017, the Toolkit for 10YFP National Focal Points was published, including essential information for policy-makers on SCP relating to key global challenges, with tips to support national coordination and initiatives. The toolkit provides policy-makers with concrete examples of successful initiatives, as well as information on how to actively engage in and benefit from the activities of the network.

THE TOOLKIT OFFERS SEVERAL MODULES:

- 1 Make the case for SCP
- 2 Find your way around the 10YFP
- 3 Practical tools for mainstreaming SCP at national level
- 4 Sharing experience case studies on SCP

7 TIPS TO: MAINSTREAM SCP AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- 1 Working in partnership through stakeholder engagement
- 2 Using “policy cycle approach”
- 3 Identifying priorities and entry points for mainstreaming
- 4 Designing integrated policies and initiatives
- 5 Identifying appropriate policy instruments
- 6 Measuring impacts
- 7 Mobilising resources



The development and implementation of sectoral policies is also supported through toolkits and guidance on standards. For example within the Sustainable Food Systems programme, the One Planet network offers the [Global Policy Toolkit for Public Support to Organic Agriculture](#) developed under the leadership of IFOAM Organic International. This supports policy-makers in implementing organic production methods, through guidelines, lessons learned and available policy instruments. The toolkit also includes a decision-aid to guide policy-makers towards the most relevant policy measures, policy summaries, tips for organic advocates on raising political awareness, and policy templates. The sustainable food systems programme also provides [Recommendations to improve biodiversity protection in policy and criteria of food standards and sourcing requirements of food companies and retailers](#) through collaboration led by Nestlé. This report

supports standard-setting organisations and companies in the food sector in choosing and implementing state of the art biodiversity impact evaluation tools. The recommendations of this report address degradation and destruction of ecosystems, overexploitation of natural resources and invasive alien species.

Within the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, policy support was provided through the [Mainstreaming sustainable social housing in India](#) project funded by the 10YFP Trust Fund and implemented by Oxford Brookes University, Development Alternatives Group, TERI University and UN-HABITAT. The project includes support to policy-makers and practitioners in the development of a social housing policy in India through policy and practice briefings on mechanisms for mainstreaming sustainability aspects in affordable urban housing at national and sub-national levels.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Did you know that general sustainability claims such as “eco-friendly”, or “good for the environment” are extremely difficult to back up and can mislead or confuse consumers? These broader terms should be avoided! #CI-SCPGuidelines

Did you know that the optimal lifespan of laptops from an environmental perspective is at least 7 years? In practice, laptops are used for 4 years on average. #ProductLifetimeExtension

Did you know that eco-labelling is also a management tool? E.g. 10 hotels in Morocco are working to reduce their CO₂ emissions by 22%, communicated to guests through an environmental footprint. #AdvanceSCPPProject

Guidance for SCP practitioners

The One Planet network offers guidance to SCP practitioners at national and global levels through guidelines and handbooks. Such reports are often thematic and specific in scope, including the report on [Using product service systems in circular procurement](#) developed through a working group of the Sustainable



The Long View – Exploring Product Lifetime Extension

Providing specific and tangible guidance on approaches to SCP, The Long View - Exploring Product Lifetime Extension was developed by UNEP and TU Delft in the Consumer Information programme. It offers recommendations on the opportunities available to consumers, private sector and governments of developed and developing economies, to address product lifetime extension.

The lifetime expectancies of seven consumer products that represent different 'optimal replacement moments' and 'actual lifetimes' are analysed in selected countries: washing machines, refrigerators, TVs, mobile phones, laptops and clothing.

The report provides three policy perspectives, two for developed and one for developing countries, for designing measures to address product lifetime extension.

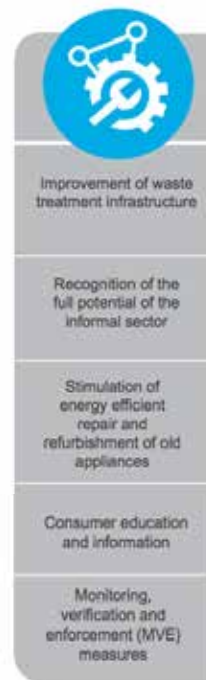
Open Source perspective in developed economies: enable and support consumers to extend the lifetime of their products



Closed Loop perspective in developed economies: enable manufacturers to retain full responsibility over their products in order to extend product lifetime



Product lifetime extension in developing economies



Public Procurement programme. This report examines the nexus between product-service systems and sustainable public procurement, drawing together international experience. Demonstrating, through best practices, how governments can use product-service systems in the context of sustainable public procurement policies and initiatives, thus contributing to a more resource-efficient, low carbon and inclusive green economy.

Within the Consumer Information programme, the report [Collaboration or business: from value for the user to a society with values](#), was developed by the Organización de Consumidores y Usuarios (OCU). The report analyses the impact of the 'sharing economy' on society, the economy and the environment, and provides recommendations on how collaborative consumption platforms can be improved.

A partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in collaboration with the Convention on

Biological Diversity, developed the Concession Guidelines for Tourism in Protected Areas to help raise the capacity of authorities who work in protected areas. The initiative also supports tourism authorities in their development and use of tourism partnerships and concessioning to contribute financially and technically to protected areas through sustainable tourism.

The handbook [Destination: a circular tourism economy](#) was developed by the Center for Regional and Tourism Research (CRT) in Denmark, within the framework of the European Union funded project "CIRTOINNO". The handbook highlights opportunities for tourism SMEs in the South Baltic Region and beyond to adopt circularity and identifies good practices of the sector in developing and integrating circular economy solutions into services, products and business models. As the first publication directly linking tourism and the circular economy, the handbook aims to trigger further action from tourism practitioners, experts and academia in line with the priorities of the One Planet network.



Technical tools

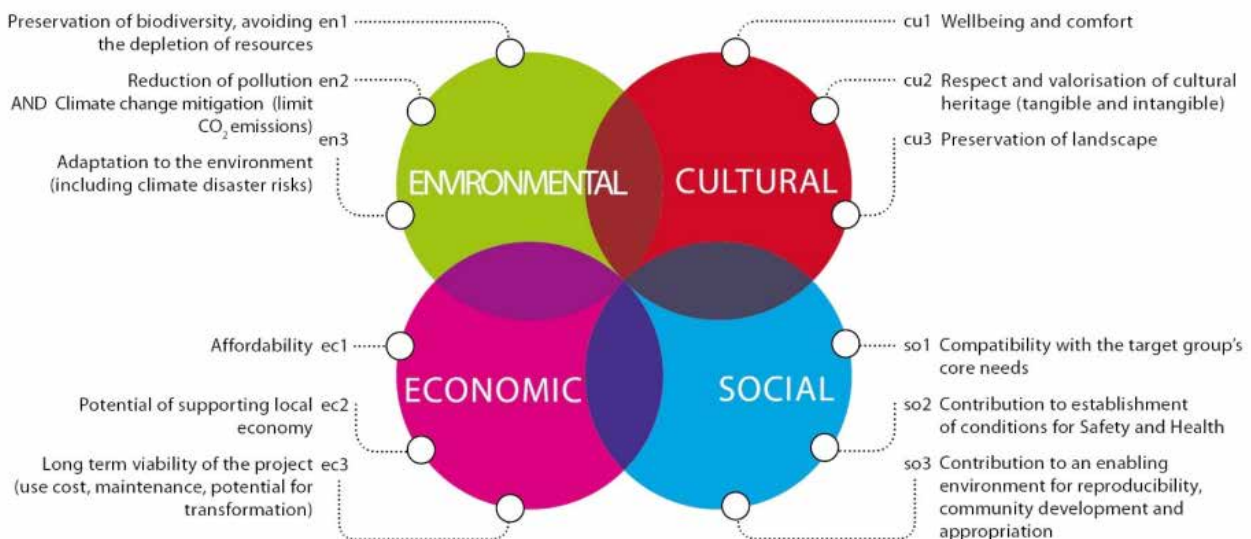
Our network offers a range of technical tools, such as mobile applications and online systems, to support practitioners and consumers in shifting to more SCP.

Sustainable Housing Design Tool

To assist housing practitioners in developing countries in designing socially and culturally responsive, climate-resilient and economically sustainable housing projects the [Sustainable Housing Design Tool](#) was developed by UN-Habitat, as part of the 10YFP Trust Fund project “SHERPA”.

The tool is a self-evaluation tool for project managers, communities, and other stakeholders involved in the planning, design, construction and assessment of housing projects. Its goal is for housing in the 21st century to respond to the transformative aspirations of the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. Housing is a lever for sustainable development. To achieve this not only “green” technologies, but also human, social and cultural factors need to be considered within and beyond the boundary of a building.

As such, the tool scores responses on the basis of 12 identified indicators aligned to the four pillars of sustainability: Social, Economic, Environmental and Cultural:



The tool is free, easy-to-use, and locally adaptable, and accessible through a mobile application and an online website.

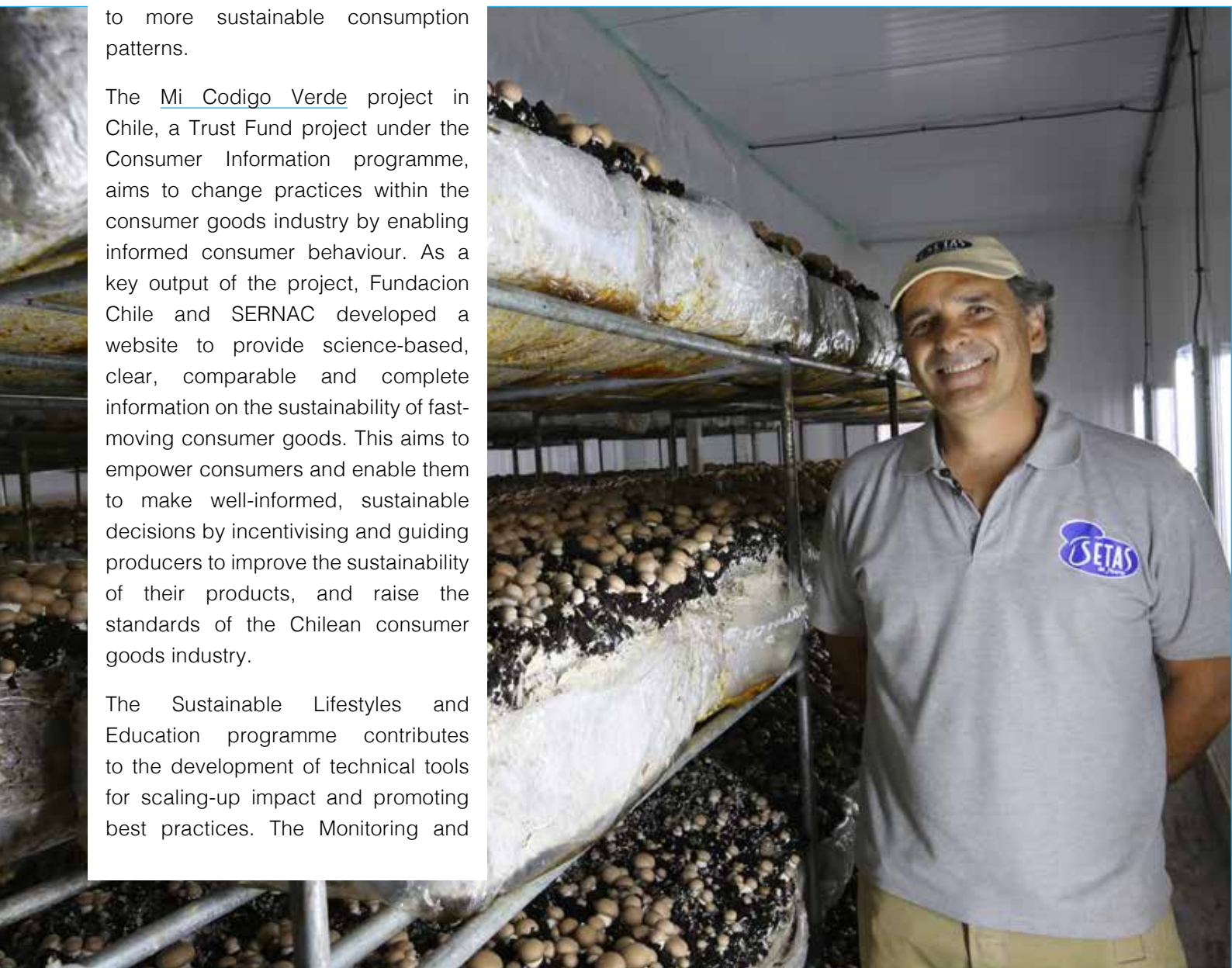


Targeting youth, the [Foodways App](#) is a smart phone application that helps millennials to prepare and enjoy healthy and sustainable meals every day. Moving beyond pure awareness raising to create a solution that enables the target group to overcome practical day-to-day barriers and eat according to their values, the application develops understanding of each user's practical preferences and motivations to show relevant available products. Through collaborations with food sector actors interested in offering more sustainable food products, the aim is to identify consumer trends. The application aims to ensure that lack of demand for, or awareness of, more sustainable products does not create a barrier to more sustainable consumption patterns.

The [Mi Codigo Verde](#) project in Chile, a Trust Fund project under the Consumer Information programme, aims to change practices within the consumer goods industry by enabling informed consumer behaviour. As a key output of the project, Fundacion Chile and SERNAC developed a website to provide science-based, clear, comparable and complete information on the sustainability of fast-moving consumer goods. This aims to empower consumers and enable them to make well-informed, sustainable decisions by incentivising and guiding producers to improve the sustainability of their products, and raise the standards of the Chilean consumer goods industry.

The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme contributes to the development of technical tools for scaling-up impact and promoting best practices. The Monitoring and

Evaluation of Sustainability Impacts and Scalability of Sustainable Lifestyles Project developed a technical tool A Framework for Assessing Impacts and Scalability of Projects for Sustainable Societies incorporating quantitative and qualitative methods for assessing gaps, contexts, impacts, and scalability of projects to facilitate the scaling-up of innovative models. The [Upscale and Mainstream Green Office Lifestyles in Vietnam](#) project led by Asian Institute of Technology, a core project under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, has developed a toolkit for promoting sustainable practices in the office.



Training

198 training sessions have been offered by partners of the One Planet network since 2013. Together, we have provided a total of 919,260 person-days of training on SCP. The global, regional, national and local training sessions target practitioners, policy-makers and other stakeholders, providing them with knowledge, skills, tools and solutions. This provides a space for knowledge sharing, which enables practitioners to effectively implement SCP within their respective fields.

In supporting policy makers, partners of the One Planet network have conducted a range of training sessions on the integration of SCP into policies. This includes the 9th ASEAN-Plus-Three Leadership Programme on SDG 12 implemented by UNEP and EU-funded SWITCH-Asia. Policy-makers were trained in policy development and implementation, to achieve key goals and targets related to SCP in the SDGs. Made accessible to policy makers and other stakeholders online, the e-learning course [Sustainable Consumption and Production in Latin America & the Caribbean: approaches and practical tools](#), co-developed by UNEP and UNITAR, provided participants with a variety of guidance on key elements of effective policy planning for SCP; enabling conditions for implementing national SCP policies; understanding challenges and opportunities for advancing SCP in national contexts; and applying SCP in a policy-making context.

Partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme train public procurers in the integration of sustainability in the procurement processes. At a global level, through the project [Building sustainable procurement capacity through training](#), UNOPS, UNEP, and ITC-ILO trained 225 UN procurement officials to balancing environmental, social and economic considerations by using sustainability criteria. At the regional level, a series of workshops were offered between 2015 and 2017 as part of the European Commission's [European Assistance for Innovation Procurement \(EAFIP\)](#) initiative. Through the workshops, a total of 5600 days of training were provided, training public procurers from eight European countries on methodologies for deploying complex procurements that involve innovative solutions.

At national and local levels training sessions focus in particular on practical skills and capacity building. For instance, in Colombia, as part of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme's Trust Fund project [Sustainable Construction Policy in the Aburrá Valley](#), implemented by UN-Habitat and Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburra (AMVA), construction professionals were trained on the use of the Metropolitan Sustainable Construction Guides. The resulting Sustainable Construction Policy, which promotes constructive eco-efficient and resilient activity, provides spaces

with high levels of habitability for people, while promoting ecological connectivity and promoting biodiversity. This activity brought together 119 construction professionals over 14 days, increasing their capacity to operationalise the guides for practical use in the planning, design and construction of urban and building projects.

Training sessions targeting lifestyle changes were provided under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, including through 16 projects

Sustainable Lifestyles among Rural Families in Zimbabwe

In the target districts of Gutu and Mutasa in Zimbabwe, over 90% of the households predominantly rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods and are economically vulnerable and food insecure.

The Sustainable lifestyles among rural families in Zimbabwe: Small-scale conservation farming to change lifestyles in Africa and beyond project implemented by Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe and AGRITEX aims at promoting and replicating sustainable farming and living in rural areas in Zimbabwe.

Through the use of Farmer's Clubs, the project provides technical training and mentorship in production, marketing, environment, nutrition and health issues, as well as linking farmers to markets. By end of 2017, farmers had received over 240,000 person-days of training on sustainable farming, living, adaptation and mitigation practices to climate change.



Expected impacts include:

- **50% INCREASE IN SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES**, such as small holder farmers adopting agro-ecology farming practices and the application of agricultural and climate smart production/consumption systems
- **50% INCREASE IN RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES**, such as small holder farmers engaged in vulnerability reduction and climate risk management activities
- **REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS** (greenhouse gas emissions)
- **IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS**, including increase in family income and livelihood options
- **IMPROVED HEALTH**, including dietary diversity and general health



funded by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. As an example, in Sweden, the Stockholm Environment Institute and Berghs School of Communications collaborated in the creation of a course for students on how businesses can encourage sustainable consumer lifestyles through sustainable business models.

Through the Consumer Information programme, UNEP and the Life Cycle Initiative have, in collaboration with national partners, trained practitioners and policy-makers on Life Cycle Analysis (LCA). In Peru, training targeted public institutions to support them in the management of LCA data, as a way for policy makers to make more informed decisions and improve information for consumers. In Sri Lanka, a training of trainers programme targeting staff of the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) and selected LCA practitioners, took place to increase capacities and develop a Life Cycle Inventory Database for selected products in the agri-food sector.

In addition to in-person training, partners of the One Planet network also offer online solutions, such as the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on [Food and Our Future: Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia](#), developed by the International Resource Panel in partnership with the Sustainable Food Systems programme and the Stockholm Environment Institute. The course provides policy-makers and practitioners with the latest scientific information to increase the awareness and understanding of: the value of using a food systems approach for improved management of natural resources in Southeast Asia; complex dynamics within food system activities, actors and outcomes in Southeast Asia and their implications for natural resource use; and policy and biophysical options in the region to move towards more resource-smart food systems.





4

SCP impacts and Changes in practices

- Adoption of new practices
- Improved processes
- New technologies
- Labelling schemes, certifications and standards
- Fostering change through education practices
- Demonstrating SCP impacts

Adoption of new practices

“Smart integration of the natural resource perspective across public and private governance operations and political strategies is needed if Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved. Efficiency in the way resources are extracted and manufactured by industry, used and re-used by people, and recycled and disposed of by all are essential efforts towards a pollution-free planet”

(IRP, 2017)

Shifting to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) requires changing existing practices and adopting new ones, such as processes, systems, technologies, guidelines and standards. The adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts. Identifying and promoting successful changes in practices for SCP is key to supporting policy implementation. “It is crucial to ensure a coordinated and coherent approach to policymaking across ministries, as well as the participation of stakeholders capable of turning shared visions into reality and managing resistance to change by clarifying multiple benefits for the actors.” (IRP, 2017)

Within the One Planet network, the adoption of new or improved practices has primarily been led by businesses, representing 40% of the total changes reported across the network. A strengthened engagement of the business sector would enable the identification of further such innovations and solutions.



International
Resource
Panel

The International Resource Panel (IRP) consists of eminent scientists highly skilled in resource management issues. Panel scientists work closely with IRP government Steering Committee members with the goal of steering us away from overconsumption and ecological harm towards a more prosperous and sustainable future. Their reports distil the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic findings around global resource use.

The One Planet network’s evidence-based approach is deeply rooted in the science of the International Resource Panel. For example, this is reflected in our Indicators of Success.

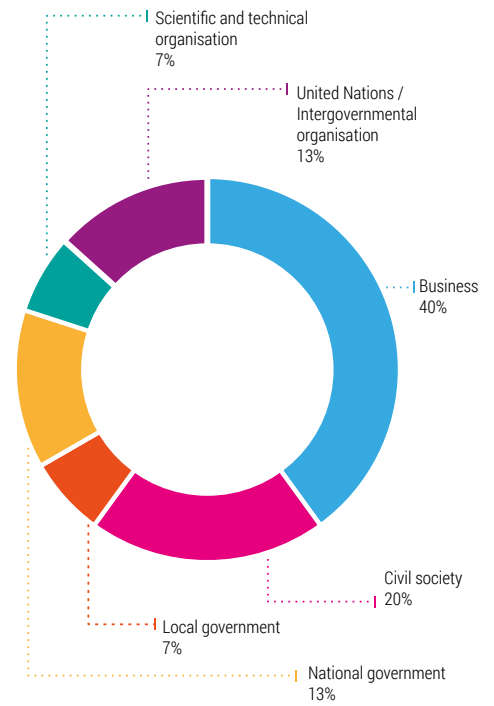
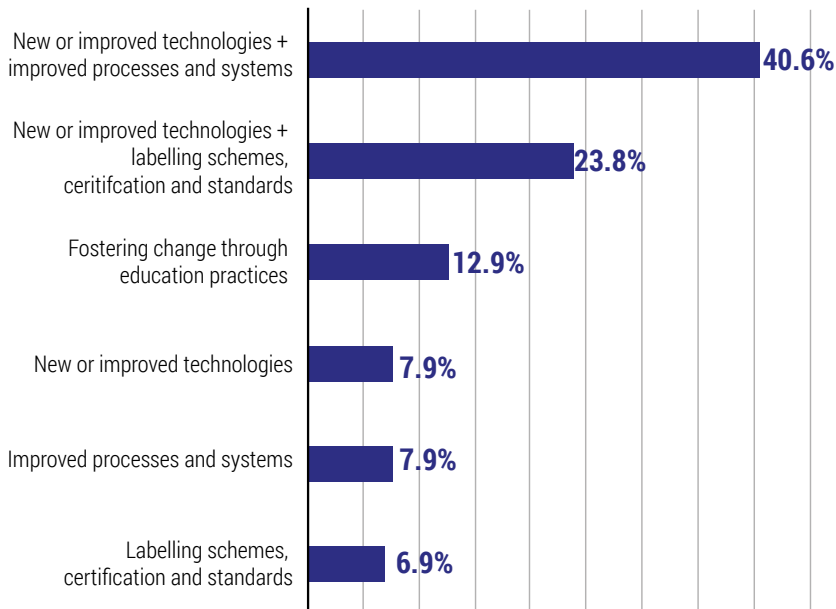
READER TIP

The efforts of partners of the One Planet network in adopting new or improved practices are highlighted as easily accessible one-page case studies throughout this report indicated by



Figure 7.

Type of changes implemented





Shifting to SCP: Circular Procurement - a cost-effective approach

Changing procurement practices is a cost-effective approach to limiting the impact on the environment and tackling sustainability in the supply chain. As the world population increases and economies rely progressively more on outside resources to meet their demand for energy, water and food. Communities are under enormous pressure to find these resources and accommodate waste and emissions (European Commission, 2017).

Circular public procurement is an approach to greening procurement which recognises the role that public authorities can play in supporting the transition towards a circular economy. Circular procurement can be defined as the process by which public authorities purchase works, goods or services that seek to contribute to closed energy and material loops within supply chains, whilst minimising, and in the best case avoiding, negative

environmental impacts and waste creation across their whole life-cycle (European Commission, 2017).

As part of the Green Deal project, a collaboration of four organisations in the Netherlands (Rijkswaterstaat, MVO NL, Pianoo and NEVI), circularity was implemented in 100 procurement processes across more than 50 organisations. Concrete changes included: the selling of discarded products for reuse and refurbishment; contracts including high quality remanufactured products or refurbishment as a service; modularity and flexibility in buildings; inclusion of recycled content in e.g. textiles; new design principles in construction works; and redesign of products and new circular services models for life extension.

Through the Green Deal Circular Procurement magazine, which assesses the lessons learnt from the project, key advantages of circular procurement are identified :

■ STRATEGIC

- The procurement organisation becomes more futureproof: lower costs, tighter supply chain collaboration and thus a more robust delivery chain
- The economic risk lies with the party that can best carry this, viewed from a circular way of working
- Reputation: the brand's distinguishing capacity. Customers value it when you handle sources and raw materials with respect. This also contributes to the organisation's credibility

■ FINANCIAL

- Lower costs: both in terms of total cost of use as well as ownership
- No own service costs: pay per use model (full service model for the organisation)
- Buying less: longer service life and reuse of products
- Less waste or no waste or waste management
- Fewer problems with price fluctuations

■ SOCIAL

- Circular procurement prevents and minimises the use of hazardous substances
- Helps address raw material scarcity
- Results in supply chain transparency
- Stimulates innovation: multiple companies in the chain can retain or increase their revenues because they innovate in their business models and products or processes
- Stimulates employment: in the end the circular economy has the potential to create 54,000 new jobs in the Netherlands.



Partner of



Sustainable
Public
Procurement

Improved processes

In order to be successful in the global shift to SCP, we must have a multipronged approach: “Change across all levels of

“Steering long-term and profound changes in the way resources are extracted from the environment, processed in production and used in society requires four iterative steps across all levels of governance.” (IRP, 2017) These four steps are to:

1. Monitor current performance and use
2. Set targets and define future objectives in the light of the SDGs
3. Test innovations to change infrastructure, business models and markets as well as lifestyles
4. Learn from effectiveness and evaluation

society is needed to achieve the SDGs. This implies both “bottom-up” changes in the way businesses create value and citizens access, use and dispose of resources, as well as “top-down” changes in the way that policies steer the markets where businesses operate and build the social infrastructure in which citizens live.” (IRP, 2017)

Across the One Planet network, changes in practise have specifically included changes in procurement practices and building energy performance.

Changing procurement practices is a cost-effective approach to limiting the impact on the environment and tackling sustainability



in the supply chain. The [Green Deal project](#) in the Netherlands implemented circularity in 100 procurement processes across more than 50 organisations. Changes included: the selling of discarded products for reuse and refurbishment; contracts including high quality remanufactured products or refurbishment as a service; modularity and flexibility in buildings; inclusion of recycled content in e.g. textiles; new design principles in construction works; and redesign of products and new circular services models for life extension.

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, in collaboration with the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and the Korean Public Procurement Services, introduced several [public procurement initiatives](#). These included: the development of green public procurement guidelines, the introduction of the Korea Eco-label, the establishment of a Green Products Information Platform for purchasers, and a nation-wide online monitoring system. State organisations are required to submit a yearly implementation plan on green purchase and annual performance records to stimulate public

demand and a green market. As a result of the green public procurement initiatives implemented, the total public expenditure in green purchase increased from USD 768 million to USD 2.1 billion over 2005-2015. In addition, the number of products certified by the Korea Eco-Label nearly quadrupled between 2004 and 2012.

Changing processes in the building sector provide an opportunity to integrate sustainability aspects early on, at the design stage which result in performance improvements on material, water, and energy use and waste. Through the [Building Energy Performance Improvement Toolkit \(BEPIT\)](#), Bioregional is supporting developers to maximise energy performance in 300+ dwellings, through workshops, meetings and site inspections during the design, procurement and construction stages. With 71 dwellings completed or nearing completion, initial test results show a performance improvement of around 10-25% in heating energy and 40% in airtightness of the buildings.

Further information is provided in the case studies.

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Did you know that public spending accounts for an average of 12% of GDP in OECD countries and up to 30% in developing countries? By shifting this purchasing power towards more sustainable goods and services, we can help drive markets in the direction of innovation and sustainability!

Sustainable procurement allows governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve resource efficiency and support recycling. This can result in poverty reduction and improved equity and respect for core labour standards!

Sustainable public procurement can generate income, reduce costs and promote innovation by domestic producers.

New technologies

Innovation is necessary for the 2030 Agenda. According to research conducted by the International Resource Panel (IRP) “Low-carbon energy production and energy efficiency technologies are needed for a substantial reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions. Taken together, under the 2-degree scenario, the combined technologies have the potential to cut about 25 billion tonnes a year of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is about 34 per cent lower than the emissions under business-as-usual.” (IRP, 2017a)

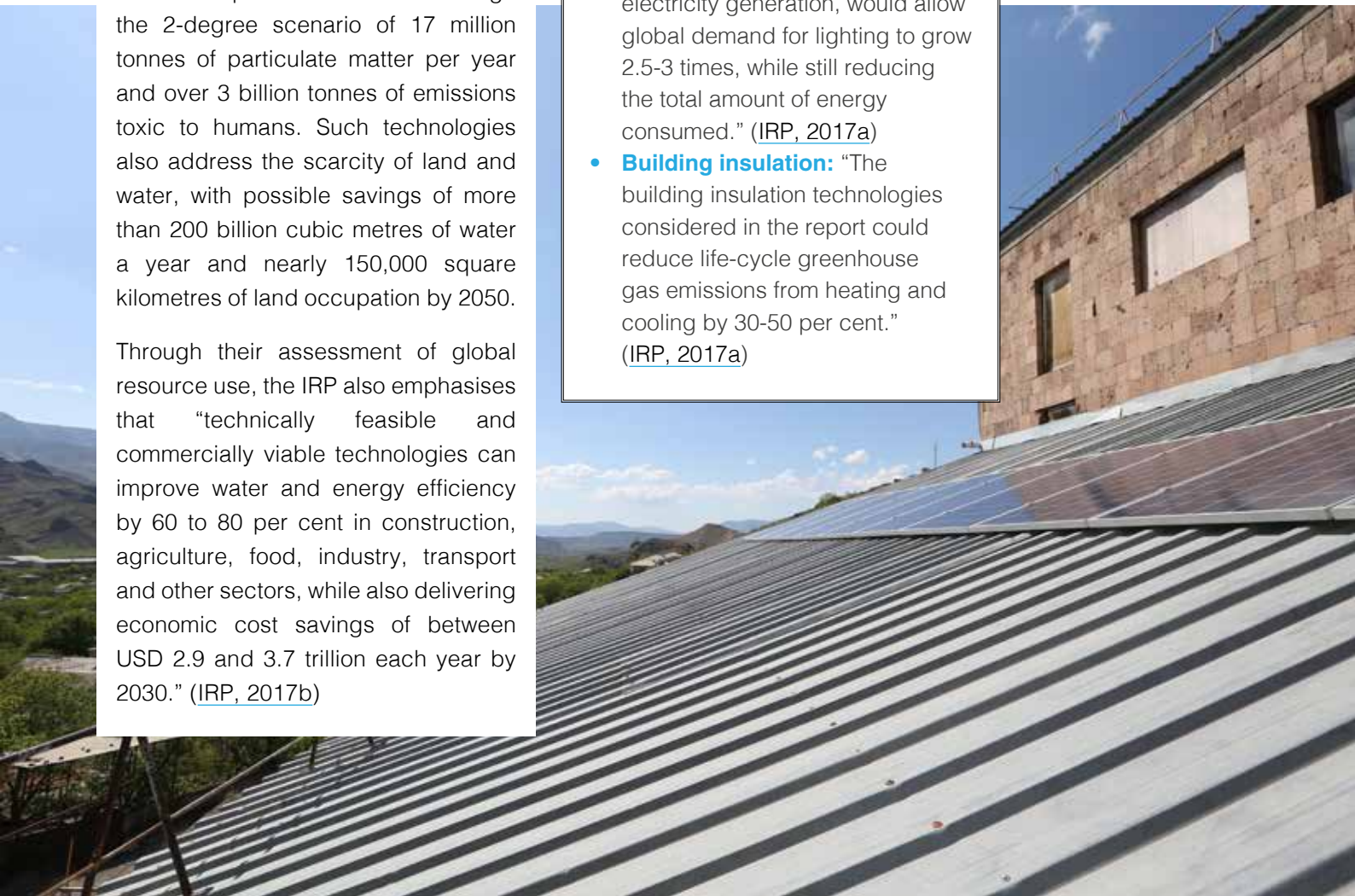
In addition, IRP research highlights that low-carbon energy technologies have the potential to mitigate more than just greenhouse gas emissions. There is a possible reduction through the 2-degree scenario of 17 million tonnes of particulate matter per year and over 3 billion tonnes of emissions toxic to humans. Such technologies also address the scarcity of land and water, with possible savings of more than 200 billion cubic metres of water a year and nearly 150,000 square kilometres of land occupation by 2050.

Through their assessment of global resource use, the IRP also emphasises that “technically feasible and commercially viable technologies can improve water and energy efficiency by 60 to 80 per cent in construction, agriculture, food, industry, transport and other sectors, while also delivering economic cost savings of between USD 2.9 and 3.7 trillion each year by 2030.” (IRP, 2017b)

The IRP highlights that “achieving these targets (ed. the 2-degree scenario and SDG 7) will necessitate a profound transformation of how energy is supplied and used around the world. With this challenge comes the opportunity to design systems and select technologies that will minimise adverse impacts on the environment and climate, as well as address the additional pressure on natural resources.” (IRP, 2017a)

CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ABOVE ESTIMATIONS INCLUDE:

- **LED lighting:** “By 2050, 90 per cent penetration of LED lighting, along with expected efficiency improvements and decarbonised electricity generation, would allow global demand for lighting to grow 2.5-3 times, while still reducing the total amount of energy consumed.” (IRP, 2017a)
- **Building insulation:** “The building insulation technologies considered in the report could reduce life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions from heating and cooling by 30-50 per cent.” (IRP, 2017a)





Cost-effective changes in technology across the One Planet network include: switching to LED lighting, improving insulation, adopting water saving technologies, installing solar panels and aerators, thermometers and time switches on electric appliances, etc.

These changes result in reduction of water, energy use and waste generation, reduction of CO₂ emissions, and financial savings for households and companies. This is illustrated by the work of the Society for Sustainable Design, a partner of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, which implemented energy efficiency measures in over 400 households exposed to energy poverty, proving to be an easy-to-implement and cost-effective approach to lowering

household consumption. An example of cost-effective transitions to SCP in tourism is found in the work of a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, Federación de Empresas de Turismo de Chile (FEDETUR), who provided support on implementing cost-effective changes to technological solutions to 165 tourism companies in Chile. Further information is provided in the case studies.



Green Public Procurement in the Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, in collaboration with the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI) and the Korean Public Procurement Services, introduced several public procurement initiatives. These included: the development of green public procurement guidelines, the introduction of the Korea Eco-label, the establishment of a Green Products Information Platform for purchasers, and a nation-wide online monitoring system.

State organisations are required to submit a yearly implementation plan on green purchase and annual performance records to stimulate public demand and a green market.

Specific activities implemented include:

■ Providing fiscal incentives

The level of green procurement is reflected as one of the indicators to evaluate the annual performance of public institutions and local governments, thereby affecting the annual performance bonus received by public organisations at the end of each fiscal year.

■ Sharing and disseminating best practices

KEITI annually holds workshops in order to exchange good practices, as well as to discuss with procurers on how to improve the GPP system. Outstanding practices for the GPP are collected and distributed via best practice compendium.

■ Providing training and guidelines

Guidelines in GPP are produced every year and uploaded on the GPIP platform.

Nationwide training is offered to over 6,000 public officials in public institutions every year.

Tailored on-demand trainings are provided based on request for an in-house intensive consultation.

As a result of the green public procurement initiatives implemented, the total public expenditure in green purchase increased from USD 768 million to USD 2.1 billion over 2005-2015. In addition, the

number of products certified by the Korea Eco-Label nearly quadrupled between 2004 and 2012.

■ Best practice example: The Green Credit Card System

In 2011, the Republic of Korea introduced the Green Credit Card System to reward eco-friendly consumption. The system is a low-cost, convenient way to encourage green consumer behaviour. It provides a normal credit card service, but also allows users to accumulate “eco-money points” when they purchase low-carbon and eco-friendly products. In addition, points can be earned by saving electricity, water and gas, and by using public transport.

The points can then be converted into cash rebates, used to buy other products, pay public transport and other bills, or donated to environmental associations. The card also offers free entry to public and cultural facilities, such as museums and national parks.



In 2014, the Green Credit Card System already had more than 10 million users. On this basis, estimated impacts of the system include:

- Reduced household use of electricity, water and gas, with USD 6 million saved.
- 531,000 tonnes of CO₂ mitigated.



Partner of



Sustainable Public Procurement

Labelling schemes, certifications and standards

Labelling schemes, certifications and standards are effective ways of incentivising and implementing changes in practices.

Examples of labelling schemes and standards adopted across the One Planet network or for which their adoption was facilitated by the One Planet network include:

Environmental Footprint labels: through the consumer information Advance SCP Project, 10 hotels in Morocco committed to reducing their environmental footprint such as the use of drain water heat recover

systems, installment of solar panels, usage of large instead of individual packaging, use of natural care products, removal of halogen lamps, replacement with LED tubes, and more. The changes implemented by the hotels have so far resulted in: 20% reduction in water consumption onsite; 22% reduction in energy consumption; 17% reduction in CO₂ emissions; and a 30% rise in environmentally-friendly and organic certified products.

The GSTC Criteria, developed by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), a partner of the Sustainable

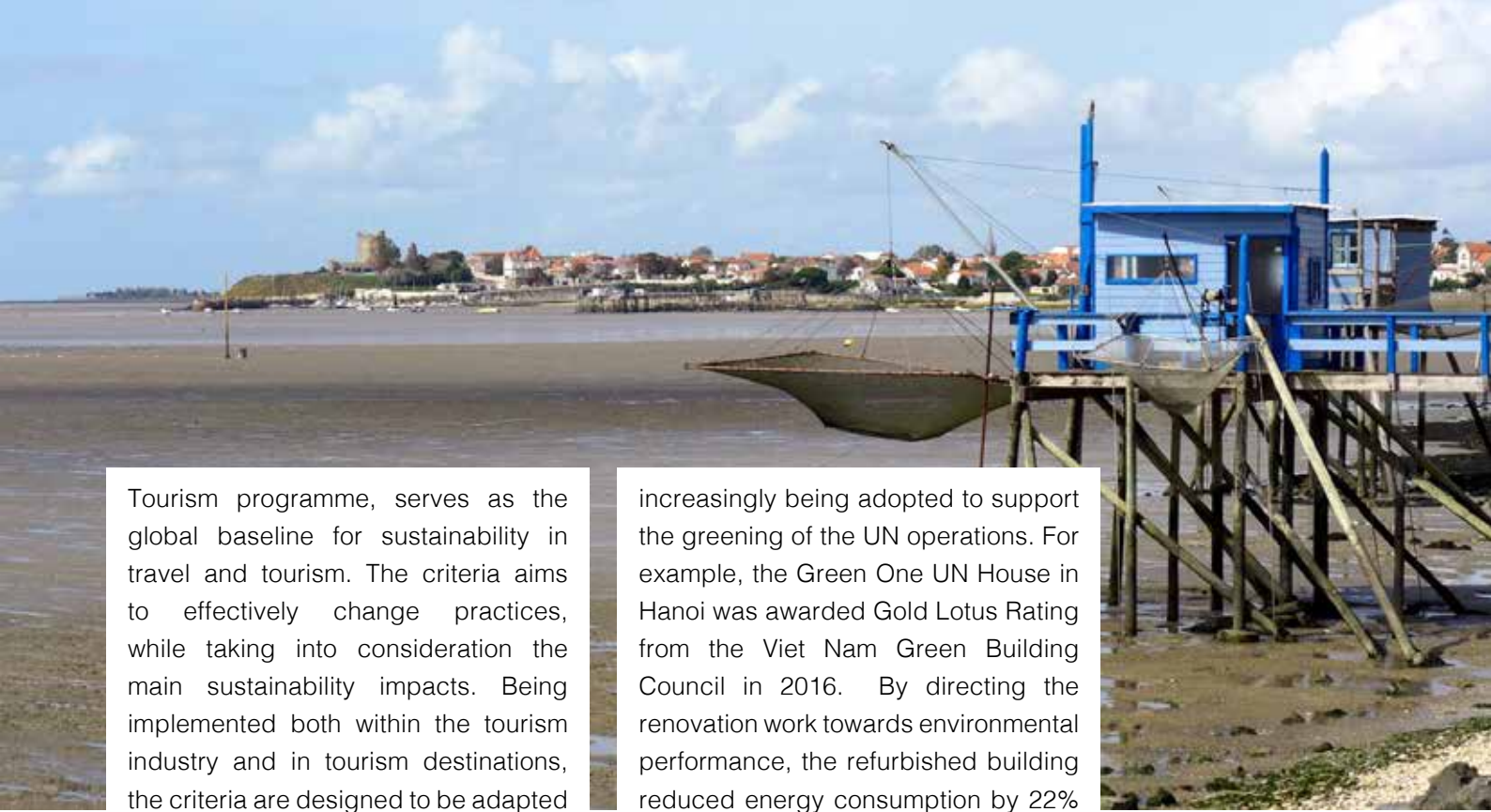


"Research indicates that the demand for sustainable goods and services is high and growing, but consumers often remain unable to make informed choices. The main reasons for this include a lack of transparency or reliable and complete information, and the proliferation of labels and standards, which may be unclear, unchecked or simply complicate the comparison of information." (One Planet Consumer Information Programme, 2017)

"Good practices have shown that product sustainability information can have a positive impact on consumer behaviour (O'Rourke and Ringer 2016), supporting them in their buying decisions and guiding them in responsible product use and disposal." (UNEP & ITC, 2017)



As an example, "with eco-labels, we can select products and services according to specific environmental and social criteria. What this means is that as consumers, eco-labels guide our purchasing decisions by providing information about the 'world' behind the product. For businesses, eco-labels are a means of measuring performance and also communicating and marketing the environmental credentials of a given product. And for governments, crucially these tools encourage the behavioural change of producers and consumers towards long-term sustainability." (UNEPa, 2017)



Tourism programme, serves as the global baseline for sustainability in travel and tourism. The criteria aims to effectively change practices, while taking into consideration the main sustainability impacts. Being implemented both within the tourism industry and in tourism destinations, the criteria are designed to be adapted to local conditions and specific activities. As such, the GSTC has developed associated standards and tools to help measure sustainability, to support governments and businesses in meeting the criteria.

Greenadvisor Criteria System:
To obtain the associated label, businesses are required to implement 13 mandatory criteria covering: decent jobs, energy accounting, training of personnel, local procurement, and communication on sustainability, as well as other voluntary changes related to ecological footprint, human resource management, interaction with guests and impact on the local communities. Consulting-Elementerre, a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, has supported seven accommodation businesses in Morocco in switching to sustainable tourism practices according to their specific needs.

In the Buildings and constructions sector, which accounts for 40% global energy use, 12% water use and nearly 40% of waste, standards and certifications provide an optimal entry point to improve sustainability. Within the UN system, building standards are

increasingly being adopted to support the greening of the UN operations. For example, the Green One UN House in Hanoi was awarded Gold Lotus Rating from the Viet Nam Green Building Council in 2016. By directing the renovation work towards environmental performance, the refurbished building reduced energy consumption by 22% and water by 36%, with rooftop solar panels generating 10% of its energy requirements. Whereas building energy certifications are increasingly common, they are typically voluntary; additionally nearly two-thirds of countries do not have mandatory building energy codes in place today (GABC global status report 2017).

Further information is provided in the case studies.



SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Tourism is one of the world's main economic sectors, accounting for 10% of GDP, 7% of the world's exports, and one in 10 jobs.

The tourism industry is growing. International tourist arrivals in 2016 grew by 3.9% to reach a total of 1,235 million worldwide. That's an increase of 46 million over the previous year! The United Nations World Tourism Organization forecasts international tourists will reach 1.8 billion by 2030.

Tourism currently contributes an estimated 5% of total worldwide CO₂ emissions. If business-as-usual continues to 2050, projected tourism growth rates imply an increase of energy consumption (154%), greenhouse gas emissions (131%), water consumption (152%) and solid waste disposal (251%).



CHANGE IN PRACTICE SPOTLIGHT

Living our best lives: One Planet Living®



One Planet Living® is a vision of the world in which people enjoy happy, healthy lives within their fair share of the earth's resources, leaving space for wildlife and wilderness. The One Planet Living framework was developed by Bioregional through its involvement in the creation of the internationally renowned BedZED ecovillage. One Planet Living takes a holistic approach to sustainability and focuses on how we all live our lives – going beyond cutting carbon and conservation to enhancing well-being and building better communities and businesses.

Bioregional's One Planet Living framework consists of 10 One Planet Principles that work together to help anyone, anywhere, plan, deliver and communicate sustainability.

The principles are backed up by detailed Goals and Guidance for cities and regions, communities, companies and schools.

■ Examples of communities and cities using One Planet Living

Developed in partnership between Euro Disney and Groupe Pierre & Vacances Center Parcs, Villages Nature® Paris has used One Planet Living throughout a decade of design, planning and construction. Now open to the public, achievements include 98% of construction waste diverted from landfill and 100% of heat energy demand provided from geothermal.

City of Fremantle, Australia

The City of Fremantle in Australia aims to achieve a 'One Planet' lifestyle for residents and business by 2025. With a commitment to innovation, efficiency and planet stewardship, it

identified the One Planet Living Framework as the best tool to reduce its environmental impact, deliver

a higher quality of life for residents and create new business opportunities.

Singita, Tanzania and Southern Africa

Wildlife reserve and tourism resort Singita Serengeti in Tanzania became a One Planet Community in 2013, with regular activities to promote One Planet Living to staff and guests. Since November 2016, Singita has been using One Planet Living at all six of its lodges within its Southern Africa operations.



Zibi, Canada

Zibi is a new waterfront mixed-use community located next to downtown Ottawa and its neighbouring city of Gatineau, overlooking both the Ottawa River and Chaudière Falls. It is being developed as a One Planet Community of some 2,500 homes, shops and office space in the heart of Canada's capital city.



- Health and happiness
- Equity and local economy
- Culture and community
- Land and nature
- Sustainable water
- Local and sustainable food
- Travel and transport
- Materials and products
- Zero waste
- Zero carbon energy

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Sustainable Buildings and Construction

Related to



Sustainable Lifestyles and Education



Fostering change through education practices

Education is core to the success of SCP.



When it comes to consumption habits, there are complex factors to consider: “Changing consumption patterns is dependent upon acquiring an understanding of the symbolic value of services and commodities, insight into the systems and processes which produce and market commodities and services, awareness of the impact our lifestyles have on the world around us, and development of skills that will help individuals become informed, reflective and responsible consumers.” (UNEP, 2010b)



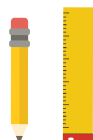
All forms of education are core elements of the transition towards sustainable lifestyles, playing an essential role in fostering critical thinking and building a better understanding of the consequences of individual and collective actions or choices. (One Planet Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, 2014b)



Education is core to the success of SCP: “Education is one of the most powerful tools to support us in making the right and more responsible choices while meeting our needs and aspirations. Education can reconcile consumption with freedom and responsibility.” (UNEP, 2010b)



Integration of SCP into curricula is starting to happen, but not at the level that it needs to be: “Despite increasing international recognition on Education for Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyles (ESCL), mainstreaming and implementing ESCL in formal education curricula is still a challenge. Various networks, initiatives, and tools have been developed in different regions. However, more efforts are needed to apply, scale up and replicate them, as well as to support implementation at national and regional levels.” (One Planet Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, 2014)



“Despite increased awareness of the human impact on the environment and a greater focus on personal as well as global consequences of individual lifestyle choices, sustainable development and sustainable consumption are still not central topics in educational systems today.” (UNEP, 2010b)

Integrating SCP into formal education practices: progress of the One Planet Network

According to reporting of the One Planet network, 33 countries across Europe and Central Asia (13), Asia-Pacific (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (6), Africa (2), and North America (1) integrated SCP into pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational and teacher education from 2015-2017. This included the development and dissemination of learning methodologies, learning and pedagogic material, and teaching toolkits, as well as lectures and professional seminars on SCP.

As an example, in Brazil, the Education for Sustainability and Consumption project implemented by Alana Institute promotes formal education for sustainable lifestyles, with the main objective to raise awareness of consumerism and sustainability among educators and students of several municipal and state primary public schools, as well as their respective communities. The project has produced educational materials on responsible consumption and design thinking teaching practices, and trained more than 2,500 teachers and their trainers in 500 schools across five regions nationally.

In Asia-Pacific, the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme and RMIT University led the integration of SCP into tertiary and teacher education, such as in Singapore with formal education for part time students working towards their construction management degree, and through the Sustainable Development Research in the Asia Pacific Region Symposium providing professional education for the tertiary teaching staff focused on sustainable buildings, cities and infrastructure.



Sustainable
Buildings and
Construction



Sustainable
Lifestyles and
Education

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

The Building and Construction industry is big business. Did you know the sector employs 10% of the workforce and accounts for 40% of global energy use? It also produces nearly 40% of waste and 30% of energy-related GHG emissions.

With two billion additional urban inhabitants expected by 2030, there is an urgent need for sustainable buildings and construction!

The built environment can catalyse opportunities for a wide array of global and local challenges including climate change, land-use, demographic shifts, water and other resource scarcities!




Demonstrating SCP impacts

Achieving SCP will not only deliver SDG 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the SDGs. SCP helps address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, public health and biodiversity.





Improving the well-being of people while minimising resource use and mitigating environmental impacts is an essential aspect of delivering on SDG 12 (IRP, 2017a). The SCP impact indicators identified in the Indicators of Success focus on resource efficiency, environmental impacts, and human well-being as key impact areas in shifting to SCP. This connection between human well-being and the environment was further recognised when the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2017 adopted a resolution on Environment and Health (UNEP/EA.3/L.8/REV.1) recommending the inclusion of a cross-cutting indicators on health and well-being in the Indicators of Success.


The International Resource Panel estimates that policies and initiatives focusing on resource efficiency could reduce global natural resource use by 26 per cent by 2050 (IRP, 2017a). The One Planet network actively seeks to contribute to making these numbers a reality. For example, 933 activities implemented by network partners are projected to have an impact on increasing resource efficiency at global, national or local levels. In particular, we had 277 activities related to material use, 266 activities related to waste management

IMPACT INDICATORS







4.1 Resource Efficiency

-  • Material use efficiency
-  • Water use efficiency
-  • Waste reduction
-  • Energy use efficiency






4.2 Environmental Impact

-  • GHG emissions reduction
-  • Reduction of air, soil and water pollutants
-  • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use



4.3 Human Well -Being

-  • Gender
-  • Decent work
-  • Health

and 336 activities related to energy use efficiency. In addition, the International Resource Panel estimates that resource efficiency policies and initiatives can lead to global emissions falling to 63 per cent below 2010 levels by 2050 (IRP, 2017a). 301 activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network estimate an impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, indicating that these contributions to SDG 12 can also be potential contributions to realising this 2050 projection. On top of that, pilot SDG 12.1 reporting indicates that 63% of policies and policy instruments consider impacts on air, soil and water pollution, while 45% consider waste reduction and 43% consider GHG emissions.

It is estimated that approximately 19 million premature deaths will occur globally each year due to environmental and infrastructure-related risk factors that arise from the way societies use natural resources in production and consumption systems, including essential infrastructure and food provision (IRP, 2017a). However, SDG 12.1 pilot reporting and the network’s mid-term reporting show that there is currently a “social gap”, with social benefits still being weakly perceived and rarely included as objectives or measures. While SCP policies and instruments are clearly recognised as relevant to SDGs such as Goal 13 on climate and 9 on Industry, they are rarely associated with “social” SDGs, such as Goal 10 on inequalities, Goal 5 on gender, Goal 4 on education or even Goal 3 on health. Socio-economic impacts are only reflected in a very small percentage of the reported policies: 11% of reported policies indicated a projected impact on health; 7% on decent work; and 7% on gender. In addition, across the One Planet network, only 117 activities (8%) aimed to have an impact on human well-being, including health, decent work and gender equality, and only 44 activities (3%) aimed

Figure 8.

Impact of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network

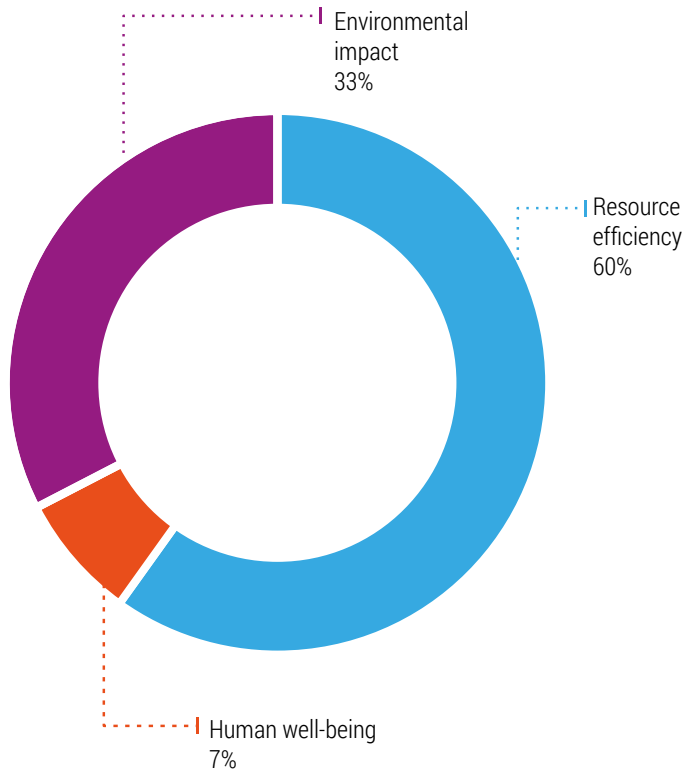
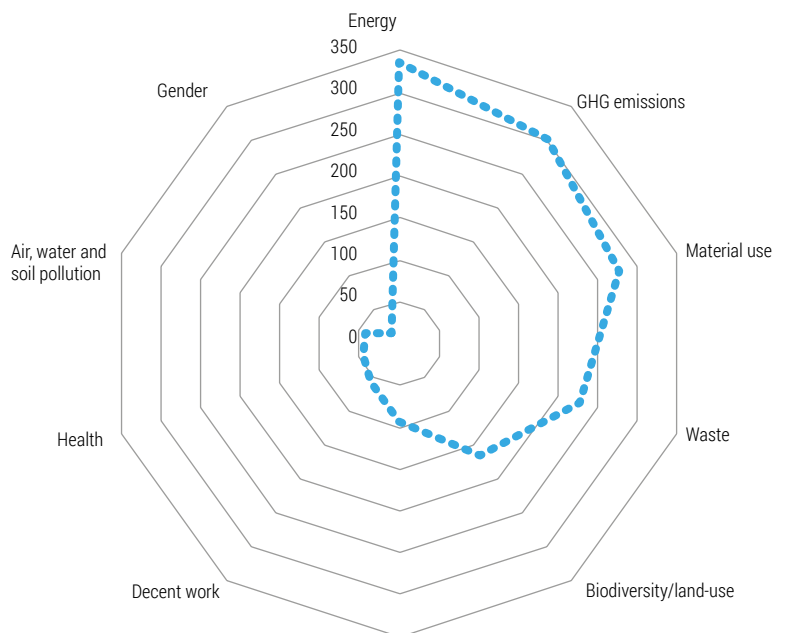


Figure 9.

Impact of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network (detailed breakdown)





Demonstrating SCP: The UN 'Walking the Talk'



The UN system has been called to internalise the SDGs, across policy, operational and administrative aspects.

As such, the UN system has come together to implement sustainable practices through the 'Greening the blue' initiative of the UNEP Sustainable United Nations (SUN) facility. The SUN facility aims at facilitating the integration of sustainability considerations in the facilities and

operations of UN organisations and the promotion of the sustainable procurement agenda through the implementation of inter-agency initiatives, capacity-building, as well as training and policy work.

The SUN facility hosts the award-winning Greening the Blue Campaign to engage staff at all levels in walking the talk. The campaign provides UN agencies and staff with concrete actions for integrating sustainability and reducing their footprint. Of particular relevance to practices adopted for SCP are the implementation of sustainable procurement, waste management and facilities management.

■ Examples of UN organisations on integrating sustainability into their operations and facilities management

- Sustainable procurement:** the UNFPA is one of the 11 UN organisations with a sustainable procurement strategy. UNFPA's highest spend product is male condoms. The organisation opened a discussion with condom suppliers to procure more sustainable products via a four-point strategy with measurable goals to reduce CO₂ emissions; water consumption, hazardous chemical impacts and raw material consumption. Suppliers were asked to define an action plan in their tenders in response to environmental goals. UNFPA then monitored the implementation of suppliers' action plans and suggested improvements. Following the implementation of UNFPA's strategy, all of the 'long-term agreement'

suppliers of the product are now ISO 14000 certified. As a result of this, UNFPA has seen a large reduction in the environmental impact of the product.

- Sustainable buildings and construction:** The Green One UN House in Hanoi was awarded Gold Lotus Rating from the Viet Nam Green Building Council in 2016. By directing the renovation work towards environmental performance, the refurbished building reduced energy consumption by 22% and water by 36%, with rooftop solar panels generating 10% of its energy requirements.

- Facilities management and travel:** FAO headquarters has saved over USD 2 million and reduced by 14% its greenhouse gas emissions since 2010, through an Environmental Management System that redirected building upgrades towards resource efficiencies and circular economy (waste and water management, procurement, energy demand, photovoltaic systems) and by reducing travel.

- Awareness and office behaviour:** (sustainable lifestyles and behaviour): WFP Tanzania reduced electricity use by 7%, water by 24% and paper by 50% at zero cost by generating daily pop-up messages on staff computers, reminding users about the need to save energy. These efforts saved enough energy to power the office for 25.5 days.

- Waste management and food waste reduction:** The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and UNEP in Bangkok have taken action to reducing plastic waste, tackling food waste, introducing a green menu and reducing energy consumption. For instance, UN ESCAP took action to introduce a greener menu at the UN conference centre in Bangkok, which now uses more sustainable produce, including certified seafood. Sustainability labelling has also been introduced, to help staff make more informed and sustainable choices at lunch.



Related to



Sustainable Food Systems



Sustainable Lifestyles and Education



Sustainable Buildings and Construction



Consumer Information



Sustainable Public Procurement



at impacting the prevalence of illnesses and deaths due to non-communicable diseases and pollution.

Production and consumption are the engine of the economy, at both the global and national level. They are intrinsically linked to fundamental aspects of social development, such as employment, women's empowerment, poverty eradication, shared prosperity and well-being at large. While potential economic benefits of SCP are now becoming better recognised, social benefits are still weakly perceived, and therefore are less likely to be included in objectives or measured. Demonstrating the benefits of SCP in relation to human well-being will be essential to understanding the overall contribution of SCP to sustainable development. This evidence is needed to help recruit the coalition needed to support the required transformative shift.





Shifting to SCP: Cost-effective technological changes

“25 billion tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions and 17 million tonnes of particulates a year could be avoided through low-carbon and energy efficiency technologies”

(IRP, 2017a)

Limiting climate change to well below 2°C will require unprecedented aggressive decarbonisation of global electricity generation and deployment of demand-side low-carbon energy technologies in the coming decades. Moreover, meeting SDG 7 “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” will require substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. Achieving these targets will necessitate a profound transformation of how energy is supplied and used around the world. With this challenge comes the opportunity to design systems and select technologies that will minimise adverse impacts on the environment and climate, as well as address the additional pressure on natural resources (IRP, 2017a).

10 COST-EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

1. **Switch to LED lighting**
2. **Install thermometers**
3. **Install low-flow shower heads and faucet aerators (water savings filters)**
4. **Install switches on electric boilers and cables**
5. **Switch to energy efficient refrigerators**
6. **Switch to geothermal, pellet or biodiesel boilers**
7. **Install drip system for watering**
8. **Switch to renewable energy**
9. **Install solar panels**
10. **Improve building insulation (e.g. draft proofing)**

Examples of projects implementing technological solutions

The Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme partner Society for Sustainable Development Design implemented small energy efficiency measures in households exposed to energy poverty, changing the way in which energy is being consumed. This was needed in order to make energy use more sustainable and energy more accessible to the consumers in Croatia. Measures implemented include LED lighting, draft proofing, thermometers, aerators for saving water, and time switches on electric boilers and electric cables. Changes were implemented by over 400 households resulting in reduction of energy use, reduction of CO₂ emissions, and financial savings for the households. This proved to be an easy-to-implement and cost-effective approach to lowering household consumption.



An example of cost-effective transitions to SCP in tourism is the support provided by Federación de Empresas de Turismo de Chile (FEDETUR), a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, to 165 tourism companies in Chile in implementing cost-effective changes to technological solutions helping to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprints. So far, 39 companies have made one to three changes to their existing practices, including: switching to renewable energy and LED lighting; introducing water and energy efficiency measures and waste management solutions; and improving insulation in buildings.

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Sustainable Tourism



Related to

Consumer Information



Global baseline standards for sustainability in travel and tourism

The GSTC Criteria, developed by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), serve as the global baseline for sustainability in travel and tourism. They are used for education and awareness-raising, policy-making, measurement and evaluation and as a basis for certification.

The criteria aim to effectively change practices taking into consideration main sustainability issue areas:

- sustainable management
- socioeconomic impacts
- cultural impacts
- environmental impacts (consumption of resources, reducing pollution, and conserving biodiversity and landscapes)

Being implemented both within industry and tourism destinations, the criteria are designed to be adapted to local conditions and specific activities. As such, the GSTC has developed associated standards and tools to help measure sustainability, to support governments and businesses in meeting the criteria. The associated standards and tools present two sets of criteria (GSTC Industry Criteria and GSTC Destination Criteria), which outline a range of performance indicators for hotels, tour operators and tourism destinations.

Example performance indicators for sustainability in travel and tourism:

- Demonstrate effective sustainable management
 - Sustainability management systems/strategies
 - Monitoring, reporting and communication
 - Buildings and infrastructure (climate change adaptation)
 - Sustainable practices and materials
 - Land, water and property rights
 - Access for all
- Maximise social and economic benefits to the local community and minimise negative impacts
 - Community support, local livelihoods and public participation
 - Local employment and career opportunities



- Local purchasing
- Decent work
- Tourism awareness and education
- Maximise benefits to cultural heritage and minimise negative impacts
 - Cultural interactions
 - Protecting cultural heritage
- Maximise benefits to the environment and minimise negative impacts
 - Environmentally preferable and efficient purchasing
 - Energy conservation
 - Water conservation
 - Reducing pollution (GHG emissions, transport, wastewater, solid waste, and harmful substances)
 - Light and noise pollution
 - Conserving biodiversity, ecosystems and landscapes (biodiversity conservation, invasive species, wildlife protection)



Partner of



Sustainable
Tourism





5

Resources that count:
The means to
implement the shift
to SCP

- Phase 1: 10YFP Trust Fund
- SDG 12: The least well-resourced SDG

The availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 has been highlighted as the ‘least well-resourced SDG’ and the 10YFP has been identified as ‘dramatically resource constrained’. The envisioned use of a multi-partner trust fund provides a strategic entry point for channelling financial resources to catalyse and support the delivery of SDG 12 as the transversal goal that it is.

Phase 1: 10YFP Trust Fund

The 10YFP Trust Fund was established in 2012, as a means to implement the 10YFP. The Trust Fund, in Phase 1 (2012-2017), has enabled funding to start implementing the six programmes, as ‘accelerators’ of the shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns. A total of eight competitive calls for proposals have taken place in Phase 1 across the six programmes, resulting in the submission of over 600 eligible projects with 37 projects selected, covering the six thematic programmes.

WHERE ARE TRUST FUND PROJECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED?

Africa: 8

Asia-Pacific: 13

Latin America and the Caribbean: 12

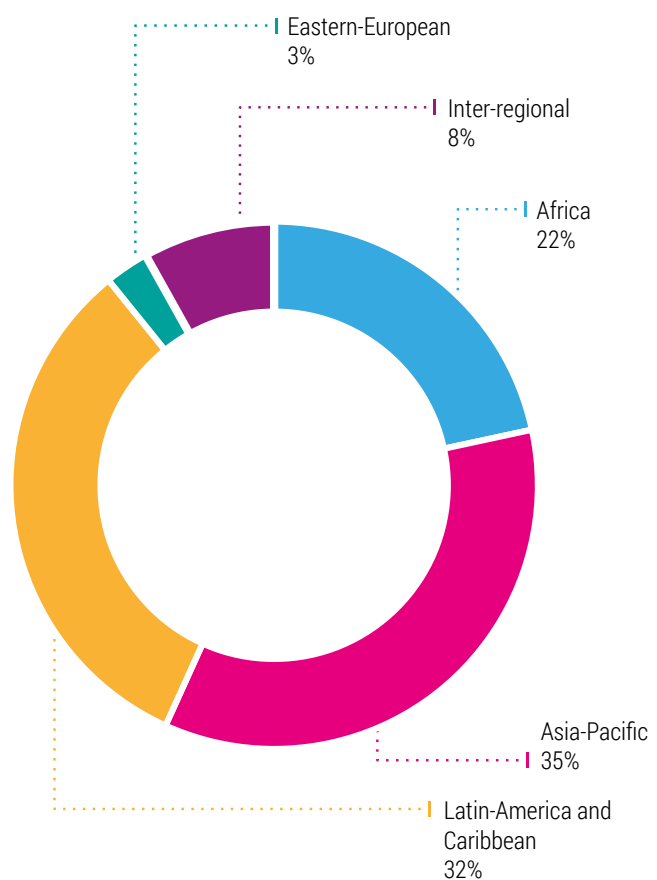
Europe and Central Asia: 1

Global: 3

Despite their different stages of implementation, these projects already showcase achievements and share practices on SCP, in particular by creating resources and tools; conducting capacity building, facilitating policy development and implementation and implementing new or improved practices. The high number of proposals received indicates a high

Figure 10.

Regional distribution of Trust Fund Projects 2012-2017



demand for funding SCP initiatives. The available resources in the Trust Fund were only able to fund 2.8% of the proposals received.

As of December 2017, the Trust Fund had received USD 10,790,122 in financial contributions. The Trust Fund also benefits from technical assistance provided by co-leads and partners of the programmes, as well as in-kind contributions from various partners under the on-going projects.



In 2017, additional contributions to the Trust Fund allowed for investment in cross-cutting activities contributing to the improved visibility of the Trust Fund within and beyond the One Planet network. Focus has been placed on communicating the achievements of the Trust Fund projects to a wider audience underlining the potential of the Fund as the main vehicle for delivering SDG 12.

In addition to the Trust Fund, partners of the One Planet network contribute to making financial resources available for the shift to SCP, through the

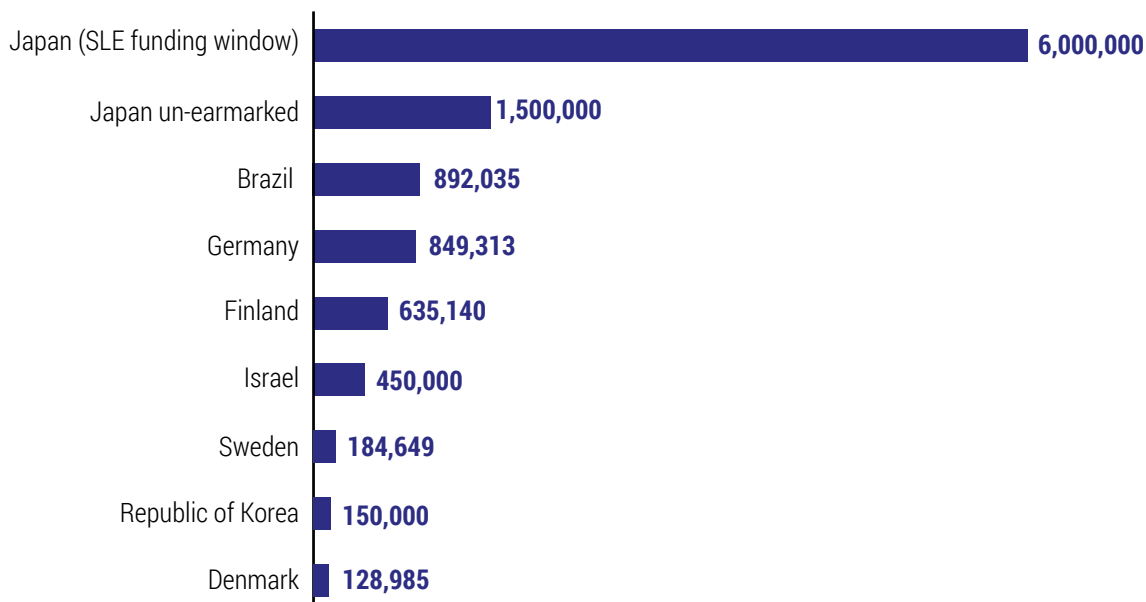
implementation of 121 projects valued at approximately USD 148 million—with specific focus in the areas of sustainable tourism (56%) and sustainable public procurement (24%).

The [Independent External Review](#) identified the 10YFP (and its One Planet network) as dramatically resource-constrained. The Review calls for Member States and others who are in a position to do so, to mobilise contributions for the 10YFP Trust Fund as a means of implementing SCP and

achieving SDG 12. Furthermore, the Review recommended an in-depth and comprehensive review of the Trust Fund. As such, Phase 2 of the Trust Fund will follow the guidance provided in [One Plan for One Planet](#). We will take necessary steps to assure recommendations of the mid-term review are implemented in order to position the Trust Fund as the essential means for the implementation of SDG 12 at country level through the programmes of the One Planet network.

Figure 11.

Donor contributions to the Trust Fund 2012-2017 in USD





Advancing and Measuring SCP for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialised Countries

SCP patterns constitute an essential building block of a low-carbon economy. Access to credible, reliable and 'user-friendly' sustainability information is one of the essential conditions for the shift towards SCP. Supporting enhanced access, communication and use of information related to the environmental, social, and economic impacts of goods and services is the basis for informed consumer decisions, which result in decreased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improved resource efficiency all along the value chain.

The non-existence of recognised labels and standards has been identified as a key barrier to enabling consumers and public administrations to make informed decisions when choosing one product or service over another in many countries. Reasons are often the lack of SCP and green public procurement supporting policies, adequate legal frameworks and requirements, public awareness, and availability of eco-labelling systems with defined criteria (GIZ, 2017).

Led by UNEP and implemented in collaboration with GIZ, the Advance SCP Project promotes SCP in eight emerging economies in South-East Asia, Africa and Latin America. Taking into consideration the countries' needs and preferences, the activities implemented focus on institutional strengthening, the design of integrated policy frameworks, technical capacity development, implementation of Sustainability Information Systems and knowledge transfer. This includes the development of 20 criteria documents for promoting eco-labelling schemes to industries.

The project further supports the creation of a market for climate-friendly products which will lead to less pollution of the environment. Regional and global trade and investments are promoted through the harmonisation of ecolabels. Through the mediation of

knowledge dissemination, access to training and further education, countries are enabled to generate new jobs and eco-friendly products to increase their competitiveness. Public authorities gain lower life-cycle-costs of purchased services and products.



■ Best practice example of advancing and measuring SCP

A methodology to assess the environmental impacts of hotels was adapted to the national context of Morocco, to improve performance and to inform consumers through a label about the hotels' environmental footprint.

The labels cover 4 areas:

- Impact on climate change (kg CO₂/person per night)
- Water consumption
- Non-renewable resources consumption
- Certified organic products

10 hotels committed to reducing their environmental footprint in order to obtain the environmental footprint label. The hotels have implemented changes such as the use of drain water heat recover systems, installment of solar panels, usage of large instead of individual packaging, use of natural care products, removal of halogen lamps, replacement with LED tubes, and more.

The changes implemented by the hotels have so far resulted in:

- 17% reduction in CO₂ emissions
- 20% reduction in water consumption onsite
- 22% reduction in energy consumption
- 30% rise in environmentally-friendly and organic certified products

Partner of



Consumer Information

Related to



Sustainable Tourism



SDG 12: The least well-resourced SDG

Though recognised through global agendas, “sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) is the least well-resourced of all SDGs” (Darlberg, 2017) having received only USD 90 million in 2016 through the United Nations. The 2017 Dalberg report (Darlberg, 2017)’ highlights SCP as areas where new norms and standards are likely to emerge in the coming years, emphasising this as an opportunity for the UN system.

As a key recommendation to deliver the 2030 Agenda, the UN Secretary General’s report (2017) highlights the need to financially incentivise collective support needs. The report recommends the strategic use of multi-partner trust funds to help catalyse support to the

“new” SDGs that are especially transversal in nature, including SDG 12, as a way to streamline implementation of the SDGs and decrease the resource gap. “Well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds are more effective and transparent and complement agency-specific funds. Pooled funding mechanisms have a strong track record in strengthening coherence and coordination, broadening the contributor base, improving risk management and leverage, and providing better incentives for collaboration within the United Nations development system or across pillars in relevant contexts.”(UNSG, 2017b).

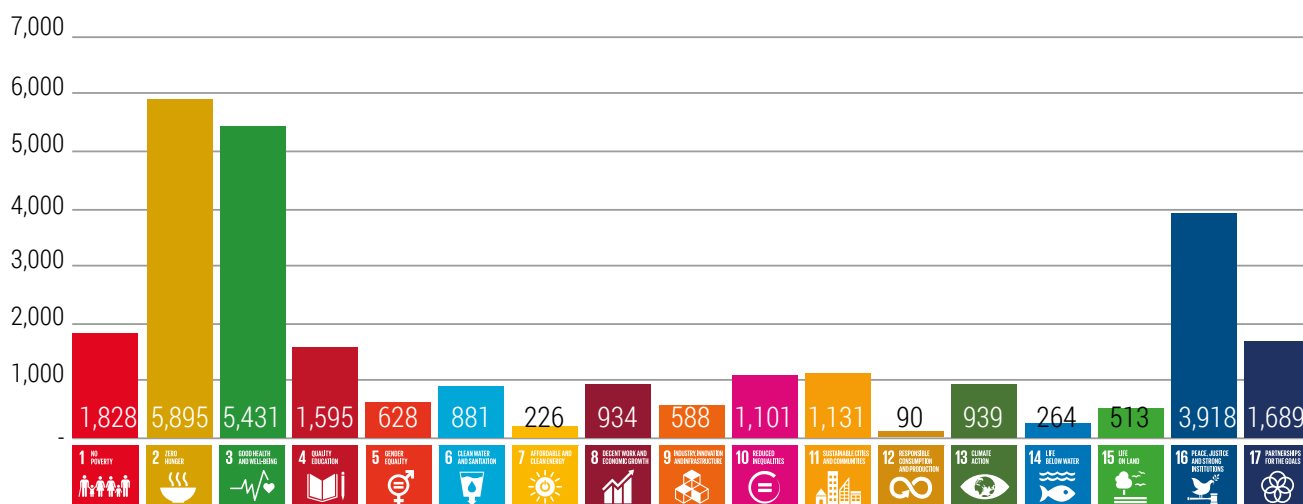
Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support

actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. The private sector, public sector, and financial institution play an important role in unlocking financial flows and are encouraged to support implementation of the strategy including through contributions to the Trust Fund.

With SDG 12 being highlighted as the ‘least well-resourced SDG’ and the 10YFP/One Planet network being identified as ‘dramatically resource constrained,’ the envisioned use of a multi-partner trust fund provides a strategic entry point for channelling financial resources to catalyse and support the delivery of SDG 12 as the transversal Goal that it is.

Figure 12.

Expenditure per Sustainable Development Goal*



*In USD Million; Graphic based on data directly from the UN Secretary General report on repositioning the UN development system for the delivery of Agenda 2030.



6

The way forward

- Mid-term at a glance
- One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022
- Why join the One Planet Network?

Mid-term at a glance

Comprehensive stock-taking at our mid-term, through progress reporting 2012-2017 and the Independent external review, has highlighted both a number of achievements to build upon as well as challenges to be addressed over the next five years:

Focus support on policy implementation

Reporting across the One Planet network identified evident progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the application and implementation of these to foster concrete and tangible changes in practices and impacts remains limited. This is further confirmed by pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12.1, clearly showing that for the last 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting this shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) have been increasing in all regions. It also shows mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring. This suggests that it is not necessarily an increase in the quantity of policies that is required—but rather more policy coherence and effective implementation. Prioritising support to policy implementation is necessary to effectively achieve the shift to SCP and SDG 12.

Foster the application of knowledge and technical tools

The One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organisations and other stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 12 and SCP. The 1,800+ activities implemented by the partners include solutions such as policy toolkits, guidelines and manuals for practitioners, technical tools, trainings, monitoring instruments and examples of successful policies and practices. It is through these tools that the One Planet network can effectively support policy implementation.

Prioritise identification & dissemination of new and improved practices

The adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts. Changes in practice also provides measurable and quantifiable data on resource efficiency. So far, the adoption of new and improved practices has primarily been led by business organisations in the network. Identifying these practices and strengthening the engagement of businesses would enable the identification of more innovations and solutions.

Engage in strategic and targeted communications efforts to mobilise support for SDG 12

The importance of communications and awareness raising is well understood by the network as it was the most reported activity across the network, however communication campaigns only account for 9% of these activities. Demonstrating the benefits of SCP through strengthened and strategic communications efforts is key to demystifying SCP, positioning it as an integrated approach to sustainable development and mobilising the necessary political support for the shift to SCP.

Ensure coordinated action and support at country-level

As an implementation mechanism for SDG 12, the solutions and initiatives of the thematic Programmes need to be conducive to taking action on SCP at national level. Ensuring country-level coordination of SCP initiatives is key to delivering SDG 12 and Agenda 2030.

Monitor the shift to SCP across sectors, organisations and countries to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps,

demonstrate and showcase the benefits of SCP to build greater momentum for change, and replicate innovative and impactful practices. The definition of the *'Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to SCP'* and the engagement of the One Planet network in the reporting efforts has provided an overview of current efforts, approaches and solutions for SCP.

Measure impacts to build evidence on the benefits of SCP

Achieving SCP will not only deliver SDG 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all SDGs, directly or indirectly. SCP helps address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, health and biodiversity. Decision-makers require more data and information to better understand the multiple benefits of SCP in order to scale-up and take additional action.

Fund the implementation of SDG 12

Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. SDG 12 has been highlighted as the 'least well-resourced SDG' and the 10YFP has been identified as 'dramatically resource constrained'. The envisioned use of a multi-partner trust fund provides a strategic entry point for channelling financial resources to catalyse and support the delivery of SDG 12 as the transversal goal that it is.

Strengthen coherence and support to SDG 12 across the UN System

by ensuring that SCP is **on the agenda of UN agencies at the highest level**, for instance by including it as an agenda item at the session of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) or as a system-wide global flagship initiative.

Streamline national SDG reporting efforts and approaches

National statistical offices and national focal points are requesting that UN custodian agencies collaborate more closely to limit the duplication of reporting efforts by countries, clarify data flows and ensure consistent understanding of methodologies and terminologies for comparable data collection. The UN Statistics Division has a key role in facilitating the coordinated efforts of UN custodian agencies for SDG 12, which could include streamlining methodologies and creating a centralised reporting system.

Prioritising the implementation of SDG 12 and scaling-up action on SCP will enable integrated delivery of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development.

Achieving SCP will deliver not only SDG 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the SDGs, directly or indirectly.

Engage in an operational multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12

The One Planet network, which has formed to implement the 10YFP. With the benefit of achievements and lessons learnt over the last 5 years, we are an operational partnership that has the potential to be transformational. Strengthening existing partnerships which have made significant investments in the initial phases of development is critical to the ambitious timeframe for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development. In order to deliver SDG 12, 'One Plan for One Planet: strategy 2018-2022' outlines the way forward for the next 5 years (2018-2022) in achieving the shift to SCP. The four objectives and the strategic principles and approaches defined in this strategy leverage the diverse strengths of organisations committed to and taking action on SCP for an effective delivery of SDG 12 and other related Goals and targets.

One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022

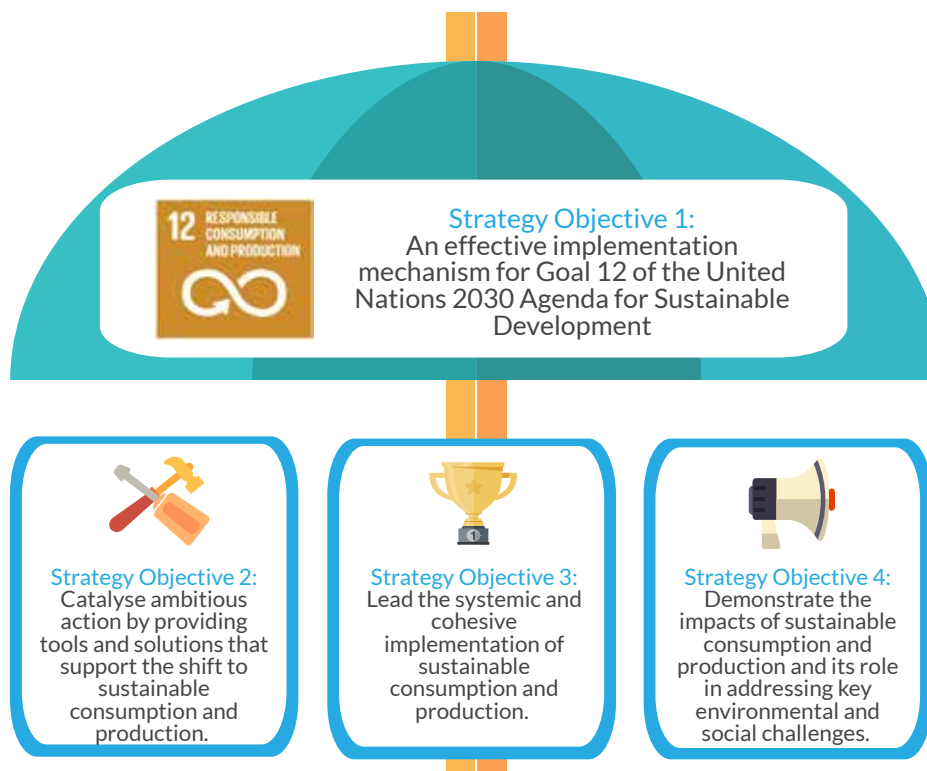
Building on the achievements to date and the comprehensive stocktaking at mid-term, a five year strategy (2018-2022) has been developed by a dedicated task force. The strategy provides a clear way forward on the shift to SCP and enables the strategic use of the network's diverse strengths.



The five-year [One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022](#) defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the One Planet network. The strategy aims for the One Planet network to be recognised and perform as the lead mechanism to support and implement the shift to SCP.

the current state of knowledge on SCP, setting the agenda, influencing national and international action.







- 4) Demonstrate the impacts of SCP** and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges, by building on science-based evidence and contributing to measuring and quantifying its multiple benefits and impacts.



- 1) Be an effective implementation mechanism for SDG 12**, by monitoring trends, prioritising support to national policy implementation, as well as fostering awareness of SCP as an enabler for other SDGs. The strategy is designed to enable the One Planet network to deliver its longer term vision on consumption and production patterns that are resource efficient, generate economic growth, environmental benefits and human well-being.
- 2) Catalyse ambitious action by providing tools and solutions that support the shift to SCP**, by fostering the application of knowledge and tools, identifying and replicating new or improved practices with net positive impact, and engaging in joint value creation. The network will use the diverse strengths of its partner base that embraces government, civil society, businesses, scientific institutions and international organisations. Chief among these strengths is the commitment of each actor in the One Planet network to take tangible and substantial action on sustainable consumption and production, as well as to encourage and enable others to do so.
- 3) Lead a cohesive implementation of SCP**, by being an authoritative voice on

Why join the One Planet network?

Why join the One Planet network?

-  Sustainable Food Systems
-  Sustainable Lifestyles and Education
-  Sustainable Buildings and Construction
-  Consumer Information
-  Sustainable Tourism
-  Sustainable Public Procurement

1

operational multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12

700+ Partners

1,800+

tools, solutions and initiatives

130 National Focal Points

5

years of experience



One planet
handle with care



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SHERPA for sustainable housing design in the Global South www.sherpa4housing.org

The Global Goals For Sustainable Development <https://www.globalgoals.org/>

UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>



Annexes

- One Plan for One Planet: Five year Strategy 2018-2022
- One UN for One Planet: Inputs to the review of Sustainable Development Goal 12



One Plan for One Planet

5 Year Strategy
2018-2022



One planet
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The One Planet network formed to implement the
10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).

www.oneplanetnetwork.org



One Plan for One Planet

The way societies use, manage and protect natural resources fundamentally shapes the well-being of humanity, the environment and the economy. Natural resources are the basic inputs for the goods, services and infrastructure we all use, from the local to the global scale. Decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is more than an imperative, it is an opportunity for a wise use of the limited planetary resources, innovation and sustainable development.¹

Sustainable consumption and productions is one of the most cost-efficient and effective ways to achieve economic development, reduce impacts on the environment and advance human well-being.²

Following the recognition of sustainable consumption and production as an essential requirement of sustainable development by the United Nations at the Earth Summit³ in 1992, and building on the subsequent processes on sustainable consumption and production⁴, the need to shift towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production has been fully endorsed at international level by the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵ and the references in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2012 and as affirmed by target 12.1 of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries.⁶ It generates collective impact through six multi-stakeholder programmes: Public Procurement, Buildings & Construction, Tourism, Food Systems, Consumer Information, Lifestyles & Education. The Mid-term Review⁷ of the Framework identified the commitment made in 2012 and the multi-stakeholder network that has formed to support its implementation (hereafter referred to as the One Planet network) as key elements that have the potential to be transformational. The Review also highlighted the inclusion of goal 12 on “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns” in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as a key opportunity to leverage, and the slow and fragmented action on sustainable consumption and production as a key challenge to address.

One Plan for One Planet: 2018-2022 defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the One Planet network.

It is the One Planet network’s strategy to support the shift to sustainable consumption and production in response to the commitment made (the 10YFP) in 2012. It builds on the progress of the previous five years and the comprehensive stocktaking at mid-term, to deliver the long-term vision and enable strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network, at a greater scale.

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2. International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction](#)

3. United Nations, 1992. [Rio Declaration](#) on Environment and Development.

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Vision and Objective

Mission:

To accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries, as an essential strategy and requirement for sustainable development.

Vision:

The development of societies is driven by sustainable consumption and production patterns that are resource efficient-- generating economic growth, and environmental benefits while improving human well-being.

The One Planet network is an open partnership-- countries and organisations are invited to join and actively engage in the implementation of this strategy.

The 10-year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production is the commitment made in 2012 to accelerate the shift to SCP.

The One Planet network is the implementation mechanism: the multi-stakeholder network that formed to support the implementation of this commitment.

Who we are:

- An implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12



Sustainable Food Systems



Consumer Information

- The One Planet network, a multi-stakeholder partnership for Sustainable Development



Sustainable Lifestyles and Education



Sustainable Tourism

- A network that leads the shift to sustainable consumption and production, providing unified direction, tools and solutions



Sustainable Buildings and Construction



Sustainable Public Procurement

Strategy outcome: The One Planet network is recognised and performs as the lead mechanism to support and implement the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The operational objectives to achieve this are to:



1. Be an effective implementation mechanism of Goal 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as affirmed by target 12.1;



2. Catalyse ambitious action by providing tools and solutions that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production;



3. Lead the cohesive implementation of sustainable consumption and production;



4. Demonstrate the benefits and impacts of sustainable consumption and production and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges.

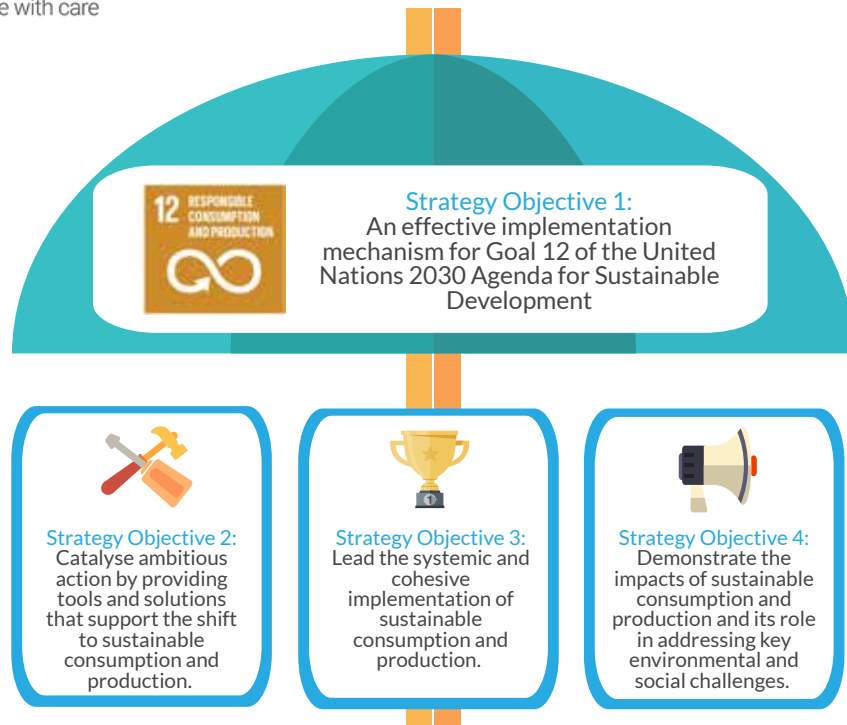


Figure 1: Leading the shift to sustainable consumption and production: 2018-2022 strategy objectives

These four specific objectives are further detailed in the following sections. The Programmes will use their own context, experience and network to further define relevant actions and plans that address the four specific objectives of this strategy. This includes defining the tangible change the network aspires to catalyse and enable at country level, in the context of necessary financial resources and shared responsibility of national authorities and programme partners.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

1: An effective implementation mechanism for Goal 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The One Planet network, the network of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, is an implementation mechanism of Sustainable Development Goal 12, as affirmed by target 12.1. Accordingly, its effectiveness will be measured by the number of countries taking action on sustainable consumption and production and receiving support from or using resources or practices developed by the One Planet network when implementing sustainable consumption and production. Countries taking action entails synergies and cooperation across all stakeholders and organisations.

Over the next five years, to strengthen its role and effectiveness as an implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12, the One Planet network will:

- a. Support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 12, including by influencing or facilitating a streamlined approach.
- b. Highlight interlinkages with other goals and communicate that sustainable consumption and production is an essential strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda in an integrated way.
- c. Monitor progress on the shift to sustainable consumption and production across the network to identify emerging trends, key challenges and gaps, through the Indicators of Success (Figure 2).



- d. Support implementation of national SCP-relevant policies, by providing advice and solutions for the shift based on the resources in programme portfolios⁸ and the expertise of the programme network. Priority will be given to: a) existing national SCP-relevant policies, including SCP National Action Plans, and b) key priorities and sectors identified in such policies, considering also existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and One Planet members located in the country.
- e. Ensure coordination of country-level implementation of sustainable consumption and production efforts, in particular through strengthened communication and engagement of National Focal Points by the Programmes and with the strengthened support of UN agencies and country teams.
- f. Leverage the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to disseminate key messages on sustainable consumption and production, including on SDG 12 as an enabler of other SDGs, and build political support for the implementation of SDG 12.
- g. Strengthen the Trust Fund as a means to implement SDG 12 and this strategy. This includes supporting considerations on: the strategic allocation of financial resources, the delivery mechanism in countries, the UN coordination, the efficiency of fund administration, and the visibility for resource mobilisation.
- h. Recognise the existing work by governments and organisations in the network on sustainable consumption and production and Sustainable Development Goal 12, including for dissemination and replication.



Key Performance indicators (disaggregated targets of the Indicators of Success):

- Policies: number of countries reporting on SDG 12.1 that declare they have received support from the One Planet network. Target: 30;
- Outreach: increase in number of countries reporting on SDG 12;
- Outreach: number of interventions and official documents referencing the 10YFP or the One Planet network at HLPF. Target 110



2: Catalyse ambitious action by providing tools and solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production

Transformative action at scale requires knowledge, resource and technical and institutional capacity to act, and can be supported through the sharing of information, experience and expertise. Over the next five years, the One Planet network will:

- a. Strengthen the six programmes' offer to support countries and organisations in the shift to sustainable consumption and production, by contributing to the programme portfolios.⁹ It includes sharing, reporting and organising knowledge and solutions provided by the network through the Indicators of Success and the One Planet website.
- b. Facilitate access to and foster the application of knowledge and technical tools that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production.
- c. Support partners who commit to taking strong action with technical assistance, training and capacity development that can enable prioritisation and strengthened action.
- d. Identify, promote and advocate successful new or improved practices that support sustainable consumption and production and collaborate with existing platforms to accelerate their scaling-up and dissemination. Successful practices are identified on the basis of practices with the most impact, quantified using available data as per the Indicators of Success,¹⁰ and influence.

8. The network in action: key principles and approaches of Programme portfolios

9. Ibid.

10. Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production (Figure 2).



e. Strengthen the partnership with the business sector, which can help identify solutions that address both the environmental and social aspects and bring net positive impact through radically new solutions.

f. Jointly create value by developing strategic products under each programme - standards, criteria, guidelines, tools and methodologies - that deliver change, are implemented by the network and are widely promoted.

g. Amplify existing initiatives of One Planet actors by: disseminating, replicating and scaling-up initiatives with high impact, benchmarking and undertaking critical assessments in specific fields, collaboratively defining key recommendations, facilitating match-making and connecting complementary initiatives and new alliances.



Key Performance Indicators (disaggregated targets of the Indicators of Success):

- Production of knowledge and tools: number of knowledge and tools uploaded on the website
- Use of knowledge and tools: year-on-year increase in use of knowledge, tools (downloads)
- Changes in practice: number of high impact practices replicated. Target: 30
- Financing the shift: funding catalysed or unlocked or saved through actions supported by the One Planet network. Target: 5 USD for every 1 USD invested

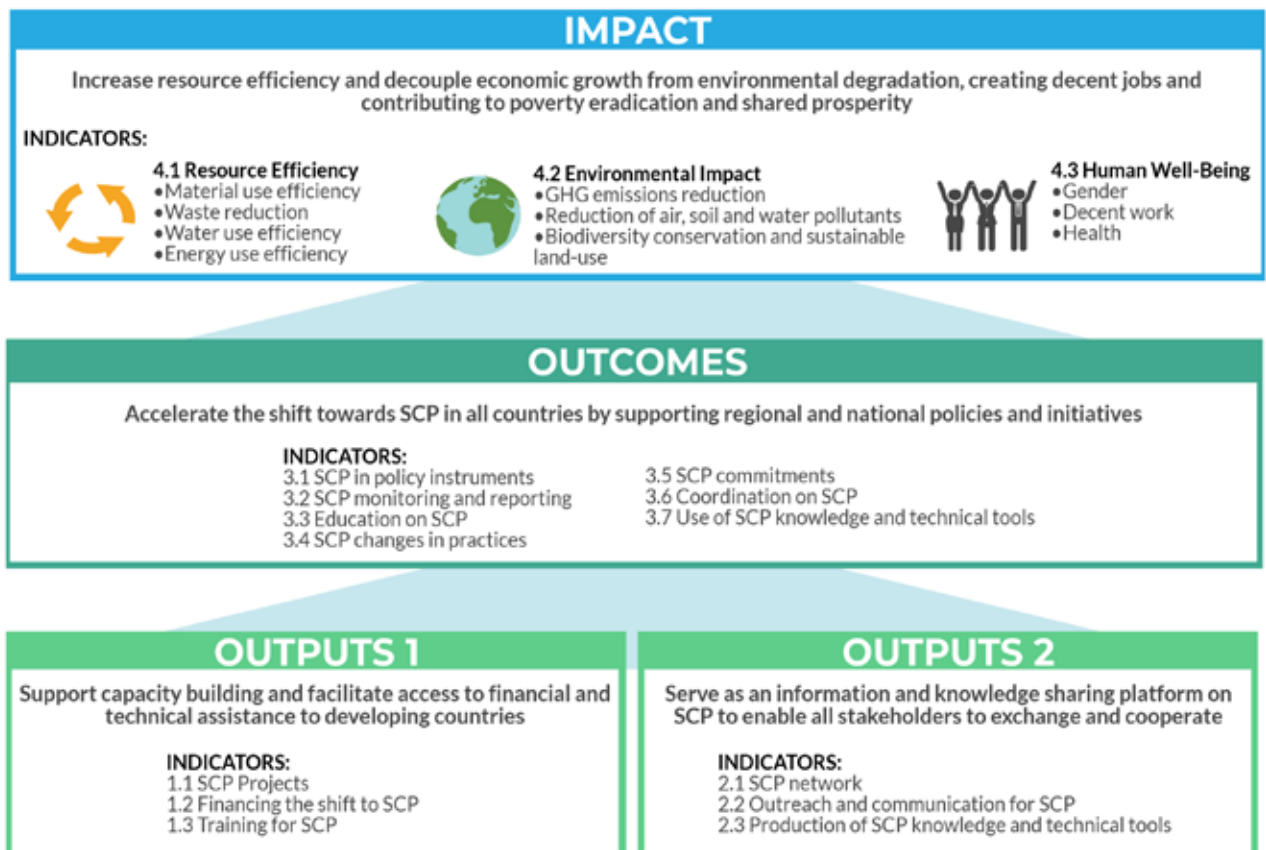


Figure 2: Demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production – Indicators of Success .



3: Lead the cohesive implementation of sustainable consumption and production

The shift to sustainable consumption and production requires a systemic approach, with the participation of all sectors of society – governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, scientific organisations and citizens. Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnerships also highlights this as a requirement for a successful sustainable development agenda.

The One Planet network is a multi-stakeholder partnership and, as such, delivers joint value creation by, and for, all members-- and is key “to bring about policy change, share risks, and find innovative and synergistic ways to pool resources and talents, based on each participant’s strengths”.¹¹

To increase the effectiveness and impact of the multi-stakeholder partnership - for increased influence, scale and expertise - over the next five years, the One Planet network will:

- a. Be an authoritative voice on the current state of knowledge on sustainable consumption and production, including on identifying barriers to systemic approaches and to scaling up action and developing strategies to respond to these.
- b. Bring together a network of engaged One Planet partners, which translate commitment into measurable engagement and tangible actions and coordinate across sectors.
- c. Set the Agenda within the sectors and themes of the programmes and on key cross-cutting topics.
- d. Create and enhance a joint vision and key messages for each programme area.
- e. Influence national and international action, through joint outreach and advocacy efforts and by building strategic partnerships within and across each programme, in particular with national and local governments, businesses and financial institutions.
- f. Actively participate in key fora and engage directly with high-level decision-makers and policy-makers to increase political support to sustainable consumption and production.
- g. Engage financial institutions, development banks and development agencies to mainstream sustainable consumption and production into their financing and lending programmes.
- h. Increase awareness on sustainable consumption and production by developing and showcasing the narrative, visuals and story-telling of success stories, explore potential champions.



An engaged One Planet partner:

- Provides a clear, unique, quality benefit to the Programme;
- Translates commitment into measurable, tangible actions;
- Has a sense of ownership, pride and belonging to One Planet;
- Contributes through a specific initiative, project or activity;
- Reports annually on its organisation’s contribution to SCP
- Participates in joint initiatives of the Programme network;
- Builds on the expertise of the Programme network;
- Engages new partners in the Programme;
- Acts as a multiplier in their own organisation;
- Actively mobilises resources;
- Promotes change, results, and impact towards SCP.



Key Performance Indicators (disaggregated targets of the Indicators of Success):

- Network: number of engaged partners (reporting annually). Target: 75%
- Commitments: increase in number of high level commitments to the programme’s key messages or agenda
- Policies: number of policies, laws and financial instruments influenced by the One Planet network

11. Adam, L., James, T., & Wanjira, A. (2007). Frequently Asked Questions about Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in ICTs for Development: A guide for national ICT policy animators. [Association for Progressive Communications](#).



4: Demonstrate the impacts of sustainable consumption and production

Achieving sustainable consumption and production will deliver not only Sustainable Development Goal 12, but simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, directly or indirectly.¹² It also contributes to address key environmental and social challenges, as for example, resource efficiency is indispensable for meeting climate change targets, potentially boosting economic activity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 63% by 2050.¹³ Yet in many instances, fragmented action and gaps in information or evidence remain, and decision-makers require further data and information to understand the multiple benefits of sustainable consumption and production, in order to scale up and take additional actions.

To demonstrate the impacts of sustainable consumption and production and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges effectively, the One Planet network will:

- a. Define the tangible change the network aspires to catalyse and enable at country level, in the context of necessary financial resources and shared responsibility of national authorities and programme partners.
- b. Contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the multiple benefits and impacts of sustainable consumption and production, in particular for the key impact areas identified (Figure 2) of resource efficiency, environmental impact –greenhouse gas emissions reduction, pollution reduction and biodiversity – and human well-being.¹³
- c. Promote the long-term benefits and impacts of sustainable consumption and production actions and practices, by collecting available data or contributing to estimations, and as a basis for replication and scaling-up.
- d. Demonstrate how sustainable consumption and production is a systemic approach to address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, health and biodiversity.
- e. Jointly address, across Programmes, strategic cross-cutting topics or themes¹⁵ --which include small and medium enterprises, waste, plastics, circular economy, behavioural insights and lifestyles, and innovation - to enable a strategic channelling of efforts and provide a unified vision.
- f. Demonstrate that sustainable consumption and production is an integrated approach and enabler of the implementation of a range of other Sustainable Development Goals and their targets.
- g. Build on science-based evidence to strengthen key messages and leverage links to high level commitments such as the other Goals of Agenda 2030, the Climate Change Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, including with the support of the International Resource Panel.



Key Performance indicators (disaggregated targets of the Indicators of Success):

- Production of knowledge and tools:number of strategic briefs providing a unified vision on addressing key environmental and social challenges.
Target: 15
- Impact indicators: number of SCP impact areas quantified (actual or projected), including through quantified impact of policies and practices.
Target: 21

12. International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction](#)

13. International Resource Panel, 2016. [Resource efficiency: Potential and economic implications](#).

14. [Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production \(Figure 2\)](#).

15. [Mapping of collaboration between programmes & integration of key cross-cutting issues](#)



The Path Forward

To ensure its effective and coordinated implementation, each Programme, region and group of actors will build the pillars of this strategy in its action plan. The specific objectives, strategic principles and framework for action above are designed to enable the One Planet network to meet its five-year overall objective, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in 2030, and to deliver its longer-term vision on consumption and production patterns that are resource efficient, generating economic growth and environmental benefits while improving human well-being.

The Programmes will use their own context, experience and network to further define relevant actions and plans to implement the four specific objectives of this strategy, including by leveraging links between Programmes.

The implementation of this Strategy is an iterative process, progress will be reviewed in a coordinated effort of the Board and Programme Leads, allowing also for a revision after two or three years so as to reflect future developments in the international and regional contexts and the emergence of other critical factors that require adjustments in the specific objectives and/or approaches pursued.

The network will use the diverse strengths of its partner base that embraces government, civil society, businesses, scientific institutions and international organisations. Chief among these strengths is the commitment of each member of the One Planet network to take tangible and substantial action on sustainable consumption and production, as well as to encourage and enable others to do so.

Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. The private sector, public sector, and financial institution are encouraged to support implementation of the strategy also through the important role they play in unlocking financial flows to enable action.

The One Planet Network:

implementation mechanism for Goal 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda

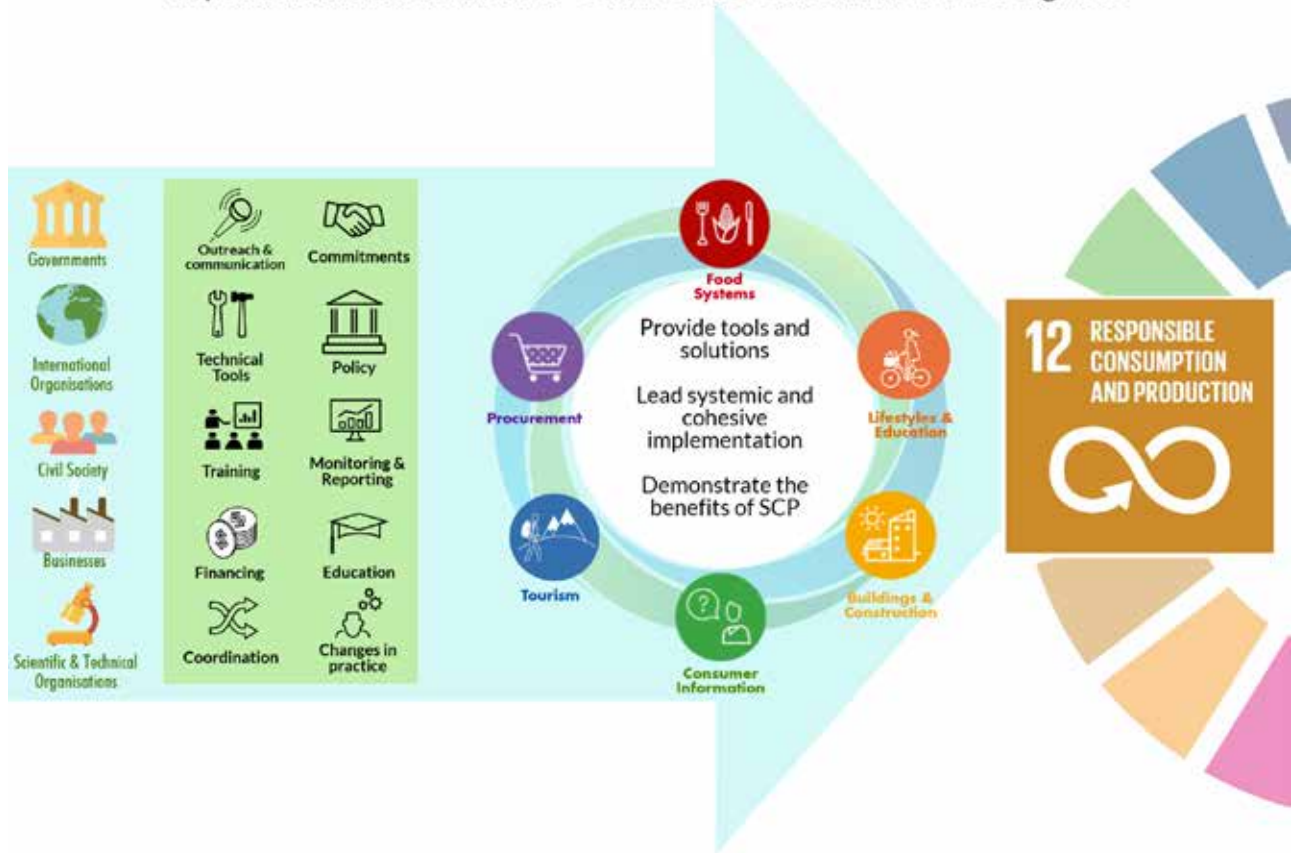


Figure 3: Implementing 'One Plan for One Planet: 2018-2022 Strategy'

Annex I: Strategy 2018-2022 in brief

<u>Strategy objective 1:</u> An effective implementation mechanism of Goal 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of SDG 12 • Monitor the shift to SCP • Communicate SCP is an essential strategy for implementing Agenda 2030 • Support national policy implementation • Leverage HLPF to disseminate key messages • Strengthen the Trust Fund <p>KPIs¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries reporting on SDG 12.1 that declare receiving support from One Planet network. Target: 30 • Number of interventions and official documents at HLPF referencing One Planet or 10YFP. Target: 110 • Increase in number of countries reporting on SDG 12 		
<u>Strategy objective 2:</u> Provide tools and solutions for the shift to SCP	<u>Strategy objective 3:</u> Lead the shift to SCP	<u>Strategy objective 4:</u> Demonstrate the impacts of SCP
<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to programme portfolios • Foster the application of knowledge and tools • Provide technical assistance, capacity development, training • Identify and promote successful high impact practices • Partner with business to identify transformational solutions • Joint value creation by developing strategic products <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of knowledge and tools uploaded on the website • Year-on-year Increase in use of knowledge, tools (downloads from the website) • Number of high impact practices replicated. Target: 30 • Funding catalysed through actions supported by one Planet network. Target: 5 USD every 1 USD invested 	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be an authoritative voice on current state of knowledge • Set the agenda in areas of programmes and key topics • Create and enhance joint vision and key messages • Influence national and international action • Engage financial institution to mainstream SCP in strategies • Increase political support by engaging decision makers • Increase awareness • Increase number of engaged One Planet actors <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of high level commitments to programme key messages • Number of policies, laws and strategies influenced • Number of engaged partners (reporting annually). Target: 75% 	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to knowledge and understanding of SCP impacts • Collect available data or estimations on impacts • Demonstrate that SCP is an approach to address social and environmental challenges • Address strategic cross-cutting topics across programmes • Demonstrate SCP as an integrated enabler of Agenda 2030 • Build on science-based evidence <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SCP impact areas quantified (actual or project). Target: 21 • Number of strategic briefs providing a unified vision on how SCP addresses key environmental and social challenges. Target: 21

¹ KPIs for the strategy implementation are disaggregated data of the Indicators of Success



One UN for One Planet

Inputs to the review of
Sustainable Development
Goal 12



One planet
handle with care

One UN for One Planet

inputs to the review of SDG 12
by UN entities supporting
the One Planet network



One UN for One Planet:

inputs to the review of SDG 12 by UN entities supporting the One Planet network

Inputs to the review of SDG 12 at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development from UN Agencies supporting the implementation of the programmes of the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production:



UN Environment Programme (UNEP)



UN office for project services (UNOPS),



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



UN multi-partner trust fund office (UN MPTFO),



UN Human settlements programme,(UN-Habitat)



Sustainable UN facility (SUN)



World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)



UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



Secretariat of the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production



Sustainable consumption and production is one of the most cost-efficient and effective ways to achieve economic development, reduce impacts on the environment and advance human well-being. The objective of securing sustainable consumption and production patterns is also transversal in nature, in the context of both economic sectors and the Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 12 should be seen as an enabler **for the implementation of a range of other goals and their targets.**

The United Nations Secretary General has highlighted significant gaps regarding Goal 12 on “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns”, which is currently covered in a fragmented and piecemeal way¹. Recommendations on dealing with these gaps and supporting Goals that are especially transversal in nature, include: **convening and brokering partnerships for**

sustainable development, covering gaps by pooling expertise and assets across UN entities, and considering the strategic use of multi-partner trust funds.

The One Planet network, which formed to support the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, is a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development and an implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12. The network leads and provides solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production. The United Nations entities supporting the operationalisation and implementation of the One Planet partnership propose a way forward in addressing the gaps identified on Goal 12 and applying the recommendations made by the United Nations Secretary General, building on achievements and lessons learnt over the first five years of the One Planet multi-stakeholder partnership.

Sustainable Development Goal 12: the implementation gap

SDG target 12.1 aims to “Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries”, due to its overarching nature it provides an insight on emerging trends concerning national policy on sustainable consumption and production. The pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1.1 conducted in 2017-2018 shows that, since 2002, the number of such policies and instruments has almost continuously increased (figure 1). Shifting to sustainable consumption and production at scale requires national public policies to create conducive environments, provide social and physical infrastructures and regulate markets. 71 countries and the European Union have reported a total of 303 initiatives through this year pilot reporting, 43% of which were macro-policies, 44% regulatory, voluntary or economic instruments and 13% coordination mechanisms. Figures gathered by the 10YFP Secretariat indicate that 109 countries have (or have had) national policies and initiatives relevant to sustainable consumption and production. The pilot 12.1.1 reporting also shows that mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production objectives into cross-cut-

ting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring. An integrated approach to sustainable consumption and production requires strong coordination across the government; however, only 26 of the 71 countries have shared information on national coordination mechanisms; of these only a few are mandated to coordinate policy implementation across ministries (10%).

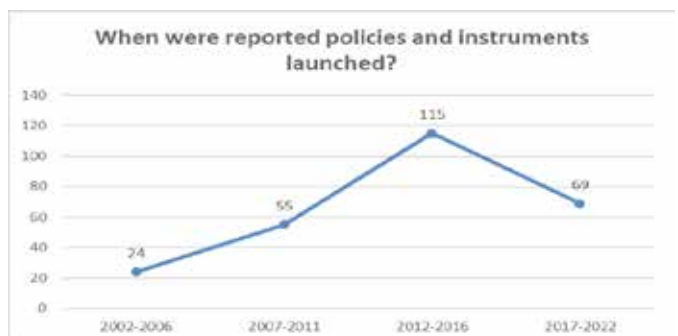


Figure 1: Number of sustainable consumption and production policies and instruments launched, per 5-year period (based on year of launching / entry into force, SDG indicator 12.1.1 2017-2018 pilot reporting)

¹ UNSG, 2017. [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – Ensuring a Better Future for All](#)

SDG target 12.3 aims “By 2030, to halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”. Countries will have different priorities. Some are focused on high levels of loss along supply chains in the context of inadequate food supply, others with high levels of consumer waste and the associated environmental ramifications. The custodian agencies of target 12.3 indicators, FAO and UNEP, have proposed splitting indicator 12.3.1 into two sub-indicators, the Global Food Loss Index monitoring the ‘reduction of losses along the food production and supply chains’ (production and distribution oriented) and the Food Waste Index monitoring ‘halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level’ (end market and consumption oriented). This distinction will help focus the data collection efforts, simplify the interpretation of results and allow the development of focused policies on distinct segments of the value chain for food products.

On the basis of the reporting experiences on SDG target 12.1 and 12.4, it appears clear that a streamlined and coordinated approach for reporting across Goal 12 is required. As a ‘new’ Goal, many indicator methodologies under Goal 12 are under development, which provides a key opportunity to streamline efforts early on. National statistical offices and national focal points are requesting UN custodian agencies to collaborate more closely to limit the duplication of reporting efforts by countries, clarify data flows and ensure consistent understanding of methodologies and terminologies for comparable data collection. The UN Statistics Division has a key role to play in facilitat-

ing a coordinated effort of UN custodian agencies for SDG 12 – UNEP, FAO, UNWTO and UNESCO – which could include streamlining methodologies, a centralised reporting system, joint awareness raising and capacity development.

Monitoring of the shift to sustainable consumption and production across sectors, organisations and countries is essential to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps, to scale-up and replicate innovative and impactful practices, and to demonstrate and showcase the benefits of sustainable consumption and production to build greater momentum for change. Reporting across the One Planet network, according to the [‘Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production’](#) identified evident progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the application and implementation of these to foster concrete and tangible changes in practices and impacts remains limited. **Prioritising support to policy implementation and scaling up new or improved practices with net positive impact is necessary to effectively achieve the shift to sustainable consumption and production and SDG 12.** Significant steps have been taken but implementation at scale remains the challenge of the years to come. **Multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as those formed to implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns, have a key role to play in these inter-related tasks for sustainable development.**

The One Planet network: a multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12

Implementing Goal 12 and the shift to sustainable consumption and production requires a systemic approach, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations across levels of stakeholders and sectors of society – governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, scientific organisations, international organisations. Such partnerships are essential for the delivery of the 2030 Agenda, as affirmed by Goal 17.

A broader systemic transformation will require concerted action from i) scientific institutions, to understand what is needed; ii) businesses, to identify solutions and bring net positive impact; iii) policy makers, to create conducive environments, social and physical infrastructure

and regulate markets; iv) civil society, to strengthen advocacy and promote behaviour change; v) and international organisations to broker diverse partnerships for innovative solutions. The United Nations Secretary General highlights “the United Nations development system will need to draw on its unique convening power to help countries to broker the diverse partnerships needed at the global, regional and country levels and to bring together the actors with the appropriate mix of resources – knowledge, science and technology, finance – to find innovative solutions to pressing challenges that can be taken to the required scale.”²

2 UNSG, Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda - our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet



The One Planet network is a multi-stakeholder partnership composed of 700+ partners that include national and local governments, businesses, civil society, scientific and technical organisations, and international organisations (figure 2). It generates collective impact on sustainable consumption and production through six programmes which can be seen as thematic accelerators: Public Procurement, Buildings & Construction, Tourism, Food Systems, Consumer Information, Lifestyles & Education. The **development, establishment and implementation of the network has relied on the convening power of the United Nations and the complementary expertise of organisations engaged by the different UN agencies involved.** The independent external review completed in March 2018 further states that as a UN-wide initiative, with its secretariat in a United Nations entity, it is provided with a convening power, institutional strength, legitimacy, constituency-based oversight and accountability, as well as political neutrality.

For instance, FAO and UNEP were instrumental in establishing the Sustainable Food Systems programme by bringing together the environment and agriculture sectors around sustainable production and consumption of food. This enables partners that wouldn't usually work together, including small producers and rural entrepreneurs, consumers and the private sector, to join forces. More sustainable food systems require greater coordination of action across government, involving ministries of health, environment, and commerce, as well as agriculture, fisheries and forestry. UN agencies undertake special responsibilities in fostering improved collaboration, by providing norms standards and data as public goods and by working with governments and their partners to establish appropriate platforms for policy dialogue. The Sustainable Food Systems programme, which boasts some 143 programme partners and 34 affiliated projects, provides a mechanism for ensuring that UN support to different government entities is well coordinated and aligned to national priorities for achieving the SDGs. Similarly for the sustainable tourism programme, the collaboration between UNEP and UNWTO, agencies with different mandates, has guaranteed a holistic approach to the network when implementing initiatives on sustainable consumption and production. This is fundamental due to the vast interlinkages of the thematic areas with

various economic activities, as in the case of the tourism sector which has an extensive value chain. The Sustainable Tourism Programme currently involves 150 organizations committed to decouple tourism's growth from the use of natural resources. Businesses are the stakeholder group that has grown the most since the Programme's launch in November 2014, becoming the largest stakeholder group in the programme (33%).

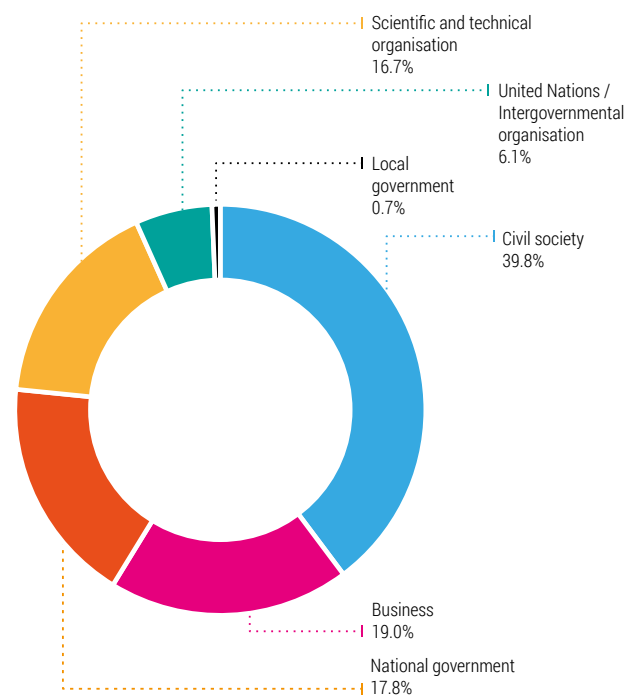


Figure 2: The One Planet Network

At five years since the adoption of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, the One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organisations and other stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 12 as illustrated in the progress report submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. At the conclusion of the first five years it is also clear that building multi-stakeholder partnerships requires time, effort and resources. **The investment in the initial phases of the partnership is critical** to build trust and relationships, ensure ownership and ensure a strong engagement of partners, and lays the foundation for a successful implementation. Furthermore, **it is essential to strengthen existing networks that have been established with these foundations.**

The five-year [Strategy 2018-2022 'One Plan for One Planet'](#) provides a clear way forward to implement the shift to sustainable consumption and production and SDG12, enabling strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network. It builds defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the One Planet network by building on the achievements to date and the comprehensive stock-taking at mid-term. The strategy aims for the One Planet network to be recognised and perform as the lead mechanism to support and implement the shift to sustainable consumption and production. This entails, to: a) be an effective implementation mechanism of Goal 12 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as affirmed

by target 12.1; 2) catalyse ambitious action by providing tools and solutions that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production; 3) lead the cohesive implementation of sustainable consumption and production; 4) demonstrate the benefits and impacts of sustainable consumption and production and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges.

The One Planet network has the potential to be transformational. A successful implementation of this strategy will require the support of the global community in strengthening and consolidating the implementation of this partnership, and the **commitment of each One Planet network partner to take tangible and substantial action on SDG 12.**

Solutions for SDG 12 by pooling expertise and resources

Transformative action at scale requires knowledge, resource and technical and institutional capacity to act, and can be supported through sharing of information, experience and expertise.

To address thematic gaps, such as those identified in Goal 12, the United Nations Development system needs to ensure joined up responses. The United Nations entities have developed a number of joint solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production by pooling expertise and assets and strengthen coherence of its support to countries and organisations.

Examples of such joint solutions on sustainable consumption and production and complementarity of mandates include:

Jointly developing guidelines, tools and reports:

UNEP and the International Trade Centre (ITC), in 2015, started co-leading a working group under the Consumer Information Programme to develop global guidance on making effective and reliable environmental, social and economic claims on products, to ultimately empower and enable consumer choice. Leadership of the process by these two UN agencies was regarded as crucial for the success of the [Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information](#). Leadership was taken from

[two perspectives](#), UNEP as the leading global environmental authority and ITC with its mission to create 'trade impact for good'. Their partnership helped mobilize relevant stakeholders from all regions (enabling outreach to different constituencies, e.g. Ministries of Environment through UNEP, standard and labelling organizations through ITC), ensured a balanced and inclusive process (and bringing the required neutrality), and raised the profile of the Guidelines (recently noted in the UNEA3 Environment and Health Resolution). The umbrella of the One Planet Network was an ideal incubator to bring together not only these two UN agencies, but also a wider multi-stakeholder group in the process.

Through the initiative [Building sustainable procurement capacity through training](#), UNOPS, UNEP, and ITC-ILO trained 225 UN procurement officials on using sustainability criteria in procurement processes. This course is based on guidelines [Buying for a better world: A guide to sustainable procurement for the UN system](#), supported by the Sustainable UN facility, and which greatly benefited from UNOPS' operational capacity on procurement, UNEP' expertise on sustainable procurement and ITC-ILO's training, learning and capacity development services.

FAO currently hosts a web platform for a Community of Practice on food loss reduction that was established



through a joint project of the Rome based UN agencies: FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Capitalising on the individual strengths of the three agencies, the joint project is designed to stimulate Member Countries to take action to reduce food losses and is expected to be a model for scaling up future collaboration. It will contribute both to the Agenda 2030 and to its Zero Hunger vision, embedded in SDG2, which takes zero loss or waste of food (SDG 12.3) as one of its major linked targets.

A joint effort by UNWTO and UNDP, the publication [Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030](#) aims to build knowledge and empower tourism stakeholders to take necessary action to accelerate the shift towards a more sustainable tourism sector by aligning policies, business operations and investments with the SDGs. The publication presents the results of a review of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the Sustainable Development Goals – submitted to the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016 and 2017, as well as the review of Corporate Social Responsibility from 60 global tourism companies. The findings reveal that Goal 12 appears to be one of the most addressed Goals within Voluntary National Reviews that mention tourism and the most mentioned for companies corporate social responsibility activities.

Jointly facilitating policy dialogues and policy baselines

UNWTO, in collaboration with UNEP, developed a [Baseline Report on sustainable consumption and production in Tourism Policies](#) in order to gain insights and broaden the understanding on the integration of sustainable consumption and production into national tourism policies and identify suitable approaches to trigger further action. The overall objective is to support tourism stakeholders in their endeavour to advance, through sustainable tourism policies, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 12. The Baseline Report supports the implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Programme in particular in relation to the integration of sustainable consumption and production in tourism related policies and frameworks.

FAO and UNEP have promoted dialogue and the sharing of policy initiatives, programmes and experiences in sustainable agri-food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the sustainable food systems Programme initiative on [“Sustainability along all food value chains: Identifying and promoting local initiatives linking small-scale producers and consumers”](#). This dialogue produced recommendations to promote sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change, achieve reductions in food losses and waste, and foster inclusive markets and innovative financing.

Jointly raising awareness

Tackling SDG target 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction, the [Think.Eat.Save](#) campaign is a collaboration between UNEP and FAO that takes stock of the current state of knowledge and on-going development of methodologies, enables sharing of approaches and promotes harmonization of food losses and waste measurement around target 12.3. The campaign also works to strengthen tools developed, address knowledge gaps, develop capacities and promote awareness and advocacy. The benefits of having [Think.Eat.Save](#) as a joint FAO-UNEP campaign have included: a broadened and stronger partnership base which brought together entities (from the private sector, CSO, academia, etc) that traditionally work with each of the two organisations; a more evidence-based case for resource mobilization; leveraging of each organisation’s unique technical strengths; and building on the past collaborative efforts that preceded the campaign, notably the Sustainable Food Systems Programme and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

UNWTO and UNEP facilitated a series of [Sustainable Tourism Webinars](#) on the sustainable tourism within the Sustainable Tourism programme. The participation of over 760 participants to the 12 webinars on diverse topics such as climate change, financial tools for SMEs, sustainable value chains and tourism planning promoted the exchange of knowledge across its participants. It also promoted sustainable tourism as a key approach to address decoupling of economic growth and environmental degradation and to enhance resource efficiency with a system-wide approach along the entire value chain.

UNEP and UN Habitat jointly held several sessions at the World Urban Forum to highlight the importance of due consideration of environmental sustainability (low-emission, resource efficient and resilient) buildings and construction in the provision of affordable and adequate housing, in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal 11. This provides a strong basis for pathways that allow delivery against multiple Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 11 and 12.

Demonstrating sustainable consumption and production: the UN ‘walking the talk’

The UN system has also come together to implement sustainable practices through the Sustainable UN initiative ‘Greening the blue’. The UNEP [Sustainable United Nations \(SUN\)](#) facility which serves the Environment Management Group on internal environmental sustainability management. The facility ensures that environmental considerations are factored into key UN initiatives related to facilities and operations by providing organizations with templates, frameworks, technical support and advice. In addition, Sustainable UN hosts the award-winning [Greening the Blue Campaign](#) to engage staff at all levels in walking the talk. Of particular relevance to practices adopted for sustainable consumption and production are the implementation of sustainable procurement, waste management and facilities management.

Concrete examples of actions taken by UN organizations on integrating sustainability into their operations and facilities management, include:

- Sustainable procurement: the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is one of the 11 UN organisations with a sustainable procurement strategy. UNFPA’s highest spend product is male condoms. The organization opened a discussion with condom suppliers to procure more sustainable products via a four-point strategy with measurable goals to reduce CO₂ emissions; water consumption, hazardous chemical impacts and raw material consumption. Suppliers were asked to define an action plan in their tenders in response to environmental goals. UNFPA then monitored the implementation of suppliers’ action plans and suggested improvements. Following the implementation of UNFPA’s strategy, all of the ‘long-term agreement’ suppliers of the product are now ISO 14000 certified. As a result of this, UNFPA has seen a large reduction in the environmental impact of the product.
- Sustainable Building and construction: The [Green One UN House](#) in Hanoi was awarded Gold Lotus Rating from the Viet Nam Green Building Council in 2016. By directing the renovation work towards environmental performance, the refurbished building reduced energy consumption by 22% and water by 36%, with rooftop solar panels generating 10% of its energy requirements
- Facilities management and travel: FAO headquarters has saved over 2 million USD and reduced by 14% its Green House Gas emissions since 2010, through an Environmental Management System that redirected building upgrades towards resource efficiencies and circular economy (waste and water management, procurement, energy demand, photovoltaic systems) and by reducing travel
- Awareness and office behavior (sustainable lifestyles and behavior): WFP Tanzania reduced electricity use by 7%, water by 24% and paper by 50% at zero cost by generating daily pop-up messages on staff computers, reminding users about the need to save energy. These efforts saved enough energy to power the office for 25.5 days
- Waste management and food waste reduction: The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and UNEP in Bangkok have taken action to reducing plastic waste, tackling food waste, introducing a green menu and reducing energy consumption. For instance, UN ESCAP took action to introduce a greener menu at the UN conference



centre in Bangkok, which now uses more sustainable produce, including certified seafood. Sustainability labelling has also been introduced, to help staff make more informed and sustainable choices at lunch.

UN entities have initiated pooling of expertise on Goal 12, it is clear that more can be done in particular in relation to in-country support, implementation and development assistance frameworks. Further to this, [the 2017 Dalberg report](#) highlights sustainable consumption and production as areas where new norms and standards are likely to emerge in the coming years, emphasising

this as an opportunity for the UN system to strengthen its coherence and support to Goal 12. To successfully implement the ‘One Plan for One Planet: strategy 2018-2022’ and the recommendations of the UN Secretary General on repositioning the UN development system for effective delivery of Agenda 2030, **sustainable consumption and production and Goal 12 needs to be on the agenda of UN agencies at the highest level, for instance by including it as an agenda item at the session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) or as a system-wide global flagship initiative.**

Multi-agency Trust Fund to catalyse support to SDG 12

Though the importance of sustainable consumption and production is fully recognised by Goal 12 and its contribution other Goals and targets, “sustainable consumption and production is the least well-resourced of all SDGs”³. Further to this, the independent external review at mid-term identified the 10-year framework of programmes as drastically resource constrained.

A key recommendation of the UN Secretary General on repositioning of the UN development system to deliver the 2030 Agenda is the [strategic use of multi-partner trust funds](#) to help catalyse support to the “new” Goals and those that are especially transversal in nature, such as Goal 12. The UN Secretary General highlights that “More funding needs to flow into joint programming and other funding mechanisms that are outcome-based rather than project-based, and to foster collaboration rather than inefficient competition. (...) Well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds are more effective and transparent and complement agency-specific funds. Pooled funding mechanisms have a strong track record in strengthening coherence and coordination, broaden-

ing the contributor base, improving risk management and leverage, and providing better incentives for collaboration within the United Nations development system or across pillars in relevant contexts.”⁴

The strategy 2018-2022 ‘One Plan for One Planet’ specifically refers to strengthening the existing Trust Fund as a means to implement SDG 12. This includes supporting considerations on: the strategic allocation of financial resources, the delivery mechanism in countries, the UN coordination, the efficiency of fund administration, and the visibility for resource mobilisation.

The United Nations entities engaged in the implementation of the One Planet network have identified moving to a multi-agency fund as a key means to respond to the One Planet strategy and the call of the UN Secretary General. It is envisaged as a collaboration between the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), UNEP, FAO, UNWTO, UN-Habitat and UNOPS. Complex challenges, as those presented by Sustainable Development Goal 12, demand the combined expertise and resources of multiple devel-

3 Dalberg, 2017. [System-wide outline of the functions and capacities of the UN development system](#)

4 UNSG, [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda - our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet](#)



opment partners. The MPTF Office assists the UN system and national governments in establishing and administering pooled financing mechanisms—multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes—to collect and allocate funding from a diversity of financial contributors to a wide range of implementing entities in a coordinated manner. These funding mechanisms build on the principles of the aid effectiveness agenda, which calls for country-driven, coherent, timely, flexible and result-oriented assistance.

A Multi-agency Trust Fund for sustainable development goal 12 is key to catalyse the implementation

of Goal 12, to address the significant gaps identified and overcome the current fragmented approach. Supporting Goal 12 will also simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, directly or indirectly⁵. Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. The private sector, public sector, and financial institution are encouraged to support implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 12 through the replenishment of the Trust Fund.

Recommendations

A fundamental shift is needed in the way we consume and produce to achieve SDG 12 and enable progress under almost all the other SDGs. Significant steps have been taken by UN entities to address the gaps identified on Goal 12, in particular in monitoring trends, convening and operationalising a multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12, pooling expertise and assets across UN entities, and considering the strategic use of multi-partner

trust funds. The following recommendations are made to successfully implement the strategy 2018-2022 ‘One Plan for One Planet’, to implement the recommendations of the UN Secretary General on repositioning the UN development system to deliver on Agenda 2030, and enable further strengthening of the implementation of SDG 12:

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5 International Resource Panel, 2017: [Assessing Global Resource Use](#)



Strengthen existing multi-stakeholder partnerships on sustainable consumption and production, such as the One Planet network which has formed to support the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production. Support to those partnerships which have made significant investments in the initial phases of the partnership development and are now under implementation is particularly critical to the ambitious timeframe for the implementation of Agenda 2030.



UN entities actively engaged in the One Planet network have initiated pooling of expertise on Goal 12, it is clear that more can be done in particular in the context of the identified gaps and opportunities on sustainable consumption and production, as well as in relation **to coordinated in-country support and development assistance frameworks**.



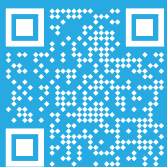
National statistical offices and national focal points are requesting UN custodian agencies to collaborate more closely to limit the duplication of reporting efforts by countries, clarify data flows and ensure consistent understanding of methodologies and terminologies for comparable data collection. **The UN Statistics Division has a key role to play in facilitating a coordinated effort of UN custodian agencies for SDG 12**, which could include streamlining methodologies, a centralised reporting system, joint awareness raising and capacity development.



Strengthen coherence and support to Goal 12 across the UN System requires that sustainable consumption and production and Goal 12 be **on the agenda of UN agencies at the highest level**, for instance by including it as an agenda item at the session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) or as a system-wide global flagship initiative.



The United Nations entities engaged in the implementation of the One Planet partnership are developing **a multi-agency Trust Fund for SDG 12 to catalyse its implementation and address the significant gaps identified**. **Access to financial resources in this fund is necessary to support actions that are transformational and at scale**.



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