



Pilot version – January 2017
Reviewed version – October 2018
Updated – September 2020

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

Demonstrating the shift to Sustainable
Consumption and Production

Principles, process and methodology



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CONTENTS

1) PRINCIPLES	5
2) PROCESS.....	7
a) The framework into the One Planet network monitoring and reporting process	7
b) The reporting and monitoring process: requirements and roles	7
c) The online reporting system	8
d) Indicative timelines for the production of the Annual One Planet network Progress Report.....	9
3) One Planet network INDICATORS OF SUCCESS.....	10
a) One Planet network objectives and associated indicators.....	10
b) Indicators general definitions	11
4) SCP IMPACT INDICATORS.....	12
a) Rationale	12
b) Interpretation.....	13
c) Impact indicator structure.....	15
d) Proposed analysis method	16
e) SCP impact indicators and the Sustainable Development Goals	16
ANNEX 1: 10YFP M&E TASK FORCE COMPOSITION	17
ANNEX 2: INDICATOR METHODOLOGY	18
a) General methodology considerations	18
ANNEX 4: METADATA SHEETS FOR THE ONE PLANET NETWORK INDICATORS.....	22
1.1. SCP projects.....	22
1.2. Financing the shift to SCP.....	24
1.3. Training for SCP.....	27
2.1. SCP network	30
2.2. Outreach and communication for SCP	32
2.3. Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools	34
3.1. Policy instruments for SCP	37
3.2. SCP monitoring and reporting	41
3.3. Education on SCP	44
3.4. SCP changes in practices	47
3.4. SCP changes in practices	47
3.5. SCP Commitments	49
3.6. Coordination on SCP	51
3.6. Coordination on SCP	51
3.7. Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools	54
3.7. Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools	54
4. SCP Impact Indicators	56
ANNEX 5: GENERAL REFERENCES	72
SCP IMPACT AREAS CONCEPT NOTE 2020	

Pilot version – January 2017
Reviewed version – October 2018
Updated – September 2020



1) PRINCIPLES

The **overall objective** of the One Planet Network Indicators of Success Framework is to guide and measure, in a participatory way, the collective impact in the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns worldwide. The framework is intended to reflect key milestones towards the global shift to SCP, primarily as supported by the One Planet network, and with the objective of expanding this primary scope beyond.

Such a framework aims to support the One Planet network actors and other stakeholders working on SCP (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.

It aligns with the adopted **Rio +20 document** and the **10YFP thirteen functions**. It is structured around the **four objectives of the One Planet network**: (i) Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP; (ii) Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance; (iii) Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects; and (iv) Contribute to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating decent jobs and economic opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity.

It is informed by the relevant **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**¹ and associated targets and indicators, especially those associated to SDG 12 on “Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns”. It also builds on and recognises other existing methodologies, highlighting support and complementarity of the One Planet network and its programmes to **other relevant international processes** (e.g. UNFCCC).

The framework consists of: (i) a limited and non-exhaustive set of **aggregated indicators which are realistic, measurable, attributable and within the scope of SCP and the One Planet network** programmes, (ii) **associated methodologies**, (iii) **a process** and (iv) **tools** for use of the indicators through the different stages of monitoring and reporting.

To support distinction between different degrees of attribution and timescales for results, indicators have been split up into **output, outcome and impact**² indicators. This intends to help dissociation between direct, short-term results of activities and achieved or projected longer-term and more indirect effects, with impact indicators providing for the long-term vision and ultimately desired changes on the ground. This **split up is indicative** and one indicator may for instance qualify as output or outcome depending on the nature of the associated activity.

¹ [The Sustainable Development Goals](#) as adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit 25 September 2015 and the indicators presented in the [Provisional Proposed Tiers for Global SDG Indicators as of March 24, 2016](#)

² As per [UNEP Programme Manual](#) (May 2013) these are defined as follows:

Output: products and services which result from the completion of activities within an intervention.

Outcome: intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact. Outcomes could be a change in capacity (immediate outcome) or behaviour (medium-term outcome).

Impact: positive and negative, primary and secondary, lasting and significant effects contributed to by an intervention. In UNEP, these effects usually concern the environment, and how it affects human life and livelihood.

The establishment of **baselines and targets for each indicator is encouraged** as supporting the overall objective of the framework. Whenever possible baselines and targets are established for each indicator, with the baseline set at the earliest possible moment in the implementation of activities. When not possible, the evolution of the indicator in one direction as specified in its interpretation, is considered as an indication of success.

Sources of data for indicators, primarily include documents and other materials produced by the One Planet network programme portfolios, activities and collaborations. Other sources of data coordinated from the secretariat may include the 10YFP Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Projects, reporting on SDG target 12.1 and information from the 10YFP focal points and other actors and stakeholders, as appropriate. Other international data sources may also be used.

For each indicator, **collection of quantitative information** per identified **disaggregation categories** (e.g. by sex, country, type of actors) is encouraged as well as provision of a **supporting narrative** putting data into context. This allows measurement of **sub-indicators focused on programmes' priorities**, as needed, and linkages to other international indicators. Detailed definition, data disaggregation, as well as interpretation and rationale, measurement units, attribution considerations and linkages to specific SDGs and relevant international references are described in a **metadata sheet³** for each indicator.

The Indicators of Success have been defined as a meaningful set of indicators providing global direction and vision to support the shift to SCP worldwide, the core mandate of the One Planet network and to an extent that of a range of other international cooperation frameworks and organisations focusing on the environment and sustainable development. However, the ability of the One Planet network and its programmes to report against all indicators for their own action and beyond is subject to resources and data availability. Recognizing that **resources and data availability** may vary over time and from one activity to another, the framework has been designed to be **flexible**. **Not all indicators may apply to and be reported on by all activities and programmes** monitored under this framework. It is expected that in a first phase efforts may mainly focus on reporting against output and some of the outcome indicators, speaking to the most direct and short term results of the One Planet network activities. In a second phase (over the next 5 years), as resources become available and progress is delivered by enhanced capacities, more reporting on other longer term outcome and impact indicators, including beyond the direct influence of the One Planet network, may become possible.

The framework **can be revised as needed** in a coordinated effort of the programmes and secretariat, through the established M&E Task Force (annex 1). This may occur in the case of difficulties, or need for clarification or reformulation of methodologies and possibly of indicators, as well as for alignment with the ongoing work under the SDGs. Major changes to the framework should be presented to the Board for validation.

³ 10YFP template to be based on [metadata template for SDG indicator](#).

2) PROCESS

a) The framework into the One Planet network monitoring and reporting process



Figure 1: 10YFP monitoring and reporting process

b) The reporting and monitoring process: requirements and roles

One Planet network actors, implementing projects and activities included in the One Planet network Programme portfolios (as defined in the One Planet network programme portfolios: key principles and approaches⁴) are responsible for monitoring the progress of their activities and for reporting directly to the relevant programmes and the secretariat through the One Planet network reporting process

One Planet network programme Coordination Desks (CD), composed of representatives of programmes lead and co-leads, with support from and in coordination with their **Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC)** and **programme partners**, as well as other relevant One Planet network actors (as per the One Planet network organisational structure), should respond to the following reporting requirements:

- Reporting on activities implemented by the Coordination Desk
- Monitoring and quality assurance of reported progress of their programme and associated activities, including those directly supported by the One Planet network, and, if possible, beyond, in areas relevant to their thematic focus, and in accordance with agreed priorities and the One Planet network indicators
- Preparing Annual Programme Progress Reports
- Providing regular inputs to the One Planet network newsletter
- Informing the secretariat of their progress on a continuous basis and responding to information requests from the secretariat as appropriate

Template and timelines for these submissions are provided by the secretariat.

⁴ LINK TO PORTFOLIO KEY PRINCIPLES DOCUMENT

The **secretariat**, in coordination with relevant programmes and One Planet network actors is responsible for:

- Monitoring the overall progress of the One Planet network and beyond, to the extent possible, including through the compilation of Annual Programme Progress Reports, regional and national level projects (for instance through the reporting on SDG target 12.1), and the administrative monitoring of the One Planet network trust fund and associated contracts, in accordance with agreed priorities and the One Planet network indicators.
- Preparing Annual One Planet network Progress Reports on the activities of the One Planet network and financial performance of the trust fund, based on Annual Programme Progress Report as well as other relevant inputs, and to convey it to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) through the Board.
- Preparing the Mid-term review of the One Planet network on implementation progress, benefits and challenges, to be submitted to the Board by the end of 2017.
- Informing the Board of progress of the programmes on a continuous basis and responding to any request for information
- Developing and overseeing yearly reporting timelines, detailing out the reporting calendar for programmes and other stakeholders
- Developing and managing the reporting system and process, ensuring appropriate linkages with the One Planet network website⁵.

The **Board** is responsible for reviewing Annual One Planet network Progress Reports and for reporting annually to the **HLPF** in charge of overseeing the progress of the One Planet network and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

National focal points are encouraged to report on national SCP policies and projects to the Secretariat, for instance through reporting on SDG 12.1 on national SCP policies and policy instruments.

Stakeholder focal points and other One Planet network actors included in the One Planet network organisational structure (e.g. UN interagency coordination group, regional SCP dialogues and roundtables, etc.), might also support the One Planet network monitoring and reporting process, as appropriate.

c) The online reporting system

The One Planet network online reporting system, developed by the 10YFP Secretariat in close collaboration and consultation with the Programmes, will be launched on 15 October 2017. As of this date all reporting on the Indicators of Success will be done directly through this system and the system will remain live for year-round reporting on activities. Whereas continuous improvements on the reporting system are envisaged; if necessary alternative means of reporting may be agreed upon.

The online reporting system is located in the “MySCP” section of the One Planet network website. Reporting on activities by all actors (as per list of roles and responsibilities in section 2b above) will be done through the “My reporting” section of the reporting system. A separate section “Programme reporting” will be available only to Coordination Desks and will provide them with an overview of all activities reported under their respective programme for quality assurance.

⁵ The secretariat has developed an online reporting system housed within the One Planet network website. If necessary, alternative means of reporting might be agreed on.

It is encouraged, to facilitate effective reporting, that actors upload their portfolio projects to the One Planet network website projects database on a running basis or prior to reporting on activities (indicators). Activities reported through the online reporting system can be linked to portfolio projects already uploaded in the project database, providing an easy overview for the reporting entity, quality assurance process and for data analysis purposes. Unlike portfolio projects, data on activities will not be made publicly available as raw/full data submitted, but are captured for the purpose of reporting on Indicators of Success.

Reporting on the Indicators of Success is available only to actors in the One Planet network and requires a “MySCP” account on the One Planet network website.

d) Indicative timelines for the production of the Annual One Planet network Progress Report⁶

	Lead	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Monitoring of progress	All One Planet network actors												
Annual Programme Progress Report to the secretariat, including data quality assurance	Programme Coordination Desks									Due by 15			
Annual One Planet network Progress report to the Board	Secretariat										Due by 31		
Board review of the Annual One Planet network Progress Report	Board											Due by 10	
HLPF submission	Board												Due by 10

Table 1: Annual One Planet network Progress Report timeline

⁶ To date, the HLPF report is due in April of each year and as such an indicative schedule is proposed below. It is understood that if the HLPF reporting timelines change, the 10YFP monitoring and reporting timelines will be adjusted accordingly.

3) ONE PLANET NETWORK INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

a) One Planet network objectives and associated indicators

IMPACT

Increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity

Indicators:

	4.1 Resource Efficiency		4.2. Environment		4.3 Human Well-being
	Material use		Greenhouse gas emissions		Equality
	Waste		Air, soil and water pollutants		Decent jobs
	Water use		Biodiversity and land use		Health risk factors
	Energy use				

OUTCOMES

Accelerate the shift towards SCP in all countries by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives

Indicators:

3.1 SCP in policy instruments	3.5 SCP commitments
3.2 SCP monitoring and reporting	3.6 Coordination on SCP
3.3 Education on SCP	3.7 Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools
3.4 SCP changes in practices	

OUTPUTS 1	OUTPUTS 2
<p>Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance to developing countries</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 SCP Projects 1.2 Financing the shift to SCP 1.3 Training for SCP 	<p>Serve as an information and knowledge sharing platform on SCP to enable all stakeholders to exchange and cooperate</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 SCP network 2.2 Outreach and communication for SCP 2.3 Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools

b) Indicators general definitions

Objective 1 (output level): Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance	
1.1. SCP Projects - # of projects supporting the shift to SCP (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 11.c.1, 12.a.1, 17.7.1, 7.b.1</i>)	
1.2. Financing the shift to SCP - Amount of financial resources (US\$) made available in support to the shift to SCP (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 11.c.1, 12.a.1, 17.7.1, 7.b.1</i>)	
1.3. Training for SCP - # person-days of training on SCP	
Objective 2 (output level): Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP	
2.1. SCP network - # of governments and other organisations engaged in the One Planet network and its programmes	
2.2. Outreach and communication for SCP - # of outreach and communication activities focusing on SCP issues and # of recipients	
2.3. Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools - # SCP knowledge resources and technical tools produced (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 17.6, 17.16</i>)	
Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects	
3.1. Policy instruments for SCP - # of governments and other organisations developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments supporting the shift to SCP (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 12.1.1, 13.2.1, 12.7.1, 12.b.1</i>)	
3.2. SCP monitoring and reporting - # of governments and other organisations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on SCP (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 12.6.1, 17.16.1, 12.4.1</i>)	
3.3. Education on SCP - # of countries integrating SCP topics in education practices) (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 12.8.1/4.7.1., 13.3.1</i>)	
3.4. SCP changes in practices - # of changes in practices and production processes supporting the shift to SCP	
3.5. SCP Commitments - # of high level commitments covering SCP	
3.6. Coordination on SCP - # of inter-sectoral and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP; # of participating governments and other organisations) (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 17.14.1</i>)	
3.7. Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools - # of downloads on the One Planet network website and any other quantitative representation of use (reported together with 2.3.) ⁷	
Objective 4 (impact level): Contribute to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating decent jobs and economic opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity.	
4.1 Resource Efficiency	Material use efficiency (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 12.2.1</i>) Key projection measurement: Material footprint Waste reduction (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 12.5.1</i>) Water use efficiency (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 6.4.1</i>) Energy use efficiency (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 7.3.1</i>)
4.2 Environmental Impact	GHG emissions reduction (<i>main associated SDG indicator: 9.4.1</i>) Key projection measurement: Global Warming Potential (GWP100); Global Temperature Potential (GTP100) Reduction of air, soil and water pollutants (<i>main associated SDG targets and indicators: 3.9, 6.3, 11.6.2, 12.4</i>) Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 2.4.1, 15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.3.1</i>)
4.3 Human Well-Being	Gender (<i>main associated SDGs: 8.5.1</i>) Key projection measurement: Human Development Index (HDI) Decent work (<i>main associated SDG target: 8.5</i>) Health (<i>main associated SDG indicators: 3.4.1, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.3</i>)

⁷ This unit of measure has been chosen for the pilot phase as the easiest to measure. However, is expected to evolve with time toward a more meaningful one for measurement of knowledge and tools use.

4) SCP IMPACT INDICATORS

The impact indicators of success fall under the One Planet network objective (4) to increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity.

Considering the transversal nature of Sustainable Consumption and Production and the interconnectedness of the SDGs, it is key for the One Planet network to identify a limited set of common impacts providing the longer term vision and ultimately desired changes on the ground of the shift to SCP, whether achieved or projected.

To ensure strong scientific foundation that informs the One Planet network stakeholders, the SCP impact indicators are developed in cooperation with the secretariat of the International Resource Panel (IRP) and the Life-Cycle Initiative.



a) Rationale

“The remarkable economic and population growth of the 20th century was closely coupled to substantial increases in the extraction and consumption of natural resources, leading to increasingly-damaging negative environmental impact. However, economic growth globally was faster than growth of the rate of consumption of natural resources, and some negative environmental impacts have been reduced. Globally, about 25% less material input was required in 2002 compared to 1980 to produce one unit of real GDP. It appears that some ‘dematerialization’ of the world economy has occurred spontaneously. **Accelerating this process of decoupling economic activity from consumption and environmental impacts is fundamental to future human well-being.**⁸

“Decoupling will require significant changes in government policies, corporate behaviour, and consumption patterns by the public.”⁹ These changes will not be easy, as indicated by the three scenarios on decoupling from the IRP (see *potential modelling scenarios* below).

One of the four objectives of the One Planet network is to increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity.

In the context of resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, the IRP defines decoupling as: “*reducing the amount of resources used to produce economic growth (...) and delinking*

Table 2: 10YFP Indicators of Success general definitions and SDG association

⁸ International Resource Panel, 2011: “[Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth](#)”, factsheet page 1

⁹ International Resource Panel, 2011: “[Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth](#)”, summary page 4 & factsheet page 2

Pilot version – January 2017

Reviewed version – October 2018

Updated – September 2020

*economic development from environmental deterioration*¹⁰. The IRP outlines four key aspects of understanding and measuring decoupling of economic growth from environmental impact (*figure 3*)¹¹.

- Human well-being;
- Economic activity (defined as GDP);
- Resource use; and
- Environmental impact.

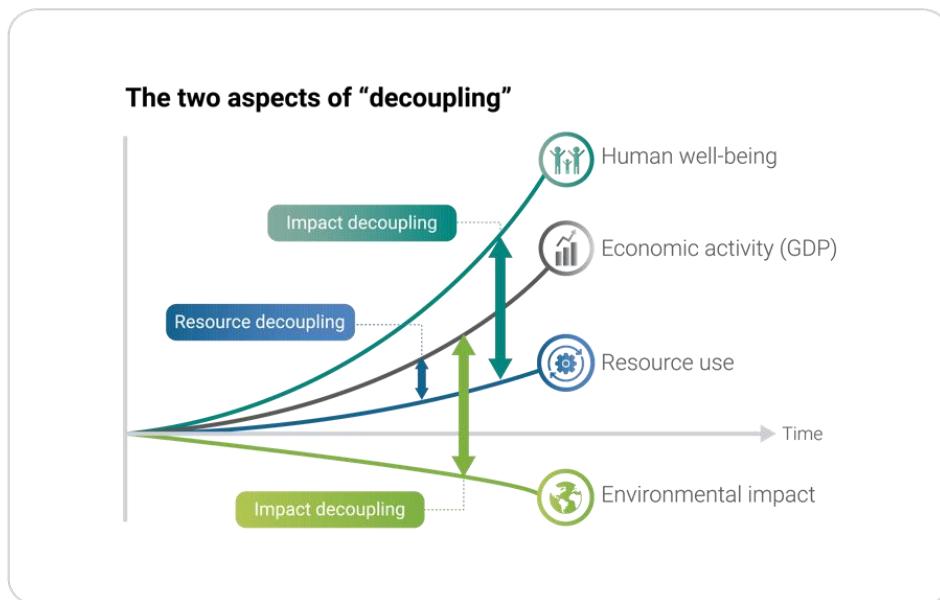


Figure 3: The two aspects of decoupling

Resource decoupling: reducing the rate of resource use per unit of economic activity (*the link between resource use and economic activity*).

Impact decoupling: increasing economic output while reducing negative environmental impacts (*the link between economic activity and environmental impact*).

b) Interpretation

Projected/achieved impacts: The One Planet network Indicators of Success' objective is to guide and measure the collective impact in the shift to SCP; it is intended to reflect key milestones towards the global shift to SCP. **The impact indicators are therefore primarily intended as the long term vision on the impacts and desired changes that SCP contributes to.** The reporting on impacts aims to capture the potential/projected and if possible achieved impact(s) of the activities implemented by the actors within the One Planet network. While, when sufficient data becomes available, the data collected on achieved impact of activities could be aggregated at different levels depending on the purpose of specific analysis (see *proposed disaggregation* below), the main objective at present is to guide the One Planet network

¹⁰ International Resource Panel, 2011: "[Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth](#)", summary page 4

¹¹ International Resource Panel, 2011: "[Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth](#)"

Pilot version – January 2017

Reviewed version – October 2018

Updated – September 2020

members in their process of integrating the monitoring of impact level indicators to their current practice and therefore quantifications would mainly focus on aggregating the number of One Planet network actors taking action to integrate the impact level indicators, i.e. on quantifying the progressive increase of the commitment to monitor; as well as taking stock of examples of monitoring good practices related to the impact level. A consistent approach will be taken in the interpretation of impacts in relation to the potential relevance for SCP scenarios, as established by the IRP and other scientific projections (by UNDP, ILO, LCI, IPCC etc.).

Key projection measurements: Key projection measurements are data that is currently being collected at national level by other entities, which would be key for any projections and comparisons that the One Planet network may wish to make in future. These are: i) Material Footprint, ii) Human Development index, iii) Global Warming Potential (GWP100) and Global Temperature Change Potential (GTP100), iv) Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Potential modelling scenarios

The IRP has outlined three scenarios in relation to “decoupling”¹²:

- 1) **business as usual and convergence**, where industrialized countries maintain their per capita resource consumption, and developing countries increase their consumption rates to the same level as industrialized countries. This would lead to a tripling of global annual resource extraction by 2050.
- 2) **moderate contraction and convergence**, where industrialized countries halve their per capita resource consumption, and developing countries increase their consumption rates to the same level as industrialized countries. This would lead to a 40% increase in global annual resource extraction by 2050;
- 3) **tough contraction and convergence**, where total global resource consumption is maintained at the year 2000 level, and the per capita resource consumption is the same in all countries. This by definition would keep global resource extraction at its current levels.

Example projections:

Projection on water use efficiency: The landmark study “Charting Our Water Future” by the 2030 Water Resources Group (2009) argues that if ecosystem water uses are taken into account, a 40% gap exists between projected water supplies and demands in 2030. The projection assumes a so-called “business-as-usual” scenario in which current approaches to water supply development and water management continue. Continuing with the current demand and supply-side efficiency measures such as desalination, irrigation scheduling, reduced waste in the mining sector, and other typical groundwater supply.

Projection on material use efficiency: A resource efficient scenario applying a mix of resource efficiency policies globally could cut the use of natural resources by up to 28 per cent by 2050.

¹² International Resource Panel, 2011: “[Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth](#)”, summary page 10

c) Impact indicator structure

Objective 4 of the One Planet network Indicators of Success in combination with the four key aspects outlined in the IRP definition of decoupling serves as the basis for the further development of a set of clear and scientifically supported impact indicators.

In addition, a priority in the development of the proposed impact indicators was ensuring that all three dimensions of sustainability were covered (environmental; economic; social).

“Impact: Social, economic or environmental improvements to a situation that respond to identified needs under a long-term vision. Only indicators related to long-term benefits, such as emission reductions, are categorised as impact indicators.”¹³

The new proposed structure of capturing the contribution to impact(s) of activities in the One Planet network would then consist of **3 impact levels**, corresponding to three of the four aspects of decoupling, supported by a total of **10 impacts**, which will be integrated into the online reporting tool as questions underneath the overall impact levels. It is proposed that reporting entity may choose a maximum of three main impacts their activities contribute to, in order to identify the key contributions of the One Planet network to impacts related to SCP.

Impact level	Impact	Recommended Indicator	Existing measurements/protocols
4.1 Resource Efficiency Key projection measurement: Material footprint	Material use efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of material used that is remanufactured or recycled 	SDG 12.2.1 (material footprint) (UNEP/IRP) – Tier III
	Waste reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % recycle rate (tons of material recycled) (3Rs – reduce, reuse, recycle) 	SDG 12.5.1 (3Rs) (UNSD/UNEP) – Tier III (methodology still under development)
	Water use efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reduction in water use Change in water-use efficiency over time 	ISO 14046: 2014 (ISO) on water footprint as recommended by WULCA
	Energy use efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of energy consumption from renewable resources 	SDG 7.2.1 (energy efficiency) (IEA, UNSD, UN Energy, SE4ALL) – Tier I
4.2 Environmental Impact Key projection measurement: Global Warming Potential (GWP100) and Global Temperature Potential (GTP100)	GHG emissions reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kg/ton CO2 emissions Kg/ton non-CO2 GHG emissions (as CO2 equivalent) 	2006 IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, UNFCCC)
	Reduction of air, soil and water pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) – as ratio of fertilizer removed to fertilizer applied (nitrogen per hectare) % decrease of SLCP emissions/fine particulate matter 	Nitrogen Use Efficiency as an Agro-Environmental Indicator (OECD) Supporting National Planning for Action on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SNAP): SLCP National Planning Guidance Document (SEI, CCAC)
	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area % of terrestrial/coastal/marine area under protection/certification schemes 	SDG 15.1.1 (forest area) (FAO) – Tier I SDG 15.1.2 (biodiversity) (UNEP-WCMC, BLI, IUCN) – Tier I SDGs with methodology still under development: 2.4.1 (agricultural land); 11.3.1 (land-use); 15.3.1 (land degradation)
4.3 Human Well-being Key projection measurement: Human Development Index (HDI)	Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees Female and male labour force participation rates 	SDG 8.5.1 (hourly earnings) / ILOSTAT (ILO) – Tier II Labour force participation rate (ILO)
	Decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum wage as a percentage of the median wage Total household income/consumption 	Decent Work Indicators: guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, ILO Manual (ILO)
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % relative reduction in the risk of premature mortality from NCDs, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, unsafe water, unintentional poisoning or toxicity 	SDGs 3.4.1 (NCDs) ; 3.9.1 (air pollution) ; 3.9.2 (water) ; 3.9.3 (poisoning) (WHO) – Tier II (3.9.1 is Tier I) Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) (WHO)

Table 3: SCP Impact Indicators overview

¹³ CCAC, 2017: “Demonstrating Impacts Of Activities: Framework, process, and methodology”

Methodological inputs for the impact indicators

- 4.1 Resource efficiency; 4.2 Environmental impact: methodological inputs provided by the International Resource Panel, Life-Cycle Initiative, and UNEP Green Economy. In addition a range of other scientific sources were reviewed, including relevant SDG indicator methodology.
- 4.3 Human well-being: based on ILO Decent Work Indicators, Human Development Index (HDI), and WHO Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs). In addition a range of other scientific sources were reviewed, including relevant SDG indicator methodology.

d) Proposed analysis method

Example: In its “World Employment Social Outlook – Trends 2017” the ILO highlights that the progress on reducing decent work deficit has stalled, pointing out in particular the rise of global unemployment, vulnerable forms of employment, working poverty, and gender disparities as key trends projected to continue into 2018. Key concerns surround “the ability (or inability) of the global economy to (i) generate a sufficient number of jobs, (ii) improve the quality of work for those with a job, and (iii) ensure that the gains of growth are shared in an inclusive manner (ILO, 2017:11-14). XX (number) of the activities implemented by actors in the One Planet network in 2017 seek to impact this trend in a positive direction. XX% of the activities have a projected impact on job creation, XX% on gender balance in the workplace, XX% on creating a safer work environment, and XX% aim to have a lasting impact on household income/consumption.

e) SCP impact indicators and the Sustainable Development Goals

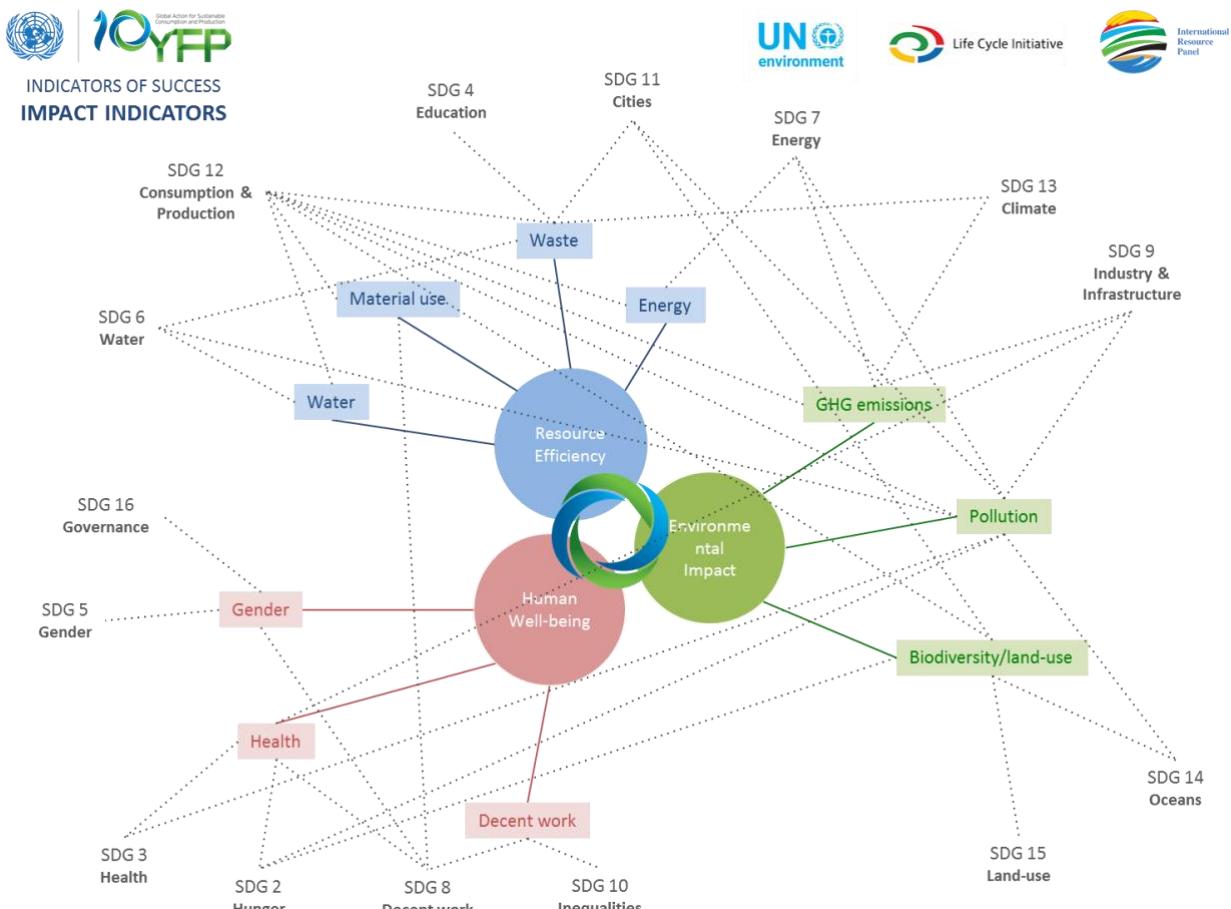


Figure 4: SCP Impact Indicators and the SDGs

ANNEX 1: 10YFP M&E TASK FORCE COMPOSITION

	Name	Organisation	Role in the M&E task force
Chair & SBC	Pekka Huovila	MoE, Government of Finland	Chair of the task force & lead member for SBC, lead on 1.1.
	Usha Iyer-Raniga	RMIT	Alternate chair & alternate lead for SBC, lead on 1.1. and 3.3.
	Martina Otto	UNEP	Task force member
CI-SCP	Vrilly Vrondonuwu	MoEF, Government of Indonesia	Lead task force member for CI-SCP, lead on 2.2
	Bettina Heller	UNEP, representing Germany	Alternate lead member for CI-SCP, lead on 3.5
	Ian Fenn	Consumers International	Task force member
	Claire Kneller / Keith James	WRAP	Task force member
SFS	Michael Mulet	WWF	Lead task force member for SFSP, lead on 3.4 and 3.7
	Patrick Mink	FOAG, Government of Switzerland	Alternate lead member for SFSP
SLE	Ryu Koide	IGES	Lead task force member for SLE, lead on 2.3
	Patricia Vilchis Tella	SEI	Alternate lead member for SLE, lead on 3.3
SPP	Farid Yaker	UNEP	Lead task force member for SPP, lead on 1.3
	Hyunju Lee	KEITI	Alternate lead member for SPP
	Laura Skoet	UNEP	Task force member
STP	Virginia Trapa	UNWTO	Lead task force member for STP, lead on 2.1 and 3.2
	Blanka Belosevic	MoT, Government of Croatia	Task force member
	Rochelle Turner	WTTC	Task force member
	Anna Spenceley/ Luca Santarossa	TAPAS	Task force member
	Svitlana Mikhalyeva	UNEP, representing France	Task force member
Regional / national perspective	Janet Salem	UNEP, regional office Asia Pacific	Task force member, regional perspective
	Fabienne Pierre	UNEP, 10YFP Secretariat	Task force member, regional/national perspective, lead on 3.1 and 3.6
Secretariat	Sophie Bonnard	UNEP, 10YFP Secretariat	Task force member and secretariat
	Cecilia Lopez y Royo	UNEP, 10YFP Secretariat	Task force member and secretariat
	Sofie Clausen	UNEP, 10YFP Secretariat	Task force member and secretariat
	Charles Arden-Clarke	UNEP, 10YFP Secretariat	Task force member and secretariat

Table 4: 10YFP M&E Task Force composition

ANNEX 2: INDICATOR METHODOLOGY

a) General methodology considerations

The considerations below apply across all indicator metadata sheets for the reporting process.

General definition of SCP

The working definition of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) used in the context of this framework 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 generation."¹⁴

The key elements of the SCP definition are also reflected under the impact indicators selected within the Framework.

When reporting under an indicator, Programmes, Secretariat and other reporting streams are encouraged to base themselves on this definition to determine what can be considered as “supporting the shift to SCP”, “integrating SCP considerations”, “focusing on SCP”, “Covering SCP issues”, “SCP topics”, etc.

Scope of reporting

One Planet network actors are expected to report on results of activities contributing to the objectives of the One Planet network, this includes results directly supported by the One Planet network and activities contributing to the shift to SCP and the objectives of the One Planet network. For One Planet network programmes reference is made to the One Planet network programme portfolios, and their associated key principles, approaches¹³ and criteria (see also attribution paragraph below). Reporting on progress achieved beyond those activities but which are relevant to their work is also encouraged when information is available. Reporting should cover the period 2013-year-to-date, with the year of achievement specified for each progress reported.

Attribution¹⁵

Agreed relevant categories for attribution under this framework are: 1) core projects, 2) affiliated projects; 3) other. (N.B. Other is used *ad interim*, while programme portfolios are being developed by those programmes who have only recently initiated them)

- 1) **Core projects:** are the principal projects of the programme and are activities initiated, developed or implemented collaboratively under the programme.
Core projects are characterised by the fact that they: address a core problem/issue; are developed and implemented jointly by two or more programme actors (co-lead, MAC, partner) and/or funded by the programme; include innovations and/or elements of scaling up and replication; directly support countries in shifting to SCP (e.g. supporting implementation national SCP action plans); should build upon existing experience and/or start-up (co-)funding. Examples include: working groups or projects developed/established by the programme, collaborations on or scaling-up of existing projects facilitated by the programme, activities developed and implemented by the co-leads of the programme, Trust Fund projects, etc.

¹⁴ UNEP (2010). ABC of SCP: Clarifying Concepts on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

¹⁵ As per 10YFP Programme Portfolios: Key Principles and Approaches

- 2) **Affiliated projects:** activities of the programme actors (co-leads, MAC or partners) which contribute to the objectives of the programmes and its work areas. Affiliated activities are characterised by the fact that they: are relevant projects, activities and tools of programme actors; are implemented by at least one programme actor; are promising practices with high replication and scaling-up potential; are relevant to national efforts on the shift to SCP; should only be projects that are already being implemented or have secured full (or at least partial) funding and which are already under implementation.
- 3) **Other:** Other is used *ad interim*, while programme portfolios are being developed by those programmes who have only recently initiated them

Methodological rigor and quality assurance

Reporting on the indicators should be done in accordance with the methodology presented in this and the following sections. Partners, Programmes, Secretariat and other reporting streams are responsible for relevance, accuracy and methodological rigor of information they report on. In case of any methodological issue encountered while reporting, please inform the 10YFP Secretariat.

Programme coordination desk review the data submitted by the programme actors and ensure any necessary quality checks of data reported under their Programme. Any concerns regarding the quality of reported data should be discussed directly with the reporting entity and necessary edits to the reported data made.

The Secretariat reviews the overall data across the One Planet network and when inconsistency or gaps may arise, the secretariat will discuss directly with the programme coordination desk or other entity as applicable.

Aggregation

Information reported by One Planet network programmes and other reporting streams might be aggregated at different levels, over different reporting periods, and may also be broken down in various ways using the recommended disaggregation categories detailed in the metadata sheets.

In support to sound aggregation operations, all quantitative data provided under this framework should be put into context by a short narrative covering activity objective and main achievements, as well as relevant attachments and hyperlink.

When aggregating data, the Secretariat, programmes and other reporting streams will be mindful of double counting and other methodological issues as specified in the metadata sheets associated to each indicator.

Cross cutting disaggregation categories and alignment with the One Planet network website taxonomy

The following disaggregation categories are used across indicators:

- **One Planet network role:** Lead/Co-lead/Coordination Desk; MAC member; Partner; Secretariat
- **Reporting stream:** SPP; STP; CI-SCP; SFS; SLE; SBC; SCP General (for Secretariat activities only)
- **Attribution:** Core activity; Affiliated activity
- **Activity part of a One Planet network Trust Fund project:** Yes; No
- **Reporting year**
- **Type of organisations involved:** National government; Local authority; Civil society; Scientific and technical organisation; United Nations/Intergovernmental organisation; Business
- **Type of financial source:** Public; Private
- **Sectors of activity:** Agriculture and fishery; Buildings and construction; Consumer goods; Culture and recreation; Financial sector; Education; Energy; Food & Beverage; Forestry; Environmental services; Government and Civil Society; Industrial sector; Scientific research, development and innovation; Tourism; Transport; Waste, incl. chemicals; Water

- **Country:** as per the official SDG list
- **Region:** Global/all regions; Africa; Asia/Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; Latin America /Caribbean; Middle East; North America; Online activity
- **Scope:** 1) local; 2) national; 3) regional; 4) global
- **Impact:** as per SCP impact indicators

The One Planet network website taxonomy is being updated to reflect above categories.

Stocktaking exercise on baselines and targets

Baselines and targets are key elements to enable assessment of progress under this framework. Programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to establish one or a small set of harmonized baselines and targets for each indicator. In accordance with the One Planet network and SDGs timelines, recommended time horizons for targets are 2018, 2022 and 2030. Recommended baseline reference dates are 2012 (start of the One Planet network), start of relevant activity or programme. The first reporting year can also be used as a baseline. If not possible to establish a baseline and target, direction of change may be indicated in the narrative (e.g. higher is better).

The Mid-term Review will serve as a stocktaking exercise to assess feasibility of and further refine methodology on baselines and target setting at relevant levels (programme, sector, One Planet network, global levels, etc.)

ANNEX 3: TEMPLATE FOR THE METADATA OF THE ONE PLANET NETWORK INDICATORS¹⁶

Indicator title, level and general definition

Short name that constitutes a summary of the indicator and is easy to reference, level of the indicator (output, outcome or impact)¹⁷, and clear, brief description of the indicator.

Goals and Targets addressed

Relation to the One Planet network objectives and 13 Functions and linkages with other international processes, and associated indicators, especially SDG indicators.

Definition and method of computation

- **Definition:** Precise definition of the indicator, including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).
- **Concepts:** Precise definition of all different concepts and terms associated with the indicator, also including reference to any associated classifications.
- **Method of computation:** Explanation of how the indicator is calculated, including any mathematical formulas and descriptive information of computations made on the source data to produce the indicator (including adjustments and weighting). This explanation should also highlight cases in which mixed sources are used or where the calculation has changed over the time (i.e., discontinuities in the series).

Rational and interpretation

Description of the purpose and rational behind the indicator, as well as examples and guidance on its correct interpretation and meaning.

Disaggregation

Specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.)

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Baseline and target associated to the indicator if any, including associated timelines.

Sources and data collection

Description of all actual and recommended sources of data, as well of the methods used for data collection.

Comments and limitations

- *Comments on the feasibility, suitability, relevance and limitations of the indicator.*
- *The concept of comments and limitations also includes data comparability issues, presence of wide confidence intervals (such as for maternal mortality ratios); provides further details on additional non-official indicators commonly used together with the indicator.*

References

A non-exhaustive list of useful references including on methodology and related data sources.

¹⁶ This template is based on the draft template for SDG indicators metadata as presented in [3rd-IAEG-SDGs-Draft-template-for-metadata](#).

¹⁷ As per [UNEP Programme Manual](#) (May 2013) these are defined as follows: **Output:** products and services which result from the completion of activities within an intervention. **Outcome:** intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact. Outcomes could be a change in capacity (immediate outcome) or behaviour (medium-term outcome). **Impact:** positive and negative, primary and secondary, lasting and significant effects contributed to by an intervention. In UNEP, these effects usually concern the environment, and how it affects human life and livelihood.

Examples of sub indicators

Non-exhaustive list of examples of sub indicators from the programmes.

ANNEX 4: METADATA SHEETS FOR THE ONE PLANET NETWORK INDICATORS

1.1. SCP projects

Indicator title, level and general definition

1.1. SCP Projects – output - # of projects supporting the shift to SCP

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objective

Objective 1 (output level): Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance.

Main associated SDG indicators

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials (tier III UN-Habitat)

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (tier III UNEP/UNESCO/WB)

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Tier III, UNEP/OECD)

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services (Tier III, IEA)

Metadata: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

- This indicator focuses on the number of projects initiated and completed under the One Planet network and beyond which are supporting the shift to SCP.
- A project is here defined as a “temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service or result”¹⁸. It should be composed of a “planned set of interrelated tasks to be executed over a fixed period and within certain cost and other limitations”¹⁹.
- Although projects vary depending on the nature of the resulting product, service or result supporting the shift to SCP, they should involve the implementation of more than one activity and have defined objectives, scope, client, budget, duration, deliverables and target group.
- An initiated project is defined as a project which has started (implementation is ongoing) and a completed project is defined as any finalized project.

Method of computation

- This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. In aggregating number reported, the Secretariat will be mindful of double counting similar projects reported under different reporting streams.
- Standalone activities such as the production of a communication brochure or the organisation of a meeting cannot be reported under this indicator. However, budget associated to such activities can be reported under indicator 1.2 on financing.

¹⁸ Project Management Institute: <https://www.pmi.org/about/learn-about-pmi/what-is-project-management>

¹⁹ Business Dictionary: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/project.html>

- Co-funding should be included in reported project budgets.
- The number of SCP projects will be that of the number of projects submitted to the programme portfolios on the One Planet network website.
- Reporting under this indicator is linked to reporting under indicator 1.2. on financing the shift to SCP
- Outputs, outcomes and impacts of projects reported under this indicator should be reported under other relevant indicators of this framework.

Rational and interpretation

- This indicator allows monitoring of the number of projects supporting the shift to SCP. This provides an indication of the evolution of the scale of efforts to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.
- This can help to assess the success and relevance of the One Planet network in enhancing international cooperation and bringing together existing and new projects on SCP. It will provide insights in the evolution of interest and uptake of SCP issues.
- This indicator links to many other indicators in this framework. For instance, a project can be the outcome of some communication and outreach activity and can result in a policy instrument, a change in practice, etc. It can be associated to impacts such as energy efficiency gains, emissions reduction, reduction in material use, etc.

Disaggregation

projects supporting the shift to SCP and projects overall budget [US\$] (to be used in Indicator 1.2) disaggregated by:

- Title of project
- Stage of implementation: 1) on-going; 2) completed
- Project duration (start date/end date)
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

- This indicator only measure the number of implemented projects supporting the shift to SCP. As such it does not provide any indication of the significance, size, quality, relevance, impacts and success of the project. Neither does it provide insights on equity, transparency, geographical and gender balance issues associated to the reported projects.
- In order to avoid the multiplication of projects without due consideration being given to usefulness, quality and relevance, appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.
- Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

<u>SBC</u>	<u>SPP</u>	<u>STP</u>
2.5. # of demonstration projects	# of projects supported by partners	# of Trust Fund and Flagship projects
4.14. # of pilot interventions reducing GHG and other pollutants and strengthening resilience	# of projects (One Planet network and One Planet network partners)	# of Branded projects contributing to STP objectives.

supporting SPP policy development at national and regional levels

of SPP supporting projects implemented by partners

1.2. Financing the shift to SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition

1.2. Financing the shift to SCP - Amount of financial resources (US\$) made available in support to the shift to SCP

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 1 (output level): Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance.

Main associated SDGs indicators

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (tier III UNEP/UNESCO/WB)

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (tier III, UNEP/OECD)

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services (Tier III, IEA)

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials (tier III UN-Habitat)

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

- This indicator focuses on the amount of financial resources (in US\$) made available in support to the shift to SCP.
- Are considered financial resources supporting the shift to SCP, monetary or in-kind contribution of any amount spent on specific activities addressing SCP issues.
- Monetary contributions are amount of money that are not repayable. They mostly consist of grants of any amount and are measured in US\$ at the average annual exchange rate and in ratio.
- In-kind contributions refer to the provision of non-repayable goods, services and facilities, in the form of staff time, provision of or access to equipment, special material or other commodities. In-kind contributions are also measured in are measured in US\$ at the average annual exchange rate and in ratio based on average commercial prices of services provided applicable in a country or a region. E.g. In-kind staff is valued by the number of worked days or hours X market value of the man-day for such staff.
- Financial resources sources can be governments, development cooperation agencies, international, regional or national financial institutions and any other giving entity.
- Only monetary contributions which have been spent Or already made in-kind contributions can be reported under this indicator.
- A financial resource or in-kind contribution is considered as spent once it has been fully used to produce the final outputs for which it was allocated.

Method of computation

- Amounts reported under this indicator can be lumped and reported at any appropriate level (overall programme budget, total donor grant, co-financing, country project level, etc.), but should be disaggregated following the categories presented above.
- Co-funding to trust fund projects and activities should be included under this indicator as well as any funding to programmes' portfolio beyond the One Planet network trust fund resources.

- Reporting for this indicator is linked with reporting under indicator 1.1 as budgets of **completed** project should be included under this indicator.
- This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. When aggregating amounts, the Secretariat will be mindful of potential double counting issues. As reporting on this indicator is derived from reporting on budgets within all other indicators in the framework, to avoid double-counting the full project budget amounts captured under indicator 1.1 and budget expenditure as reported under other indicators will be analysed separately.
- Outputs, outcomes and impacts of financial resources reported under this indicator should be reported under other relevant indicators of this framework.

Rational and interpretation

- The shift to SCP requires the upscaling of dedicated resources. This indicator supports the monitoring of financial flows going to individual countries and more generally aims at capturing the evolution of the volume of funding made available to support the shift to SCP including through global activities. Monitoring financial resources to SCP shift can also help tracking progress of the donors' level of interest and involvement in the SCP projects.
- This indicator links to many other indicators in this framework. For instance, a financial contribution can be the outcome of some communication and outreach activity and can result in a policy instrument, a change in practice, etc. It can be associated to impacts such as energy efficiency gains, emissions reduction, reduction in material use, etc.

Disaggregation

Value of in kind or monetary resources budgeted/spent in US dollars(US\$) disaggregated by:

- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

On financial resources: During the One Planet network mid-term review and associated report session, establishing harmonised baselines and targets may help estimating the appropriate level of financial support for the objectives of the One Planet network programme to be fully met at the following given timeline (2021).

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

- This indicator only measure the amount of financial resources made available in support to the shift to SCP. As such it does not provide any indication of the usefulness, quality, relevance, impacts and success of the activities funded. Neither does it provide insights on equity, transparency, geographical and gender balance issues associated to the resource allocation.
- In order to avoid reporting on non-relevant funds appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.
- Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

STP

Amount of funds(US\$) made available through TF projects,
Flagship projects, Branded projects

SPP

Total budget of SPP supporting projects implemented by
partners

Average budget of projects per partner

1.3. Training for SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition
1.3. Training for SCP - # person-days of training on SCP.
Goals and Targets addressed
<u>One Planet network objectives</u>
Objective 1 (output level) of the One Planet network: Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance.
<u>Main associated SDG indicators</u>
It contributes to SDG 12: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns"
Definition and method of computation
<u>Definition and concepts</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This indicator focuses on number of person-day of training for SCP. - Training is defined as a learning activity for any number of participants involving: (1) a setting intended for transferring knowledge and skills that relate to specific competencies that will enable participants to contribute to the shift to SCP; (2) formally designated instructors, lead persons or dedicated networks for peer-to-peer learning; and (3) a defined/document curriculum, learning objectives and outcomes. Training can take the form of sponsored seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning through webinars and online training courses, as well as other events or settings, of any duration, as long as they involve the three elements above. - Meetings, such as consultations, decision making workshops, awareness raising events, that have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are <u>not</u> considered to be training but rather fall under the definition of an outreach and communication activity (2.2.)
<u>Method of computation</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One same meeting <u>cannot</u> be reported under both this indicator and indicator 2.2. related to outreach and communication. - Only people who have <u>completed the entire training</u> course are counted for this indicator. - Organizers should <u>not</u> be counted as attending the training. - Outcomes of training related to another indicator (e.g., if training has resulted in a change in practices) should be reported under such other indicator.
Person day of training for <u>each single event</u> is calculated following this equation:
<i>Person day of training for event A = (number of participants who completed the training) x (number of days of the specific training event)</i>
<u>One day of training = 6 hours of training</u>
Total person days of training delivered under an activity should be calculated as follows:
<i>Person days of training for event A + Person days of training supported for event B +...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counting procedures should be consistent throughout the life of the activity. - This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same training when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.
Rational and interpretation

This indicator allows quantification of training activities across One Planet network activity streams and is used to gain insight on the number of people who may have increased competencies regarding SCP as a result of training activities.

Training is an important element in the One Planet network theory of change, because it can help raise awareness, generate knowledge and increase institutional ability for SCP action. Training may relate to development and implementation of policies, regulations and strategies, to practices and technologies that supports the shift toward SCP, or also to development of and application for finance.

Disaggregation

person-days of training and associated budget expenditure (in USD) if available disaggregated by:

- Title of training
- Days of training
- Number of participants
- Composition of participants (male/female)
- Audience of training: as per list of type of organisations in Annex 2a.
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Examples of data sources for this indicator include:

- Attendance sheets, training event agenda or curriculum with stated objective or expected competencies lists
- Evaluation (at the end of the training session)
- Follow up questionnaires (6 months - 1 year after training) to document impact of training

Comments and limitations

- This indicator addresses only the completion of training related to SCP. As such it does not provide any information on:
- Whether training has led to action or changes in institutional or organizational capacity.
- Effectiveness, quality, diversity or impact of the training and the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed and acquired.
- This indicator also groups together the training of persons across many different functional roles that vary in terms of their power/influence, and could mask gender and other disparities.
- Geographical and gender balance of training organizers.
- In order to avoid the multiplication of training hours and participants without due consideration being given to usefulness, quality and relevance, or at the expense of other activities, appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.
- Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

<u>STP</u> # of participants to STP trainings	<u>CI-SCP</u> # of participants to capacity building activities and degree of increased understanding of consumer information for SCP issues	<u>SPP</u> # of SPP trainings organized by the One Planet network on SPP Partners; # of trainees trained
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2.1. SCP network

Indicator title, level and general definition
2.1. SCP network - # of governments and other organisations engaged in the One Planet network and its programmes
Goals and Targets addressed
<u>10 YFP objectives</u>
Objective 2 (output level): Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP
Definition and method of computation
<u>Definition and concepts</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This SCP network indicator allows quantification of the number of stakeholders, i.e. governments and organisations, engaged in the One Planet network and its programmes. Governments and organisations can be engaged in the One Planet network in different capacities including as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Programme Lead(s) and Co-Leads: they are governments and organisations that support the overall coordination, implementation, fundraising activities, and monitoring of the programme, and will provide the resources needed to create and sustain its “Coordination Desk”. 2) Coordination Desk members: these governments and organisations act as the interface between the programme and the 10YFP Secretariat, the Lead and Co-Leads, MAC members and Partners. The Coordination Desk implements the decisions of the Lead and Co-Leads and MAC members and ensures the coordinated promotion, implementation and expansion of the programme. 3) MAC members: they are governments and organisations which act together as a forum for consultation, advice and support to the Lead, Co-Leads and Coordination Desk for the implementation of the programme. 4) Official Partners: they are government and organisations committed to the objectives of the programme and to be part of an implementing “community of practice”. In general, any stakeholder supporting implementation and/or benefiting from the activities of the programme could be a partner of a programme. 5) Contributors: they are governments and organisations which, for administrative or other reasons, cannot follow the official process to get partner status but are committed to the objectives of the programme and to be part of an implementing “community of practice” in a remarkable way. They also include committed institutions which are involved in specific programme activities, e.g. in project implementation, but do not wish to follow partner affiliation process or extend support to programme activities beyond the specific activity in which they are involved. This type of contributors are identified at discretion of the Coordination Desk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A government refers to any of the national or sub-national governing institutions of a country. - An organisation is defined as any intergovernmental, non-governmental, academic, media, civil society, private sector entity.
<u>Method of computation:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each governing institution from one same country involved in the One Planet network should be accounted for separately. - One same governmental organisation or organisation, even if involved in different capacities or in different activities under the One Planet network, should <u>only</u> be counted once under each reporting stream and when aggregating across reporting streams or reporting periods. Type of engagement of an institution can be updated on a yearly basis as needed. - This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams –i.e. this indicator is captured at the One Planet network organisational group level: at programme level, National focal point level, interagency level, etc. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same organisation when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.
Rational and interpretation

The One Planet network is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. The more governments and organisation involved in the One Planet network the more important networking possibilities among countries and all stakeholders on SCP. As such, this indicator aims at measuring the evolution of the volume of organisations engaged in the One Planet network both at programme level and at focal point level.

Disaggregation

of entities engaged in the One Planet network and its programmes disaggregated by:

- Organisations names
- Type of organisation: cf. Annex 2a
- Country: cf. Annex 2a
- Region: cf. Annex 2a
- Reporting stream: cf. Annex 2a

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on organisations for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

For the SCP network: baselines can be established at zero at the start of the implementation of the One Planet network and of each programme. As a defined number of organisations might not make sense to establish as a target, an upward trend in rate of increase could be used as indication of progress under this indicator.

Sources and data collection

The programmes will report on the programme level and the 10YFP Secretariat on the focal point level since the focal points are common to all programmes. Other details on data collection can be found in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework

Examples of data sources for this indicator include:

- Application forms to become member of the network as Lead, Co-Lead, MAC and Partners.
- Registry and other documentation of Contributors at the discretion of the coordination desks.
- Directory of NFP, SFP and IACG members.

Comments and limitations

The SCP networks does not measure the level of activity of the network actors but only their formal engagement as members of the network. Therefore, in order to come to conclusions on the “dynamism” of the network, the information would have to be looked in combination to the other output indicators that capture activities undertaken and participants as well as with the narratives.

References

UNEP (2010). *ABC of SCP: Clarifying Concepts on Sustainable Consumption and Production*.

UNEP (2015). *Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators for the Future SDGs*.

UNEP (2014). *Guidance document on programme development and implementation for the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (One Planet network): Criteria, structure and steps to develop and operationalize them*.

UNWTO (2015). *One Planet network Sustainable Tourism Programme (STP): Operational Terms of Reference*.

See other general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

2.2. Outreach and communication for SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition
2.2. Outreach and communication for SCP - # of outreach and communication activities focusing on SCP issues and # of recipients
Goals and Targets addressed
<u>10 YFP objectives</u>
<u>Objective 2</u> (output level): Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP
Definition and method of computation
<p><u>Definition and concepts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This indicator focuses on the number of outreach and communication activities having for main focus SCP issues and the number of recipients of these activities. - An outreach and communication activity having for main focus SCP is defined as any activity with a communication or outreach purpose, directed to a specific audience, and addressing SCP relevant topics. Such activity can be associated to different objectives from sharing, collecting, disseminating information to supporting decision making. - Such activity can take the form of an event or formal interaction such as: a high level sponsored event, committee's meeting, regional / national forum, conference, consultation, presentation, briefing, press conference, site visit etc. - It can also take the form of spreading a message through printing /electronic media (magazine, newsletter, radio), and social media including blog. - Outreach and communication activities are different from knowledge and technical tools production. - Outreach and communication activities for SCP are related, but are not the same. Outreach activities are meant to engage a large audience and to bring knowledge and expertise on a particular topic to the general public. Outreach activities can take several forms, such as school presentations, workshops, public talks, conferences, social media, etc. The objective of outreach is to explain and promote the benefits of tools, studies, research, and other knowledge of SCP to a larger public. Outreach implies an interaction between the sender and the receiver of the message, there is an engagement and a two-way communication between the researcher and the public. Communication, on the other hand, only goes in one direction from the sender to the receiver. Communication refers to pieces of information or documents through articles in mainstream newspapers and magazines, or on TV and radio channels.
Method of computation:
<p>Knowledge products and tools reported under indicator 2.3. cannot be reported under this indicator.</p> <p>This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same outreach and communication activity when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.</p>
Rational and interpretation
<p>This indicator focuses on activities with communication or outreach objectives and aims at capturing the evolution in the number of such activities and in the volume of associated recipients, with justification of the relevance of the targeted public provided in the narrative. An increase in the number of activities and of recipients can be interpreted as an increase in SCP information dissemination and can help monitor the evolution of the levels of awareness on SCP issues.</p> <p>While outreach and communication for SCP is an output, outcomes of this indicator can be captured under indicators (3.1.) SCP in policy instruments, (3.3.) Education on SCP, (3.4.) SCP changes in practices, (3.5.) SCP Commitments, (3.6.) Coordination on SCP, (3.7.) Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools.</p>
Disaggregation

of outreach and communication activities having for main focus SCP issues and # of recipients and associated budget expenditure (in USD) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of outreach and communication activity
- Type of outreach and communication activity: One Planet network conference; Communication campaign; Communication event (side event, press conference, etc.); Communication material (brochure, film, etc.); Decision making/policy consultation meeting; Newsletter; Social media activity; Strategic brief (providing a unified vision on how SCP addresses key environmental and social challenges)
- Target audience: One Planet network partners; business and industry; civil society (including NGOs); consumers, donors; government; internal (own colleagues); international and regional organizations; local authorities; scientific and technological community.
- Number of recipients
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Examples of data sources for this indicator include: Participants lists, agendas, and any other relevant associated documents.

Comments and limitations

This indicator only provides as indication of the number of outreach and communication activities and number of recipients of those activities. It does not provide any information on the quality and success of the activity, or on the relevance of the balance. Neither does it provide any insight on social dimension (geographical, gender balance, etc.)

To avoid the multiplication of outreach activities without due consideration being given to usefulness, quality and relevance or at the expense of other activities, appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

<u>CI-SCP</u>	<u>SLE</u>	<u>SFS</u>	<u>STP</u>	<u>SPP</u>
# of events on promoting the Guidelines	# of events on SLE	# of multi-stakeholder roundtables on sustainable food systems	# of events on STP; # of participants at events	# of events promoting the SPP Programme work and results # of events (including in-person and virtual) organized by the One Planet network SPP or its partners
# of stakeholders brought together for reviewing the Guidelines		# of SFS collaborations and stakeholders brought together		

2.3. Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools

Indicator title, level and general definition

2.3. Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools - # SCP knowledge resources and technical tools produced

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 2 (output level): Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP

Main associated SDG indicators

In addition to SDGs 12, this indicator reflects the following cross-cutting goals of SDGs 17;

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries;

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

- This indicator focuses on SCP knowledge resources and technical tools developed, supported or validated by the co-leads, MAC member or partners of the One Planet network, or developed by any other parties outside of the One Planet network. Unit of measurement is number of documents/tools.
- “SCP knowledge and technical tools” refers to resources that provide insights, scientific conclusions, frameworks, guidance; or resources that can foster or facilitate decision-making and that are scoped to promote the shift towards SCP, based on scientific research and/or empirical evidence. This may include scientific articles, policy briefs, reports, guidelines, manuals, media products, software, tools and educational materials, and may include any format whether digital or physical.

Method of computation:

- Any knowledge resource or technical tool reported under this indicator, cannot be reported under indicator 2.2., 3.4. or 3.5. related to communication and outreach, changes in practices and commitments. To illustrate, a science report is counted as one product under this indicator, while an associated press article is counted as one “outreach and communication activities.”
- An executive summary or annexes which consist of a part of full document should not be counted separately.
- Reporting under this indicator is linked to reporting on indicator 3.7. on use of SCP knowledge and technical tools.
- This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same resource or tool when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

- This indicator focuses on activities with knowledge and technical tools production objectives and aims at capturing the evolution of the effort to advance SCP relevant science and knowledge. Production of scientific and policy knowledge and technical tools based on scientific research and empirical evidences will be necessary to support the countries and other stakeholders for the shift towards SCP.
- The production of knowledge and tools has synergies with other outputs including 1.1 SCP Projects, 1.3 Training for SCP and 2.2 Outreach and communication for SCP, through the use of products for project implementation, training and dissemination, as well as feedback from implementation of concrete projects and trainings to the knowledge products.
- The documents and tools monitored with this indicator will demonstrate quantity and quality of concrete knowledge products from the One Planet network and other activities related to SCP. The produced knowledge and tools will

contribute to all the outcomes (3.1 to 3.7) by providing innovative ideas, best practices, recommendations, guidelines and evidences to the relevant stakeholders. Particularly, the use of SCP knowledge and technical tools will be measured by indicator 3.7 “Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools.”

Disaggregation

of knowledge resources and tools and associated budget expenditure (in USD) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of resource
- Type of resource: Educational material; Fact sheet/brief/commentary; Guidelines; Journal article; Manual; Policy brief; Report; Technical tool
- Quantification of use: number of users; methodology; occasions of use; number of downloads in the SCP Clearinghouse
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

- This indicator addresses only the production of knowledge and technical tools related to SCP. It does not:
 - allow insight on their quality and credibility, including methodological rigor, or accuracy, relevance, comprehensiveness and usefulness of content.
 - address whether the knowledge/tool was produced in a transparent and impartial manner or the independency of its authors.
 - capture gender and geographical balance among authors and institutions involved or the engagement of all relevant stakeholder in its production.
 - enable an estimate of its impact and/or dissemination and whether the new knowledge/tool reached the right audience and translated into action.
- To avoid the multiplication of knowledge resources and tools without due consideration being given to usefulness, quality and relevance, or at the expense of other activities, appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.
- Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

<u>SPP</u>	<u>SBC</u>	<u>STP</u>	<u>SFS</u>
# of reports produced by the One Planet network on SPP and its partners or in the framework of the One Planet network on SPP	2.6. # of tools and methodologies for sustainable housing projects identified and shared	# of knowledge resources produced on STP	# of SFS publications and media-related articles published
# of SPP-related case studies developed/collected			
# of reports proposing solutions to overcome barriers to SPP and # of downloads of these reports			

Pilot version – January 2017
Reviewed version – October 2018
Updated – September 2020



3.1. Policy instruments for SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.1. Policy instruments for SCP- # of governments and other organisations developing, adopting, or implementing (or in process of) policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to SCP.

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 3 of the One Planet network (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects.

Main Associated SDG indicators

12.1.1 # of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Tier III, UNEP DTIE)

12.7.1 # of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Tier III UNEP DTIE)

12.b.1 # of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (Tier III UNWTO UNEP)

12.8.1 # Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student Assessment (Tier III, UNESCO)

13.2.1 # Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (Tier III, UNFCCC)

14.c.1 # Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (Tier III, UNDOALOS and others)

14.6.1 # Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Tier III, FAO)

15.8.1 # Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Tier III, IUCN)

Considering that the development, adoption and implementation of policy instruments integrating SCP are creating the enabling environment for sustainable development, there are potentially many more associated SDGs, targets and indicators.

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

- This indicator allows for the quantification (#) and monitoring of governments and organisations making progress along the policy cycle of binding and non-binding policy instruments aimed at supporting SCP.
- “Policy”: Although quite flexible and contexts specific, a policy is usually defined as a course of action that has been officially agreed by an entity or an organization (governmental or non-governmental) and is effectively implemented to achieve specific objectives.
- “Policy instruments for SCP”: Policy instruments refer to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve those 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 instruments are distinguished in legally binding policies and non-legally binding ones.

- Legally binding: a legally binding policy instrument refers to a system of rules, procedures and/or principles which are prescribed and enforced by a governing authority with the aim of requiring or preventing specific actions or providing incentives that lead to change in actions or preferences. It includes: laws, regulations, standards, by-laws, codes, etc. They can relate to different types of jurisdictions such as a ministry, state, municipality, or group of states.
- Non-binding: a non-binding policy instrument refers to a coherent set of decisions associated to a common vision, objective and/or direction, and to a proposed course of action to achieve these. It includes, for instance: action plans, policies, strategies, programmes, and projects. They can fall under the responsibility of different types of organisation (ministry, company, international organisation, NGO, etc.) and have different scopes of application (international, national, local, etc.).
- Different categories of policies can be distinguished:
 - o Macro policies (e.g. national strategies/action plans, new institutions/entities)
 - o Regulatory and legal policies (e.g. laws, standards, enforcement measures)
 - o Economic and fiscal policies (taxes and tax incentives, grants, preferential loans, etc.)
 - o Voluntary and self-regulation schemes (e.g. sectoral partnerships, codes of conduct, CSR projects)
- “Policy cycle”: this political science concept is widely used to analyse and inform public policy-making processes, but can be transposed to any recurrent pattern leading to the implementation of a policy or policy instrument, either led by governmental or non-governmental entities. The following approach with regards to the various stages of the policy cycle is adopted:
 - o **Policy development**, including Agenda setting (e.g. the problem identified is high enough on the public agenda that action becomes likely) and Policy design (e.g. setting objectives, identifying costs-benefits of potential policy instruments and selecting);
 - o **Policy adopted or officially launched** (e.g. adopting or authorizing the preferred policy options through the legislative process and refined through the bureaucratic process);
 - o **Policy under implementation through specific actions** (e.g. translating policy into concrete action and policy instruments); results and impacts are being monitored;
 - o **Policy and related action plan has reached its end date and has been evaluated.**
- Entities making progress in developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to SCP can be of different types, e.g. ministry, company, international organization, NGO, etc. and have different geographical scopes (international, national, local)

Method of computation

- To be reported under this indicator, a government or organisation should have moved through one or more new stage(s) of the “Policy cycle” on one or more policy instrument(s) during the current reporting period.
- As per definition above, and although they can be linked, a policy instrument is not the same thing as a change in practice (indicator 3.4.), a commitment (3.5.), a coordination (3.6.), monitoring and reporting mechanism (3.2.), or a knowledge resource or tool (2.3.). For instance, monitoring frameworks do not have the status of policy instruments but are rather used to monitor implementation of these. New monitoring or assessment of a policy can be considered as progress along the policy cycle and be reported as such. This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same organisation when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

- Mainstreaming SCP in decision-making at all levels is a core function of the One Planet network. As per the mandate of the One Planet network, it should also “support the integration of sustainable consumption and production into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies”. The purpose of the indicator is to help assess the volume and geographical repartition of organisations progressing on SCP, including those supported by One Planet network, and to monitor the evolution of such volume over time. This should support evaluation of how much / how fast governments and non-state actors progress in the development and application of policies integrating SCP, at cross-cutting and sectoral levels, under the influence of the One Planet network and, to the extent that is possible, beyond.

- Binding policies (laws and regulations) are essential to the shift towards SCP across and within sectors, as they provide the legal ground for SCP and can be used for enforcement or to provide incentives. The ability to develop, pass and implement legislation is an indication of jurisdictions' engagement in the shift towards SCP. This indicator can also help monitor the evolution of the global SCP legislative landscape.
- Non-binding policies are essential in ensuring institutional engagement, commitment and ownership. In some cases, such non-binding policies can lead to the creation of new legal ones. The development and implementation of non-binding policies across sectors also provides information on engagement of partners and other stakeholders in SCP and can help monitor the evolution of the global SCP policy landscape.
- Progress of organisation on policies supporting the shift to SCP can be the outcome of many other outputs reported under other indicators of this framework such as trainings, knowledge resources and tools, etc.

Disaggregation

of governments and other organisations developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments to support the shift to SCP and associated budget expenditure (in US\$) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of policy
- Type of policy: Macro-policy; regulatory and legal; economic and fiscal; voluntary and self-regulation schemes
- System of rules: legally binding; non-legally binding
- Policy cycle: Under development (initial stage); just adopted; under implementation through specific actions; has reached its end date and has been evaluated.
- Type of support received by the 10YFP: the existence of 10YFP encouraged the country to develop/implement policy; the country has received technical support through the 10YFP for the development/implementation of the policy; the country has received financial support through the 10YFP for the development/implementation of the policy; the country has benefited from capacity-building activities organized under the 10YFP to develop/implement policy; the country has benefited from other countries' experience and knowledge sharing tools made available through the 10YFP to develop/implement policy; my country has developed/implemented this policy with no connection to the 10YFP; I do not know
- Support received by a specific 10YFP programme: SPP; STP; CI-SCP; SFS; SLE; SBC
- Year of adoption
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

For government and organisation progress on SCP policy: There is to date no global baseline available on number of governments and organisations working on SCP policies developed and implemented by governments. The first Global Report on National SCP Policies and Initiatives, currently under development, could serve as a baseline, although it won't be exhaustive. Scoping studies have also been conducted at regional and national levels (e.g. SWITCH projects in Asia / Pacific; EEA survey on resource efficiency policies) and could support baseline setting exercises. The baseline of reference could be based on the status of SCP policies before the One Planet network was adopted (prior to 2012), which would allow for a first assessment of how much progress has been made since then and under the influence of the One Planet network.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on "The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines" of this framework.

Examples of data sources for this indicator include:

- Reports of the One Planet network programmes. For instance, based on a survey sent to all the actors of the programmes (leads, MAC members and partners). The reports of the One Planet network programmes could list the

number of policies integrating SCP, led by either governmental or non-governmental entities, developed, adapted or implemented by or with the financial / technical support of their actors (direct and indirect).

- The One Planet network Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Initiatives and official country reporting on SDG 12.1, conducted by the 10YFP Secretariat with the 10YFP National Focal Points

Comments and limitations

The indicator does not provide any information on instruments' usefulness and quality (including from a social perspective) and whether they were well-designed or effective and if a proper background analysis had been conducted, the quality of implementation, level of enforcement, and its effects. These aspects will have to be looked at through narrative reports / qualitative analysis.

Establishing baselines and targets can be time and resource intensive and depends on the willingness of partners and actors – including the 10YFP National Focal Points - to communicate necessary information.

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

- 10YFP Secretariat's inventory of SCP National Action Plans and other strategies integrating SCP
- Methodological note and questionnaire of the 10YFP Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Initiatives
- Metadata sheet on SDG 12.1
- UNEP Live (Natural Resources: DMC, Energy, GHG, Water Footprint) <http://uneplive.unep.org>
- Global Outlook on SCP, UNEP, 2011
- Capacity-building and policy needs assessment for SCP developed by SWITCH Asia <http://www.switch-asia.eu/policy-support-components/rpsc/policy-assessment>
- See general references in "indicator methodology introduction" section.

Examples of sub indicators

SPP	SBC	CI-SCP	SFS	SLE
# of national and local public institutions, partners of the SPP One Planet network or working with partners of the SPP One Planet network, which have or are engaged in designing a policy and legal frameworks favouring SPP implementation	# of governments adopting and applying policies promoting SBC	# of [...] with adopted plans or strategies on consumer information tools	# of [...] have included sustainability considerations in their national dietary guidelines	# of [...] developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments integrating sustainable lifestyle considerations
# of national and local public institutions, partners of the SPP One Planet network or working with partners of the SPP One Planet network, which are progressing in embedding SPP in their operations (existing SPP procedures, training, tools and guidelines, monitoring of SPP, etc.)				# of [...] developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments integrating education for sustainable lifestyle considerations

3.2. SCP monitoring and reporting

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.2. SCP monitoring and reporting - # of governments and other organisations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on SCP.

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objective

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects.

Main associated SDG indicators

12.4.1 # of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (Tier I, UNEP)

12.6.1 # of companies publishing sustainability reports (Tier III, UNEP/GRI)

12.b.1 # of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (Tier III UNWTO UNEP)

17.16.1 # of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development of effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (Tier II, OECD)

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

This indicator focuses on the number of governments and other organisations officially establishing or improving monitoring and reporting instruments to track progress on SCP.

Monitoring and reporting instruments for SCP refer here to any voluntary or mandatory monitoring and reporting scheme that is being used by a government or organisation to regularly measure and assess performance, results and impacts of defined activities against an agreed set of criteria in support to SCP objectives.

These schemes can take various forms from annual sustainability reports published by companies, to certification systems, to full accounting systems used by governments (composed of frameworks of indicators and associated targets, monitoring and reporting guidelines, principles, etc.). For the last decade, a large range of monitoring and reporting instruments has been developed from distinct fields of applications which can be exclusive to specific reporting (e.g. by sector, by product, by company, by issue, etc.), to multiple fields application which target corporate or government uses at a global level (see Source and data collection below).

Method of computation

To be reported under this indicator, a government or organisation should have established a new monitoring and reporting instrument (or amended an existing one) supporting the tracking of progress toward the shift to SCP within the current reporting period.

Monitoring and reporting instruments do not have the status of policy or coordination instruments but are rather used to monitor implementation of these. Hence, although they can be linked, progress reported under this indicator cannot be similar to those reported under indicators (3.1.) on SCP in policy instruments and (3.6.) on coordination on SCP.

This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same organisation when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

This indicator enables measurement of the number of organisation having made progress on SCP monitoring and reporting over the past year, over multiple years, as well as comparison of such numbers across different years and identification of associated trends, including regarding on those coordination mechanisms supported by One Planet network.

This can help monitor trends in the utilisation of monitoring and reporting frameworks integrating SCP. It can also help the identification of gaps and needs as well as best practices in SCP monitoring and reporting standards that would encourage governments and organisations to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

Progress of a government or organisation in monitoring and reporting on SCP can be an outcome of training (1.1.) communication and outreach activities (2.2.) as well as other outputs under this framework and can result in improved monitoring of impact indicators.

Disaggregation

of governments and other organisations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on SCP and associated budget expenditure (US\$) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of monitoring and reporting instrument
- Type of monitoring and reporting instruments: Single indicator; Existing monitoring and reporting framework; ad hoc frameworks; sustainability reports; other
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

On monitoring and reporting instruments: Well established frameworks and standards have been developed across the world: 400 (383) sustainability reporting instruments exist today in 64 countries²⁰. The GRI guidelines²¹ are currently seen as best practice for governments and organisations voluntary reporting. To date, GRI guidelines have been used by thousand organisations from 90 countries, the majority of which are large companies. Other voluntary initiatives exist nationally or internationally, which include the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the Accountability 1000 (A1000) ; the Balanced Scorecard ; the ISO 26000 CSR standard, etc. ; and more specific tools such as the Greenhouse Gas protocol Initiative of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development or the ISO 14001 for example.

So far, governments are the “most common issuers of sustainability reporting instruments” and the majority of the governmental initiatives have been undertaken by departments for the environment. Companies are the “second most active issuers of sustainability reporting instruments”²². An area of concern is the slow uptake of sustainability reporting amongst small and medium sized enterprise due to internal and external barriers to change, such as the lack of human and financial resources and the lack of pressure from customers.

Increasing numbers of NGOs and charities are voluntarily deciding to report their own social and environmental information because they have become aware of how important it is to be “practising what [they] preach” (WWF, UK environmental Report, 2003-2004) and to demonstrate it publicly. However, little data exists in relation to the number of reporting organisations from this area of industry.

Comments and limitations

This indicator only measures the number of government and organisation making progress on monitoring and reporting in support to SCP. As such it does not enable assessment of the quality, usability or relevant of the monitoring and reporting instruments and of progress made on these. Hence appropriate considerations will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.

Today, many drivers motivate governments and organisations to increase their transparency to the public. This increasing trend of information availability can be a result of community rights to information, cost effectiveness, legal obligations, pressures from stakeholders and donors, etc. According to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI, 2012), “stock exchanges,

²⁰ Carrots Sticks Global trends in sustainability reporting regulation and policy. UNEP/GRI/KPMG. 2016

²¹ The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a large multi-stakeholder network created in 1997 whose aim is to develop globally applicable sustainability reporting guidelines

²² idem

governments and other organisations are recognising the value of integrating sustainability into core strategy and business practice, and are adjusting their reporting accordingly".

Still, monitoring and reporting on sustainable performances is not a common practice. In addition, the structure and content of sustainability information reported can entail different forms and quality. Also the overabundance of guidance can be seen to reduce the credibility of reporting schemes and does not favour the overall comparability of performance of sustainability reporting (European Commission, 2001).

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

- Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators for the Future SDGs. March 2015. UNEP Discussion paper.
- ABC of SCP. Clarifying Concepts on Sustainable Consumption and Production. 2012.
- Demonstrating Impacts of Activities Process, Framework and Methodology. December 2015. CCAC
- Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Report of the Secretary-General. July 2015-July 2016. Economic and Social Council
- Public sector sustainability reporting: Remove the clutter, reduce the burden. GRI 2012.
- The Future of Sustainability Reporting. Paul Hohnen. Chatham House. January 2012
- Carrots Sticks Global trends in sustainability reporting regulation and policy. UNEP/GRI/KPMG. 2016
- <http://effectivecooperation.org/monitoring-country-progress/explore-monitoring-data/>
- <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/handbook/me-handbook.pdf>
- <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/>
- <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
- www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf
- <http://database.globalreporting.org/>

Examples of sub indicators

SFS	STP	SPP	SLE
# of [...] using indicators measuring food losses and waste (including though use of Food Loss & Waste Protocol and UNEP/FAO/WRAP methodology) (potential external source: national food or agriculture ministries)	# of STP actors using indicators for SCP monitoring	# of countries with systems to monitor SPP implementation/# of countries adopting the monitoring system to be proposed by the SPP programme	# of [...] officially using indicators for sustainable lifestyle monitoring and collecting associated data

3.3. Education on SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.3. Education on SCP - # of countries integrating SCP topics in education practices

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network Objective

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects

Main associated SDG indicators:

12.8.1/4.7.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Tier III UNESCO/UNEP)

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (Tier III, UNESCO, UNEP)

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

This indicator measures the # of national governments integrating (or further integrating) SCP topics in formal education including into (a) curricula (pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels including higher education vocational training); and (b) teacher education.

Such integration can be embedded in Education for Sustainable Development.

Formal education is defined as: “the hierarchically structured, chronologically graded ‘education system’, running from primary school through the university and including, in addition to general academic studies, a variety of specialised programmes and institutions for full-time technical and professional training.”²³

It is different from non-formal education defined as: “any organised educational activity outside the established formal system – whether operating separately or as an important feature of some broader activity – that is intended to serve identifiable learning clienteles and learning objectives.”²⁴, non-formal education to SCP can be reported under indicator on training for SCP (1.3.).

SDG 4 has two main measurement challenges: learning outcomes and educational equality. Traditional levels of measurement such as reading, comprehension and numeric skills to integrated view of the skills needed in relation to the society and the environment are needed (enhancing educational quality and increasing learning consequences for those that would not ordinarily be able to). United Nations Secretary General’s Synthesis Report (UNSG 2014)²⁵ recommends four levels of monitoring: global, regional, thematic and national. It will include all formal educational institutional from primary, through to secondary and post-secondary.

Education for sustainable development (ESD) aims to help people develop the attitudes, skills and knowledge to make informed development decisions for the benefit of themselves and others, now and in the future, and to act upon these decisions. ESD supports five fundamental types of learning to provide quality education and foster sustainable human development: learning to know, learning to be, learning to live together, learning to do and learning to transform oneself and society. ESD concerns all levels of education and all social contexts (family, school, workplace, community). It allows learners to acquire the skills, capacities, values and knowledge required to ensure sustainable development, and fosters responsible citizens. ESD empowers learners to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and a just society, for present and future generations, while respecting cultural diversity. It is about lifelong learning,

²³ Coombs, P. H., Prosser, C. and Ahmed, M. (1973). New Paths to Learning for Rural Children and Youth, New York: International Council for Educational Development.

²⁴ Ibid.

and is an integral part of quality education. ESD is holistic and transformational education which addresses learning content and outcomes, pedagogy and the learning environment. It achieves its purpose by transforming society.²⁶

Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) aims at providing knowledge, values and skills to enable individuals and social groups to become actors of change towards more sustainable ways of living. The objective is to ensure that the basic needs of the global community are met, quality of life for all is improved, inefficient use of resources and environmental degradation are avoided. ESC is therefore about providing citizens with the appropriate information and knowledge on the environmental and social impacts of their daily choices, as well as workable solutions and alternatives. ESC integrates fundamental rights and freedoms including consumers' rights, and aims at empowering citizens for them to participate in the public debate and economy in an informed and ethical way.²⁷

Method of computation

Further integration of SCP topics in formal education cannot be reported under indicator 3.4. focused on changes in practices related to production processes.

Countries having made progress on national policies for integration of SCP topics into formal education should be reported under indicator 3.1. on SCP policies.

This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same country when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

By monitoring on a yearly basis the number of countries making progress on SCP integration into education practices and the nature of these progress, including as supported by the One Planet network and beyond as possible, this indicator supports the assessment of progress on education to SCP.

Countries further integrating SCP topics into education practices can be an outcome of SCP projects, new financing streams (1.1. & 1.2.), national policies for integration of SCP topics into formal education (3.1), or outreach and communication activities to teachers or policy makers (2.2.) and can result in outcomes and impacts captured under other indicators of this framework.

Higher levels of educational attainment have been directly or indirectly associated with individual outcomes such as better livelihoods, healthier behaviors, greater environmental awareness and increased civic participation as well as positive social outcomes, such as economic growth and increased social cohesion (UNESCO-UIS 2016)²⁸.

Education (Goal 4 SDG) aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Higher levels of education are linked to better livelihoods, greater environmental awareness, healthier behaviors and increased civic participation.

The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (One Planet network) is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. Providing quality education on SCP will provide citizens with appropriate information and knowledge on the environmental and social impacts of their daily choices, and provide alternatives. Education for SCP will provide citizens with the tools to make more sustainable choices and producers with skills and tools to develop workable and innovative solutions to meet the needs of all people while reducing environmental impact.

Disaggregation

of countries integrating SCP topics in education practices disaggregated by:

- Title of activity
- Integration of SCP topics into: learning material, learning methodologies, pedagogic material, lectures, professional seminars, and teaching toolkits.

- Level of education: pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational, teacher education.
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework

Examples of data sources for this indicator include: documentation from the One Planet network SLE Programme on implementation of the Education for Sustainable Lifestyles Action Plan (PERL)

Comments and limitations

Similarly to the challenges faced by SDG 4 this indicator will not reflect on:

- a) Quality of the education
- b) Learning outcomes and impact

References

Combs, P. H., Prosser, C. and Ahmed, M. (1973). New Paths to Learning for Rural Children and Youth, New York: International Council for Educational Development.

UNEP (2010) HERE and NOW! Education for Sustainable Consumption Recommendations and Guidelines
http://www.unep.org/pdf/Here_and_Now_English.pdf

UNESCO(2014) UNESCO Roadmap for Implementing the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development.
See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

3.4. SCP changes in practices

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.4. SCP changes in practices - # of changes in practices and production processes supporting the shift to SCP

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects

Main One Planet network associated indicators

It contributes to SDG 12: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns"

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

This indicator focuses on the number of changes in practices and in production processes supporting the shift to SCP and the nature and scope of these changes.

A change in practices or production process supporting the shift to SCP refers here to the adoption, deployment, implementation of new practices (systems, technologies, processes), or in a modification, or increase in use of SCP relevant practices into supply chains and their governance.

A change in practice or production process supporting the shift to SCP directly results in concrete, tangible and measurable sustainability impacts either environmental, social (e.g. changes in living conditions) or (shared prosperity) economic (e.g. changes in redistribution of wealth to the advantage of lower social classes, etc.).

Changes in practices or production processes may take the form of sustainability improvements within chemical, mechanical, physical, biological technologies as well as management and cultural practices.

Method of computation

Although quantitative data is requested, given the broad range of changes, of many different natures, that could be reported under this indicator it is mainly a qualitative indicator under which scale, scope and effects of the changes achieved are described in the narrative, overall budget associated to the change should also be provided as an indication of scope when available. To avoid losing significance, secretariat, programmes and other reporting streams should be mindful of this when attempting to quantitatively aggregate data under this indicator.

It should be noted that in itself, a policy (3.1.), coordination mechanism (3.6.) or a monitoring and reporting scheme (3.2.) is not considered here as a change in practice. However, the concrete and tangible changes associated to their implementation can constitute changes in practices and production processes subject to reporting under this indicator.

Rationale and interpretation

This indicator helps identification of trends in the implementation of technologies/practices as well as, when possible, assessment of the scope and scale of that implementation, including of those changes supported by the One Planet network. It can also help identification of gaps and needs, and support enhanced coordination and collaboration on support for changes in technologies and practices across the 10 YFP activities.

Changes in practices and production processes can be an outcome resulting from many of elements captured under other the output and outcome indicators of this framework (e.g. trainings (1.1.), commitments (3.5.)) and link to relevant impact indicators such as energy efficiency (4.1.), material use reduction (4.3.), etc.

Disaggregation

changes in practices and production processes and indication of associated budget expenditure (in US\$) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of change in practice
- Type of change in practice: energy saving technologies implemented; water saving technologies implemented; changes to transportation implemented; changes to the supply chain implemented; increase in share of sustainable products;

increase in supplier diversity; changes in materials used; zero waste initiatives implemented; increase in recycling/reuse; decrease in the use of plastics; improved design; none of the above

- Number of practices/processes changed
- Explanation of change in practice
- Processes that enabled the new practice: new law/regulation implemented; new fiscal/economic instruments implemented; certification/labelling scheme implemented; standard/sustainability criteria implemented; none of the above
- Outcome of the changes: economic savings; creation of new/more jobs; none of the above
- Explanation of economic savings and/or creation of new/more jobs
- Number of organisations that made the changes
- Names of the organisations that made the changes

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

For changes in practices and production process: given the broad range of changes that can be reported under this indicator it might not make sense to establish overall baselines and targets at programme or overall One Planet network level. However, programmes are encouraged to establish such baselines and targets for specific types of change which are of particular relevance to their work.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

The indicator will likely not collect more than a small to moderate number of data entries, at least in the first years of monitoring while the Programmes are developing.

The interpretation of influence and, ultimately, attribution to the One Planet network, will remain a difficult effort.

The indicator does not:

- o provide information on the quality of implementation
- o provide information on the credibility of the practice
- o provide information on the likeliness of success in mitigating impacts and improving sustainability
- o be balanced geographically and per sectors/actors.

Data comparability between Programmes and types of practices considered will remain an issue.

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section

Examples of sub indicators

3.5. SCP Commitments

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.5. SCP Commitments - # of high level commitments covering SCP

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects

Main associated SDG indicators

12.4.1 # of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (Tier I, UNEP)
Metadata: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

This indicator allows quantification of the number of official high-level expressions of support related to SCP.

A SCP commitment is defined here as any non-legally binding official high-level expression of support or pledge (e.g. company X commit to reducing its environmental footprint by Y by 2050), which is relevant, at least in part, to SCP. They constitute an official account of facts, views, intentions, and/or plans further engaging a stakeholder in SCP, communicated through formal announcement in written or orally.

They include, but are not limited to, official commitments, declarations, statements, pledges as well as international decisions, recommendations or resolutions.

This indicator only considers commitments that are taken at the highest level of the concerned government or organisation (e.g. ministerial level, CEO level).

Commitments are not legally binding and can fall under the responsibility of different types of organisation (ministry, company, international organisation, NGO, etc.) and apply to different scopes (international, national, local, sectoral, etc.).

Method of computation

Only commitments which have been issued during the current reporting period and which relate to something new (not already announced) can be reported under this indicator.

Under this indicator one commitment is considered as an official expression of support or pledge from one government or organisation. If one same commitment is made by a number of organisations (e.g. an international declaration), the commitment made by each and every organisation should be counted as one. This entails that for instance an international resolution being signed by 20 governments should be reported as 20 commitments.

Commitments being part of elements monitored under other indicators, such as policy instruments, cannot be reported on under this indicator.

This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same commitment when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

An official expression of support (commitment, statement, declaration) by a stakeholder is representative of an increase in engagement toward shift to SCP patterns. Commitments are important in ensuring continuity and scaling up of political and other support and can help in the mobilisation of further resources or further implementation of actions. They demonstrate robust support of the One Planet network objectives and increasing high-level support to collectively work towards the change of production and consumption patterns worldwide. They can help recognize opportunities and benefits of action, and facilitate inclusion or elevation of SCP as institutional priority. Commitments can also help to catalyse collective action, leverage finance at scale, and/or enhance science and knowledge. They can also indicate the start of a policy process aimed at improving the legal and/or institutional environment for SCP. As such, they are indications of success of One Planet

network implementation. Policy process as referred to in this indicator does not only relate to government policy, but also covers policies of companies, networks/associations, and others (see: types of organisation under disaggregation).

This indicator is used to provide insights on efforts of the One Planet network and beyond in generating high-level support and engagement in countries, organisations and beyond and identify associated gaps. It can also, more specifically, help to measure effectiveness of SCP related outreach efforts, and, more generally, provide information on the status of SCP in political agendas.

Commitments can be an outcome of activities whose outputs and outcomes are reported under other indicators, and outcomes of commitments may contribute to other indicators.

Disaggregation

of commitments and indication of associated budget expenditure (US\$) if available disaggregated by:

- Title of commitment
- Number of commitments (One commitment is considered as an official expression of support or pledge from one government or organisation)
- Link (URL) to commitment
- Mention the One Planet network/10YFP and/or any of the programmes in the commitment: One Planet network; 10YFP; SCP; CI-SCP; SBC; SFS; SLE; SPP; STP
- Most importance sentence/paragraph in the commitment
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

This indicator only provides an indication of the number of high-level commitments, which are relevant, at least in part, to SCP. As such, it does not provide any information on their usefulness, significance, effectiveness, or quality and these and of their impacts or concretisation.

For attribution, the influence of the One Planet network on these high-level commitments might be difficult to accurately determine.

In order to avoid the multiplication of high-level commitments without due consideration being given to their relevance, quality and feasibility for implementation, or at the expense of other efforts, appropriate consideration will be given to trends as well as narrative reporting and documentation submitted.

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

SPP

of high level statements (at government or corporate levels) supporting SPP or SP implementation

CI-SCP

of high level commitments (at government, non-governmental or corporate level) to implement the Guidelines for providing product sustainability information

3.6. Coordination on SCP

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.6. Coordination on SCP - # inter-sectoral or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP and # of participating governments and other organisations.

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects

Main associated SDG indicators

17.14.1 # of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Tier III UNEP)

17.16.1 # Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (Tier II, UNDP, OECD)

17.17.1 # Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships (Tier III, World Bank to confirm)

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

This indicator allows for the quantification (#) of inter-sectoral or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP established by governments and other organisations under the influence of the One Planet network and, to the extent that is possible, beyond. It also tracks the number of participating organisations,

An inter-sectoral and/or multi-stakeholder mechanism for coordination on SCP can be defined as an assembly composed of governmental and/or non-governmental entities with various mandates and sectors of interventions, interacting on a regular basis, established with the objective of coordinating action on SCP in a coherent and sustained manner. These mechanisms can be established at various scales, e.g. regional, national or sub-national, at cross-cutting or sectoral level. For instance, in the governmental context, those mechanisms can take the form of inter-ministerial committees on SCP or national multi-stakeholder roundtables. At the regional level, existing Regional Roundtables on SCP could also count as such mechanisms.

This indicator focuses on coordination mechanisms which are either multi-stakeholder or inter-sectoral or both.

The notion of coordination is very broad and could be measured through activities of diverse degrees of integration, from regular dialogues / information sharing sessions to shared plans of action or common policies resulting directly from the action of the mechanism. Hence, monitoring the effectiveness of those mechanisms implies to not only quantify those mechanisms or the entities involved, but also to collect information on their operating conditions (e.g. dedicated budget) as well as on their activities and impacts.

The effectiveness of those coordination mechanisms could be measured through several elements, including:

- 1) Diversity of participating entities (types, sectors of intervention);
- 2) Level of representation in the mechanism (e.g. high-level, technical) or level of influence of the mechanism (e.g. what is the audience of the mechanism – e.g. ministerial, executive, technical, financial, public);
- 3) Prerogatives of the mechanism (e.g. informative, consultative, decision-making, implementing, monitoring);
- 4) Operating budget
- 5) Regularity
- 6) Shared planning and monitoring instruments
- 7) Types of outputs: meetings / dialogues, information sharing, technical reports/tools, specific inter-sectoral or transversal agreements / policies.

Method of computation

Each coordination mechanism should be reported separately together with its associated annual budget if available, and number of participating organisations.

Stand alone outreach or communication meetings do not fall under the definition of a coordination mechanism and cannot be reported under this indicator. They can be reported under indicator 2.2. on communication and outreach activities. There are also differences between a coordination mechanism, a monitoring and reporting scheme (3.2.) and a policy (3.1.) as per their respective definition.

This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the different reporting streams. Secretariat, programmes and other users of this framework should be mindful of double counting one same mechanism when aggregating reporting across different reporting streams or different reporting years.

Rational and interpretation

Because of its holistic and systemic nature, SCP requires a multi-disciplinary approach and the participation of all stakeholders. In this context, inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms are essential to creating the conditions for an integrated, coordinated and coherent approach to SCP.

This indicator helps to monitor the establishment and improvement of SCP coordination mechanisms, including those supported by the One Planet network. It also supports monitoring of the number of participating organisations, as well as this of actual participants and associated gender balance.

Progress on coordination on SCP can be the result of elements captured under other outputs and outcomes indicator of this framework such as SCP network (2.2.), SCP in policy instruments (3.1.), etc. and can in turn lead to achievements relevant to some of these indicators, e.g. improved monitoring and reporting on SCP (3.2.)

Disaggregation

of inter-sectoral or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP and indication of associated budget expenditure (in US\$) if available, disaggregated by:

- Title of coordination mechanism
- Status of coordination mechanism: Initiated; on-going; closing
- Years active:
- Date of last meeting
- Functions of coordination mechanism: Communicating to the general public on SCP; Coordinated policy implementation; Design of overarching or sectoral policies with SCP objectives; Identification of ad hoc opportunities for synergies and cooperation; Information and knowledge sharing on SCP; Monitoring and evaluation of policies relevant to SCP; Reporting on progress at national and/or international level; Stakeholders consultations and transparency
- Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.

Note: programmes and other reporting streams are encouraged to report as many outputs, outcomes and impacts of their activities and beyond as possible. The disaggregation categories above are indicative and some can be left empty when reporting on measures for which such data elements are not available.

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

For SCP coordination mechanism: There is to date no global baseline available for inter-sectoral or multi-stakeholder mechanism for SCP coordination. The first Global Report on National SCP Policies and Initiatives, currently under development, will include a review of existing inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism at government level, based on the results of the 10YFP Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Initiatives (about 50 countries). Scoping studies have also been conducted at regional and national levels (e.g. SWITCH projects in Asia / Pacific; EEA survey on resource efficiency policies).

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

Comments and limitations

The indicator does not provide any information on the usefulness and quality of the mechanism and whether they were effective in enabling an integrated approach to SCP. These aspects will have to be looked at through narrative reports / qualitative analysis.

Establishing baselines and targets can be time and resource intensive and depends on the willingness of partners and actors – including the 10YFP National Focal Points - to communicate necessary information.

Main issues regarding precision, reliability, attribution and double counting are addressed above. If you come across additional issues, please inform the Secretariat.

References

- Methodological note and questionnaire of the 10YFP Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Initiatives
- See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section.

Examples of sub indicators

STP	SPP
# of functioning models for improved participatory coordination, cooperation and joint action on sustainable tourism and SCP at national and local level	# of [...] with inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms supporting the shift to SPP or SP

3.7. Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools

Indicator title, level and general definition

3.7. Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools - # of downloads on the One Planet network website and any other quantitative representation of use²⁹

Goals and Targets addressed

One Planet network objectives

Objective 3 (outcome level): Accelerate the shift towards SCP, supporting regional and national policies and projects.

Main associated SDG indicators:

In addition to SDGs 12, this indicator reflects the following cross-cutting goals of SDGs 17;

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;
- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries;

Definition and method of computation

Definition and concepts

- The use of SCP knowledge and technical tools is defined as any usage made of a SCP knowledge or technical tool addressing SCP issues.
- This indicator measures the number of downloads on the One Planet network website of any knowledge resource or technical tool reported under indicator 2.3. as a proxy for estimating the level of use of these resources. In a first phase as this approach is intended to facilitate reporting however, such proxy can be complemented by any other quantification of use (e.g. # of downloads from One Planet network Programme partner websites, Information on # of users of tool provided by sources (such as Programme partners, stakeholders, etc.), number of references or citations, number of licence agreements).
- “SCP knowledge and technical tools” refers to resources that provide insights, scientific conclusions, frameworks, guidance; or resources that can foster or facilitate decision-making and that are scoped to promote the shift towards SCP, based on scientific research and/or empirical evidence. This may include scientific articles, policy briefs, reports, guidelines, manuals, media products, software, tools and educational materials, and may include any format whether digital or physical. These should be distinguished from “outreach and communication activities” in the indicator 2.2 which are relatively with short materials for disseminating breaking story and awareness raising.

Method of computation

- Number of downloads of a specific resource or tool on the One Planet network website is calculated under the One Planet network website. Other quantification of use are left at the discretion of the relevant reporting entities.
- For each resource or tool, data reported under this indicator is attached to the data and narrative for this same resource or tool as reported under indicator 2.3. on production of knowledge resources and technical tools.

Rational and interpretation

The broad dissemination and increased use of scientific and policy knowledge and technical tools based on scientific research and empirical evidences will be necessary to support governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the shift towards SCP.

²⁹ This unit of measure has been chosen for the pilot phase as the easiest to measure. However, is expected to evolve with time toward a more meaningful one for measurement of knowledge and tools use.

The evolution of the number of downloads on the One Planet network website year after year can provide insight on the evolution of the level of use of a resources, i.e. the more a resource is being downloaded the more it is being used.

The use of knowledge and tools has synergies with other outputs including 1.1 SCP Projects, 1.3 Training for SCP and 2.2 Outreach and communication for SCP, through the use of products for project implementation, training and dissemination, as well as feedbacks from implementation of concrete projects and trainings to the knowledge products. The uptake of knowledge and technical tools monitored with this indicator will demonstrate the influence of the One Planet network and its associated actors and activities towards driving a shift to SCP patterns.

Disaggregation

Data for this indicator is provided together with this for indicator 2.3. for each resource or tool and as such follows the same disaggregation categories.

- # of downloads of the One Planet network website and any other quantification of use disaggregated by:
 - o Knowledge resources or technical tools (already disaggregated as per indicator 2.3.)
 - **Cross-cutting disaggregation categories outlined in Annex 2a.**

Baseline(s) and target(s)

Proposed parameters for baselines and targets are defined in Annex 2a.

For use of knowledge and tools: the baseline can be established at zero at the date of publication or launch of a resource or tool.

Sources and data collection

Data collection will be done in accordance with the 10 YFP M&E Process as described in section on “The reporting and monitoring Process: requirements, roles and timelines” of this framework.

For this indicator, the Secretariat will work with programmes to produce the required data from the One Planet network website.

Comments and limitations

- Interpretation of the data should be undertaken with caution, since dissemination remains an insufficient representation of the value and impact that this indicator aims to monitor. The influence achieved by the resource or tool usage should be interpreted by using a number of factors, namely: the type (quality, nature, size, relevance, power), of actor(s) making use of the tool, the context of use, the objective for which the tool has been put to use, etc.
- In addition, the number of downloads on the One Planet network website as a measurement unit may not represent actual use of knowledge and technical tools, or may underrepresent actual use.
- The use of a tool may result in acquiring knowledge by a target beneficiary, which may never put the tools’ “purpose” to use or might not belong to the targeted audience. Usefulness of this indicator to gain understanding of the outcomes of the use of tools remain limited.

References

See general references in “indicator methodology introduction” section

Examples of sub indicators

SPP

of downloads of resources, policy recommendations, training material, etc. produced in the work areas of the SPP Programme

of shared tools and resources

4. SCP Impact Indicators

4.1 Resource Efficiency

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

Key projection measurement for impact level: Material footprint (source: IRP)

Material footprint (MF):

Material footprint = the domestic extraction (DE) of materials + the raw material trade balance.³⁰

“The concept of a material footprint offers an additional perspective on a country’s material use by attributing material extraction, wherever it may have occurred globally, along supply chains of different products and services to final domestic demand (Giljum et al. 2015). It is thus a measure of the material requirement of the consumption and infrastructure system of a country (Wiedmann et al. 2015). Indirectly, it also indicates the material flow based environmental pressure of final consumption across the whole supply chain.”³¹

Material footprint example projections³²:

- “Global material resource use is expected to reach nearly 90 billion tonnes in 2017 and may more than double by 2050, with high-income countries currently consuming 10 times more per person than low-income countries and the planetary boundaries being pushed beyond their limits.”
- “Until 2050, ambitious policies for resource efficiency can reduce global resource requirements by about a quarter and deliver global economic growth 3 to 5 per cent above existing trend. This would also have considerable co-benefits for climate mitigation efforts.”
- “Resource efficiency policies and projects could: reduce natural resource use globally by 26 per cent until 2050, in combination with ambitious global action on climate change, and stabilize per capita resource use at current levels in high-income countries; reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an additional 15-20 per cent in 2050 (for a given set of greenhouse policies), with global emissions in 2050 falling to 63 per cent below 2010 levels, and emissions in high-income countries in 2050 falling to 74 per cent below 2010 levels; more than offset the economic costs of ambitious climate action, so that income is higher and economic growth is stronger than in the Existing Trends scenario; deliver annual economic benefits of US\$2,000 billion globally in 2050 relative to Existing Trends, including benefits of US\$520 billion in high-income nations, while also helping put the world on track to limit climate change to 2°C or lower.”

³⁰ IRP, 2016: “*Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity*”, Link [here](#)

³¹ IRP, 2017: “Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction”, to be published at UNEA3 in December 2017

³² IRP, 2017: “Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction”, to be published at UNEA3 in December 2017

Impact	Material use efficiency
Proposed question	<i>Was material use efficiency measures, such as alternative, recycled, or remanufactured material and/or decreased material use, integrated into the implementation of this activity or does the activity encourage increased material efficiency?</i>
Indicator	▪ % of material used that is remanufactured or recycled
Existing measurements	SDG 12.2.1 (UNEP/International Resource Panel) – Tier III
Relevant SDGs	<p>#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</p> <p>#8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>#12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>#12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p>
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	III: Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	-
Life cycle perspective	This indicator does not incorporate a life cycle perspective, but points at the need to incorporate more recycled material back into the economy with the implicit assumption that this reduces overall impacts with respect to bringing in new virgin material.
IRP projection	“A resource efficient scenario applying a mix of resource efficiency policies globally could cut the use of natural resources by up to 28 per cent by 2050.” ³³
Limitations	<p>While increasing the share of material that is used for a second or more time within the economy is in principle positive, a relative indicator like this (%) does not inform about the absolute reduction that is needed (the % of recycled content may keep increasing while the total material consumption still increases).</p> <p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations.</p>
Scientific sources	IRP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Data Set of Resource Efficiency Data (1970-2017) ▪ IRP report on Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity ▪ IRP report on Resource Efficiency (resource efficient scenario)

³³ IRP, 2017: “Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications.”, Link [here](#)

Impact	Waste reduction
Proposed question	<i>Have measures been taken in the implementation of this activity to reduce or to encourage the reduction waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse?</i>
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % recycle rate (tons of material recycled) (3Rs – reduce, reuse, recycle)
Existing measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 12.5.1 (3Rs) (UNSD/UNEP) – Tier III <i>Methodology still in development</i> ▪ Global Waste Management Outlook indicators (International Environmental Technology Centre)
Relevant SDGs	<p>#11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>#12.3 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</p> <p>#12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>#12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	<p>III: Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication</p> <p>IV.C: Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Chemicals and waste</p>
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	-
Life cycle perspective	This indicator does not incorporate the life cycle perspective, and focuses only on the waste management stage. Strategies to increase the recycling rate may indeed be incorporated in other stages of the life cycle such as design.
IETC projection	<p>The IRP does not have projections in this area, instead potential projections have been suggested by the IETC Global Waste Management Outlook³⁴ and are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Using a lifecycle approach, it has been estimated that a 10 to 15% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions could be achieved through landfill mitigation and diversion, energy from waste, recycling, and other types of improved solid waste management. Including waste prevention could potentially increase this contribution to 15 to 20%.” ▪ “The major priority in low- and middle-income countries is to ensure universal access to waste collection services, to eliminate uncontrolled disposal and burning and to move towards environmentally sound management facilities for all waste. Achieving this challenge is made even more difficult by forecasts that amounts of waste in major cities in the lowest-income countries are likely to double in the next 20 years.”
Limitations	<p>The % of recycling may increase while the total waste generated still continues to grow. Thus, the indicator tells us about the measures in place to minimise the impacts of waste, but not about the reduction of waste itself.</p> <p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations.</p>
Scientific sources	<p>UNEP IETC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Waste Management Outlook

³⁴ UNEP IETC, 2015: “*Global Waste Management Outlook*”, Link [here](#)

Impact	Water use efficiency
Proposed question	<i>Was water use efficiency measures integrated into the implementation of this activity or does the activity encourage improved water use efficiency?</i>
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % reduction in water use ▪ Change in water-use efficiency over time
Existing measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISO 14046: 2014 (International Organization for Standardization) ▪ SDG 6.4.1 (FAO) – “change in water-use efficiency over time”. <i>Methodology still in development</i>
Relevant SDGs	<p>#6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>#6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>#12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	<p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Water and sanitation</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Desertification, land degradation and drought</p>
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	-
Life cycle perspective	Efficiency indicators are not per se considering the life cycle perspective, but only the amount (of water) consumed per unit of output. By focusing on some of the key drivers for water consumption (particularly water use in agriculture and industry), the indicator may help in bringing about reduction of impact, but the indicator does not tell us about the impacts related to water consumption. A water footprint indicator based on ISO 14046 would on the other hand focus the attention on the key drivers of impact.
IRP projection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The landmark study “Charting Our Water Future” by the 2030 Water Resources Group (2009)³⁵ argues that if ecosystem water uses are taken into account, a 40% gap exists between projected water supplies and demands in 2030. The projection assumes a so-called “business-as-usual” scenario in which current approaches to water supply development and water management continue. Continuing with the current demand and supply-side efficiency measures such as desalination, irrigation scheduling, reduced waste in the mining sector, and other typical groundwater supply. ▪ “Technically possible 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, all the while delivering economic cost savings between USD 2.9 to 3.7 trillion each year by 2030 (UNEP 2014, UNEP 2017).”³⁶

³⁵ 2030 Water Resources Group, 2009: “*Charting our Water Future*”. Link [here](#).

³⁶ IRP, 2017: “Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction”, to be published at UNEA3 in December 2017

Limitations	A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the any limitations identified.		
Scientific sources	IRP: IRP report on Water Decoupling	Water Footprint Network: Water footprint	LCI/WULCA: Water footprint in assessments Water use in assessments (AWARE)

Impact	Energy use efficiency
Proposed question	<i>Does the activity aim to influence energy use efficiency either directly through its implementation and/or indirectly as a result of increased awareness and capacities?</i>
Indicator	▪ % of energy consumption from renewable resources
Existing measurements	SDG 7.2.1 (International Energy Agency (IEA), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations' Inter-agency Mechanism on Energy (UN Energy), SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework Consortium) – Tier I
Relevant SDGs	#7.1 By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology #7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption #7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Energy V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	Article 2: on reducing adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change Article 4: on national GHG emissions Article 6: on approaches to mitigation and reduction of GHG emissions
Life cycle perspective	See comments for water efficiency. In addition, increasing the share of renewables is good, but reducing overall energy use per unit of output is possibly as important (and is actually what we call efficiency). By looking at indicators of total energy use per unit of output (similar to an “energy footprint”), then the life cycle perspective is considered and action can be focused on the key drivers for impact.
IRP projection	▪ “The IPCC states that “efficiency enhancements and behavioural changes, in order to reduce energy demand compared to baseline scenarios without compromising development, are a key mitigation strategy in scenarios reaching atmospheric CO ₂ eq concentrations of about 450 to about 500 ppm by 2100 (robust evidence, high agreement)” (IPCC, 2014a). Among such scenarios, the median level of demand reduction relative to baselines in the transport, buildings and industry sectors is between 20 and 30 percent in each case. Some of the scenarios analysed show even higher sectoral demand reductions of up to 60 percent (IPCC, 2014d). Increasing resource efficiency is critical to achieving such necessary demand reductions, without negatively affecting human development and well-being.” ³⁷ ▪ “Technically possible and commercially viable technologies can improve water and energy efficiency by 60 to 80 per cent in construction, agriculture, food, industry,

³⁷ IRP, 2017: “Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications.”, Link [here](#)

	transport and other sectors, all the while delivering economic cost savings between USD 2.9 to 3.7 trillion each year by 2030 (UNEP 2014, UNEP 2017)." ³⁸	
Limitations	A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the any limitations identified.	
Scientific sources	SE4ALL: <u>Global Tracking Framework: progress toward sustainable energy</u>	IRP: <u>IRP report on Resource Efficiency (resource efficient scenario)</u>

³⁸ IRP, 2017: "Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction", to be published at UNEA3 in December 2017

4.2 Environmental Impact

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

Key projection measurement for impact level: Global warming potential (GWP100) and Global Temperature Change Potential (GTP100) (source: IPCC)

GWP100:

"The Global Warming Potential (GWP) is defined ***as the time-integrated RF [Radiative Forcing] due to a pulse emission of a given component, relative to a pulse emission of an equal mass of CO₂***. The GWP was presented in the First IPCC Assessment (Houghton et al., 1990), stating 'It must be stressed that there is no universally accepted methodology for combining all the relevant factors into a single global warming potential for greenhouse gas emissions. (...)

A direct interpretation is that the GWP is an index of the total energy added to the climate system by a component in question relative to that added by CO₂. (...) The GWP has become the default metric for transferring emissions of different gases to a common scale; often called 'CO₂ equivalent emissions' (e.g., Shine, 2009). It has usually been integrated over 20, 100 or 500 years consistent with Houghton et al. (1990). (...) **The GWP for a time horizon of 100 years was later adopted as a metric to implement the multi-gas approach embedded in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and made operational in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.** The choice of time horizon has a strong effect on the GWP values — and thus also on the calculated contributions of CO₂ equivalent emissions by component, sector or nation."³⁹

GTP100:

"Compared to the GWP, the Global Temperature change Potential (GTP; Shine et al., 2005a) goes one step further down the cause–effect chain, and is defined as the ***change in global mean surface temperature at a chosen point in time in response to an emission pulse***—relative to that of CO₂. Whereas GWP is integrated in time, GTP is an end-point metric that is based on temperature change for a selected year (...).

Like GWP, the GTP values can be used for weighting the emissions to obtain 'CO₂ equivalents'. This gives the temperature effects of emissions relative to that of CO₂ for the chosen time horizon. As for GWP, the choice of time horizon has a strong effect on the metric values and the calculated contributions to warming. (...) By accounting for the climate sensitivity and the exchange of heat between the atmosphere and the ocean, the GTP includes physical processes that the GWP does not. The GTP accounts for the slow response of the (deep) ocean, thereby prolonging the response to emissions beyond what is controlled by the decay

³⁹ [IPCC Assessment Report 5, Chapter 8, page 710-712](#). Myhre, G., D. Shindell, F.-M. Bréon, W. Collins, J. Fuglestvedt, J. Huang, D. Koch, J.-F. Lamarque, D. Lee, B. Mendoza, T. Nakajima, A. Robock, G. Stephens, T. Takemura and H. Zhang, 2013: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing. In: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

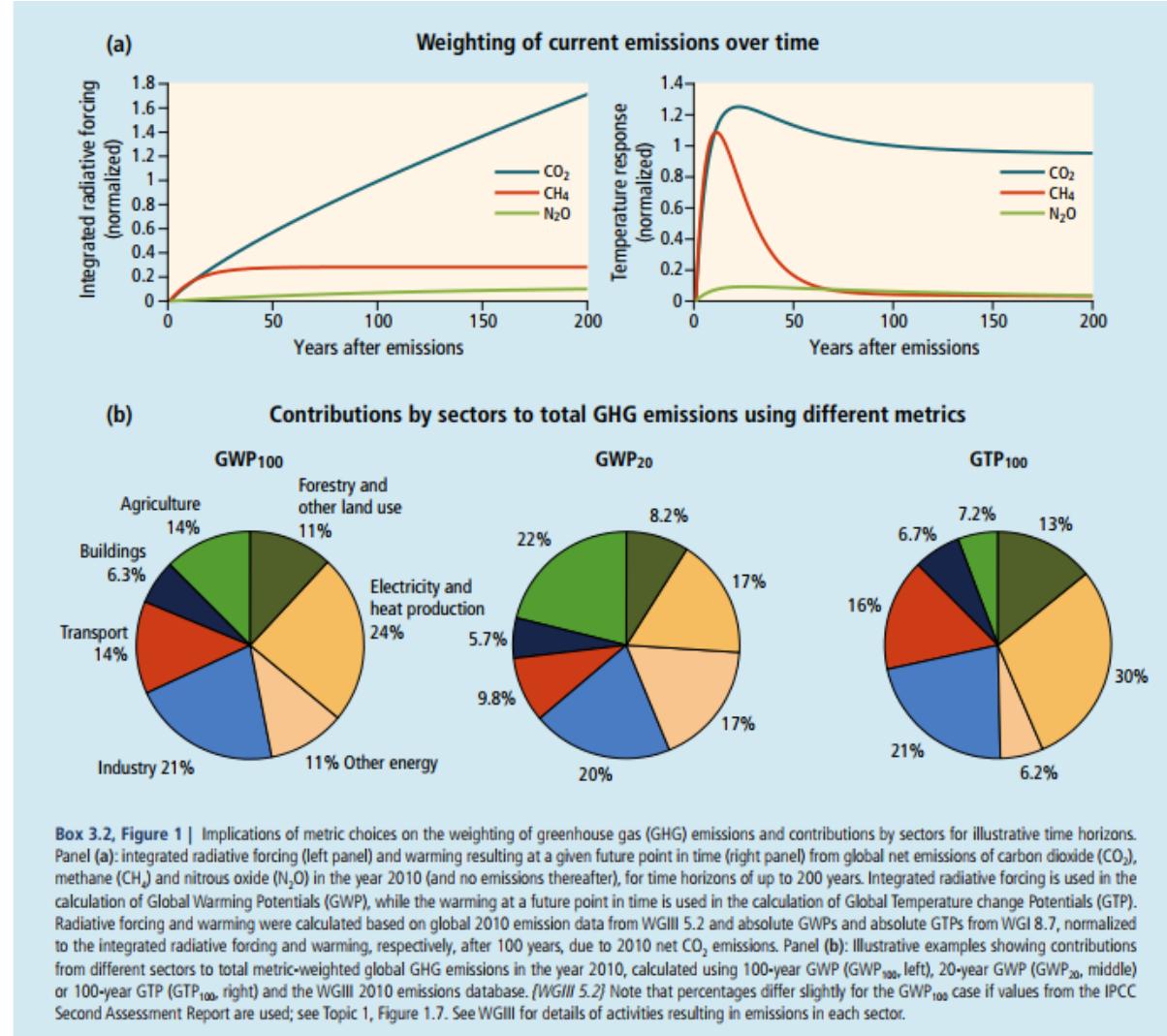
Pilot version – January 2017

Reviewed version – October 2018

Updated – September 2020

time of the atmospheric concentration. Thus the GTP includes both the atmospheric adjustment time scale of the component considered and the response time scale of the climate system”⁴⁰

GWP and GTP example projection⁴¹:



⁴⁰ IPCC Assessment Report 5, Chapter 8, page 712. Myhre, G., D. Shindell, F.-M. Bréon, W. Collins, J. Fuglestvedt, J. Huang, D. Koch, J.-F. Lamarque, D. Lee, B. Mendoza, T. Nakajima, A. Robock, G. Stephens, T. Takemura and H. Zhang, 2013: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing. In: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

⁴¹ IPCC, 2014: *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland.

Impact	GHG emissions reduction		
Proposed question	<i>Have measures been taken in the implementation of this activity to directly reduce the emissions of GHG, including CO₂, or to encourage such reductions?</i>		
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kg/ton CO₂ emissions ▪ Kg/ton non-CO₂ GHG emissions (as CO₂ equivalent) 		
Existing measurements	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, produced at the invitation of the UNFCCC)		
Relevant SDGs	#9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities #9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added #13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Energy V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable transport V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Climate Change V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable consumption and production		
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	Article 2: on reducing adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change Article 4: on national GHG emissions Article 6: on approaches to mitigation and reduction of GHG emissions		
Life cycle perspective	GHG emissions are commonly measured/calculated with a “footprint” perspective: i.e. they can include all the emissions generated upstream of a specific assessment point. It is essential that the “GHG footprint” (or carbon footprint; or GHG Protocol Scope 3) approach be considered for this indicator, in order to avoid trade-off/leakage of emissions to other life cycle stages (e.g. if the measures taken do reduce GHG emissions in the actual activity but at the expense of inputs that are more intensive in GHG emissions, or generating a product that generates more GHG in its use phase, downstream...).		
IRP projection	“According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), scenarios in which it is “likely” that the global temperature will rise less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels “are characterized by atmospheric concentrations in 2100 of about 450 ppm CO ₂ eq”. Such scenarios require global GHG emissions in 2050 to be 40–70 percent lower than in 2010, and for GHG emissions to be “near zero Gt CO ₂ eq or below in 2100” (IPCC, 2014d).” ⁴²		
Limitations	Relative emissions reductions (in kg GHG/tonne of output or kg / \$ value added) may be achieved, but if overall consumption grows faster, then absolute emissions are not. A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations		
Scientific sources	IPCC:	IRP:	LCI:

⁴² IRP, 2017: “Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications.”, Link [here](#)

	IPCC 5th Assessment Report (AR5)	IRP report on Resource Efficiency (resource efficient scenario)	Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1
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Impact	Reduction of air, soil and water pollutants		
Proposed question	<i>Was reduction of pollutants in relation to air, soil and water quality integrated in the implementation of this activity or does the activity encourage a decrease of such pollutants (e.g. nitrogen concentrations, SLCP emissions, particulate matter, agricultural inputs)?</i>		
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) – as ratio of fertilizer removed to fertilizer applied (nitrogen per hectare) ▪ % decrease of SLCP emissions/fine particulate matter 		
Existing measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nitrogen Use Efficiency as an Agro-Environmental Indicator (OECD) ▪ Supporting National Planning for Action on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SNAP): SLCP National Planning Guidance Document (Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), CCAC) ▪ Data requirements: SNAP toolkit on short-lived climate pollutants (LEAP-IBC) (Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)) 		
Relevant SDGs	<p>#3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>#6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>#11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>#12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>		
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	<p>IV.C: Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Water and sanitation</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Energy</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable transport</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Health and population</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Oceans and seas</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Desertification, land degradation and drought</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Chemicals and waste</p>		
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	-		
Life cycle perspective	Current life cycle approaches allow assessing systems' contributions to air, soil and water pollution impacts caused by a variety of emissions with a life cycle perspective. ⁴³		
IRP projection	Potential projection have been suggested by the CCAC and are as follows:		

⁴³ LCI: “*Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1*”, Link [here](#)

Pilot version – January 2017

Reviewed version – October 2018

Updated – September 2020

	“Global action on black carbon and methane can help slow down expected warming in 2050 by up to 0.5 degree Celsius and avoid about 2.4 million annual premature deaths and 52 million tonnes of annual crop loss by 2030.” ⁴⁴		
Limitations	A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the any limitations identified.		
Scientific sources	<p>CCAC: Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Time to act to reduce short-lived climate pollutants</p>	<p>OECD: Nitrogen Use Efficiency</p>	<p>LCI: Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1</p>

Impact	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use
Proposed question	<i>Does the activity encourage biodiversity conservation and/or increase sustainable land-use, or does the activity directly affect biodiversity and land-use towards more sustainable practices?</i>
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area ▪ % of terrestrial/coastal/marine area under protection/certification schemes
Existing measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2.4.1 (FAO) – “Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture”. – Tier III, <i>Methodology still in development</i> ▪ SDG 11.3.1 (UN-Habitat) – “Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate”. - Tier II, <i>Methodology still in development</i> ▪ SDG 15.1.1 (FAO) – “Forest area as a proportion of total land area”. – Tier I ▪ SDG 15.1.2 (UNEP-WCMC, BLI, IUCN) – “Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type” – Tier I ▪ SDG 15.3.1 (UNCCD) – “Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area” – Tier III, <i>Methodology still in development</i>
Relevant SDGs	<p>#2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>#6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>#11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>#12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>#14.5: Conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020 consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information</p> <p>#15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>

⁴⁴ CCAC: “Supporting National Action and Planning on SLCPs (SNAP)”, Link [here](#)

	<p>#15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>#15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>#15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	<p>III: Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable tourism</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Oceans and seas</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Biodiversity</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Desertification, land degradation and drought</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Forests</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Mountains</p>
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	<p>“Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change”</p> <p>Article 5: on conservation of GHG sinks and reservoirs</p>
Life cycle perspective	<p>The indicators proposed only cover one potential way of contributing to the question to be addressed. Current life cycle approaches allow assessing systems’ contributions to biodiversity impacts caused by land use with a life cycle perspective.⁴⁵</p>
IRP projection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Under business-as-usual conditions the <i>net expansion</i> of cropland (rising demand for food and non-food biomass which cannot be compensated by higher yields) will range from around 120 to 500 million hectares between 2005 and 2050. In addition, cropland will be shifted to compensate for the expansion of built-up land and land degradation, leading all in all to a <i>gross expansion</i> of cropland in the range of 320 to 850 million hectares. ▪ The global net cropland area available for supplying demand could safely increase up to 1,640 Mha. This value is taken as a reference for sustainable consumption of agricultural goods. Under the above-described business-as-usual conditions, the expected range of cropland expansion would overshoot the “safe operating space” in all cases by 2050.”⁴⁶
Limitations	<p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the any limitations identified.</p>
Scientific sources	<p>IRP: Assessing Global Land Use: Balancing Consumption with Sustainable Supply</p> <p>LCI: Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1</p>

⁴⁵ LCI: “Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1”, Link [here](#)

⁴⁶ IRP, 2014: “Assessing Global Land Use: Balancing Consumption with Sustainable Supply.”, Link [here](#)

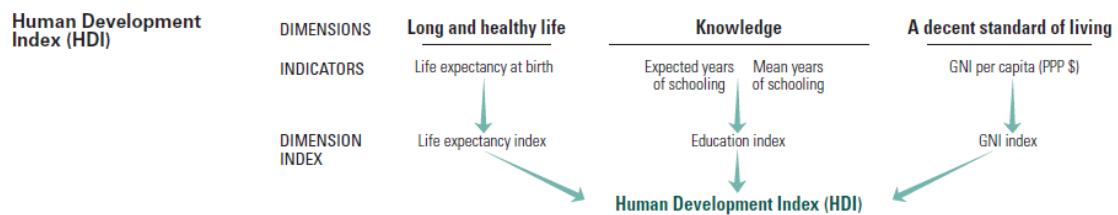
4.3 Human Well-being

- Gender
 - Decent work
 - Health

Key projection measurement for impact level: Human Development Index (source: UNDP)

Human Development Index:

"The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. (...) The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita."⁴⁷



HDI example projection: “an accelerated progress scenario that set ambitious targets for raising the Human Development Index (HDI) value in all regions by 2050 through a series of public spending projects. This scenario assumes about 20% improvement in infrastructure by 2050, universal access to electricity by 2030, elimination of solid fuels as the primary source for heating and cooking in the home by 2030, renewable energy production 50% above the base case by 2050 and universal access to mobile telephone and broadband by 2030. The largest projected increases in HDI value under this scenario are in Sub-Saharan Africa (65%) and South Asia (47%)”⁴⁸

⁴⁷ UNDP, 2016: "Human Development Index (HDI)". Link here

⁴⁸ UNDP. 2013: "Human Development Report 2013". Link [here](#)

Impact	Gender	
Proposed question	<i>Have gender aspects been directly integrated into the implementation of this activity and/or does the activity aim to influence societal issues/conflicts related to gender?</i>	
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average hourly earnings of female and male employees ▪ Female and male labour force participation rates 	
Existing measurements	<u>SDG 8.5.1/ILOSTAT</u> (ILO) – Tier II <u>Labour force participation rate</u> (ILO)	
Relevant SDGs	#5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life #5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws #8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	
Relevance to Rio+20 "The Future We Want"	II.B: Advancing integration, implementation and coherence II.C: Engaging major groups and other stakeholders III: Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Health and population V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Education V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	Article 7: on people affected by climate change and participatory approaches	
Life cycle perspective	It is important to consider a life cycle perspective also for social indicators; e.g. avoid the "fair trade bananas transported in boats with appalling labour conditions".	
IRP projection	-	
Limitations	<p>The proposed indicators for the pilot testing of impact on gender does not take into account gender aspects related to; education, household structure and dynamic, community engagement, political influence, social activities. Gender in education is covered by the separate outcome indicator 3.3 <i>Education on SCP</i>.</p> <p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations.</p>	
Scientific sources	ILO: ILO Decent Work Indicators	UNDP: Human Development Index

Impact	Decent work	
Proposed question	<i>Has measures been taken to ensure decent work in the implementation of this activity and/or does the activity help promote/facilitate decent work?</i>	
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum wage as a percentage of the median wage ▪ Total household income/consumption 	
Existing measurements	Decent Work Indicators: guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, ILO Manual (ILO)	
Relevant SDGs	#8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services #8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value #10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	II.B: Advancing integration, implementation and coherence II.C: Engaging major groups and other stakeholders III: Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Sustainable cities and human settlements V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection	
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	“Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities”	
Life cycle perspective	It is important to consider a life cycle perspective also for social indicators; e.g. avoid the “fair trade bananas transported in boats with appalling labour conditions”.	
IRP projection	-	
Limitations	<p>The proposed indicators for the pilot testing of impact on decent work does not take into account aspects related to; green jobs and workplace safety.</p> <p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations.</p>	
Scientific sources	ILO: ILO Decent Work Indicators	UNDP: Human Development Index

Impact	Health	
Proposed question	<i>Does the activity influence either directly or indirectly the prevalence of illnesses from pollution and toxicity, such as air, soil and water pollution, or non-communicable diseases/illnesses, such as those related to lifestyles and consumption?</i>	
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % relative reduction in the risk of premature mortality from NCDs, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases ▪ Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, unsafe water, unintentional poisoning or toxicity 	
Existing measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 3.4.1 (WHO) – Tier II ▪ SDG 3.9.1 (WHO/UNEP) – Tier I ▪ SDG 3.9.2 (WHO/UNEP) – Tier II ▪ SDG 3.9.3 (WHO/UNEP) – Tier II 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disability-Adjusted Life Years: Metrics & National Burden Disease Manual (WHO) 			
Relevant SDGs	<p>#3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>#3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>			
Relevance to Rio+20 “The Future We Want”	<p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>V.A: Framework for action and follow-up – Health and population</p>			
Relevance to the Paris Agreement	<p>-</p>			
Life cycle perspective	<p>It is important to consider a life cycle perspective also for health indicators; current life cycle impact assessment indicators provide the DALYs generated by different processes across consumption and production systems, thus assessing whether the activity is improving or worsening the impact on human health.</p>			
IRP projection	<p>“Approximately 19 million premature deaths are estimated to occur each year globally 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 provisions (Ramaswami et al. 2016). More than 7 million premature deaths arise from air pollution, a vast majority occurring in cities, related with energy supply and use in homes and industries, and transportation and construction sectors of cities (<i>ibid</i>).”⁴⁹</p>			
Limitations	<p>The proposed indicators for the pilot testing of impact on health currently takes into account both mortality rate in relation to NDCs and to pollution. The lack of distinction between the two at the indicator level may result in difficulties in comparing reported impacts on health. In the case that such difficulties occur, clear explanation should be given in the disclaimers of the analysis and presentation of results. It is understood that the attribution of these indicators on health may be difficult to determine with certainty and disclaimers should be included on this as well.</p> <p>A review of the proposed indicators will be done on the basis of data received through the pilot testing of impact indicators, and should take into account the above limitations.</p>			
Scientific sources	<p>ILO: ILO Decent Work Indicators</p>	<p>UNDP: Human Development Index</p>	<p>WHO: Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) definition Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) by region/country</p>	<p>CCAC: Time to act to reduce short-lived climate pollutants</p>
	<p>LCI: Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators Volume 1</p>			

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SCP Impact Areas

CONCEPT NOTE

Impactful solutions are needed to engage, guide and inspire partners in their shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP). Since 2017, members of the One Planet network have been reporting on the impacts of their SCP policies, practices and activities. So far, reporting numbers show a low level of impact data collection. Only 1.8% of total initiatives reported during the period of 2017-2019 were accompanied with impact data, suggesting a need for improved guidance on impact measurement. As a response, the presents document outlines a conceptual framework for SCP impact areas, provides further recommendations for accompanying indicators and methodologies to ease the process of SCP impact monitoring and serves as a basis for continued improvement of reporting processes and practices in the One Planet network.

Why monitor SCP impacts?

The unsustainable practices of consumption and production that prevail throughout much of the world today are a key driver of the four major crises we are currently facing: climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and covid-19. These four crises pose a serious threat to the wellbeing and prosperity of all people, and put at risk the food we eat, the air we breathe, the water we drink and the materials and resources upon which our societies, economies and nations are built, and upon which our livelihoods, families and communities depend.

Globally, we continue to use ever-increasing amounts of natural resources to support our economic activity and the efficiency with which resources are used remains unchanged, therefore we have not yet seen decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation (UN, 2019). Indicators under SDG targets 12.2 and 8.4 on material footprint (materials extracted throughout global supply chains to meet the importing country's demand) and domestic material consumption (materials being used within a country) continue to rise at the global level and are projected to increase significantly in the long term (UN, 2019). In addition, the use of natural resources and the related benefits and environmental impacts are unevenly distributed across countries and regions (IRP, 2019). Perpetuating current modes of production and consumption, and the current levels of inequality associated with them, threatens the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda (UN, 2019).

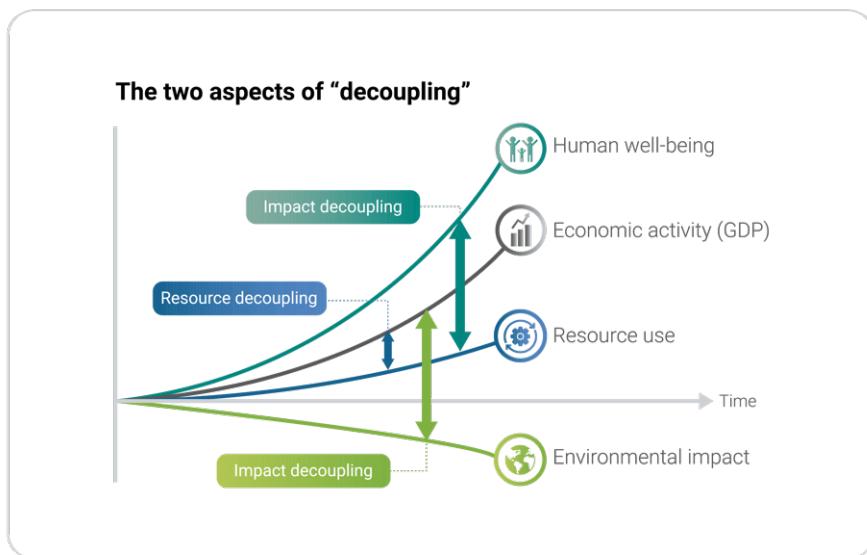


Figure 1: The two aspects of decoupling (IRP, 2019)

Whilst global trends on resource use are clear; the related implications of this evidence are not always available to the relevant stakeholders in clear language, or in a way that relates to their needs and is contextualized to their sectors and countries. The complex data on material flows and footprint, and the globalized framing of their dynamics, inhibits its use in relevant and actionable ways. This highlights a clear information gap in assessing the challenges, measuring the progress, and identifying the most appropriate solutions to achieve SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production.

What are SCP Impact Areas?

In order to collectively measure the impact of SCP policies and practices, the One Planet network selected ten impact areas in 2017 as part of the “Indicators of Success” (One Planet Network, 2018) for partners within the One Planet network to start monitoring their contribution to SCP. To ensure strong scientific foundation, the SCP impact areas were developed in cooperation with the secretariat of the International Resource Panel (IRP) and the Life-Cycle Initiative (One Planet Network, 2018). The reported data on these impact indicators offers an understanding of the potential of the activities implemented by the members of the One Planet network.

These SCP Impact Areas are as follows:

Resource efficiency: Material use; energy use; waste

Environment: Greenhouse gas emissions; air, soil and water pollutants; biodiversity and land use

Human well-being: Equality; decent jobs; health risk factors

SCP Impact Areas



Figure 2: SCP Impact Areas

Improving SCP impact monitoring

While an overwhelming number of indicators and methodologies are available to measure impacts, some of these might be difficult to measure within an organisation’s capacity, are not relevant to a specific working context, or apply predominantly to national level monitoring.

This concept note therefore recommends a limited set of impact indicators for each impact area with fixed measuring units to guide monitoring and improve data collection and quality. Tools to simplify the monitoring process and solutions to communicate impacts (through visuals and text) are provided in this concept note as well.

Building on existing frameworks and methodologies

The indicators presented in this concept note build upon existing frameworks, aligning to commonly used indicators and methodologies. These include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Global Reporting Initiative's framework contains the most widely adopted global standards for sustainability reporting. By aligning to existing methodologies and frameworks, duplication of sustainability reporting for companies can be avoided. Furthermore, while it is in the hand of governments to report on the SDGs, businesses play an important role in advancing progress on key SDG indicators.

A continued consultative process

The selection of methodologies and calculations has been a consultative process with several partner organizations and initiatives. This includes consultations with LCI and the IRP, along with the Clean Air and Climate Coalition (CCAC), the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention (BRS) Secretariat and the One Planet network Sustainable Tourism Programme (STP), in order to guarantee the applicability, feasibility and relevance of the indicators to partners.



Monitoring of SCP impacts

Through the consultation process the following ten impact areas, and their accompanying indicators with easy-to-use methodologies were selected. The following table summarizes the information on the impact areas, indicators, and methodologies, while linking to the SDGs, the GRI and consulted entities. This is further elaborated, including methodological references, on the following pages where each impact area is presented in depth.



Resource efficiency

	Indicator	Methodology	SDG	GRI	Consultation
	Reduction (tonnes) Use efficiency/productivity (USD/tonnes)	GRI MIPS EC OECD	8.4.1/12.2.1 8.4.2/12.2.2	301	LCI, IRP
	Reduction (m3) Use efficiency (USD/m3)	SDG 6.4.1	6.4.1	303	LCI; IRP
	Reduction (GWh) Use efficiency (USD/GWh) Renewable energy share (%)	SDG 7.2.1 SDG 7.3.1 GRI	7.2.1 7.3.1	302	LCI; IRP
	Reduction (tonnes) Recycling/remanufacturing (%)	Greening the Blue / GRI	12.3 12.4.2 12.5.1 11.6.1	306	BRS
	Indicator	Methodology	SDG	GRI	Consultation
	Reduction (tonnes CO2 eq.)	SLE CO2 measurement + Emission factors (EEA/EMEP)	9.4.1 12.c.1	305	CCAC, LCI
	Reduction (tonnes CO2 eq.) Elimination of hazardous substances	SDG 6.4.1 + Emission factors (EEA/EMEP) GRI	11.6.2 6.3.1 2.4.1	305	CCAC, LCI, BRS
	Addressing biodiversity pressures: Protection: Activity areas under protection And/or restoration (%)	SDG 7.2.1 SDG 7.3.1	15 2.4.1	304	STP
	Invasive species: Number of introduced invasive species				
	Sustainable land-use: Proportion of forest/agricultural activity area under sustainable management				
	Land-use change: Land use type (km3) prior to change vs land use type (km3) after change				

	Indicator / Measures	Methodology	SDG	GRI	Consultation
 Human well-being	Gender: Access for women to means of production, land and other forms of property Economy: Access to sustainable practices/solutions/services/technologies Vulnerable groups: Inclusion of vulnerable groups in the project/policy /practice processes Knowledge: Access to knowledge of sustainable practices/solutions/ services/technologies	UNDP/HDR	Cross-cutting	400 series	
 Equality					
 Decent jobs	Employment opportunities: Number of decent jobs created Minimum wage: Adhering to national laws on minimum wage Decent working hours: max. hours of work/week Basic health care / social security: Provision of basic health care / social security Unionization: Employees allowed to unionize Labour inspections: Labour inspections are conducted Women in leadership positions: Number of women in managerial and leadership positions	ILO/UNEP	8	400 series	
 Health risk factors	Measures taken to address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lifestyles/nutrition - Drinking water quality - Household and ambient air quality - Air, soil, water pollution - Management of hazardous chemicals 	WHO	3.4.1 3.9	CCAC, LCI	



Photo: Unsplash - Robby McCullough



Material use

Material facts



"Globally, on average, the **agriculture, food and construction** sectors accounted for **70 per cent** of the world's total material footprint in 2015" (UNEP, 2019).



"90% of biodiversity loss and water stress are caused by resource extraction and processing" (IRP, 2019).



"From 2000 to 2015, the **climate change and health impacts** from extraction and production of metals **doubled**" (IRP, 2019).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why do materials matter?

Over the past decades, our global economy has known considerable growth. Nevertheless, this has come hand in hand with a rising demand for natural resources and this amount is still expected to increase towards unsustainable levels (IRP, 2019). More specifically, between 1970 and 2017, the annual global extraction of materials had more than tripled, rising from 27 billion to 92.1 billion tonnes (IRP, 2019). If the current material use tendencies persist, 180 billion tonnes of material will be needed to keep up with global demand by 2050 (UNEP, 2020). So far on a global scale, no decoupling of material footprint growth from GDP growth or population growth has been achieved. This means that material use grows at an even faster rate than economic growth (UN, 2019).

Additionally, present patterns of resource use have proven to be harmful for the environment and human health. Climate change impacts, water stress, biodiversity loss resulting from land-use and health impacts from air pollution are some of the most prominent impacts. These negative effects are even expected to increase (IRP, 2019). To create and sustain healthy growth, our relationship with materials needs to change.

How does SCP have an impact?

The Global Resources Outlook 2019 Report of the IRP finds that SCP can be a critical solution to turn the tide (IRP, 2019). SCP policies, including resource efficiency measures, have the potential to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. This can result in not only economic development, but improved human well-being, a fairer distribution of income and a reduction of material use as well. More specifically, these measures could lower resource use by 25% and could create an economic growth of 8% by 2060 (IRP, 2019). It is therefore not only essential for the state of our environment, but also cost-effective to introduce greater efficiency in material use.

How to measure material use?

- **Material use reduction (tonnes)** = annual material use prior to change (tonnes) – annual material use after change (tonnes)

- **Material use efficiency/productivity (USD/tonnes)** = gross value add of material use (USD) / material use after change (tonnes)



Photo: Unsplash - Robby McCullough



Material use

Methodological references

- GRI: [301 Materials 2016](#) (GRI, 2016)
- MIPS: [Material Inputs Per Service](#) (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, 2002)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): [Material productivity](#)
- European Commission (EC): [Assessment of resource efficiency targets and indicators](#) (European Commission, DG Environment, 2012)





Photo:



Water use

Water facts



"Globally, over **80 per cent** of the wastewater generated by society flows back into the environment without being treated or reused" (UNEP, 2020).



"**90%** of global power generation is **water-intensive**" (UNESCO, 2014).



"It typically takes **3,000 – 5,000 litres** of water to produce 1 kg of rice, **2,000 litres** for 1kg of soya, **900 litres** for 1kg of wheat and **500 litres** for 1kg of potatoes" (WWF, 2006).

Why does water matter?

Water is an essential resource. We not only need it as humans to survive, it is also a fundamental element of our food production, industries and energy generation. Nevertheless, water is a finite resource. Water is projected to be used by exponentially more people and practices, as populations and economies grow (UNWATER, 2020). More concretely, the OECD estimates that water withdrawals will grow by 55% by 2050, mainly attributable to a growing demand from manufacturing (OECD, 2016). This also means that by 2050, 3 billion people would live in potentially severely water-scarce areas, and the number today already amounts to 1.9 billion people (UNEP, 2020). Over-withdrawals also pose an enormous pressure on water body ecosystems. Since 1900, an estimated 64–71% of natural wetlands have degraded or disappeared due to human activity. Climate change may intensify such changes, as it increases the risks of drought and unpredictability of rainfall (UNEP, 2020).

How does SCP have an impact?

Given the importance of water and the seriousness of its looming scarcity, it is necessary that water is managed efficiently and sustainably to ensure water access for current and future generations to come. SCP practices encourage the use of resource-efficiency methods that are effective to both conserve resources and cut costs. SCP can therefore have a significant impact on water availability, when both producers and consumers introduce water conserving methods in their daily lives. Water use efficiency measures in production practices, wastewater treatment, rainwater recuperation and behavioural changes could be a good start.

In arid countries agricultural practices consume up to 90% of the available water resources. As such, the agricultural sector becomes a hotspot for addressing efficiency and sustainability in water management to be addressed through changes to more sustainable practices. Entry points to consider include sustainable food production, including growing less water-intensive crops, water saving technologies and minimizing losses along the supply chain, e.g. in distribution networks and cooling processes. (UNWATER, 2018)

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



How to measure water use?

- **Water use reduction (m3)** = annual water use prior to change (m3) - annual water use after change (m3)

- **Water use efficiency (USD/m3)** = gross value add of water use (USD) / annual water use after change (m3)



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Photo:



Water use

Methodological references

- UN STATS: [SDG 6 Indicators Metadata – 6.4.1.](#) (UNSD, 2019)
- GRI: [303 Water and Effluents 2018](#) (GRI, 2018)



Photo: Unsplash - Gustavo Quepón



Energy use

Water facts



"The transport sector contributes approximately **one quarter** of all energy related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions" (UNEP, 2020).



"More than **200 billion cubic metres** of water could be saved by low-carbon energy technologies" (IRP, 2017).



"The buildings and construction sector accounts for nearly **40 percent** of total energy-related CO₂ emissions and **36 percent** of final energy use worldwide" (Global ABC, 2019).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why does energy matter?

We can hardly imagine our current lives without energy, it is the key enabler and driver of our modern societies and economies. We would not be able to sustain our lifestyles without it. Nevertheless, current energy practices have an important downside: their contribution to climate change and air pollution. About 80% of global energy (coal, gas, oil, electricity, etc.) and 66% of electrical generation is produced from fossil fuels (UNEP, 2020), which account for nearly 60% of greenhouse gas emissions. This makes energy production the main contributor of climate change (UNDP, 2020). Additionally, almost 4 million people die prematurely from illnesses which can be attributed to household air pollution caused by inefficient cooking practices from polluting and unhealthy fuels (UNEP, 2020).

How does SCP have an impact?

It is apparent that energy practices need to become more sustainable, both on the production side and on the consumption side. Technologies and techniques are increasingly widely available to reduce the negative impacts of energy generation. The most effective and impactful approach is to intensify energy efficiency and to shift towards renewable sources. Not only is improved energy efficiency a very cost-effective measure, it can also account for 40% of the emissions reductions needed to limit global warming to 2°C, stated in the Paris agreement (UNEP, 2020). Furthermore, according to an International Energy Agency report, the global economy could grow 18 trillion dollars by 2035 if energy efficiency is adopted as a main impact reduction strategy (IEA, 2019). However, also material efficiency strategies have a great ability of reducing emissions from operational energy in housing by 40% and for cars by 30-40% in 2050 G7 countries (IRP, 2020).

Additionally, renewable energy sources bring substantial benefits. A United Nations Environment Programme and International Resource Panel report found that, compared to coal, electricity generated by renewables (like hydro, wind, solar and geothermal power) can cause significant reductions in greenhouse gases emissions of more than 90%. The study also discovered that renewables can decrease the emission of harmful pollutants by 60 to 90% (UNEP, 2016).

How to measure energy use?

- **Energy use reduction (GWh)** = annual energy use prior to change (GWh) – annual energy use after change (GWh)
- **Energy use efficiency (USD/GWh)** = gross value add of energy use (USD) / annual energy use after change (GWh)
- **Share of renewable energy (%)** = energy use from renewable sources (GWh) / total energy use (GWh)



Photo: Unsplash - Gustavo Quepón



Energy use

Methodological references

- UN STATS: [SDG 7 Indicators Metadata – 7.2.1](#) (UNSD, 2020)
- UN STATS: [SDG 7 Indicators Metadata – 7.3.1](#) (UNSD, 2020)
- GRI: [302 Energy](#) (GRI, 2016)



Photo: Unsplash - Ocean Cleanup Group



Waste

Waste facts



"Around **50 million metric tons of e-waste** is generated globally per year, with an average of more than 6 kg per person." (UNEP IETC, UNU ViE-SCYCLE & StEP, 2019).



"A staggering **8 million tonnes of plastic** end up in the world's oceans every year. If current trends continue, our oceans could contain **more plastic than fish** by 2050" (UNEP, 2020).



"FAO estimates that if **global food loss and waste** were a country it would rank as the **third top emitter** after the United States and China" (FAO, 2020).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why does waste matter?

The amount of waste our modern societies produce has reached staggering numbers and is still expected to grow. By 2025, cities around the world are projected to produce 2.2 billion tonnes of waste every year, which is more than three times the amount produced in 2009 (UNEP, 2020). Waste, in all its forms, puts an extensive pressure on human health and the environment if it is mismanaged. The rise in electronic and electric products has caused an increase of electronic waste and the complex and hazardous chemicals in these products pose challenges on their safe disposal (UNEP, 2020). Plastic pollution is increasingly disrupting ecosystems, threatening species and causing economic losses for coastal communities, fisheries and tourism. In addition to that, unhealthy microplastics originating from plastic pollution enter our bodies via our food (UNEP, 2020). Products that become obsolete also drive the extraction of materials, and without the effective reuse of materials, this puts pressure on resource availability.

How does SCP have an impact?

It is clear that change is needed to address unsustainable waste generation and waste management. By adopting sustainable waste management practices, a reduction of 15 to 20% of worldwide greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions can be achieved (IETC, 2020). A holistic and circular approach is essential, and resources need to be used more efficiently. The most known circular approach example is the 3Rs: reduce, reuse and recycle. Waste should be reduced as much as possible, materials that can be recovered should be reused and recycling should be enhanced. The idea behind this approach is that waste prevention is more resource effective and cost efficient than waste management. Re-thinking how we manufacture industrial products and deal with them at the end of their useful life could provide breakthrough environmental, social and economic benefits. Remanufacturing, comprehensive refurbishing and repairs can reduce new material requirements by between 80 to 99% (on average 80-98%, 82-99%, and 94-99% respectively). While the direct reuse of materials largely does not require any inputs of new materials.

Additionally, tackling waste cleaning now in an environmentally sound way, instead of postponing it to the future, is 5 to 10 times cheaper (IETC, 2020). Better environmental waste management provides various benefits on a social and economic level as well. On average, 1.3 billion tonnes of food are wasted annually, if prevented, this would be sufficient to feed the whole world twice. Moreover, the adoption of environmentally sound practices like clean energy and recycling infrastructure can advance sustainable industrial development would generate jobs (IETC, 2020).



Waste

How to measure waste reduction?

- **Waste reduction (tonnes)** = annual amount generated prior to change (tonnes) – annual amount generated after change (tonnes)
 - *By type of waste (e.g. paper, food, plastics, metal, wood, e-waste, etc.)*
 - *By type of treatment and disposal (e.g. landfill, recycling, reuse, etc.)*
- **Share of waste recycled or remanufactured (%)** = amount of waste recycled or remanufactured (tonnes) / amount of waste generated (tonnes)

Methodological references

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): [Greening the Blue](#) (UNEP, 2020)
- GRI: [306 Waste](#) (GRI, 2020)



Photo: Unsplash - Marcin Jozwiak



Greenhouse gas emissions

GHG facts

 "The **food sector** accounts for around 30% of the world's total energy consumption and accounts for around **22%** of total Greenhouse Gas emissions" (UN, 2020).

 "Average **temperatures** for the five-year (2015-2019) and ten-year (2010-2019) periods are the highest on record. **2019 was the second hottest year on record**" (UNEP, 2020)

 "To prevent warming beyond 1.5°C, we need to **reduce emissions by 7.6%** every year from this year to 2030" (UNEP, 2019).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why do GHG emissions matter?

The key to achieving sustainable economic growth, is addressing the current impacts our consumption and production patterns have on the environment. One of the most important pressures planet Earth is facing today is climate change, of which greenhouse gas emissions from human activity are the main drivers. Climate change is not only caused by the most commonly known carbon dioxide (CO₂), but also by methane, nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (UNFCCC, 2020). Greenhouse gases like methane, are emitted through agricultural practices, which includes livestock manure.

Other gases like carbon dioxide, are a result of the burning of fossil fuels, like coal, oil and gas. These are burnt to generate electricity, to fuel our cars or to heat our homes. In conclusion, greenhouse gases do not only result from energy generation, but also from agriculture, industrial processes, transport and waste management. It is essential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow the rate of global warming and to limit global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C. Warming above this threshold, will have devastating impacts, threatening human lives, economies and the environment. To achieve the goal of a 1.5°C warming maximum, stated in the Paris Agreement, global carbon emissions need to fall to 45% of 2010 levels by 2030 (IPCC, 2018).

How does SCP have an impact?

To truly achieve sustainable economic growth and have a positive impact on the environment, it is of great importance to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases produced by our societies. To sustain our modern lifestyles, we depend on the extensive extraction of natural resources and materials. The sustainable production and consumption of materials is essential in achieving GHG emissions reductions, as the magnitude of material production emissions are comparable to those of agriculture, land use and forestry combined (IRP, 2020).

SCP practices have the potential to significantly reduce these emissions, because of their core principle: resource efficiency. The IRP points out that resource efficiency strategies are key in reducing GHG emissions (IRP, 2020). These strategies relate to changes in consumption and production practices, such as using efficient lighting, substituting building materials with sustainable alternatives, shifting to renewable energy sources, improving recycling of materials, using less heat and air conditioning, shifting to clean vehicles or car-sharing, eliminating plastics ... are significant example actions to start having an impact on GHG emissions, whilst also an opportunity to reduce costs and increase competitiveness.



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Greenhouse gas emissions

How to measure GHG emissions reduction?

- **Reduction of GHG emissions (tonnes CO₂ equivalent)** = GHG reduction per-unit products/services * the amount of products/services. (annual)

Greenhouse gases include CO₂, Methane, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃

Methodological references

- One Planet Network SLE programme: [CO₂ methodology](#)
- GRI: [305 Emissions](#) (GRI, 2016)
- IPCC: [GHG Emissions](#) (IPCC, 2020)
- EEA/EMEP: [Emission Factors](#) (EEA, 2019)



Photo: Unsplash - Carlos "Grury" Santos



Air, soil and water pollutants

Pollutants facts



"Fast action on key sources of short-lived climate pollutant emissions, such as the widespread adoption of **clean cooking and heating** technologies and fuels, has the **potential to prevent** around **2.4 million deaths each year**" (UNEP & WMO, 2011).



"Soils near roads have high levels of heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and other pollutants, posing a threat when food production occurs in adjacent areas or grazing on roadside soils takes place" (FAO, 2018).

Why do pollutants matter?

Pollutants are omnipresent in our lives in several ways: they exist in the water we drink, float in the air we breathe and trickle down into the soils of the food we eat. However, we do not always realize the major impacts pollutants have on our health and the environment. In addition to that, some pollutants are not as visible to us than others, which makes their impacts on our lives and ecosystems even more dangerous. For instance, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are highly toxic chemicals to humans and wildlife (UNEP, 2020). They are used in agricultural and industrial processes, but can cause allergies, cancer, disruption of the immune system and even reproductive disorders.

Sound management of chemicals and pollutants is therefore essential to minimize their harmful impacts. Several important conventions exist, such as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which govern and regulate the use of chemicals. Additionally, air pollution is another type of pollution that poses a serious threat on our health: it takes the lives of approximately 7 million people a year and is the cause of one third of deaths from stroke, chronic respiratory disease and lung cancer (UNEP, 2020).

How does SCP have an impact?

SCP can have an impact on air, soil and water pollutants in numerous ways. By adapting our production processes and adjusting our lifestyles, we can shift to a healthier society with less pollutants. Addressing air pollution has considerable advantages for not only human health, but also economies and the climate. This can be achieved through SCP, by minimize waste burning, by using cleaner fuels and renewable energy through the value chain and by adopting fuel efficiency technologies.

Moreover, embracing electric mobility and introducing greener vehicles is a way to cause less air pollution in our daily lives. Additionally, replacing pollutant cookstoves and kerosene lamps lowers air pollution as well (UNEP, 2020). Soil and water pollutants, like hazardous chemicals from waste, can be addressed by adopting environmentally sound management (ESM) practices that comply with the Basel Convention and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and harmful pesticides in production practices should be minimized according to the Stockholm Convention (BRS, 2020).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs





Photo: Unsplash - Carlos "Grury" Santos



Air, soil and water pollutants

How to measure pollutants reduction?

- **Reduction of pollutants** = pollutant reduction per-unit products/services * the amount of products/services. (annual)

Pollutants include NOX, SOX, POPs, VOC, HAP, PM 2.5/10, and others

- **Elimination of hazardous substances** as per Basel Convention.

- Waste streams
- Hazardous components
- Disposal of waste containing hazardous components

Methodological references

- BRS: [Basel Convention](#) (UNEP & BRS, 2014)
- GRI: [305 Emissions](#) (GRI, 2016)
- GRI: [306 Waste](#) (GRI, 2020)



Photo: Unsplash - Lukasz Szmagiel



Biodiversity and sustainable land use

Biodiversity & land use facts



"Despite marine protected areas having expanded in number and size, **31.4% of fish stocks** are currently **overfished**" (FAO, 2016).



"Drivers linked to **agriculture** account for **70%** of the projected **loss of terrestrial biodiversity**. Addressing trends in food systems is therefore crucial" (CBD, 2014).



"Over **three billion people** depend on **marine and coastal biodiversity** for their livelihoods (UNEP, 2020).

Why do biodiversity and land use matter?

"Biological diversity resources are the pillars upon which we build civilizations" (UN, 2020). Corals are bleaching, forest habitats are degrading, species go extinct and plastic pollution threatens marine life. It is clear that we have not treated our planet the way it deserves. Although measures, policies and practices are globally in place to reverse these trends, more needs to be done to conserve biodiversity and land. We are dependent upon biodiversity and ecosystem services for our livelihoods, for the provision of food, water, and raw materials, regulation of flood and disease control, quality of our air and soil, including nutrient cycling, cultural and recreational services, etc. (CBD, 2019; TEEB, 2020).

Plants account for 80% of human diet, while around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for a living and land degradation affects nearly 75% of the world's poor directly. Marine ecosystems provides 20% of animal protein for 3 billion people through fishery. (UN, 2019) Moreover, forests and biodiversity are extremely important to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. Currently, natural disasters resulting from disrupting ecosystems already bring about severe costs to society: they cost the world 300 billion USD a year (UN, 2020). The cost of addressing biodiversity issues and introducing land management plans definitely outweighs the cost of doing nothing (Alterra, 2008).

How does SCP have an impact?

To have a positive impact on biodiversity and land, it is essential to tackle the five main pressures which they are threatened by. In summary, the five main pressures that pose a threat on biodiversity and land are: climate change, overexploitation, invasive (alien) species, pollution and habitat change (CBD, 2014). Forests and agricultural ecosystems have to be managed sustainable to halt over-exploitation. Plastic pollution should drastically be reduced, by eliminating the use of single use plastics by both consumers and producers. Additionally, other pollutants and toxic chemicals should be eliminated from use by producers and consumers as well, as they threaten ecosystems by polluting soil and water. Businesses can put efforts in protecting and restoring habitats in areas where they operate as to minimize the negative impacts, they have on habitat change.

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs





Photo: Unsplash - Lukasz Szmigiel



Biodiversity and sustainable land use

How to measure biodiversity & land use impacts?

- **Protection/Restoration** = % of activity areas under protection and/or restoration
- **Sustainable land-use** = Proportion of forest/agricultural activity area under sustainable management
- **Invasive species** = Number of introduced invasive species

Methodological references

- OECD: [Biodiversity framework targets and indicators](#) (OECD, 2019)
- EU: [Tourism Best Practice Benchmarking](#) (EU Business and Biodiversity Platform, 2010)
- CBD: [Biodiversity impact assessment](#) (CBD, 2006)
- FAO: [Indicators and methods to assess biodiversity](#) (FAO, 2016)

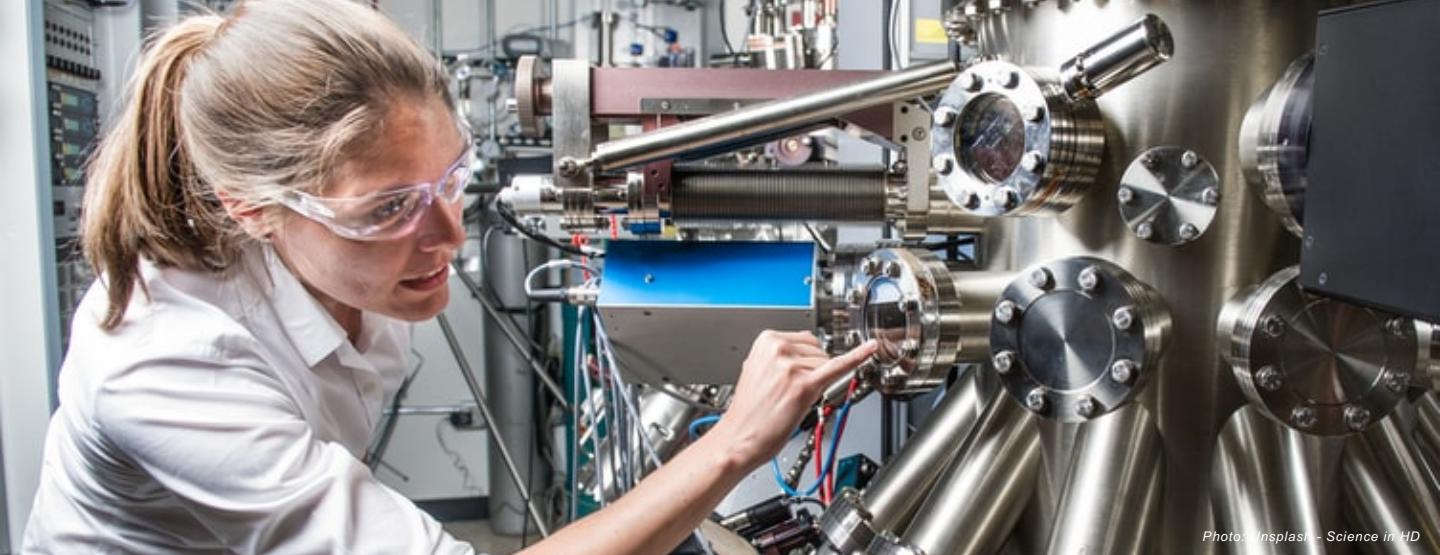


Photo: iStock/ - Science in HD



Reducing inequalities

Inequality facts



"Environmental degradation enhances inequalities. It threatens jobs and worsens working conditions, especially among the world's most vulnerable people." (ILO, 2018). –



"In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30% of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber" (UN, 2020).



"While women represented 39% of world employment, only 27% of managerial positions in the world were occupied by women in 2018, up only marginally from 26% in 2015." (SDG UN, 2020).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why does reducing inequalities matter?

In today's world, inequalities on many different levels exist within and between countries, and this is no different in the case of resource extraction and consumption. Both the benefits of resource use, as well as its severe impacts on human well-being and ecosystems' health are unequally distributed across the globe (IRP, 2019). Women are disproportionately affected by climate change (ILO, 2018), it has a severe impact on their income, education, and even their access to resources, technologies and information. However, the efficiency and sustainability of practices and projects can be enhanced by the inclusion of women in natural resource management, productive agricultural activities and natural disaster responses (UNDP, 2019).

Additionally, people's access to advanced technologies is on a diverging trend. Given the importance of digital technologies in today's society and their essential role in not only shaping consumption and production, but also how communities and households are organised, these inequalities should be addressed (UNDP, 2019).

How does SCP have an impact?

Opportunities and solutions exist to significantly reduce inequalities and SCP can contribute to that in many ways. SCP policies and practices can guarantee the equal access of women to forms of production and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Information and best practices on sustainable ways of production and consumption can be disseminated via SCP projects, policies and practices.

As such, SCP should aim at ensuring access to sustainable solutions, tools, services and technologies, as they can help reduce inequalities whilst improving productivity and reducing environmental harm. The International Resource Panel points out that a world without resource efficiency will lead to a future in which inequalities enlarge, irreversible damages to the environment and increased stress on human health (IRP, 2019).

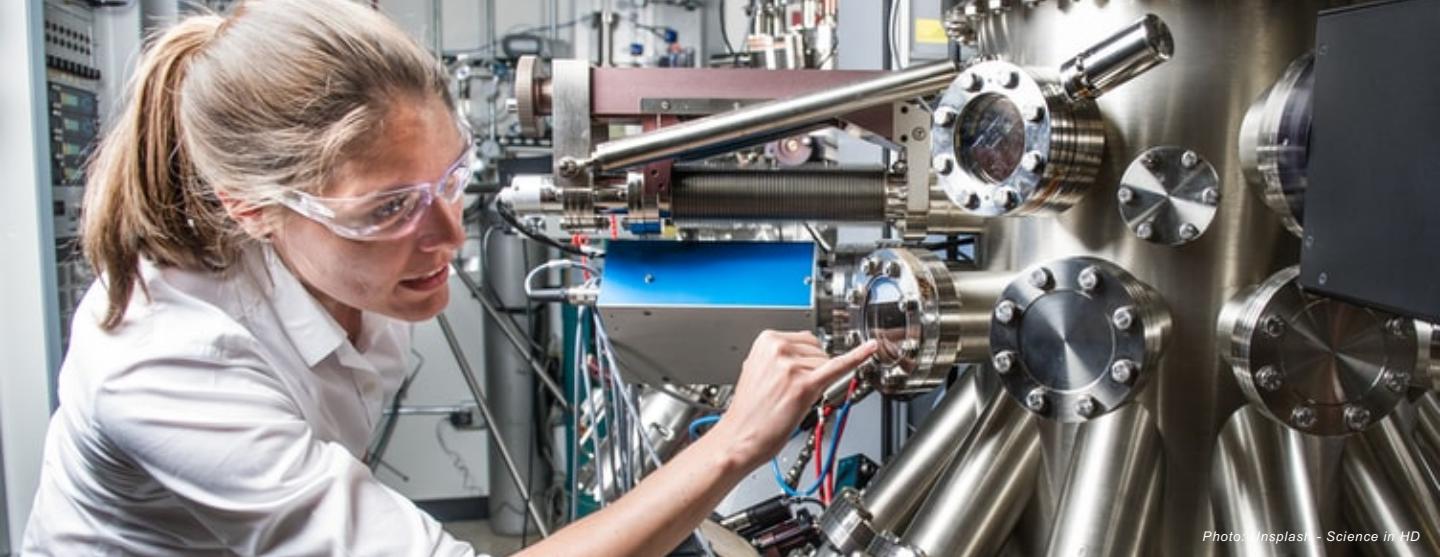


Photo: iStock - Science in HD



Reducing inequalities

How to measure inequality reduction?

- **Gender** = Number of women with access to means of production, land and other forms of property and how
- **Economy** = Number of people with access to sustainable practices/solutions/services/technologies and how
- **Knowledge**: Number of people with access to sustainable practices/solutions/services/technologies and how
- **Vulnerable groups** = Vulnerable groups included in the project/policy/practice processes – which groups and how

Methodological references

- World Health Organisation (WHO): [Equity](#) (WHO, 2016)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):
[Human Development Report 2019](#) (UNDP, 2019)
[Human Development Report 2013](#) (UNDP, 2013)
[Human Development Report 2011](#) (UNDP, 2011)
[Equity](#) (UNDP, 2012)



Photo: Unsplash - Justin Lim



Decent jobs

Decent & green jobs facts



"A **greener** economy could lead to **net gains** of up to **60 million jobs**" (ILO, 2012).



1.2 billion jobs depend on a stable and healthy environment. Jobs industries like agriculture, fisheries and forestry, but also tourism, pharmaceuticals and others depend on natural environmental processes" (ILO, 2018).



"The **equivalent of 72 million full-time jobs** will be lost in 2030 due to **heat stress**. Temperature increases will make heat stress more likely, reducing the hours available for work, particularly in agriculture" (ILO, 2018).

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs



Why do decent jobs matter?

Decades of economic growth significantly improved human lives and lowered poverty rates, however, many workers still do not receive basic employment benefits, like a minimum wage, parental leave, safe working environments or decent working hours (ILO, 2020). These are all requirements a decent job should have.

Moreover, economic growth has not come without an enormous cost for the environment (GGKP, 2020). It is important to decouple economic growth and resource use from negative environmental impacts by moving towards a model of green growth. A green economy has the potential to generate economic welfare whilst also improving the environment and this could create a net gain of approximately 15-60 million jobs (ILO, 2012).

According to the ILO, green jobs "are decent jobs in any economic sector (e.g. agriculture, industry, services, administration) which contribute to preserving, restoring and enhancing environmental quality" (ILO, 2020). In other words, by focusing on implementing energy use efficiency, resource efficiency, waste management and GHG emission reduction, green jobs help reduce environmental impact.

How does SCP have an impact?

SCP can have a positive impact on the creation of green jobs , and by definition decent jobs, by providing the right policy frameworks to enable them. Additionally, by encouraging businesses and consumers to shift towards sustainable practices, the market for green jobs grows as well. Twenty-three example countries have shown that it is possible to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions: their economies have grown while their GHG emissions and footprint declined (ILO, 2018).

Moreover, sectors that heavily depend on the environment for their operations could benefit greatly from shifting to green jobs. For instance, the tourism sector relies for its success on the quality of the environment surrounding its operations and infrastructure. The sector represents 10% of global employment, which implies a great potential for the creation of green (and decent) jobs (UNWTO, 2019).



Photo: Unsplash - Justin Lim



Decent jobs

How to measure decent jobs?

- **Employment opportunities** = Number of decent jobs created (disaggregated by men and women)
- **Women in leadership positions** = Number of women in managerial and leadership positions
- **Minimum wage** = Adhering to national laws on minimum wage
- **Decent working hours** = max. hours of work/week (# number)
- **Basic health care / social security** = Provision of basic health care / social security
- **Unionization** = Employees are allowed to unionize
- **Labour inspections** = Labour inspections are conducted

Methodological references

- ILO/UNEP: [Green Jobs](#) (ILO, 2020)
- ILO: [World Employment and Social Outlook 2018](#) (ILO, 2018)



Photo: Unsplash - Fritz Bielmeier



Health risk factors

Health risk facts

"Between 2030 and 2050, **climate change** is expected to cause approximately **250 000 additional deaths** per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress" (WHO, 2018).



"In 2016, **91%** of the world population was living in places where the WHO **air quality guidelines levels were not met.**" (WHO, 2018).



"Unsafe drinking water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene also remain important causes of death, with an estimated **870,000 associated deaths** occurring in 2016" (WHO, 2018).



Why do health risk factors matter?

During our day to day practices, our health is being put at risk by several factors. We expose our bodies to polluted air, contaminated water and hazardous chemicals, without necessarily realizing it or because we have no other option. Air pollution is one of the most important risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), provoking illnesses like cardiovascular diseases, lung cancers and strokes (HLPF, 2017).

In 2012, outdoor air pollution from traffic, industrial practices, waste burning, or residential fuel combustion was the cause of 3.0 million deaths (HLPF, 2017). However, not only air pollution leads to severe health impacts, unsafe water and lack of hygiene have also cost the lives of approximately 900,000 people in 2016. Even though the amount of unintentional poisonings has decreased by 33% between 2000 and 2015, hazardous chemicals still cause around 108,000 deaths per year by accidentally entering human bodies (HLPF, 2017). These numbers show that measures need to be taken to address health risk factors.

How does SCP have an impact?

SCP can play an important role in reducing health risk factors and creating safer environments for people to live and work in. By making production processes and consumption patterns more sustainable, health risk factors can directly or indirectly be addressed. For instance, by using cleaner fuels and cleaner energy sources, air pollution can be limited, which can greatly reduce lung and respiratory diseases.

Additionally, sound waste management practices can prevent hazardous chemicals from entering our drinking water or accidental leakages. On the other hand, sustainable agricultural technologies can provide quality nutrition, while fiscal and financial policy can discourage unhealthy behaviours. By adopting SCP principles, both the working space and homes of people can become safer environments.

By focussing on this impact indicator, you also contribute to the following SDGs

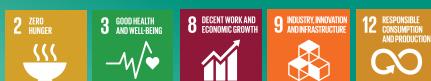




Photo: Unsplash - Fritz Bielmeier



Health risk factors

How to measure health risk factors?

Outline measures taken to address:

- **Lifestyles/nutrition**
- **Drinking water quality**
- **Household and ambient air quality**
- **Air, soil, water pollution**
- **Management of hazardous chemicals**

Methodological references

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