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Progress report on the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General is transmitting herewith the progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, prepared on behalf of the Board by the secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/203, 68/210, 69/214 and 70/201. This follows the annual reports submitted in 2015 (E/2015/56), 2016 (E/2016/62), 2017 (E/2017/63), 2018 (E/2018/60), and 2019 (E/2019/64). The objective of the present report is to share with Member States and stakeholders progress on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns and its 'One Plan for One Planet' strategy 2018-2022, highlighting key outputs and outcomes under each of its main objectives. The report is hereby submitted through the Economic and Social Council for the consideration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2020.

I.   Sustainable Consumption and Production and the Decade of Action

With just ten years to go to deliver on Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, shifting the global economy to sustainable consumption and production during this Decade for Action is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

1. As a global health crisis grips the planet, it is becoming ever more clear that humanity is placing too many pressures on the natural world with accelerating consequences. The UN Secretary General has launched a COVID-19 plan, highlighting that "*now is the time to redouble our efforts to build more inclusive and sustainable economies and societies that are more resilient in the face of pandemics, climate change and other global challenges*"[1].

2. The unsustainable practices of consumption and production that prevail throughout much of the world today are a key driver of the three major environmental crises we are currently facing: climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. These three environmental 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. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be achieved if we continue with policies and practices driving unsustainable consumption and production.

3. The One Planet network implements the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and is a formally designated implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12: ensuring sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns. As a global, multi-stakeholder partnership comprising national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organisations and international organisations, the One Planet network leads the shift to SCP by setting the agenda and raising awareness on SCP, and providing tools, knowledge and solutions to deliver on Goal 12. The One Planet network provides a platform for collaboration and amplification among the global SCP community with more than 700 partners.

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[1] UN, 2020. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, GLOBAL SOLIDARITY: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

4. This leadership was broadly recognised by Member States during the Fourth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4). Through its ministerial declaration and resolutions the Assembly, the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment with a universal membership of all 193 Member States, established SCP as a priority.

5. Through the ongoing implementation of the One Plan for One Planet strategy 2018-2021, launched at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2018, the One Planet network supports countries to deliver on Goal 12 through four strategic objectives, summarised in Figure I. The strategy provides a clear way forward to implement Goal 12 and enables the collaborative and cohesive use of the diverse strengths of the network.

Objectives of the One Plan for One Planet strategy

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

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

Strategy Objective 3:
Lead the systemic and cohesive implementation of sustainable consumption and production.

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

Figure I. Leading the shift to SCP: 2018-2022 'One Plan for One Planet' strategy objectives.

6. Through its six accelerator programmes – Sustainable Public Procurement, Sustainable Buildings and Construction, Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Food Systems, Consumer Information, and Sustainable Lifestyles and Education[2] – and the active participation of its stakeholders, the One Planet network fosters integrated and systemic approaches to support

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[2] See Annex I – Lead organisations of the One Planet network programmes

the mainstreaming and implementation of SCP, securing the active participation of governments, UN agencies, private sector and civil society, providing a platform to work together on key emerging issues.

7. The One Planet network also comprises the 10YFP National Focal Points, officially designated government representatives in 140 countries that anchor SCP into national frameworks, and undertake the reporting for SDG target 12.1 by mapping policies and country priorities that advance SCP.

8. The present report presents key activities in the implementation of the 'One Plan for One Planet' strategy in 2019. It has been prepared, on behalf of the 10YFP Board[3], by the 10YFP Secretariat in cooperation with the programmes. It responds to General Assembly resolution 70/201, which requests the 10YFP Board and Secretariat to submit updated reports for the consideration of the HLPF.

II.   The One Planet network: an implementation mechanism for SDG 12.

9. Monitoring the shift to SCP is critical to identifying emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrating and showcasing the benefits of SCP to build greater momentum for change, and guiding and supporting the implementation of policies and practices. The One Planet network tracks the progress on the shift to SCP through annual reporting on the Indicators of Success, the network's monitoring and reporting framework. The framework is fully aligned to relevant SDG indicators and includes the official reporting of Member States on the implementation of the 10YFP at national level, SDG target 12.1. The results presented in this report stem from activities implemented in 2019 by partners of the network and from the policies and implementation activities officially reported by Member States under SDG 12.1.1. Data results are contextualised using the latest science available as a basis to identify key points of intervention and inform action.

10. In 2019, 945 activities were reported across the network, 34% were policy instruments and

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[3] See Annex II – 10YFP Board Members

related implementation activities reported under SDG 12.1.1, and 66% implementation activities of partners of the network. This amount of activities, higher than in any previous year, constitutes a stable trend in the growth of reporting, and demonstrates the ongoing commitment by National Focal Points, programmes and their partners to provide data on the implementation of SCP and SDG 12.

Identifying emerging trends on SCP

11. SDG 12.2 on Sustainable Resource Management is on a long-term trend in the wrong direction. 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[4]. 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. In addition, the use of natural resources and the related benefits and environmental impacts are unevenly distributed across countries and regions. Perpetuating current modes of production and consumption, and the current levels of inequality associated with them, threatens the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda[5].

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[4] The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019
[5] Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development
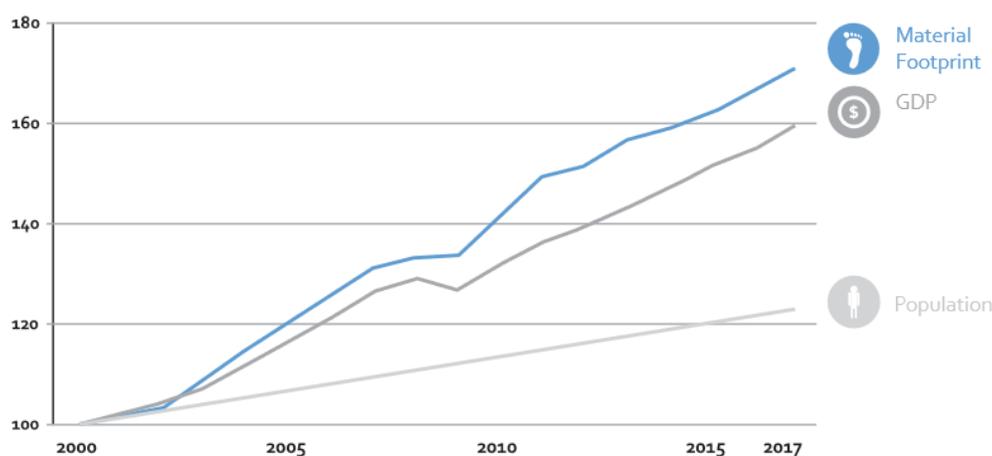
Figure II: Population, material footprint and GDP growth index, 2000-2017 (baseline 2000= 100)
Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2019

12. Reversing this negative trend requires transforming how we use and manage natural resources in our socio-economic systems by both addressing the drivers of unsustainable consumption and production, while also putting in place the building blocks for new alternatives to take root. Most of these drivers and new alternatives are of socio-economic nature, evidencing the need to address the use of natural resources, and the full cost of their related impacts and negative externalities, through national fiscal and economic policy instruments. Data on SCP policies reported in 2019 under SDG 12.1.1 indicates the acknowledgment of the socioeconomic nature of SDG 12. Seventy per cent of the total number of reported policy instruments are considered relevant to other SDGs with socioeconomic objectives, including SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure and SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth. Despite the relevance of policy instruments to SDGs with socioeconomic objectives, only 10% of reported policies are led by the Ministry of Economic Development, Financing, Planning or Trade and Industry or by a high-level political body. This is illustrated both by macro-policies and by sectoral policies, whereby for instance only three out of twenty-five policies on sustainable public procurement are led by ministries with economic and financial portfolios. This signals a siloed approach mostly driven within environmental portfolios through standalone SCP action plans and sectoral policies. Similarly, the economic and social dimensions are not reflected in the targets and impacts of the reported policies under SDG 12.1.1. This suggests a disconnect between the goals of policies, and their means of

implementation and measurement.

13. While these gaps remain, opportunities to accelerate action and achieve transformative pathways have also been identified. First, the sectors of Agriculture, Food & Beverage, and Construction accounted for nearly 70% of the world's total material footprint in 2015 and therefore can be potential game-changers in reducing material footprint. These sectors are being addressed both through SCP policies under SDG 12.1.1 and through the implementation activities by programmes and partners across the One Planet network. Almost one in five (19%) of both policy instruments and network activities reported in 2019 were associated with these high-material footprint sectors, signalling that the network is well placed to leverage and support these sectoral policy priorities.

14. Second, it is fundamental that in addressing SDG targets 12.2 and 8.4 countries consider not only their production footprint, but also their consumption levels and their related consumption footprints along global value chains. This central role of addressing consumption practices is increasingly being recognised as a sectoral priority of SCP policies, with consumer goods being identified as the most frequently cited sector of policies reported in 2019 (9% of the total of sectoral associations). Correspondingly, consumer goods is also among the predominant sectors linked to programme implementation activities in 2019.
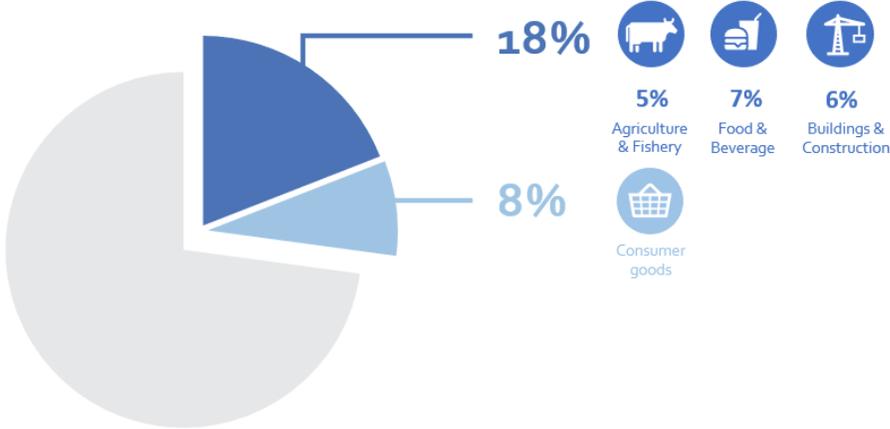

Figure III: Sectors associated to SCP policies and implementation activities, 2019. Highlight: Agriculture, Food and Beverage, Construction, and Consumer goods.

15. Finally, reporting trends in 2019 indicate a shift to outcome-oriented activities, signalling progress towards the implementation of policies, tools, and solutions which result in concrete changes in practices. In 2019, programme outcome-level activities increased to 37% of total activities, up from 28% in 2018, and from 16% for the 2013-2017 period. It is important to note that this growth trend continues to be driven by the Sustainable Tourism programme with an increasing participation this year of the Consumer Information, Public Procurement, and Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programmes. This continued growth trend in outcome level activities reported by the programmes and their partners was reinforced by the 226 policy instruments reported by Member States under SDG 12.1.1, contributing to the overall increase at the outcome level during 2019.
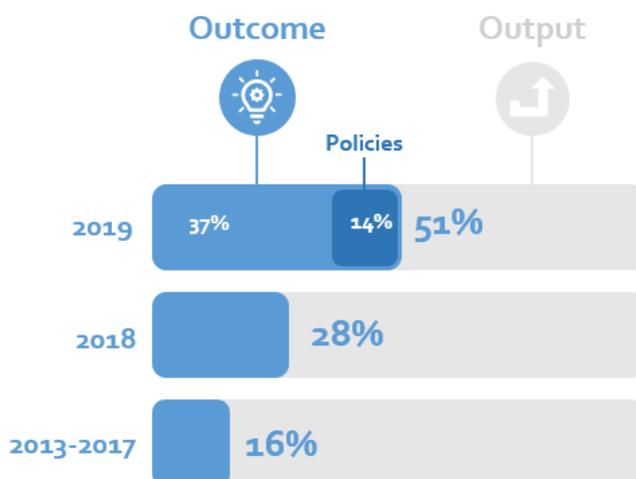

Figure IV: Annual volume of reported outcome level indicators

16. Progress on the amount of activities reported at the outcome level is not equally distributed among indicators belonging to this category. A marked increase in the number of policy instruments and in the use of knowledge resources and technical tools are driving this trend. The amount of changes in practice also continues to increase but is still modest when compared with its weight relative to the total amount of reported activities. Changes in practice are still a small percentage (6%) of the total number of reported activities, indicating an opportunity for improvement in identifying tangible solutions that result in concrete and measurable sustainability impacts.
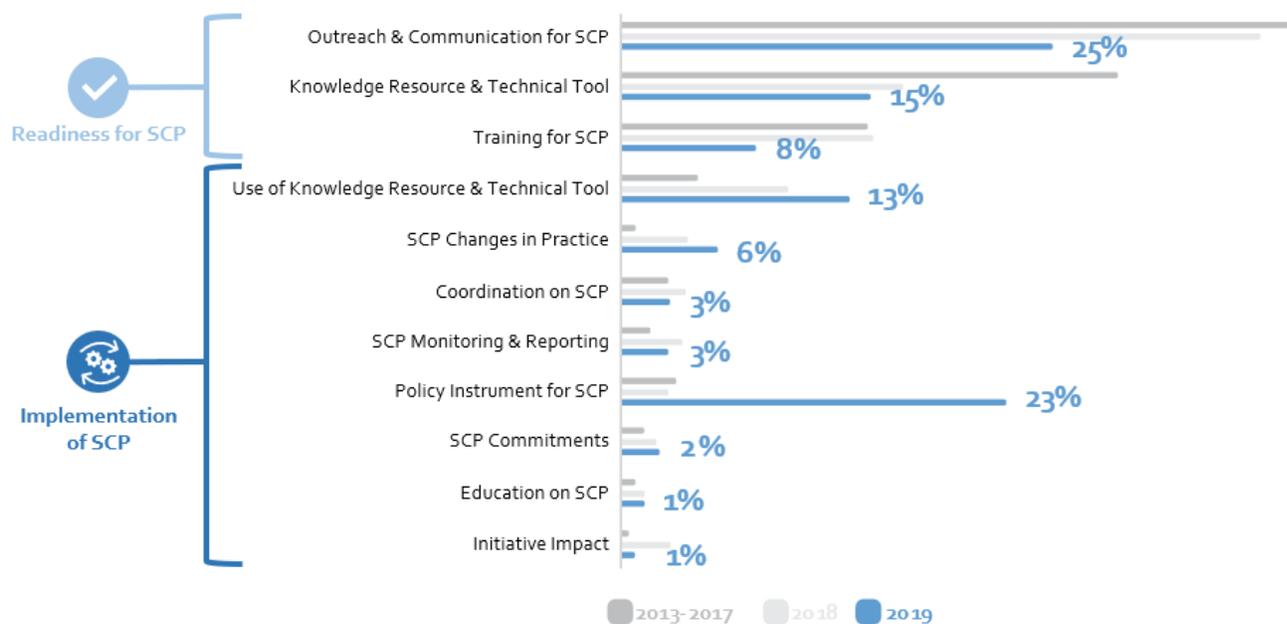
Figure V: Activities implemented by type of indicator, 2019 compared with 2018, and 2013−2017 results

Supporting national implementation of SDG 12.

17. While 50% of all SDG indicators are now classified as Tier I - meaning that the indicators for measuring the achievement of the goals are conceptually clear, have internationally established methodologies or standards and have data being reported on them regularly - SDG 12 is falling behind. Only 25% of the indicators under SDG 12 are classified as Tier I, with 75% remaining Tier II or III. This means that either their methodology is still under development or that the indicators are yet to be consistently tracked by countries. Together with SDG 13, SDG 12 is among the Goals with the highest percentage of indicators still classified as Tier III, namely 33% as of December 2019. Thus, there is a clear information gap to comprehensively assess the challenges, measure the progress, and identify the most appropriate solutions to achieve this Goal. The One Planet network is supporting countries to bridge the SDG data gap and implement SDG 12 by collaborating with custodian UN agencies on the development of the SDG 12 Hub.

18. Reporting on SDG indicator 12.1.1 on the number of countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies took place in accordance

with the approved methodology and in line with the approved cycle in 2019. Member States had access to an online reporting tool, structured to allow for integrated analysis of the official SDG 12.1.1 policy data with the SCP implementation data reported by the partners in the programmes of the One Planet network.

19. In 2019, 43 countries and the European Union reported on at least one national policy instrument that contributes to SCP, bringing to 80 the number of those that have shared information since the 2017 SDG 12.1.1 pilot reporting.
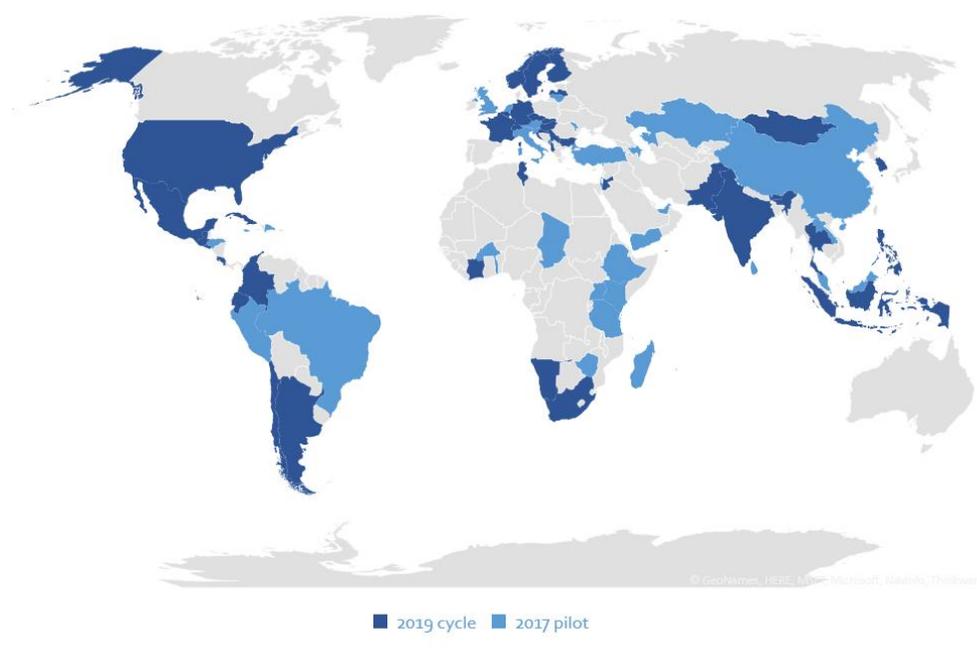

■ 2019 cycle   ■ 2017 pilot

Figure VI: Countries reporting on SDG 12.1.1, 2017 and 2019

20. In 2019, reporting countries shared information on 226 policy instruments, and 94 activities contributing to their implementation (a total of 320 items reported). Out of the 43 reporting Member States, 35 reported on one policy instrument, while others reported multiple policies and implementation activities[6]. This new data can help guide and support the implementation of new and current policies. Some of the main findings stemming from their analysis include:

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[6] Seven reporting countries, out of forty-four, represented 55% of all policies and 69% of implementing activities reported (Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Philippines and Sweden).

a. Most of the reported policies under SDG 12.1.1 have been recently adopted, with current political will and momentum behind SCP evidenced by their high implementation rate. The majority of the policies have been adopted between 2012 and 2019, with 2016 and 2019 being the peak adoption years. Most of these policies, 81% of the total, are already under implementation.

b. Overarching policy frameworks such as national sustainable development strategies represent only 14% of all policies reported. The majority of policy interventions are either sectoral or standalone plans for SCP, hindering the potential to integrate sustainable resource use into national economic and development planning. More needs to be done to prioritise policy coherence, overcome sectoral silos and align existing policies and regulations towards achieving SDG 12, which is systemic in nature and therefore highly interlinked across sectors.

c. A growing number of policies are related to sustainable public procurement (11% of the 2019 total), reported by 16 countries across all regions[7]. This indicates that public procurement is understood by governments as a powerful instrument to trigger market transformation and achieve SCP. The instruments, criteria, and tools used in procurement practices, however, are oftentimes complex, and lacking a standard methodology which can be tailored to different contexts. Given that public procurement is regulated and strictly applied by public administrations, evaluating these different measures and their impacts could greatly contribute to identifying effective SCP solutions and adapting them to different contexts.

d. Waste is becoming increasingly relevant in SCP policies, accounting for 8% of the total of the sectoral associations of policies reported in 2019. Data indicates that this rise is linked to the increase of circular economy approaches, which even if going beyond waste management, are bringing attention to this issue.

e. Only a minority of reported policies have quantifiable targets or measured impacts (26

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[7] Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Slovakia, Republic of Korea, Sweden and Tunisia.

% of the total). Science-based evidence and empirical data on policy impacts are both crucial to ensure effective action on SCP. The limited data availability on the rates at which implementation progress is being made impedes the identification of successful practices and of the scale and scope of action required.

21. In addition, the SCP policy data collected on SDG 12.1.1 also helped to identify and prioritise the type of support that Member States need and that the One Planet network is positioned to provide. The relevant types of support highlighted by governments include:

    a. Illustrating the benefits of implementing policies and activities through inspiring and replicable examples;

    b. Developing, organising and disseminating expertise and tools that have been used to inform implementation; and

    c. Providing guidance on policy coherence and how to overcome standard institutional and technical barriers.

    Through the ongoing implementation of the One Plan for One Planet strategy, the programmes and their partners are supporting countries on these three fronts.

Strengthening coordination across the UN Development System

22. The UN development system has a key role in supporting countries in delivering on the 2030 Agenda, in particular in supporting those Goals that are lagging behind and on negative trends such as SDG 12 The magnitude of the task that has been set in Goal 12 requires strong partnership across the UN development system. Each agency brings complementary expertise and skills to the various facets of SCP and SDG 12.

23. The UN development reform presents opportunities to strengthen the coherence of the UN support on SDG 12, in particular concerning: i) the development of a strategic UN system-wide approach; ii) the common country analyses and the development of the UN Sustainable Development cooperation frameworks, the main strategic instrument to respond to national needs and priorities; and iii) the reinvigorated resident coordinator system that ensures a

strengthened coherence and coordination of the UN system in support of the SDGs.

24. In 2019 the UN Agencies active in the One Planet network pursued the implementation of the five recommendations made in the 'One UN for One Planet' report, namely: i) mainstream SDG 12 in the UN Development System; ii) strengthen in-country support and coordination; iii) facilitate the streamlining of efforts to monitor progress on SDG 12 targets and indicators; iv) place SDG 12 on the agenda of UN agencies at the highest levels; and v) establish a One Planet multi-partner trust fund for SDG 12.

25. In relation to placing SDG 12 on the agenda of the UN system and mainstreaming it in the UN agencies, a High-Level UN Inter-agency meeting was held in Paris in May 2019 with Assistant Secretary Generals of UNEP, FAO, UNDP, UNWTO, together with representatives of UN-Habitat, UNOPS, Sustainable UN Facility and the UN multi-partner trust fund office. Building on the existing inter-agency work for SDG 12, the participants agreed on a number of key action points to jointly mobilise political and financial support for SDG 12. While the High-Level Meetings were promising, the changes in leadership in many of the partner agencies has limited the follow-up through the rest of the year.

26. The methodology and data gap on SDG 12 presents an opportunity for UN agencies to engage in a coordinated and streamlined approach for the related indicators and reporting processes. In 2019 extensive work was undertaken to develop a concept for coordinating and streamlining the global reporting processes on SDG 12 indicators. With the objective of improving the accessibility and understanding of the Goal by reporting entities in national governments, the SDG 12 Hub concept note was developed. The process is a collaboration between responsible offices in the custodian agencies of SDG 12 indicators (UNEP, FAO, UNWTO and UNESCO) and One Planet network partners. The SDG 12 Hub is conceptualised as a one-stop-shop, offering access to all official reporting, meta data, guidance material, information and solutions for SDG 12 in one place.

27. Following the establishment of the multi-partner trust fund for SDG 12 in 2018, the fund received its first pledges in late 2019. This enables the activation of the fund to be envisaged for 2020. However, despite the magnitude and urgency of the task on SDG 12, funding for

this Goal continues to be very limited. SDG 12 is consistently recognised as under-resourced, significantly hindering its progress and implementation. This calls for a strengthened and concerted role of the private sector, the public sector and financial institutions in unlocking the required financial flows.

28. Whilst efforts in pursuing strengthened UN system support are ongoing, it is also clear that reversing current negative trends on SDG 12 will require the UN development system to dramatically step up its support.   The establishment of a dedicated UN interagency coordination mechanism on SDG 12 at UN Executive Heads level would strengthen the coherence of the UN support to 'deliver as one' on SDG 12.

III.   Providing and facilitating the application of tools and solutions that support the shift to SCP

29. Responding to the three main types of support highlighted by Member States in their SDG 12.1.1 reporting, the support provided by programmes of the One Planet network to stakeholders in implementing Goal 12 in countries is framed accordingly. These are: identifying changes in practice that inspire and illustrate action, providing guidance on policy coherence, and enabling implementation through the use of knowledge resources and technical tools.

Changes in practices: "inspire and illustrate action"

30. The adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP. As highlighted by Member States through their SDG 12.1.1 reporting, identifying and promoting successful changes in practice for SCP is key to supporting policy implementation and offers entry points to measure impact and advocate for replicating and scaling-up such changes. During 2019, a total of 302 changes in practice were implemented by 257 organisations and governments, with some organisations implementing different changes simultaneously. This represents a significant increase compared to both 2018 and the 2013-2017 period.

31. The adoption of new or improved practices has been led by actors in the tourism sector, both by civil society organisations and business. Overall, there is no one predominant type of change in practice being implemented, but the most common types are changes in the supply

chain (13%), the share of sustainable products (12%) and water savings (12%).
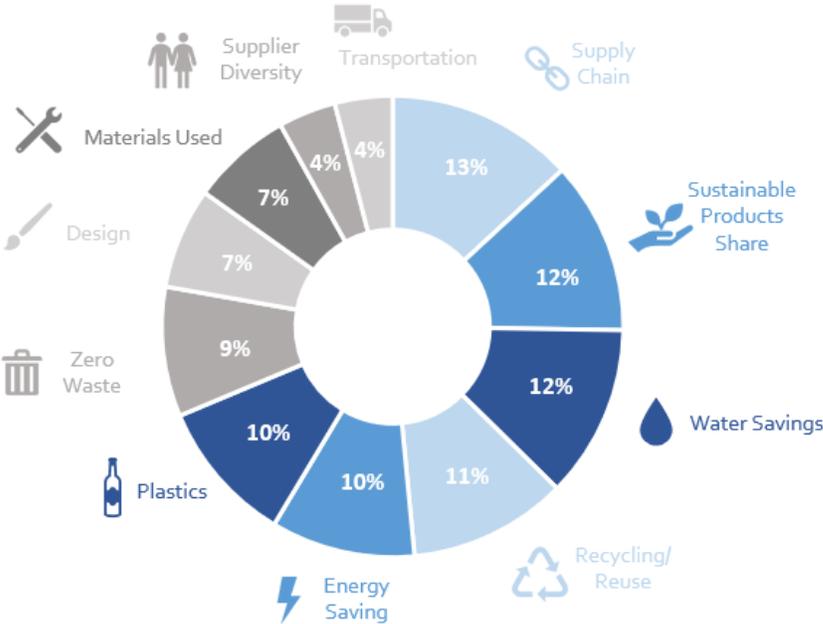

Figure VII: Changes in practice by type, 2019 results.

32. As an example, following changes in practice regarding circularity, waste management, plastics, water use efficiency and energy-use efficiency, Costa Cruises, a partner of the Sustainable Tourism Programme, has reported significant results on all these impact areas. The company has reduced water consumption by 4.67% and increased its own water production with 70% of the water used onboard produced through desalination. Fuel consumption has decreased through energy-use efficiency, reducing the carbon footprint by 27.6%. Single-use plastic items have been replaced with biodegradable, compostable or wooden alternatives. All waste is separated, with 63% of aluminium, 22% of plastic and 57% of glass recycled.

33. The Wave of Change initiative by Iberostar group has set ambitious goals such as having single-use plastic free operations by 2020, being waste free by 2025 and carbon neutral by 2030, as well as achieving 100% responsible seafood consumption by 2025 and improving ecosystems health surrounding Iberostar properties by 2030. In 2019, Iberostar became the first hotel chain to be free of single-use plastics in all its hotel rooms globally (38,100 rooms

in 120 hotels in 19 countries), removing 836 different plastic items and introducing 506 new product alternatives. Iberostar is a partner of the Sustainable Tourism Programme.

34. The War on Waste is an initiative of Pick n Pay Stores in South Africa, which is committed to significantly reducing its waste by 2020. The strategy focuses on preventing waste creation, supporting communities in need with food donations and reducing waste going to landfills. So far, the project has recycled 4,800 tonnes of waste and has achieved an 11.4% reduction in the amount of food waste sent to landfill. Additionally, energy-efficiency measures have resulted in a 36.9% decrease in energy use per square metre and a 6.4% reduction of CO2 emissions per square metre. Pick n Pay is a partner of the Consumer Information Programme.

35. The low carbon cement (LC3), a new type of cement that blends limestone and calcined clay, is cost effective and able to reduce CO_2 emissions of cement production by up to 30%. With cement production responsible for 10% of global CO_2 emissions, LC3 helps the buildings and construction sector combat climate change. Thus far, five Latin American and African cement companies have changed their practices towards LC3 production with an expected CO_2 reduction in 2020 of 100,000 tonnes. The Latin American Technology Resource Centre (TRC), the LC3 Network and Ecosur, a partner of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, provide technology consultancy, support and customised services for LC3 implementation.

36. The Global Lead City Network (GLCN) on Sustainable Procurement, enabled Buenos Aires to achieve their ambitious goal of changing to 100% LED street lights, becoming in 2019 the first capital city in South America to achieve this goal and therefore reduce annual emissions by 54,000 tons of CO_2 equivalent. This change in practice also resulted in energy savings of more than 50%, which implied a savings of 85,000 MW per year - the equivalent of energy used by 25,000 households per year. ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, a co-lead of the Sustainable Procurement programme, acts as coordinator of the GLCN.

37. As illustrated in the Transforming tourism through sustainable procurement report, sustainable procurement can play a critical role in transforming tourism by scaling up the market of sustainable products and services in the sector, enabling the reduction of

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reducing waste and increasing resource efficiency. As an example, by composting food waste, repurposing glass bottles and turning used packaging into construction materials, Soneva Resorts in the Maldives has, as of 2017, recycled 90% of its solid waste, saved 12,500 bottles from going to landfills, produced 100,000 USD worth of vegetables in on-site gardens, and generated a total revenue of 340,000 USD in 2017 from cost savings in food procurement and construction. The report launched in 2019 was developed by UNEP, a member of the Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Public Procurement programmes.

38. The Florverde Sustainable Flowers (FSF) certification, is an independent standard for the floriculture industry that addresses the quality, labour conditions, and environmental management of the production of flowers in Latin American countries. To date, more than 100 flower farms have been certified in Colombia and Ecuador. In 2019, 39% of Colombia's flower exports, an equivalent of 94 thousand tonnes of flowers, were FSF certified. Adapting the requirements from international social and environmental agreements to the reality of Latin American producers, the certification scheme fosters changes in practice to reduce energy and water consumption, carbon footprint and the use of polluting pesticides. It also addresses decent labour practices and conditions which have benefited almost 32,000 workers, 64% of which are head-of-household women. Furthermore, FSF certification includes a unique system of sustainability indicators that allows certified companies to report and compare their performance month-to-month against industry averages. This certification scheme is led by Florverde, a partner of the Consumer Information Programme.

Providing guidance on policy coherence and policy implementation

39. In 2019 the One Planet network and its programmes developed and launched a series of strategic tools to support countries in the implementation of SDG 12.

40. In order to help policymakers and other stakeholders identify key sectors for policy interventions and resource management strategies, the One Planet network, the Life Cycle Initiative, and the International Resource Panel jointly launched the *SCP Hotspot Analysis*

Tool (SCP HAT)[8]. The SCP HAT, accessible online, provides data on the environmental and socioeconomic performance of 171 countries over the past 25 years, offering empirical evidence of "hotspots" where unsustainable consumption and production practices exist. The prototype version of the tool integrates data on raw material use, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, air pollution and health, land use and biodiversity. The hotspot analysis tool also offers basic socioeconomic data at both the national level (gross domestic product, Human Development Index) and the sectoral level (added value, employment). The tool enhances the understanding of national trends on the decoupling of natural resource use from economic activity and human well-being, facilitating the use of the latest available science to inform action. Throughout 2019 the tool was broadly promoted among Member States and partners of the network through both information and capacity-building sessions.

41. The Sustainable Food systems programme launched the [Collaborative Framework for Food Systems Transformation](). This framework provides guidance to policy makers in their institutional set up and policy making processes, while elaborating on the role of other stakeholders to support governments in managing food systems. It focuses on practical actions to implement food and agriculture policies through a holistic lens, connecting these sectors with others such as health, trade, education and finance, and includes eight case studies that provide insight into how the principles and actions discussed in the document have been implemented in practice. The Collaborative Framework contributes to the Programme's objective to support countries to shift towards sustainable food systems and achieve the SDGs.

42. The Consumer Information programme developed *"Can I Recycle This?" A Global Mapping and Assessment of Standards, Labels and Claims on Plastic Packaging*. This report identifies the communication elements featured on plastic packaging to inform consumers about the recyclability, materials used, or disposal of plastic packaging, and assesses these elements against the five fundamental principles of the *Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information* of the Consumer Information Programme. The report, published in early 2020, identifies existing labels, claims and standards, and evaluates if these labels can be misleading

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[8] Sustainable consumption and production hotspot analysis tool, available at http://scp-hat.lifecycleinitiative.org/

or confusing to consumers, highlighting good and bad practices to identify areas where action needs to be taken. The mapping also reveals that misconceptions do exist, and to address them provides five key recommendations to improve the quality and credibility of consumer information on plastic packaging. The report was produced by UNEP and Consumers International.

43. The Sustainable Public Procurement programme leveraged its expertise to contribute to the UNEP-led development of the methodology for the indicator SDG 12.7.1. Since 2018, 52 experts from 40 different organizations and 31 different countries have taken part in the development process of this methodology. In 2019, 18 partner countries tested the implementation of the proposed composite index to measure the degree of implementation of sustainable public procurement policies. This led to the submission of the final methodology to the SDG Inter-Agency Expert Group for the reclassification of the indicator, which will allow the collection of data on public procurement policies and action plans.

44. Finally, the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme established the Global Search for Sustainable Schools. The nine partner countries[9] launched a search to identify schools with action plans to transition to sustainability in all spheres of the school environment. The best plans will receive grants for their implementation and will participate in international exchanges and workshops.

Facilitating the application and use of knowledge and tools

45. In 2019, a total of 149 new knowledge resources and technical tools were developed by partners of the One Planet network, representing 15% of the total number of activities in 2019 (Figure V). Compared to 2018, there has been a surge in the number of guidelines made available, while the number of reports and tools produced declined (Figure VII).

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[9] Brazil, Suriname, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Kyrgyz Republic, Uganda, Namibia, South Africa
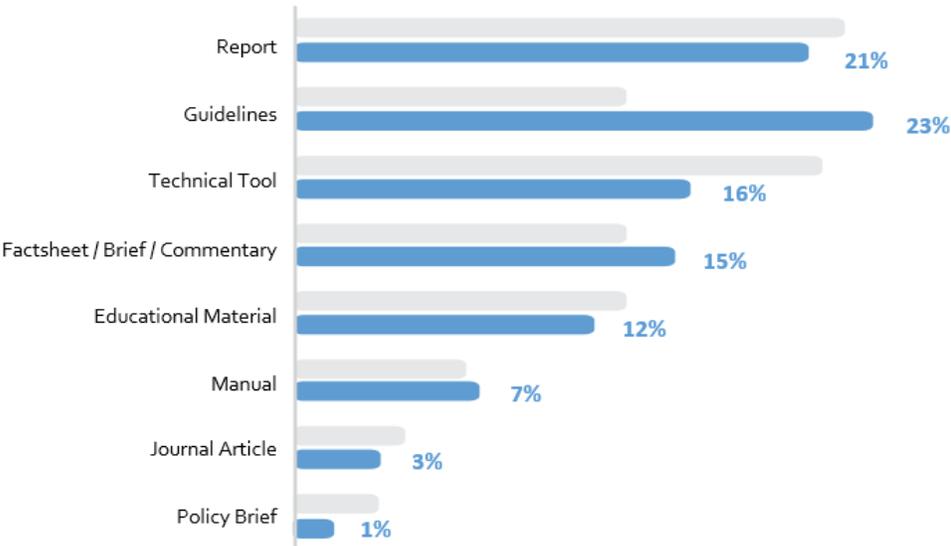
Figure VIII: Types of knowledge resources and technical tools implemented, 2019 vs. 2018 results.

46. Information on the use of technical resources has been provided for 93% of the reported knowledge resources and technical tools, a marked increase from the 60% reported in 2018 and the 12% reported at the mid-term. This new information enriches the network's understanding of how to foster the use of these tools, a need clearly identified in the One Plan for One Planet strategy.

47. The use of the tools and guidelines has been facilitated by developing associated training materials, undertaking online or live training sessions, and developing mobile applications.
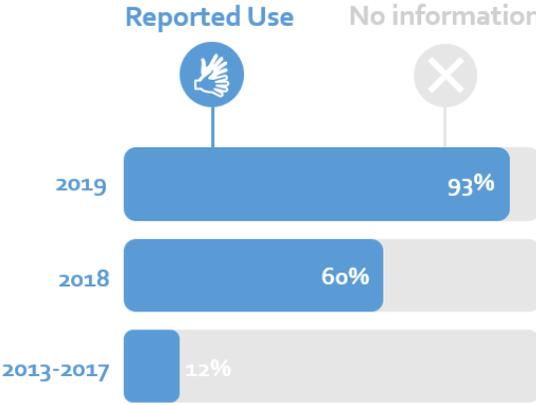

Figure IX: Percentage of knowledge resources and technical tools that reported an occasion of use, 2019 vs. 2018

results.

48. The Consumer Information programme focused on facilitating the application of their signature solution, the *Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information*, which included the translation of the Guidelines into Spanish, Portuguese, French and Chinese, the development of a self-assessment tool, a training-the-trainer toolkit, as well as supporting twenty-eight organisations in applying the Guidelines. A self-assessment tool for the Guidelines was made available to allow companies and standard setters to self-assess potential or actual product sustainability claims against the Guidelines' principles. A 'Training-the-Trainers' Toolkit, which provides practical guidance and presentation materials for partners of the One Planet network who wish to deliver trainings on the Guidelines was also launched in 2019. Twenty-eight organisations from across the world, covering more than 10 industry sectors, applied the Guidelines' ten principles to real-life product sustainability claims. The results are captured in the report *Ready to Drive the Market: Experiences from Road Testing the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information*. Finally, a dissemination campaign with the 10YFP National Focal Points to encourage national implementation of the Guidelines was also initiated. The Guidelines are the most downloaded resource of the One Planet network website, with over 800 downloads for 2019.

49. Applying public procurement practices to foster the development of more sustainable local food systems is the purpose of the report Aligning public procurement rules and practices to support the implementation of home-grown school feeding initiatives: The case of Ethiopia. The report supports the alignment of public procurement rules and practices in the implementation of government-led Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiatives in Ethiopia. As part of a broader project, the report is being used by the 'HGSF procurement guideline development' Core Team Committee to support a proposal for an amendment to the Federal Public Procurement Proclamation. FAO, a partner of both the Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Food Systems programmes, is leading the project in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the Ethiopian Ministries of Agriculture and Education, and the Public Procurement Authority.

50. Following extensive piloting, application and testing, UNOPS adopted its new *Sustainable*

Procurement Framework that makes the inclusion of sustainability considerations mandatory in most of UNOPS' procurement processes. This framework supports all stakeholder groups in becoming more sustainable and through its implementation tool provides unprecedented transparency on supply chain sustainability risks. The framework also addresses plastic pollution by eliminating procurement of single-use plastics and by including criteria on packaging such as reduction, recyclability, recycled materials, etc. UNOPS is a member of the Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Buildings and Construction programmes.

51. The Travel Green Europe App is a mobile application that provides an overview of certified and awarded sustainable tourism services and destinations around the world. Developed by ECOTRANS, a partner of the Sustainable Tourism Programme, in collaboration with the European TRIANGLE Knowledge Alliance and European ECO-ACT project, the app aims to enable tourists to travel responsibly while allowing destinations to map out and give visibility to their offer of sustainable tourism services. So far, 15,000 businesses and destinations have been included in the knowledge base and 1,500 users have registered and the German National Tourism Board is using 'Green Travel Maps' to promote sustainable tourism activities in Germany.

52. In addition to these knowledge resources and technical tools, 77 trainings were offered by partners of the One Planet network in 2019, providing more than 1.2 million person-days of training on SCP. The majority of training programmes had a regional scope and engaged practitioners from civil society (22%) and businesses (19%). These training programmes provided a space for knowledge-sharing, enabling practitioners to effectively implement SCP within their respective fields across the globe, particularly in Europe and Central Asia and in Latin America.

IV.   Setting the agenda and leading the shift to SCP.

53. The strategy of the One Planet network stresses the importance of establishing and communicating a joint vision that drives coordinated action at national and international levels. In 2019, the One Planet network focused on setting a common agenda around SCP

through various outreach and advocacy efforts. These and other activities have led to progress in the inclusion of SCP into high-level commitments for subsequent action.

Setting the agenda

54. The role of the 10YFP and its One Planet network as an agenda setter on SCP, and on substantive topics that can best be delivered through this approach, was broadly recognised by Member States during UNEA4. The Assembly focused on innovative solutions for environmental challenges and SCP. In total the 10YFP and its One Planet network were mentioned twenty times, including in the ministerial declaration and in six UNEA4 resolutions. The resolution on *Innovative Pathways to Achieve Sustainable Consumption and Production* (UNEP/EA.4/RES.1) contained concepts and language that have been consistently promoted by the network and that were for the first time acknowledged in this type of setting, including the transition to a circular economy.

55. Further to this, the direct support of the programmes of the One Planet network in driving key topics that serve as entry points for transformation was directly requested by Member States.

56. The UNEA4 resolutions on *Curbing Food Loss and Waste* (UNEP/EA.4/RES.2), on *Sustainable Infrastructure* (UNEP/EA.4/RES.5) and on *Innovative Pathways to Achieve Sustainable Consumption and Production* (UNEP/EA.4/RES.1) recognised and promoted the value of the Sustainable Food Systems, the Sustainable Buildings and Construction, the Sustainable Public Procurement and Consumer Information programmes, highlighting the use of their existing guidelines, best practices, and partnerships to influence national and international action in these areas.

57. Further to setting the agenda on SCP and its key topics, the One Planet network – as a platform to build strategic partnerships and create a joint vision – ensures that the agenda is set across communities and with stakeholders which have not traditionally worked on SCP. This is facilitated either by ensuring that priorities are reflected in different high-level agendas and commitments on the topic, by facilitating coordination mechanisms that bring together actors that do not usually work together, or by placing the expertise of the network at the service of a different thematic area.

58. Conveying priorities defined by the One Planet network in different high-level agendas and commitments has been one of the successes of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, which has been instrumental in ensuring that the 'food systems approach' that the programme advocates for is taken up across various food and agriculture fora. This 'food systems approach' is central to the work of the Sustainable Food Systems programme. It considers food systems in their totality, taking into account the interconnections and trade-offs among the different elements of food systems, as well as their diverse actors, activities, drivers and outcomes. It seeks to simultaneously maximise societal outcomes across environmental, social (including health) and economic dimensions. At UNEA 4, the resolution on *Curbing Food Loss and Waste* (UNEP/EA.4/RES.2) recognises the Sustainable Food Systems programme as an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems and requested UNEP to collaborate with FAO in assisting Member States to implement this resolution through the programme.

59. Following these same lines, the General Assembly resolution on *Agriculture development, food security and nutrition* (A/RES/74/242) highlights the need to transition towards sustainable food systems and references the Sustainable Food Systems programme as an inclusive initiative to accelerate this transition. The 'food systems approach' has also previously been endorsed by the FAO Conference, which recognised the urgent need to achieve the environmentally, socially and economically sustainable transformation of our food systems, mentioning the Sustainable Food Systems programme and a need for a multi-stakeholder approach. The increased importance of the 'food systems approach' is further highlighted by the announcement from the UN Secretary General that a UN Food Systems Summit will be convened in 2021. The Summit had been jointly requested by FAO, IFAD, the World Economic Forum and the World Food Programme. The first three organisations are members of the Sustainable Food Systems programme advisory committee, demonstrating the benefits of multi-stakeholder collaboration and the potential of the One Planet network to influence key global agendas.

60. Further to this, the Sustainable Food Systems programme hosted in Costa Rica its 2nd Global Conference - *Good Food for People and the Planet, working together towards 2030*.

The purpose of the conference was to strengthen strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships with key food system actors and donors, provide recommendations, and stimulate higher levels of investment and political commitment for the transition to sustainable food systems. Convening over 200 actors, the conference resulted in a call to action for all stakeholders and 14 commitments on sustainable food systems which include: a call for evidence-based advocacy to promote context-specific and holistic policies; to leverage the potential of public procurement to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems; to promote behavioural change and consumer awareness; and to encourage a shift towards healthier and more sustainable food environments together with the private sector.

61. In 2019, 21 high-level commitments were implemented by partners of the One Planet network, leveraging the network's multi-stakeholder nature and facilitating the engagement of non-traditional actors and stakeholders. These commitments predominantly reflect the efforts of local governments to solve sustainability challenges through public procurement and of different actors in the tourism sector in implementing resource efficiency measures.

62. The Sustainable Tourism Programme released the *Sustainable Tourism Policy Talks* which capture the high-level commitments and SCP instruments under implementation in Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Kenya, Guatemala, Kenya and Portugal as presented by their respective Ministers of Tourism. The talks were developed by UNWTO building on the recommendations of the Baseline Report on the Integration of SCP in Tourism Policies also released in 2019.

63. In Spain the Smart Destinations Network is coordinating 73 tourist destinations, 16 institutions and 16 businesses to develop tourist sites that provide cutting-edge technological infrastructure while promoting sustainability principles. The network - led by SEGITTUR and the Secretariat of State for Tourism of Spain, a co-lead of the Sustainable Tourism programme - supports this transformation process by offering evaluations, trainings and technical tools on ICT, innovation and environmental sustainability.

64. In addition, UNEP, with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, is leading the project on Transforming tourism value

chains in developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS). Through the coordinated action of national governments, local partners, and local authorities, concrete roadmaps and target-oriented action plans have been developed for low carbon and resource efficient accommodation in the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Mauritius, and St Lucia.

65. The Global Lead City Network (GLCN) on Sustainable Procurement is a global network of cities committed to drive a transition to SCP by implementing sustainable and innovative procurement. Member cities of the network have set targets related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across sectors such as public transport or construction. The city of Tshwane has commitment to greening 40% of the city's fleet by 2020, Rotterdam to gradually replace its fleet by zero-emission vehicles by 2030, Auckland to achieve zero emission public transport by 2040, and Helsinki has established a binding target to become carbon-neutral by 2035, including through leveraging procurement to cut public transport emissions. In addition, the city of Oslo has committed to zero emission construction machines and vehicles on all public construction sites by 2025. ICLEI, a co-lead of the Sustainable Procurement programme, acts as coordinator of the GLCN, and supports the cities in their target setting, implementation and monitoring of the adopted procurement measures. These coordination mechanisms serve as examples of how programmes and their partners are targeting a range of audiences to align and advance the agenda of their specific sectors.

66. Through its role as a platform to build strategic partnerships and create a joint vision around key topics, the One Planet network can further channel efforts and expertise towards new thematic priorities. As such, Member States have requested the One Planet network to provide "guidelines on plastic use and production in order to inform consumers, including on standards and labels; to incentivise businesses and retailers to commit to sustainable practices and products; and to support governments to promote the use of information tools and incentives to foster sustainable consumption and production" (UNEP/EA.4/RES.6). By working on this request, the network will utilise its expertise on consumer choices and certain sectoral value chains, as well as its partnerships in tourism and food systems, to support the plastic pollution agenda which has been identified as a priority by many countries.

67. As an example of such potential, the Sustainable Tourism Programme, in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF), is developing the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (GTPI)[10], which unites the tourism sector behind a common vision to address the root causes of plastic pollution. The aim of the GTPI is to enable businesses, governments, and other tourism stakeholders to take concerted action, commit to several concrete action points (including eliminating unnecessary plastic and swapping single-use plastic items with reusable alternatives by 2025) and to report annually on the progress of their commitment. Through bringing different tourism stakeholders together to make concerted commitments, the GTPI provides clarity, alignment and transparency around how tourism organisations are moving to circularity in the use of plastics, and provides an opportunity for front-running organisations to showcase their efforts and results.

68. Finally, in 2019 the One Planet network contributed to the dialogue on enhancing resource efficiency and reducing material footprint to meet climate commitments. During a panel discussion hosted by the One Planet network at COP25 for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the executive heads of UNEP and UNDP committed to help Member States incorporate emission reductions from more sustainable material production and use into Nationally Determined Contributions to global emissions reduction targets (NDCs). It is the first time that the network has achieved a tangible output towards influencing another important agenda at such a scale, establishing the need to directly address unsustainable practices of consumption and production as the key driver of our most pressing environmental challenges.

Awareness raising

69. The importance of communications and awareness raising efforts in positioning SCP as an integrated approach to sustainable development is understood by the network. This continues to be the most reported activity, 25% of the 2019 total, but with a decreasing trend of its relative weight over the total per year (Figure V). The 242 communication and awareness activities implemented include events, workshops, consultations and conferences, followed

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[10] The initiative is jointly developed by UNEP, UNWTO and the government of France, in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF), and is one of the core activities of the Sustainable Tourism Programme.

by communication materials, and communication campaigns (Figure IX). These trends are similar in distribution to 2018 but denote a steady increase in the weight of communication campaigns from 9% in 2013-2017 and 14% in 2018, to 17% in 2019.
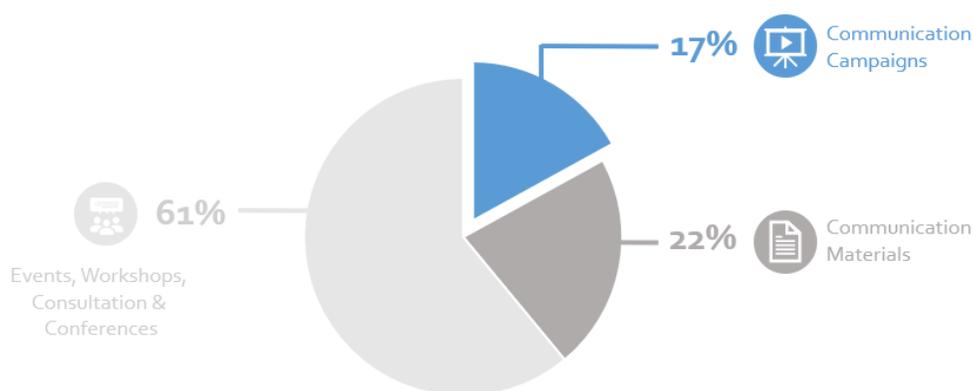

Figure X: Awareness and communication activities by type, 2019 results.

70. Through these communication campaigns partners are reaching general audiences to promote changes in the way citizens choose, use and dispose of products. The Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP), a MAC member of both the Consumer Information and the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programmes, led several campaigns fostering changes in practices to prevent food and textile waste, and to increase the recycling rate of consumers on the United Kingdom. The Spoiled Rotten campaign, part of the Love Food Hate Waste Initiative, used research to identify students as a target group that largely contributes to food waste, managing to reach almost 10 million people with best practices to store their food. The Love Your Clothes campaign highlighted the benefit of washing clothes at 30°C, showing that this temperature uses 40% less energy and makes clothes last longer, therefore reducing textile waste. Finally, the Recycle Now campaign involved local authorities, members of the UK Plastics Pact, and LADBible to reach an audience of almost 60 million people inspiring citizens to change their behaviours to recycle more and better.

71. The Anatomy of Action (AoA), a social media toolkit developed by UNEP in collaboration with the Unschool of Disruptive Design, encourages sustainable lifestyles around core actions that can be taken in the domains of food, mobility, leisure (consumer goods and tourism) and

housing. The promoted actions, selected based on scientific evidence, can be broadly adopted by individuals to reduce their carbon footprint. The AoA was launched via a 15-day global social media 'Take Action Challenge' campaign in which global online influencers encouraged their communities to take sustainable lifestyle actions. During the challenge, more than 1000 posts from 40 countries with the hashtag 'AnatomyOfAction' were shared, reaching a combined audience of 5 million followers. The AoA was developed in the framework of the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme.

V.   Demonstrating the Impacts of SCP.

72. The unsustainable practices of consumption and production that prevail throughout much of the world today are a key driver of the three major environmental crises we are currently facing: climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Resource extraction and processing cause more than 50% of global climate change impacts, and over 90 % of global biodiversity loss[11].

73. Yet, SDG target 12.2 on sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources is on a long-term negative trend[12]. Indicators under SDG targets 12.2 and 8.4 on material footprint and domestic material consumption continue to rise at the global level, showing that the rate at which materials are being extracted globally is outpacing population and economic growth[13]. This has been categorized as one of the trends that 'make it harder to reach other Goals and targets, sometimes in ways that cascade across the entire 2030 Agenda'[14]. In a business as usual scenario GDP will continue to grow at an average rate of 2.2% per year to reach 216 trillion USD by 2060. This would require a 110% increase in global resource extraction (190 billion tonnes), and an increase in GHG emissions by 43% (70GT CO2e)[15]. Moreover, this use of natural resources and the related benefits and environmental impacts

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[11] International Resource Panel 2019. Global Resources Outlook : Natural Resources for the Future We Want
[12] Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development
[13] The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019
[14] Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development
[15] International Resource Panel 2019. Global Resources Outlook : Natural Resources for the Future We Want

are unevenly distributed across countries and regions[16].

74. The trend is clear: perpetuating current modes of production and consumption, and the current levels of inequality associated with them, threatens the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda[17]. However, the science and evidence is not always available to the relevant stakeholders in a language that speaks to them, or in a way that relates to their needs and is contextualised to their sectors and countries. The complex data on SDG targets 12.2 and 8.4, and the globalised framing of their dynamics, inhibits its use in relevant and actionable ways.

75. Furthermore, data trends on SDG 12.1.1 show that countries are having difficulties in quantifying the impacts of their current SCP policies; only 26 % of the total reported policies having quantifiable targets or measured impacts. Science-based evidence and empirical data on policy impacts are crucial to ensure effective action on SCP. The limited data availability on the rate of implementation impedes not only the identification of successful practices, but also the scale and scope of required follow-up actions. Overall, in monitoring the progress of its implementation SDG 12 is falling behind, being one of the Goals with the highest percentage of indicators still classified as Tier III. This means that either their methodology is still under development or that they are yet to be consistently tracked by countries. This highlights a clear gap of information to comprehensively assess the challenges, measure the progress, and identify the most appropriate solutions to achieve this Goal.

76. The outlined information gaps evidence the following needs:

   a. The stakeholders of the One Planet network, whether governments or businesses, need currently unavailable comprehensive and tailored information to help identify priorities, implement strategies, and monitor impacts around the sustainable management of natural resources.

   b. Members States need support in improving data collection processes on the results and impacts of their SCP policy instruments in order to better target policies and

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[16] International Resource Panel 2019. Global Resources Outlook : Natural Resources for the Future We Want
[17] Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development

resources.

    c. Data on SDG 12 needs to be collected, shared, and analysed optimally, so that governments and partners have an accurate and timely picture of progress.

77. As reflected in the fourth pillar of the One Plan for One Planet strategy[18], the network is continuously promoting the use of science and evidence to inform action, within and beyond the network. Acknowledging the need to further increase the uptake of science including by ensuring that it is accessible and consumable by the SCP community, Member States at UNEA4 also requested the establishment of a time-limited task group. This group comprises the International Resource Panel and the One Planet Network, to provide science-based insights on the management of natural resources and raw materials in relation to Agenda 2030 and explore the potential offered by the different pathways towards SCP (UNEP/EA.4/RES.1). The focus is to identify key points of intervention on resource use across value-chains in the resource-intensive sectors of Construction, Agri-Food and Textiles.

78. While efforts to strengthen science-based action are ongoing, evidence of the contribution of SCP to climate change mitigation is increasingly available. For instance, the International Resource Panel estimated that materiel efficiency strategies could reduce GHG emission in the material cycle of residential building by 80-100% in G7 countries by 2050[19].

79. Providing guidance on the practical application of GHG emission reduction practices, the Consumer Information programme developed the report on *Consumer Information Tools and Climate Change - Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings, and Food Systems*. This report is the result of a collaborative effort between four One Planet network programmes, and details how those three sectors affect global CO2 emissions, how the use of consumer information tools can support greenhouse gas emission reductions in the sectors of tourism, buildings, and food, and the kind of consumer information that will be most effective for each. The report, published in 2019 and led by UNEP, also provides insights on how to

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[18] Fourth pillar of the One Plan for One Planet strategy: Demonstrating the impacts of sustainable consumption and production and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges by building on science-based evidence
[19] International Resource Panel, 2020. Resource efficiency and climate change: Material efficiency strategies for a low carbon future.

influence consumer behavior.

80. Efforts include scoping studies such as *Climate Resilient Honiara* in the Solomon Islands which aims at planning, designing and implementing resilience actions in Honiara's informal settlements, as well as developing best practice guidelines for climate resilient buildings and land administration. The study is the scientific support component of a broader initiative by the same name, which is working at community, ward and city levels to integrate local knowledge and scientific best practice to derive the best housing outcomes for the urban poor. Observations from the study will be used to support a participatory approach to community housing and climate resilient open spaces in 2020-22. The study is led by the Royal Institution of Technology Melbourne (RMIT), a lead of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, and was funded by UNFCCC.

81. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme estimated CO_2 emissions for its demonstration projects (grants under phase 1 of the 10YFP Trust Fund). Whereas aggregate data is not available due to the diversity of projects, three different entry points to CO_2 emission reduction have been defined: production/delivery, consumption, and post-consumption phases of goods and services. Phase 1 of the 10YFP Trust Fund supported a variety of demonstration projects to illustrate how tools and solutions for SCP are applied to address: policy development, poverty eradication, innovation and energy efficiency, food loss and waste, climate change, plastics pollution, and consumer awareness, with a particular focus on sustainable lifestyles and education. By the end of 2019, a total of 57 demonstration projects have been either completed or are under implementation.

VI. The Way Forward

82. Policies officially reported by Member States under SDG 12.1.1, data on the implementation of activities across the One Planet network, and the latest assessment on the state of Agenda 2030 - *The Global Sustainable Development Report* - emphasise the urgency to transform our current unsustainable practices of consumption and production, and highlight the opportunities in bringing about the necessary transformations. Perpetuating current practices

of production and consumption threatens the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda[20]. The drivers of these current practices are of a socio-economic nature, a fact that is recognised by science and understood by practitioners, yet SDG 12 is not correspondingly addressed through economic policies and incentives. Opportunities to achieve the needed transformations at the necessary speed lie in bringing the implementation of SDG 12 into national economic and development plans and in focusing on the resource intensive sectors of Agriculture, Food & Beverage, and Construction[21], as levers for change.

83. To realise these opportunities the 10YFP, and its One Planet network, follows the strategies and calls to action summarised in the Global Sustainable Development report 2019, with a particular emphasis on the following three key messages to policy makers:

   a. Governments need to accurately assess environmental externalities and change patterns of use through pricing, transfers, regulation and other mechanisms. SDG 12 is traditionally considered an "environmental goal", while production and consumption are central to our economies and natural resources underpin our socio-economic system. A shift to addressing SDG 12 in national economic plans, financial policy instruments and national budgets – rather than in environment portfolios – is crucial, together with measures to ensure a socially equitable transition. It would enable the integration of natural resources and the full costs of their related impacts and negative externalities in these economic policies and instruments.

   b. There is a need to shift consumption norms to support sustainable food systems including by mainstreaming food consumption issues across food and agriculture initiatives, leveraging the potential of public procurement, establishing a common ground on sustainability information, addressing food waste, and promoting behavioural change and consumer awareness. The UN Food Systems Summit is a key opportunity to accelerate the shift to Sustainable Food Systems and to address action

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[20] Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development
[21] At a global level, on average, the sectors of Agriculture, Food and Construction accounted for nearly 70% of the world's total material footprint in 2015(Data Source: SCP HAT).

related to food consumption.

c. There is a need to transform the buildings and construction sector by mainstreaming resource efficiency using a lifecycle approach. Further to its material footprint, the sector is key for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and national commitments made under the Paris Agreement. While major transformations are necessary in the buildings and construction sector, the projected doubling of the building stock presents a substantial opportunity to build more resource efficient and sustainable infrastructure.

84. It is necessary to strengthen the science-policy-society interface on natural resources and material flows. Scientific knowledge on SCP allows for the identification of critical pathways which need to be made clear and more widely available to all countries and actors for them to act. It is important that scientific and societal actors jointly define problems and co-produce knowledge and solutions, working together to mobilise, harness and disseminate existing knowledge on SCP.

85. Materialising these opportunities requires leadership at the highest levels. Member States have established SCP as a priority through the UNEA4 ministerial declaration and resolutions. This demand, and the magnitude of the task that has been set out through Goal 12, calls for a strengthened and concerted approach at the highest levels within the UN System through a dedicated high-level UN task force.

86. Availability of, and access to financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key success factor in the implementation of any goal. SDG 12 is recognised as significantly under-resourced. The lack of financial investment significantly limits the change the One Planet network, as an SDG 12 implementation mechanism, can catalyse. The private sector, the public sector and financial institutions play an important role in unlocking financial flows and are encouraged to support the implementation of Goal 12, including through contributions to its global multi-partner trust fund.

87. The One Planet network, a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development, has been recognised as an implementation mechanism for SDG 12. Data from the second year of

adoption of the One Planet network's strategy indicates the potential of the network to effectively support countries in delivering on SDG 12. Through its six accelerator programmes, expert members, and 140 national focal points, the One Planet network fosters integrated and systemic approaches to support mainstreaming and implementation of SCP by governments, UN agencies, the private sector and civil society. The network provides a key platform to work together and deliver on the SDG Decade of Action.

Annex I – Lead organisations of the One Planet network programmes

The Lead/Co-lead organisations support the overall coordination, implementation, fundraising activities and monitoring of the programme, and provide the resources needed to create and sustain Coordination Desks for each of the programmes.

Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme

Japan – Ministry of Environment & Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Sweden - Ministry of the Environment & Stockholm Environment Institute

Sustainable Public Procurement

China - Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

Netherlands - Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

Sustainable Food Systems Programme

Costa Rica - Ministry for Livestock and Agriculture

Switzerland - Federal Office For Agriculture

WWF - World Wide Fund For Nature

Consumer Information Programme

Germany - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety

Consumers International

Indonesia - Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Sustainable Buildings & Construction Programme

Finland - Ministry of Environment

RMIT University

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

Sustainable Tourism Programme

Spain - Secretariat of State for Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

France - Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire

UNWTO - World Tourism Organization

Annex II – 10YFP Board Members

Pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/203, and decisions A/C.2/69/L.31 and A/72/49 (VOL.III), the current composition of the Board is:

- ARGENTINA (Chair)
- AZERBAIJAN
- BHUTAN
- COLOMBIA
- HUNGARY
- ISRAEL
- JAPAN
- KENYA
- NIGERIA
- SWITZERLAND (Vice-Chair)