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**Basel Convention on the Control of
Transboundary Movements of
Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal**

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**Rotterdam Convention on the Prior
Informed Consent Procedure for Certain
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides
in International Trade**



**Stockholm Convention on Persistent
Organic Pollutants**

**Conference of the Parties
to the Basel Convention
on the Control of Transboundary
Movements of Hazardous Wastes
and Their Disposal
Sixteenth meeting**
Geneva, 1–12 May 2023
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda*
**International cooperation and
coordination: cooperation and
coordination with other
organizations**

**Conference of the Parties
to the Rotterdam Convention
on the Prior Informed Consent
Procedure for Certain Hazardous
Chemicals and Pesticides in
International Trade
Eleventh meeting**
Geneva, 1–12 May 2023
Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda**
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to the Stockholm Convention
on Persistent Organic Pollutants
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Geneva, 1–12 May 2023
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coordination: cooperation and
coordination with other organizations**

**Information note on the global strategy for sustainable
consumption and production submitted by the secretariat of the
10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption
and production patterns**

Note by the Secretariat

As is mentioned in the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination with other organizations (UNEP/CHW.16/22–UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.11/17–UNEP/POPS/COP.11/23), the annex to the present note sets out information on the new Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) 2023–2030 with a view to enhancing cooperation with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. The Global Strategy for SCP was issued as a UN General Assembly Document under [A/77/607](#) and endorsed by the General Assembly through its resolution [A/Res/77/162](#). The note has been submitted by the secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/CHW.16/1.
** UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.11/1.
*** UNEP/POPS/COP.11/1.

Annex

Information note on the global strategy on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) 2023-2030



SECRETARIAT FOR THE 10-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

INFORMATION NOTE for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

*This information note serves as input to the agenda items on **International coordination and cooperation of the COP-16 to the Basel Convention, COP-11 of the Rotterdam Convention and COP-11 of the Stockholm Convention.***

Introduction: The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (10YFP) is the intergovernmental and multistakeholder framework of reference established by the UN General Assembly for advancing Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Its Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme. The 10YFP is included in Agenda 2030 as Sustainable Development Goal 12.1, and referenced in Sustainable Development Goal 8.4. UNEP through the 10YFP is custodian for the reporting on the indicator SDG 12.1.1 “*Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production.*”

[The One Planet network](#) is the global multi-stakeholder and UN partnership that implements the 10YFP and leads the shift to SCP, providing strategies, tools and solutions to deliver on SDG 12. The network gathers partners through programmes led by Member States, inter-governmental and civil society focused on Consumer Information, Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, Sustainable Food Systems, Buildings and Construction and Tourism.

Purpose: This information note is to inform parties of the adoption of the new Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) 2023-2030 with a view to enhancing cooperation with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

The Strategy was prepared by UNEP/10YFP Secretariat at the request of its inter-governmental Board to develop an ambitious vision for multilateral and multistakeholder cooperation on SCP, building on the extension by the UN General Assembly of the mandate of the Framework of Programmes to 2030 (A/RES/76/202). The 10YFP Board is an established body of the UN General Assembly.

This Strategy was then adopted by the 10YFP Board with the participation of Member States and stakeholders on the 19th October 2022 and subsequently included in the 77th UN General Assembly 2nd Committee resolution, Item 18, adopted on the 21st November 2022.

The resolution “*Welcomes the decision of the 10YFP Board to approve the Global Strategy for SCP 2023–2030, following a consultative process involving Member States and stakeholders, and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and stakeholders to support its implementation and resource mobilization as part of the international efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the multilateral environmental agreements.*” Available here [A/RES/77/162](#).

WHAT DOES THE SCIENCE TELL US? The Global Chemicals Outlook II states that:

- Growth in chemical-intensive industry sectors creates risks, **but we have increasing opportunities to advance SCP and product innovation to address these risks.**
- Hazardous chemicals and other pollutants continue to be released in large quantities. They are ubiquitous in humans and the environment and are accumulating in material stocks and products, highlighting the need to avoid future legacies through **sustainable materials management and circular business models.**
- **Consumer demand**, as well as green and sustainable chemistry education and innovation (...), **are among the important drivers of change.** They can be scaled up through enabling policies, reaping the potential benefits of chemistry innovations for sustainable development¹.

RELEVANCE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (2023-2024) FOR THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS

The Strategy aims to accelerate and scale up the shift to SCP in all countries contributing to social and economic transformations based on a just transition responding to specific priorities. It calls for action at all levels to ensure that, by 2030 the latest, SCP objectives are integrated into public and private investments and decisions, as well as mainstreamed across sectors, driven by enabling policies, business models and increasing demand for sustainability. And that resource efficiency, the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources have increased, waste generation reduced to sustainable levels, and the repurposing, reuse or recycling of products and materials are mainstreamed across the economy.

The vision of this Global Strategy is anchored in four pillars for collective action:

Pillar 1 Action to support MEAs: Aims to position SCP as a means to support the achievement of global commitments for sustainable development, climate, biodiversity, chemicals and waste namely the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions. How? Through developing and disseminating of knowledge products, tools and facilitating exchanges for the uptake of SCP, life-cycle approaches and circularity in national and international commitments and their implementation to prevent and reduce emissions, pollution and waste and promote social inclusion, taking into account informal sectors. The other pillars also link to MEA support.

Pillar 2 Action for high impact sectors: Aims to enable changes through circularity, transformative multistakeholder and public-private partnerships, tools and solutions across high-impact systems and sectors. To shift societal choices and markets towards low-carbon, circular, less-polluting and nature-supportive consumption and production patterns, to reduce the environmental footprint and address, where relevant the challenges of over and underconsumption. To raise awareness about system-based approaches including circular economy and other strategies, value chain and consumption analysis, lifecycle assessment, while supporting their uptake amongst Member States, the financial and business communities, large multinational companies and Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs), local governments, youth, civil society organizations and citizens.

Pillar 3 Leaving no-one behind: Aims to empower countries, in particular developing countries, and stakeholders for mainstreaming and implementing SCP, leveraging the UN Development System. The goal is to create the conditions for countries to design, implement and mainstream SCP policies, practices and approaches that bring benefits to their people. Acknowledging that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution, working together to enable cooperation across the UN system, leveraging the UN Development System, and to provide demand-driven and coherent support to countries for the national implementation of SCP.

¹ 2019 Global Chemicals Outlook II - From Legacies to Innovative Solutions: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Pillar 4 Amplifying the message: is to foster a global movement along with commitments for action. Through growing and amplifying a global movement for SCP based on a coherent, science-based narrative, to change how we think about, act on and talk about consumption and production. The objective is to build public support, secure and monitor concrete commitments for action, engaging governments, the private sector, workers, youth, Indigenous People, civil society and the UN in a common effort to drive that change.

HOW CAN THE 10YFP SECRETARIAT AND ITS ONE PLANET NETWORK SUPPORT THE BRS CONVENTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY?

As per the Global Strategy and vision of the 10YFP Board, the Secretariat proposes the following potential actions for enhanced cooperation and coordination with the BRS Conventions.

-Regional roundtables with [10YFP national focal points](#) and BRS focal points in their respective regional groups. Roundtables would be based on thematic areas relevant to the Convention agendas and support the linkages between the BRS and the SCP circularity agendas. The roundtables can include for example components on exchange of knowledge and best practices, examples tools and cases.

-Science-based tools to prioritize action for the prevention of pollution related impacts based on life-cycle approaches, including tools to help prioritize sectors or sub-sectors for action, based on pollution hotspots. Capacity building, direct national support and dissemination activities of tools can be developed and implemented along with the [Regional Science Partners for SCP](#) – a group of recognized scientific institutions facilitating science- and evidence-based capacities and interventions in areas relevant to SCP, such as pollution. Current tools include:

<p>SCP Hotspot Analysis Tool</p>	<p>To inform evidence-based policy decisions, the tool provides data on environmental and socioeconomic performance of 171 countries and 27 sector groups offering evidence of “hotspots” of unsustainable consumption and production practices. It integrates data on raw material use, GHG emissions and climate change, air pollution and health, land use and biodiversity. The tool also provides data according to socio-economic indicators including GDP, employment, value added, and output/final demand. It is possible to compare sectors regarding their environmental performance, as well as labour force (gender and skill) and contribution to value added/GDP.</p>
<p>The Value-Chain Approach</p>	<p>The value-chain approach anchors natural resource use and environmental impacts such as pollution impacts within the socio-economic reality of production and consumption. It goes beyond where along the value chain resource use and environmental impacts occur. By applying a systems lens, it identifies the drivers and barriers that cause value chains of different sectors to operate as they do. It identifies the most promising solutions and defines a common agenda for concerted actions that can transform the system.</p>

-Upstream solutions for circularity: Provide support in terms of upstream systemic solutions including the promotion and use of technical guidance for the minimization and prevention of waste and pollution through eco-innovation, circularity approaches, sustainable procurement, consumer information and certification and sustainable lifestyles in high-impact sectors and value chains (such as food systems and buildings and construction) identified in the Global Strategy.

<p>For example through plastics</p>	<p>One Planet network provides concrete tools and methodologies in order to assist governments, businesses and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of circular economy of plastics as compiled in the report Solutions from the One Planet network to curb plastic pollution. The network provides tools around consumer information and certification, sustainable and circular public and private procurement, behavioral change (including communication campaigns)</p>
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	and nudging . The network is also advancing the circular economy of plastics in the tourism sector (Global Tourism Plastics Initiative), collaborating directly with tourism businesses, suppliers of amenities and destinations around measurement of plastic footprint and capacity building around tools developed within the network.
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-**Data and reporting**, building on existing collaboration and further synergies to facilitate the reporting on SDG 12 through the [SDG 12 HUB](#). The existing collaboration between the One Planet network and BRS Secretariat has led to the inclusion of [SDG 12.4.1 reporting compliance data for all three conventions](#) at global, regional and national levels to be accessible directly on the official UN SDG 12 Hub. Further collaboration could be explored to enhance the inclusion of capacity building tools and resources for the conventions on the Hub, as well as more in-depth visualisation of data from convention reporting.
