

Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023-2030

as approved by the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production on 19th October 2022, with the participation of Member States and stakeholders

I Preamble

1. We, the members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), established by the United Nations General Assembly¹, together with Member States and stakeholders of the 10YFP Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production², believe there is a new global momentum for achieving sustainable consumption and production, scaling up our ambition and reinforcing global action towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
2. Facing a triple planetary crisis - climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution – that comes with extremely high social, health and economic costs, the world needs unprecedented joint efforts to accelerate, at all levels, shifts towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account the Rio principles and bearing in mind that “poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development”³.
3. Our economies, which have complexified to meet an ever-increasing demand, evolving towards a global system of inter-dependent yet fragmented value chains and production systems, are exerting serious pressure on our natural resources and environment, endangering the ecological systems and resource capacities of our planet.
4. Science is clear on the urgency to accelerate a structural transformation of the way we consume and produce, extract, manage, dispose and reuse our natural resources. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that limiting global warming to 1.5°C is already beyond reach, unless immediate and deep emissions reductions happen across all sectors⁴. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) estimates that the degradation of the Earth’s land surface through human activities is negatively impacting the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people, pushing the planet towards a sixth mass species extinction⁵. Pollution and waste, including plastics, are increasingly degrading our environment, with worrying impacts on human health. Through strategic action, we must address the drivers of those interconnected crisis: the International Resource Panel (IRP) estimates that over 50 per cent of global GHG emissions and 90 per cent of global biodiversity and water stress impacts are directly linked to the way we extract, cultivate and process material resources in our consumption and production systems⁶.
5. Linear “take-make-waste” and “grow now clean-up later” models have thrived at the expense of our relationship with nature and communities’ well-being. The way societies consume and produce results in increasing inequalities and vulnerabilities, which have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, with poverty and underconsumption remaining a pressing challenge in many countries, particularly in the developing world.
6. A global and inclusive transition towards sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy, resource efficiency and other approaches such as sustainable and circular bioeconomy, is an opportunity for all to address simultaneously the multiple crises the world is facing. It must be supported by a renewed international cooperation that leaves no one behind, leads to strengthened scientific and technological

¹Resolution A/RES/67/203 “Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development”.

² Sustainable Food Systems, Sustainable Buildings and Construction, Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Public Procurement, Consumer Information for SCP, Sustainable Lifestyles and Education.

³ Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), 2002.

⁴ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2022): Sixth Assessment Report.

⁵ IPBES (2018): Summary for policymakers of the assessment report on land degradation and restoration of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

⁶ International Resource Panel (2020): Resource Efficiency & Climate Change: Material Efficiency Strategies for a Low-Carbon Future.

advancement, as well as to the promotion of inclusive and equitable sustainable consumption and production in all countries, taking into account national priorities and circumstances.

7. We know that sustainable development, one in which people, everywhere, can live well and better, is possible. We acknowledge that science and knowledge-based solutions and tools are available across the globe and sectors, and we recognize the progress achieved over the last decade thanks to the engagement of the scientific community, technological, policy and social innovations, business creativity, multistakeholder cooperation and to the vibrant engagement of communities and citizens.
8. While we must pay tribute to and build on those achievements, we must also draw lessons from our experience⁷, and recognize that our efforts have not been sufficient to turn the tide: we are not on track to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda⁸. It is urgent to demonstrate greater ambition, commitments and solidarity across regions and generations. Small-scale, isolated, or fragmented actions, even in great numbers, will not be enough. To achieve our objectives, we must work collectively and strategically towards the systemic transformations needed to change the course of history.

II Our Vision

To bring us on track to 2030 through Sustainable Consumption and Production and deliver on global sustainability ambitions, leaving no one behind

1. The ambition that underpins the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production is to accelerate and scale up the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns in all countries contributing to social and economic transformations based on a just transition responding to their specific needs and priorities. Tapping into the potential of the wide range of integrated policies, innovative business models, approaches and technologies, including resource efficiency and circularity⁹, the objective is to support a decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation and primary resource consumption that is compatible with the ecological thresholds of our planet, and to enhance human well-being leaving no-one behind.
2. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda as well as with the Medium-Term Strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which serves as the Secretariat of the 10YFP, we call for action at all levels to ensure that, by 2030 the latest, we achieve the following: 1) sustainable consumption and production objectives are widely integrated into public and private investments and decisions, as well as 2) mainstreamed across sectors, driven by enabling policies, business models and increasing demand for sustainability; and that 3) resource efficiency and 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 have been mainstreamed across the economy¹⁰.
3. The strategy aims to provide opportunities and solutions for everyone, including governments at all levels, businesses, workers, youth and civil society. We also acknowledge that all countries should take action, as well as the need for developed countries and countries with the highest consumption footprint to take the lead in addressing unsustainable consumption and production, taking into account the need to support developing

⁷ Mid-term review of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2017) and annual reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

⁸ 2022 Progress report on the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: note by the Secretary-General.

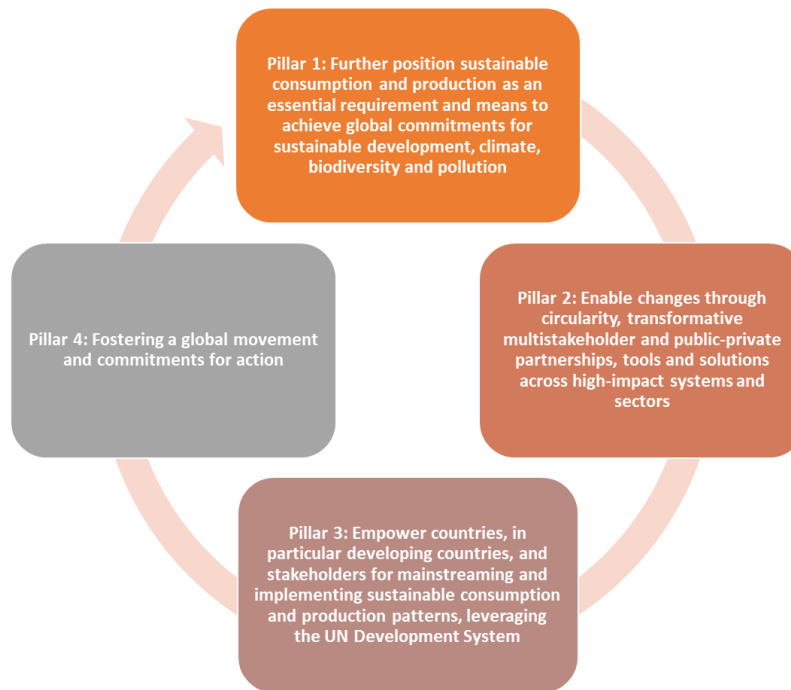
⁹ Acknowledging resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.11 “Enhancing Circular Economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production”.

¹⁰ See annex 1.

countries in addressing their specific challenges and implementation gaps through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial, technological and technical assistance and capacity building¹¹.

The vision is anchored in four pillars for collective action

4. Four complementary and interconnected objectives guide our collective and individual actions to accelerate this shift by 2030. They form the four pillars of the strategy and should be considered as one block crossed by multiple interactions. In this spirit, all the approaches and concepts highlighted in the strategy are relevant to all pillars, as are the programmes, partnerships and initiatives contributing to its implementation.



III Pillars for Action

(a) Pillar 1 – Further position sustainable consumption and production as an essential requirement and means to achieve global commitments for sustainable development, climate, biodiversity and pollution

- 1) Acknowledging the mandate of the 10YFP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to serve as “a tool to support the implementation of global sustainable development commitments [...] and the implementation of targets and goals agreed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements”¹², a central objective of the strategy is to promote and support the operational integration of sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy and other approaches such as sustainable and circular bioeconomy, into the implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), national plans and strategies to

¹¹ “All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries” (A/CONF.216/5, paragraph 1.b).

¹² A/CONF.216/5, paragraph 1.b.x.

address the underlying causes of the climate, biodiversity and pollution crisis, highlighting the strong linkages between SDG12, SDG13 (Climate Action), SDG14 (Life below Water) and SDG15 (Life on Land).

- 2) This includes, inter alia the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention for Biological Diversity and its Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, the United Nations Convention on Combatting Desertification, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Long-Range and Transboundary Air Pollution, the Montreal Protocol and any future international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution¹³ as well as other relevant MEAs and global frameworks (e.g. Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management).
- 3) Priority actions to fill in the “implementation gap” that stands between the climate, biodiversity and pollution objectives set by the international community, including those related to the mismanagement of chemicals and waste, and to achieve the profound transformations needed – regulations, norms, standards, processes, practices, values –, shall include:
 - a) Build and strengthen institutional cooperation and political support to mainstream sustainable consumption and production patterns and life cycle approaches into the decisions documents from Parties of the related agreements and conventions.
 - b) Engage the Secretariats of the MEAs and other global Frameworks, UN agencies, programmes and initiatives and other partners to support a coherent integration of sustainable consumption and production into national plans and strategies, based on domestic priorities and circumstances, including enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, i.a. by providing best practice examples.
 - c) Strengthen institutional and technological capacities for implementation of sustainable consumption and production strategies and measures in countries in support of national and international commitments for climate, biodiversity, pollution and waste management, leveraging the UN Development System as well as relevant expertise and resources across the One Planet network and its global partners, while ensuring meaningful participation of civil society and stakeholders.
 - d) Broaden and empower the network of National Focal Points, bringing together the focal points for the 10YFP, MEAs and other global frameworks, to facilitate exchange of knowledge and encourage further complementarity at a national and regional level.
 - e) Facilitate the uptake of enabling approaches, standards and solutions and targeted collaboration across high-impact sectors to assess environmental impacts (footprint) along the whole value chain and life cycle of products and services, and specifically prevent and reduce emissions, pollution and waste, halt and reverse biodiversity loss while conserving and sustainability managing ecosystem services, adding value to biodiversity-based goods and services and promoting social inclusion, taking into account informal sectors.

(b) Pillar 2 - Enable changes through circularity, transformative multistakeholder and public-private partnerships, tools and solutions across high-impact systems and sectors

- 1) The strategy contributes to shift societal choices and markets towards low-carbon, circular, less-polluting and nature-supportive consumption and production patterns, with a view of reducing their environmental footprint and addressing, wherever relevant, the challenges of over- and under-consumption. The aim is to raise awareness about system-based approaches - including circular economy and other strategies such as those promoting a sustainable and circular bioeconomy, value chain and consumption analysis, lifecycle assessment methodologies -, 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.

¹³ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14 “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”](#).

- 2) We will deploy efforts and resources, including catalytic and inclusive partnerships, solutions, tools and expertise, evidence development and monitoring, to implement concrete commitments for sustainable consumption and production patterns, responding to national priorities, capabilities, and circumstances. All relevant stakeholders, including governments, subnational entities, the financial sector, businesses, workers, youth, consumers and individuals, will be engaged.
- 3) In this context, we call for the uptake of the key enablers for change that can help steer and shape markets, practices and behaviors, both from the supply and demand side, towards sustainable models, empowering governments, stakeholders and individuals to trigger long-term, sustainable and fair economic and social transformations across high-impact sectors and value chains. Urgent action is also needed on enablers with the potential to promote more sustainable lifestyles and empower consumers to make informed decisions based on transparent and reliable information, including:
 - a) **Circular economy**, which is recognized as key to achieving sustainable consumption and production, taking into account, inter alia, the resolution of the United Nations Environment Assembly UNEA/EA.4/Res.1 and UNEA/EA.5/Res.11, where circularity is described as enabling the emergence of an economy *“in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be used, remanufactured, recycled or recovered and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, and the generation of waste, especially hazardous waste, is avoided or minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced”*¹⁴. Building on progress achieved so far, a specific enabling programme or initiative that adds value to current international efforts in this area will be established with the partners of the One Planet Network, building on leading platforms on circularity¹⁵ and key public and private stakeholders, such as the finance community, to encourage the implementation of circular economy policies and business models in high-impact systems and sectors, and contribute to the achievement of several targets set by the international community, in particular under SDG12 (SDG 12.2¹⁶, SDG 12.4¹⁷ and SDG 12.5¹⁸).
 - b) **Social inclusion**: addressing the social costs and inequalities that may result from unsustainable consumption and production patterns and their environmental impacts is an imperative to achieve sustainable development. A dedicated initiative, co-designed with relevant civil society actors, stakeholders and rights-holders, will be established to encourage the recognition of the role that sustainable consumption and production models must play to enhance social inclusion and promote human rights, gender equality, intergenerational dialogue decent work and fair access to resources and economic opportunities, including by local and indigenous communities, for present and future generations. This responds to the mission assigned to the 10YFP by Member States in its original mandate to *“directly promote gender equality and the active participation of groups including, inter alia, women, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, and those living in the most vulnerable situations”*¹⁹.
 - c) **Digitalization for sustainable consumption and production**: digital innovation and technologies come with incredible opportunities to support sustainable development but also with high environmental and social risks. They must be recognized as key enablers for change, but also addressed from the perspective of the increasing consumption of electronic devices and within those of resources (e.g. metals and minerals) that the development of digital infrastructures implies. Under this strategy and in cooperation with the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES), new partnerships will be established with the objective of

¹⁴ UNEP/EA.5/Res.11 and [UNEP/EA.4/Res.1 “Innovative Pathways to Achieve Sustainable Consumption and Production”](#).

¹⁵ For example, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE), Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE), the Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation and many others potentially.

¹⁶ SDG 12.2 “By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources”.

¹⁷ SDG 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”.

¹⁸ SDG 12.5 “By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse”.

¹⁹ A/CONF.216/5, para 1c iv. Also contributing to the 2030 Agenda and specific SDG targets, such as SDG 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”.

developing and embedding, into key agenda, fora and networks, science-based recommendations for a sustainable and circular digitalization path towards sustainable consumption and production. This will aim at directing the trajectory of digital transformation so that it accelerates and scales environmentally and socially sustainable products and services but also aspirations as well as behaviors and lifestyles, while limiting the environmental footprint of the digital sector itself and associated industries, (e.g. e-commerce, social media, gaming).

- 4) The existing enabling programmes of the One Planet Network on **sustainable lifestyles and education**, **sustainable public procurement** and **consumer information** will be strengthened and scaled-up to further support the implementation of the strategy:
 - a) Supporting the achievement of target 8 of SD-12 - *“By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature”* - but also other targets such as under SDG4 on education (SDG 4.7²⁰) and SDG13 on action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13.3²¹), the **Sustainable Lifestyles and Education** programme will work with a broad range of stakeholders to help develop the evidence needed to rethink the way societies are organized, resourced and maintained, including through education in all its forms. The objective will be to inform and support the development of incentives, enabling infrastructures and solutions, considering social norms, economies, cultures and local contexts.
 - b) Public procurement can represent up to 30% of GDP at national level²², is a key driver for market transformation and plays a key role in several high-impact sectors, including the built environment and food systems²³. Sustainable public procurement is a specific target under SDG12 (12.7²⁴) that this strategy will help countries to achieve, through a strengthened **Sustainable Public Procurement programme**, working in close collaboration with global and local partners, influential networks, partnerships and UN entities. The objective will be to help governments, public authorities and other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, to collaborate and use their planning and purchasing power through strategic, reliable and practical resources to adopt, implement and monitor the impacts of sustainable public procurement in relevant sectors (e.g. buildings and construction, food, tourism, information and communications technologies, health), based on national policies and priorities.
 - c) Directly responding to SDG12.8 but also relevant to SDG12.6²⁵ and to targets set under the draft Post-2020 Global Framework on Biodiversity²⁶ and the Climate Action Pathway on Industry (Consumer Goods)²⁷, the **Consumer Information programme** will support governments, the private sector, workers, civil society organizations and lifecycle experts in their efforts to produce and use reliable information, such as labelling schemes, on the impacts caused over the life cycle of products and services, thereby preventing greenwashing and false green claims. The objective will be to guide consumers (institutions and individuals)

²⁰ SDG 4.7 “By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development”.

²¹ SDG 13.3 “Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning”.

²² [Sustainable Public Procurement | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

²³ United Nations Environment Programme (2021) Catalyzing Science-Based Policy Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production – The value chain approach and its application to food, construction and textiles.

²⁴ SDG 12.7 “Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.”

²⁵ “Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle”

²⁶ “Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.”

²⁷ “On-pack climate information on 100% products by 2030”.

towards products and services that effectively meet their needs and that are, throughout their lifecycle, sustainably designed, produced, marketed, (re)used and disposed or recycled.

- 5) Other key enabling approaches are to be considered under this pillar, including sustainable and circular bioeconomy as the sustainable management and use of biodiversity resources and related services not only lead to the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems, adds value to biodiversity-based products and services, but also contributes to the social and economic inclusion of often excluded local and indigenous communities in sustainable and innovative business models. In addition, multiple innovations and instruments are to be used in the implementation of the strategy, in particular in the context of high-impact systems and sectors, including new design and technologies that minimize the environmental impacts of goods and services along their entire lifecycle, extended producer responsibility measures, information systems that can strengthen transparency and accountability, public and private finance, trade and market-based instruments, fiscal and pricing policies that can help address market failures such as those resulting from environmental externalities.
- 6) Guided by science, the strategy focuses on **high-impact systems, sectors and value chains**²⁸, as in the following non-exhaustive list: 1) Food systems and the Built environment, which drive a large part of global environmental impacts, notably climate emissions, biodiversity loss and pollution, including in relation to the mismanagement of chemicals and waste; 2) Tourism, which plays an essential role in many national economies and offers multiple opportunities to advance sustainability across other sectors, and faces important challenges with regards to carbon emissions and biodiversity; 3) New high-impact sectors related to products and services, such as electronics and critical minerals, textiles and mobility/transport, which are at the heart of global consumption with growing markets and increasing opportunities for economic diversification but also increasing environmental impacts. Building on science and existing expertise, priorities identified through dedicated international processes as well as by countries at the national level, our action specifically focuses on the following:
 - a) **Sustainable Food Systems:** the objective is to support governments, farmers, food systems workers, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders to have access to science-based knowledge, strategic approaches, guidance and tools as well as financial resources to implement transformative actions towards sustainable food systems.
 - i) This will be done through the promotion of a holistic, whole-of-society and multi-actor approach that gives particular attention to the most vulnerable, fosters meaningful inclusive participation and addresses power imbalances, taking into account the outcomes of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). Among others, this area of action will support the Summit's follow-up processes, in particular the implementation of National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation.
 - ii) Initiatives and activities will contribute to multiple targets under the SDGs, including SDG 12.3²⁹, SDG 2.1³⁰ and SDG 2.4³¹ as well as SDGs and other global strategies on health, poverty, inequality, marine and terrestrial biodiversity, desertification, pollution, and climate change³². Engaging with relevant stakeholders and constituencies, key priorities include:

²⁸ IRP (2019). Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want; IPBES (2019): The global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services – summary for policy makers; IPCC: Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC; IRP/OPN value chain report; International Resource Panel / One Planet Network (2021): Catalysing Science-Based Policy Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production: The Value-Chain Approach and its Application to Food, Construction and Textiles.

²⁹ SDG 12.3 “Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains by 2030”.

³⁰ SDG 2.1 “By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”.

³¹ “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”.

³² For example, the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Climate Action Pathways on Land use and Industry to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, or the FAO/WHO guiding principles on healthy sustainable diets.

- (1) Promoting sustainable and resilient systems that enhance productivity, generate income and employment, supporting the livelihoods of food producers, in particular smallholder farmers, while minimizing the environmental and carbon footprint of food consumption and production.
- (2) Promoting and supporting the integration of systemic approaches and circular economy principles (waste elimination, value retention and regeneration), nature-based solutions³³ as well as new products and technologies, such as those based on sustainable and circular bioeconomy.
- (3) Supporting the implementation of the UNFSS National Pathways for food systems transformation, in close collaboration with key UN partners including the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Committee on Food Security (CFS), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme.
- (4) Mainstreaming the sustainable food systems approach across all UNFSS Coalitions, relevant MEAs and key multilateral agreements, as appropriate, such as those related to, inter alia, finance, trade or labor, and provide technical support upon request.
- (5) Promoting the availability and affordability of healthy and sustainable diets for all, including through consumer information and market transparency, and working to reduce food waste, including in rapidly urbanizing areas and tourist destinations.
- (6) Advocating for repurposing measures and policies, such as agricultural subsidies that lead to market distortion and negative impacts on the environment.

b) **Sustainable Construction and Built Environment:** the objective is to support governments, the private sector and other stakeholders to have access to strategic principles, tools and solutions that can help mainstream a holistic approach to buildings, construction and infrastructures, through a whole-life cycle approach, circularity, material efficiency and low-emission solutions, including passive solutions (lightning, ventilation, heating). Keeping in mind the opportunity to contribute to multiple SDGs, including SDG 12.5³⁴, as well as SDG 9 and SDG11, but also climate objectives as set in the Climate Action Pathways on Human Settlements³⁵ and Industry³⁶ and UNEA resolution on Sustainable Infrastructure³⁷, support will be provided to leading initiatives, including the Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (under which the work of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme of the One Planet Network will be taken forward beyond 2022), together with a common platform for them to coordinate action. Priorities include:

- i) Focusing on circularity, resource efficiency and low-emission solutions, both for mitigation and adaptation, to reduce environmental impacts at all levels (materials, products and equipment, buildings/constructions) across relevant sub-sectors, including finance.
- ii) Conducting strategic and environmental impact assessments to integrate environmental considerations into decision-making at appropriate levels, and advance integrated, system-level approaches to the planning and delivery of sustainable infrastructure.

³³ As defined in UNEA resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.5 “Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development”, which states that “the concept of nature-based solutions is cognizant of and in harmony with the concept of ecosystem-based approaches identified under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other management and conservation approaches carried out under existing national policy and legislative frameworks and established under relevant multilateral environmental Agreements” (op 4).

³⁴ SDG 12.5 “By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse”.

³⁵ For instance, “By 2040, circular economy principles are integrated across all projects, where the reuse of materials is the norm”; “By 2030 all new buildings, infrastructure and renovations have at least 40 per cent less embodied carbon, with leading projects achieving at least 50 per cent reductions in embodied carbon”; “By 2025, emissions reduction, circularity and resilience are prioritized in all financial and procurement decisions”.

³⁶ With regards to specific materials ““By 2040 Recycling: collection rates for end-of-life products is 95 per cent; recovery of collected scrap is at full value” (aluminum); “By 2025 A substantial portion of all new construction is covered by gradually increasing targets for net-zero embodied and operational emission” (concrete); “By 2021 20 major constructions, automotive, infrastructure, other end-customer companies have set 2030 green steel procurement commitments” (steel).

³⁷ UNEA resolution UNEP/EA.4/Res.5 “Sustainable Infrastructure”.

- iii) Addressing the essential role of national and local governments, as urban planners, regulators and investors, in driving the transformation of the Built Environment towards sustainability, resource efficiency and circularity.
 - iv) Promoting investment in infrastructure that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, climate resilient, resource efficient, that prevents ecosystem fragmentation and contributes to sustainable production and consumption patterns, thus contributing to achieving the SDGs and the objectives of relevant MEAs.
 - v) Promoting a strategic approach to the use of buildings, construction and infrastructures, targeting the most impactful actions to guide overall priorities.
- c) **Sustainable Tourism:** the objective is to ensure that governments, private sector and other stakeholders have access to strategic and practical solutions, tools, action and measurement frameworks to accelerate the sustainable transformation of the tourism sector, focusing on climate neutral, nature supportive, pollution free operations, including transport, as well as to ensure an inclusive recovery of the sector from the COVID-19 crisis, based on circularity and resilience (SDG 12.b and SDG 8.9³⁸, as well as SDG 14.1³⁹). Priorities may include supporting and encouraging new commitments in catalytic areas and using existing initiatives, such as the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism, the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative and the development and implementation of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism.
- d) **High-impact sectors of interest, including electronics, textiles and mobility:** while there has been a strong consensus on the need to continue and strengthen the action of the existing system-based and sectoral programmes of the One Planet Network, consultations have highlighted the need to address other sectors of interest through the lens of sustainable consumption and production patterns, resource efficiency and circularity.
- i) **Electronics:** establishing a common platform on sustainable consumption and production in the electronics sector, reducing fragmentation and strengthening coherence among existing initiatives such as the Circular and Fair ICT-Pact⁴⁰, and identifying strategies to prevent and reduce the environmental impacts across the whole value chain through consumption-based approaches.
 - ii) **Textiles:** identifying and supporting potential contributions of the enabling programmes of the One Planet Network and their global partners to the implementation of the upcoming UNEP's textile roadmap, engaging with the fashion and retail industry.
 - iii) **Mobility:** monitoring and tracking consumption drivers and applying the value chain approach developed by the One Planet Network and the International Resource Panel to the mobility sector, drawing on diverse bodies of knowledge to identify the socio-economic drivers and barriers that determine and influence the operations and behaviors of actors along different stages of the value chain.
- e) Other sectors, conventional industries and activities deeply interconnected with those mentioned above may be considered and cooperation built with related global strategies and partnerships, such as on extractives and mining, energy or the petrochemical industry.
- f) Particular attention will be given to the role of sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy among other things, in addressing plastic pollution, as highlighted in UNEA resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.14 "End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument". The objective will be to mobilize enabling programmes and initiatives in helping governments and stakeholders implement, across relevant high-impact systems and sectors and in the context of national strategies,

³⁸ "By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products".

³⁹ SDG 14.1 "By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution".

⁴⁰ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-public-procurement/ict>

measures that can prevent plastic pollution, notably by building on the achievements of the One Planet Network-wide Plastics Initiative on upstream solutions. This effort may also contribute to the work of the International Negotiating Committee on plastic pollution, convened by the United Nations Environment Programme.

- 7) Building on existing leadership and assets within the One Planet Network while seizing new opportunities, multistakeholder programmes and initiatives are at the core of the strategy and contribute to the implementation of its four pillars. They provide direct support to SDG12 targets as well as to other internationally agreed or aspirational targets on climate, biodiversity and pollution, and contribute to reducing the capacity and technological gap between developed and developing countries.

(c) Pillar 3 - Empower countries, in particular developing countries, and stakeholders for mainstreaming and implementing sustainable consumption and production patterns, leveraging the UN Development System

- 1) We must create the conditions for all countries to design, implement and mainstream sustainable consumption and production policies, practices and approaches that bring benefits to their people. Acknowledging that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution, we will work together to enable cooperation across the UN system, leveraging the UN Development System, and to provide a demand-driven and coherent support to countries for the national implementation of sustainable consumption and production. This will be done taking into account all SDGs, especially SDG12 and SDG17 on “Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (targets 17.6 and 17.9)⁴¹.
- 2) Priority actions to facilitate the integration and implementation of sustainable consumption and production policies, practices and approaches in countries and regions through UN inter-agency collaboration aim at ensuring that existing methodologies, practices, strategies and other instruments and tools are available and ready for implementation across different geographies. We will work together to strengthen cooperation, share and mobilize knowledge, technology and financial resources, from multiple sources, to unlock opportunities for change and innovation, and reduce the gaps between developed and developing countries. To accomplish this, and based on countries’ interest:
 - a) We will seek to engage relevant UN entities, regional UN offices and UN Country Teams, to support the design and implementation of regional and national action plans, strategies or initiatives on sustainable consumption and production, circular economy and other related approaches such as sustainable and circular bioeconomy, as well as to further support the integration of sustainable consumption and production in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and other national plans designed in response to MEAs. Emphasis will be put on data and science-driven decision-making for sustainable consumption and production at the national level through enhanced access to knowledge, capacity development and progress monitoring to empower stakeholders and facilitate an inclusive delivery.
 - b) We call for all Member States to mobilize and support their National Focal Points and other relevant national stakeholders in promoting the implementation of their regional and national sustainable consumption and production strategies. This could be done through the development of regional and national networks of government experts at the junction of sustainable consumption and production, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, international and regional networking forums for the exchange of knowledge and technologies, as well as through encouraging policy integration and inter-ministerial coordination in countries.

⁴¹ SDG 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 Indicators” and SDG 17.9 “Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation”.

- c) Long-term partnerships with relevant UN entities, UN Resident Coordinators, inter-agency coordination mechanisms, regional institutions and platforms will be built and operationalized to support implementation in countries, as well as to deliver regional capacity-building programmes targeted at national focal points and relevant stakeholders, through which the expertise, solutions and tools available across the UN system and the One Planet network can be channeled in an effective way, responding to countries' needs and priorities.
- d) In close partnership with the International Resource Panel and other internationally recognized platforms such as the Life Cycle Initiative, regional scientific partnerships and tools to implement lifecycle approaches should also be established and made accessible to bring the science-policy interface for sustainable consumption and production patterns as close to countries as possible, supporting the development of technical capacities in the regions to identify consumption drivers and hotspots of unsustainable consumption and production within national economies and specific sectors or value chains, and inform strategic decisions and policies.
- e) The One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund for SDG12 should be operationalized through its alignment to the objectives and priorities of the strategy, existing and new commitments, as well as broader membership across the UN system. The objective is to help countries, especially developing countries, address their challenges and priorities by mobilizing resources for the implementation of sustainable consumption and production projects at national and sub-national level, in collaboration with United Nations entities.
- f) We aim to develop, with the help of the UN System, new methodologies, practices, strategies, and other knowledge instruments and tools that can be tailored to the local realities of developing countries, including Small Island Development States (SIDS), in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns and approaches that contribute to sustainable development in those countries, helping lift people out of poverty and ensure the right to a healthy environment⁴².

(d) Pillar 4 - Fostering a global movement and commitments for action

- 1) Through the strategy, we aim at growing and amplifying a global movement for sustainable consumption and production 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 United Nations in a common effort to drive that change.
- 2) All relevant stakeholders, leading actors, 10YFP national focal points, ambassadors, champions of innovation and coalitions of all sizes should be engaged in the implementation of the strategy to:
 - a) Inspire an inclusive and networked multilateralism, as called for by the UN Secretary General, with “stronger coordination between regional and international organizations, international financial institutions and public-private alliances” and that “draws on civil society, business, local and regional authorities and others, and shares power more broadly and fairly.”⁴³ We aim at widening the tent beyond the One Planet Network to engage with and learn from the most influential networks, multipliers, communities and other stakeholders across high-impact systems, value chains and sectors as well as from all regions, who are contributing to meaningful shifts in consumption and production patterns.
 - b) Engage proactively the private sector, by working with ‘aggregators’ and ‘multipliers’, specific platforms and partnerships to involve companies of all scales, including from the financial sector.
 - c) Invest in training and innovative communication based on science for empowered sustainable consumption and production advocacy, engaging with leading media partners and networks. This is an essential factor of success, considering different needs and realities across regions, countries and generations. Such

⁴² According to resolution A/76/L.75 of the United Nations General Assembly “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” (26 July 2022).

⁴³ UN Secretary-General António Guterres’ message for the International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace, observed on 24 April 2021.

campaigns should aim at increasing the participation of youth as well as of those voices marginalized by current social, economic and political structures, such as women, Indigenous Peoples, informal workers and others, ensuring that human well-being, gender, and the socioeconomic dimensions of sustainable consumption and production patterns are fully accounted for.

- d) Provide materials and examples for countries to communicate via education and information the urgency to accelerate a structural transformation of the way we consume and produce, acknowledging the state of current global trends based on facts established by scientific bodies of reference (UNEP's GEO, IRP, IPCC, IPBES), counterbalancing, whenever possible, disinformation (fake news) and greenwashing.
- 3) A multilateral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on sustainable consumption and production should be established in the form of an annual Sustainable Consumption and Production Dialogue to meet under the aegis of UNEA and ECOSOC and report to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) or United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). That global dialogue itself, convened and moderated by the 10YFP Secretariat in cooperation with relevant UN entities, will provide a platform for securing and monitoring concrete commitments for actions across sectors and stakeholder groups – including the children and youth major group, and a space for sharing ideas, expertise, tools and solutions contributing to the shared objectives set under the strategy. More specifically, the objective will be to:
- a) Collect and share insights on domestic policies, fiscal and regulatory frameworks, incentive schemes that have proved successful in supporting just transition policies and practices for sustainable consumption and production.
 - b) Facilitate the exchange of information on best practices for the sustainable management of natural resources, resource efficiency, circular economy and innovative business models, including those related to sustainable and circular bioeconomy, and their contribution to sustainable economic growth and job creation everywhere.
 - c) Address and further identify barriers hindering the achievement of SDG 12 and related targets under all other SDGs, including those hindering the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation (SDG 8).
 - d) Identify ways to overcome those barriers and advise on global and national governance improvements that could help governments and stakeholders to address such barriers and gaps.
 - e) Identify ways of strengthening means of implementation, especially for developing countries, to allow a more balanced and equitable global shift to sustainable consumption and productions patterns.
 - f) Provide recommendations to UNGA, HLPF and UNEA, and to relevant MEA governing bodies on the way forward.

IV Operationalization Principles

Without adopting a prescriptive approach with regards to the implementation modalities of the strategy, this section sets concrete steps and principles for its operationalization:

- 1) A strong, well-coordinated and inclusive governance
 - a) Reaffirming and strengthening the role of the 10YFP Board, as subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly, and the recognition of the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships is essential, with more inclusive, innovative and flexible governance models.
 - b) Strengthening the leadership for the implementation of the 10YFP and enhancing the implementation of the strategy through existing and new programmes or initiatives, in line with the mandate of the 10YFP and UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy. A broader engagement and leadership from Member States will support the implementation of a clear vision with concrete and prioritized objectives.

- c) Broadening programmes and initiatives by reaching out and connecting to new platforms and initiatives. It should be a priority to further engage the private sector, with due diligence, in particular industry and the retail sector.
 - d) Mainstreaming meaningful engagement of youth and their representation in the implementation of this strategy as well as across the areas of work of the One Planet Network is key. Children and youth, together with other vulnerable groups - especially those on the frontlines - are facing impacts of environmental crises, with limited space to engage in decision-making processes.
- 2) Monitoring progress and impacts
- a) We acknowledge the importance of aligning the monitoring framework established under the 10YFP with the strategy, and to shift to an impact-oriented approach, tracking and communicating progress related to the implementation of commitments of the 2030 Agenda (SDG12 and others) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements. The SDG 12 Hub, which provides a centralised platform of information on SDG indicators and progress, is key in this effort.
 - b) The initiatives and actions implemented under the strategy and its four pillars must encourage and inspire concrete commitments for action, and demonstrate, in a measurable manner, their contribution to achieving internationally agreed targets, including SDG 12 and other relevant targets across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, relevant MEAs and other global agreements/processes.
 - c) An evaluation and review of the strategy implementation should be conducted at mid-term to assess progress and identify ways of scaling-up successes, as well as to address challenges and potential emerging issues.
 - d) Expanding cooperation with science-based institutions/partners is essential to inform strategic decisions and investments, orienting them towards addressing the drivers of unsustainable consumption and production patterns and high-impact sectors that are causing the greatest share of environmental damages, and mobilizing the levers that can enable and accelerate structural change, taking into account global, regional and national circumstances. The strategy provides an opportunity to establish a strong science-policy-actors interface, regular dialogues with the International Resource Panel, which plays a key role in informing data-driven and science-based decision-making on resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, and close cooperation with other scientific bodies of reference, including UNEP's GEO, IPCC, IPBES and the future science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution⁴⁴.
- 3) Rethinking the funding model and resource mobilization, including through public and private finance, investments and innovative financial instruments, is key and should be done under the leadership of the 10YFP Board and in close cooperation with relevant UN entities or initiatives. This should notably include the existing One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund for SDG12, whose modalities of operations should be aligned to this strategy with the aim of: facilitating access to finance for implementation in countries, especially developing countries; supporting existing efforts to advance sustainable consumption and production at scale; providing a pipeline of scalable and replicable national, sub-national and local activities. The integration of sustainable consumption and production objectives into the portfolios and investments of global and regional financial institutions, as well as of relevant environmental funding mechanisms such as the Global Environment Fund (GEF) or the Green Climate Fund (GCF) should also be promoted.
- 4) Repositioning the 10YFP Secretariat and Programmes to deliver change at scale
- a) As a result of the UN General Assembly decision to extend the mandate of the 10YFP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will continue to serve as Secretariat, supporting the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in all countries as well as in high impact systems and sectors. UNEP

⁴⁴ UNEA resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.8 "Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution".

will work closely with its regional offices, UN entities and partners to coordinate action and expand strategic regional partnerships to support the implementation of the strategy.

- b) To ensure its effective and coordinated implementation, the Secretariat, programmes and initiatives will develop action plans to align their work to the pillars of the strategy by mid-2023, based on its Theory of Change (annex 1) and a results framework (annex 2) demonstrating how they come together in an integrated manner to deliver interconnected and mutually beneficial results.
- c) The Secretariat will support the implementation of the strategy through effective leadership, will coordinate, together with other leading entities, the programmes and initiatives, delivery, advocacy, partnerships and knowledge and support resource mobilization through six complementary workstreams:
 - i. Support governance and intergovernmental policy coordination related to sustainable consumption and production / SDG12.
 - ii. Agenda integration across multilateral agreements and key global processes.
 - iii. Mainstream sustainable consumption and production through the UN system, including at the regional and country level.
 - iv. Promote of systemic transformations focusing on enablers and identified high-impact systems and sectors.
 - v. Measure impact, promote digitalization and data transformation, including for policy outcomes.
 - vi. Providing support for collaboration across all levels and stakeholder groups through the digital platform of the One Planet Network.
- d) Member States and other organizations that will lead and serve in the coordination desks of the programmes and initiatives will engage in this role for a period of 2 years and will provide direct support to the coordination, stakeholder engagement and resource mobilization of the programmes, in the form of human and/or financial resources to be managed by the 10YFP Secretariat and/or other leading organizations. The 10YFP Board will define with them measures to improve the governance models of the programmes and initiatives.
- e) The Secretariat, in consultation with its partners, will develop a biennial results framework and consolidated budget to support the implementation of the strategy, which will be validated by the 10YFP Board, updated and monitored on a regular basis. We call all Member States to contribute to this effort and help secure the resources needed for the effective implementation of this results framework.

Annex 1

Theory of Change underpinning the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production and Secretariat's results framework



* "Networked multilateralism" as described by the UN Secretary General as "stronger coordination between regional and international organizations, international financial institutions and public-private alliances" and that "draws on civil society, business, local and regional authorities and others, and shares power more broadly and fairly."

