



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2022

Original: English

2022 session

23 July 2021–22 July 2022

Agenda item 6

**High-level political forum on sustainable development,
convened under the auspices of the Economic and
Social Council**

Progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General transmits herewith the progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [67/203](#), [68/210](#), [69/214](#) and [70/201](#). The objective of the report is to share with Member States and other stakeholders progress on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework. In addition to sharing progress achieved in 2021, the report takes a retrospective look over the past 10 years of action, providing lessons learned and action-oriented policy recommendations to guide the implementation of the Framework's extended mandate (see General Assembly resolution [76/202](#)). The report is hereby submitted through the Economic and Social Council for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2022.



I. Sustainable consumption and production as an enabler of global efforts to build back better

A. How the impacts of the pandemic go far beyond human health

1. Since 2019, countries have struggled to eradicate and recover from a pandemic that pays no heed to borders, pits livelihoods against lives and exacerbates existing global challenges like inequality, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Over 6 million lives have been lost.¹ In 2020, an equivalent of 255 million full-time jobs, and roughly \$3.7 trillion in wages, were lost.² The projected cumulative financial losses during 2020 and 2021 are estimated at nearly \$8.5 trillion.³

2. Despite the roll-out of vaccination against the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for some, the socioeconomic recovery across countries is far from certain. Progress on global sustainability goals was off track before the pandemic.⁴ The disparity in capacity to cope with the pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities.⁵ For the first time in over 20 years, more people were pushed back into extreme poverty than were able to escape it.⁶

3. Despite economic slowdowns, global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to rise. The climate crisis is occurring now, with the global average temperature 1.2°C hotter than pre-industrial levels, the impacts of which are already being felt.^{7,8} While lockdowns provided a respite for natural habitats, the sudden halt in ecotourism activities has meant that the financial resources upon which conservation and restoration projects relied have dried up, and the extent to which human and natural systems are intertwined has been made visible.⁹ In 2021, 8.4 million tons of pandemic-associated plastic waste were generated.¹⁰ The impacts of the pandemic go far beyond human health, affecting all aspects of our societies, economies and ecosystems.

B. A window of opportunity to learn from the past and accelerate sustainability transitions to build back better

4. Since natural resources are the basis for the goods, services and infrastructure necessary to support socioeconomic systems, the linear “take, make and throw away” production and consumption systems that drive our global economy have meant that prosperity and the depletion of natural resources have gone hand in hand. Fifty per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions and ninety per cent of global biodiversity

¹ World Health Organization (WHO), WHO Health Emergency Dashboard, WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard database. Available at <https://covid19.who.int>.

² International Labour Organization (ILO), “ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work: seventh edition – updated estimates and analysis” (2021).

³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “Achieving SDGs in the wake of COVID-19: scenarios for policymakers”, Decade of Action Policy Brief, No. 84 (August 2020).

⁴ United Nations, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021* (2021).

⁵ ILO, *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022* (Geneva, 2022).

⁶ United Nations, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021*.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, “Summary for policymakers”, in *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability – Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, Hans-Otto Pörtner and others, eds. (Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press, 2022), in press.

⁹ Amanda E. Bates and others, “Global COVID-19 lockdown highlights humans as both threats and custodians of the environment”, *Biological Conservation*, vol. 263, No. 109175 (November 2021).

¹⁰ Yiming Peng and others, “Plastic waste release caused by COVID-19 and its fate in the global ocean”, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 118, No. 47 (November 2021).

and water stress impacts are linked to the extraction, use and disposal of natural resources in production systems.¹¹

5. In short, the economic systems on which we rely for our prosperity and well-being are not fit for purpose. A window of opportunity exists to learn from the past and to accelerate sustainability transitions to build forward better.¹²

6. Despite evidence that fiscal policies that restore the environment may have the largest beneficial impact on economic recovery, only 18 per cent of announced recovery spending is going towards such investments.¹³ Analysis of €716 billion worth of recovery plans in 18 European Union countries shows that only 30 per cent of such spending supports a green transition.¹⁴ By 2022, Group of 20 (G20) countries had committed 43 per cent of recovery packages to supporting fossil fuel energy, an equivalent of \$72.03 per capita.¹⁵ The limited share of resources allocated to climate-positive measures means that the cumulative impact of such measures on emissions is still negative, often because of support for carbon-intensive industries.¹⁶

7. Conflict, including the ongoing conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, has further exacerbated negative trends. Ukraine and the surrounding region are important areas for agricultural exports, and the conflict may potentially lead to increased global food insecurity.¹⁷

8. The bottom line is that an inclusive, climate-resilient and nature-positive pandemic recovery will not happen spontaneously; rather, it requires concerted thinking about the interlinkages between global challenges, coordinated action using science-based and proven best practices to address them and leveraging new ways of sharing success stories to inspire stakeholders to action.

C. Sustainable consumption and production as a driver of post-pandemic recovery

9. Sustainable consumption and production offers systemic solutions to transform the way societies produce and consume goods and services while also positively contributing to poverty alleviation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem protection and restoration, and the elimination of waste and pollution. The following sections demonstrate and provide examples of how sustainable consumption and production is linked to sustainability agendas.¹⁸

¹¹ Bruno Oberle and others, *Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want*, Report of the International Resource Panel (Nairobi, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2019).

¹² European Environment Agency, *Sustainability Transitions: Policy and Practice*, EEA Report, No 9/2019 (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2019); European Commission, “The European Green Deal” (Brussels, 2019); Maurie J. Cohen, “Does the COVID-19 outbreak mark the onset of a sustainable consumption transition?”, *Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy*, vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 1–3 (March 2020).

¹³ Brian J. O’Callaghan and Em Murdock, *Are we Building Back Better? Evidence from 2020 and Pathways to Inclusive Green Recovery Spending* (Nairobi, United Nations Environment Programme, 2021).

¹⁴ Helena Mölter and Timon Wehnert, “EU recovery: how green is recovery spending in different sectors?” (Wuppertal, Germany, Wuppertal Institute; Berlin, E3G-Third Generation Environmentalism, 2021).

¹⁵ Energypolicytracker.org, (“G20 countries”. Available at www.energypolicytracker.org/region/g20/ (updated 4 May 2020).

¹⁶ World Economic Forum, Centre for the New Economy and Society, *Building Back Broader: Policy Pathways for an Economic Transformation* (Geneva, 2021).

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution [ES-11/1](#).

¹⁸ Examples are drawn from the official reporting by 10-Year Framework national focal points on indicator 12.1.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the aim of geographic representation.

1. Sustainable consumption and production, implemented through circular economic models, as a driver of poverty alleviation and economic development

10. Modelling has shown that investing in sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy approaches, offers multiple benefits: net gains in gross domestic product (GDP) and jobs, a stimulus for innovation, mitigation of environmental degradation and improved energy security.^{19,20} The modification of production processes to lower emissions, resource use and environmental impacts could create 18 million jobs by 2050.²¹ Together, the business opportunities associated with transforming our food, land and ocean-use systems towards a restoration economy could generate almost \$3.6 trillion of additional revenues or cost savings by 2030 while creating 191 million new jobs.²²

11. Countries are already benefiting from the implementation of policies and practices that promote a shift to sustainable consumption and production. The national decarbonization action plan of Costa Rica²³ sets out the decarbonization strategy for 10 sectors by 2050, with an estimated \$41 billion in benefits, even after investment costs.²⁴ Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Costa Rica is set to meet 83 per cent of its first-stage goals in 2022.²⁵

2. Sustainable consumption and production as a pathway to achieving the Paris Agreement

12. The sustainable management of natural resources through policies and practices that promote a shift to sustainable consumption and production is at the centre of virtually all viable solutions to climate change.²⁶ By 2060, resource efficiency strategies could reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the material cycle of residential buildings by 790 million tons in China, India and Group of Seven (G7) countries.²⁷ Resource efficiency in passenger vehicles could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent in G7 countries by 2050.²⁸ However, few countries have integrated resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production into climate-related goals.

13. One country that is working towards this end is Turkey, which, through the development of a road map to integrate sustainable consumption and production within the housing and construction sector, outlined the requirements for a sustainable and circular economy and evaluated the national housing and construction sector,

¹⁹ Richard Lewney and others, *Modelling a Global Inclusive Green Economy COVID-19 Recovery Programme* (n.p., Partnership for Action on Green Economy and Cambridge Econometrics, 2021).

²⁰ Mekala Krishnan and others, *The Net-Zero Transition: What It Could Cost, What It Could Bring* (January 2022).

²¹ World Economic Forum, Centre for the New Economy and Society, *Building Back Broader*.

²² UNEP, “UN Environment Assembly 5.2: nature at the heart of sustainable development – a contribution to the high-level segment of the resumed session of the 5th UN Environment Assembly” (Nairobi, 2022).

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NationalDecarbonizationPlan.pdf>.

²⁴ Costa Rica, “Según nuevo estudio: plan nacional de descarbonización traerá \$41.000 millones en beneficios netos a Costa Rica”, statement, available at www.presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2020/11/segun-nuevo-estudio-plan-nacional-de-descarbonizacion-traera-41-000-millones-en-beneficios-netos-a-costa-rica.

²⁵ Bnamericas, “Costa Rica to meet 83% of decarbonization plan’s 1st stage goals by end-2022”, 24 February 2020.

²⁶ International Resource Panel and UNEP, “The International Resource Panel: 10 key messages on climate change” (Nairobi, 2015).

²⁷ Edgar Hertwich and others, *Resource Efficiency and Climate Change: Material Efficiency Strategies for a Low-Carbon Future*, Report of the International Resource Panel (Nairobi, UNEP, 2020).

²⁸ Ibid.

including the impact of each component of the value chain on people, the environment and the economy.

3. How sustainable consumption and production supports biodiversity protection and restoration

14. Global ecosystem services are worth an estimated \$125 trillion to \$140 trillion per year.²⁹ About 1.6 billion people benefit directly from forests for food, income and livelihoods.³⁰ Biodiversity decline risks causing dangerous and irreversible breakdowns of ecosystems, threatening the foundations of social and economic provisioning systems. By applying principles of natural resource management, targeted solutions can be created to halt biodiversity loss while addressing other drivers of climate change and environmental pollution.³¹

15. For example, the national soil strategy of Switzerland³² aims for a net zero soil use in that country by 2050. By using a systems lens, soil functions are factored into planning to ensure sustainability outcomes. In another example, Paraguay reconciles production and biodiversity through quotas on the export of endangered palo santo trees.³³

4. Sustainable consumption and production as key for a pollution-free planet and health

16. Environmental factors contribute to 24 per cent of deaths worldwide.³⁴ In its special report on climate change and health, the World Health Organization noted that “protecting people’s health from climate change requires transformational action in every sector, including on energy, transport, nature, food systems and finance”.³⁵ The Democratic Republic of the Congo validated its national road map on environmental standards for low sulfur fuels³⁶ to change the mode of consumption in the transport sector and increase efficiency, improve air quality and reduce the impact of fuel with a high sulfur content.

17. At the same time, the health sector itself is equivalent to the fifth-largest greenhouse gas-emitting country.³⁷ In Sri Lanka, the national policy on sustainable consumption and production includes a focus on the health sector, with the aim of increasing health-care cost efficiency by 25 per cent.³⁸ Sustainable consumption and production is an opportunity to address the causes of health crises, as well as make health systems more efficient at responding to them.

²⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “Biodiversity: finance and the economic and business case for action: executive summary and synthesis”, report prepared for the Group of Seven (G7) Environment Ministers’ Meeting, held in Metz, France, on 5 and 6 May 2019 (2019).

³⁰ United Nations Forum on Forests, “Input to the 2016 meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development: bureau of the 12th session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF12)” (2012).

³¹ Janez Potočnik and Izabella Teixeira, “Building biodiversity: the natural resource management approach” (Paris, UNEP, International Resource Panel, 2021).

³² One Planet network, “Swiss national soil strategy”, 1 February 2022.

³³ One Planet network, “Paraguayan Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development resolution on the exportation quotas for palo santo trees”, 11 February 2022.

³⁴ Annette Prüss-Ustün and others, *Preventing Disease Through Healthy Environments: A Global Assessment of the Burden of Disease from Environmental Risks* (Geneva, WHO, 2017).

³⁵ WHO, *COP26 Special Report on Climate Change and Health: The Health Argument for Climate Action* (Geneva, 2021) (advanced proof).

³⁶ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/norme-sur-le-carburant-propre.

³⁷ Josh Karliner and others, “Health care’s climate footprint: how the health sector contributes to the global climate crisis and opportunities for action”, Health Care Without Harm and Arup Climate-smart Health Care Series, Green Paper, No. 1 (2019).

³⁸ Sri Lanka, “National policy on sustainable consumption & production for Sri Lanka” (2019).

II. Where the world stands on sustainable consumption and production

A. Sustainable consumption and production through the lens of Sustainable Development Goal 12

18. Sustainable consumption and production can be an enabler of global pandemic recovery that enhances well-being while providing solutions to the triple planetary crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution.

19. Measuring global progress on sustainable consumption and production is fraught, as 7 out of 13 indicators (54 per cent) for Goal 12 are tier II indicators, that is, the indicators are conceptually clear and have an internationally established methodology, and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. The lack of data for sustainable consumption and production is a gap which requires urgent global attention.

20. Where measurements are available, progress in the implementation of Goal 12 is insufficient to achieve 2030 targets. A lack of data,³⁹ capacity,⁴⁰ technology⁴¹ and financial resources⁴² is hindering progress overall.⁴³ The present section provides a snapshot of where the world stands in terms of implementation of Goal 12⁴⁴ and provides country examples based on the official policies reported in relation to indicator 12.1.1.

21. Per unit of GDP, the material footprint (indicator 12.2.1) has increased, which means that more resources are needed today to produce the same unit of GDP than 20 years ago. Global levels of individual material use (domestic material consumption per capita) have increased by 40 per cent in the past 20 years.⁴⁵ In 2017, upper-middle-income countries recorded the highest levels of domestic material consumption (a direct measure of materials consumed within the boundaries of a national economy), with countries in the Asia and the Pacific region accounting for almost 60 per cent of the global total.⁴⁶ However, on the basis of demand-based measures that attribute global material resources to the final consumer, people living in high-income countries consumed 60 per cent more resources than those in upper-middle-income countries, and over 13 times more than those in low-income countries.⁴⁷

22. Conversely, domestic material production measured per unit of GDP tells the story of resource-intensive production processes being outsourced to developing and

³⁹ Jeffrey D. Sachs and others, *Sustainable Development Report 2021: The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals* (Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press, 2021).

⁴⁰ United Nations, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, “2018 HLPF review of SDGs implementation: SDG 12-ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns” (2018).

⁴¹ UNEP and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia “Arab Forum for Sustainable Development: SDG 12 responsible consumption and production – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns” (2021).

⁴² See E/2019/64.

⁴³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, summary of expert group meetings held during the thematic review of the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development on Sustainable Development Goals 12, 13 and 17, held between 18 and 20 May 2021, available at https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021%20HLPF%20EGM%20cross-cutting%20session%20note%2012_13_17.pdf.

⁴⁴ The information was drawn largely from the One Planet network, Sustainable Development Goal 12 hub, available at <https://sdg12hub.org/>.

⁴⁵ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, “SDG 12: responsible consumption and production”, in *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021*.

⁴⁶ Oberle and others, *Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want*.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

emerging economies.⁴⁸ Developed economies benefit from the use of global resources, while developing economies are burdened with the attendant negative impacts of extraction and processing, without the benefits accrued by their use, and often struggle with challenges related to underconsumption.

23. By putting in place a package of resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production measures, by 2060 low-income countries can expect an 8 per cent increase in GDP, medium-income countries can expect an increase of 13 per cent and high-income countries can expect a 4 per cent increase.⁴⁹ Such measures are projected to result in slower growth of global natural resource use overall and are based on increasing rates of consumption in emerging and other developing economies being offset by absolute reductions in high-income countries. Policies to ensure just and equitable distribution of the benefits of resource use are critical to moderate inequalities within and among countries.

24. Countries are taking action to address consumption, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Environment Act 2021, which enables the introduction of “ecodesign” requirements relating to the durability, reparability and recyclability of goods. The Act also enables the Government to require labels that inform consumers of product characteristics and for the implementation of “product passports” with information about material content throughout the product life cycle.⁵⁰

25. The increase in standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of sustainable tourism (indicator 12.b.1)⁵¹ is a positive outcome. However, inequality in capacity and achievement is a trend reflected by most targets across Goal 12. For example, the number of corporations in the developing world that have reported on sustainability is limited (indicator 12.6.1).⁵² This can reflect the prevalence of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises or of the informal sector. In the Philippines, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Plan 2017–2022 cross-cutting strategy on the promotion of green growth is aimed at addressing this challenge by providing guidance to such enterprises on implementing environment-friendly and climate-smart actions.⁵³

26. No official data exist on how global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessment (indicator 12.8.1). However, many countries include such education and related topics in their national curricula, including Hungary, where in 2020 the national core curriculum⁵⁴ was updated to include the prudent use of natural resources, the recognition of cultural heritage, and sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

27. Governments have enormous potential to shape production and consumption through the magnitude of goods and services they procure. According to results from the first data collection exercise for indicator 12.7.1, on sustainable public procurement, in 2021, 33 out of 40 national Governments (83 per cent) were

⁴⁸ Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, “SDG 12: responsible consumption and production”.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ One Planet network, “Environment Act: powers on ecodesign and information”, 10 February 2022. Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/environment-act-powers-ecodesign-and-information.

⁵¹ Available at <https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/12b-tourism>.

⁵² Available at <https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>.

⁵³ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/micro-small-and-medium-enterprise-msme-development-plan-2017-2022-cross.

⁵⁴ One Planet network, “Content regulation in general education”, 26 January 2022. Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/content-regulation-general-education.

considered “compliant”. Overall performance in the implementation of sustainable public procurement is varied, both within and across regions. Only 64 per cent of countries with sustainable public procurement policy frameworks in place reported monitoring the implementation of such procurement, and 15 per cent measure its outcomes, such as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In Germany, the federal administration aims to be climate-neutral by 2030, supported by guidelines such as the General Administrative Regulation on the Procurement of Climate-Friendly Services.⁵⁵ The regulation specifies how climate protection must be considered as part of procurement processes.

28. While developing countries grew renewable energy-generating capacity by 9.5 per cent annually over a five-year period, reaching 246 watts per capita in 2020, small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries had much lower growth rates (8.3, 5.2 and 2.4 per cent, respectively) (indicator 12.a.1). At current annual growth rates, it would take small island developing States almost 15 years and least developed countries and landlocked developing countries almost 40 years to reach the level developing countries reached in 2020.⁵⁶ As an economy in transition, Serbia is striving to decarbonize its energy systems by updating its energy sector development strategy and its integrated national energy and climate strategy to define targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction for 2030, with projections for 2040 and 2050.⁵⁷

29. Between 2018 and 2019, fossil fuel subsidies declined by 21 per cent, but were still \$432 billion (indicator 12.c.1).⁵⁸ The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency’s emission reduction obligation creates better conditions for phasing out fossil fuels in road transport by obliging petrol and diesel suppliers to reduce life cycle CO₂ emissions by increasing blending with sustainable biofuels, creating long-term rules for production and setting prerequisites for investment in the production of sustainable biofuels.⁵⁹

30. Waste continues to be a global challenge, and data are scarce. Since 1999, country response rates to the Statistics Division/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) questionnaire on environment statistics have remained relatively steady at 50 per cent.⁶⁰ Countries are reaching full compliance in reporting under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, while other international agreements on hazardous waste (Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (61 per cent), Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (75 per cent) and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (50 per cent)) are having mixed results (indicator 12.4.1).⁶¹ Supply chains prior to retail lose an estimated 13.3 per cent of food at a cost of \$400 billion (target 12.3).^{62,63} At the consumer and

⁵⁵ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/general-administrative-regulation-procurement-climate-friendly-services.

⁵⁶ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, Sustainable Development Goal indicators database. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>.

⁵⁷ One Planet network, “Energy sector development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period by 2025 with projections by 2030”, 21 February 2022.

⁵⁸ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, Sustainable Development Goal indicators, “Overview”. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/overview/>.

⁵⁹ One Planet network, “Emission reduction obligation”, 9 February 2022.

⁶⁰ Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/questionnaire>.

⁶¹ Available at <https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>.

⁶² Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-12/>.

⁶³ See E/2021/58.

retail level, each person wastes over 170 kg of food per year.⁶⁴ The United States of America published a national recycling strategy in 2021 which identifies strategic objectives and actions needed to create a stronger, more resilient and cost-effective national municipal solid waste recycling system. The objectives it identifies are to improve markets for recycling commodities, increase collection, improve materials management infrastructure, reduce contamination in the recycled materials stream, enhance policies and programmes to support circularity, standardize measurement and increase data collection.

31. In 2021, an estimated 1 million plastic drinking bottles were purchased every minute and 5 trillion single-use plastic bags thrown away.⁶⁵ Noting the scourge of plastic pollution across the planet, countries have put in place mechanisms to control or ban the use of plastic products, for example, the Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations 2020 and Environment Protection (Control of Single Use Plastic Products) Regulations 2020 in Mauritius and Law No. 8/2020 on Measures for the Reduction of the Use of Plastic Bags in Sao Tome and Principe.⁶⁶ In Chile, the national management strategy for marine litter and microplastics⁶⁷ leverages sustainable consumption and production with the aim of reducing, recovering and preventing the release of 40 per cent of marine waste and microplastics by 2030.

32. Of the 7.3 kg of electronic waste produced per person per year, only 1.7 kg is managed in an environmentally sustainable way, with e-waste generation expected to reach 9 kg per person by 2030 (indicator 12.4.2).⁶⁸ The annual rate of growth in e-waste recycling will have to increase 10-fold to reach full recycling rates by 2030 (indicator 12.5.1).⁶⁹ Countries are working to address these challenges, including through the multilateral work on e-waste under the Basel Convention. In Jordan, the waste sector green growth national action plan for the period 2021–2025 includes 16 investment preparation, demonstration and enabling policy and institutional reform actions, including the implementation of a pilot extended producer responsibility programme for e-waste.⁷⁰

B. The 10-Year Framework as the implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12 and sustainable consumption and production

33. Adopted in 2012⁷¹ and extended in 2021,⁷² the 10-Year Framework is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production everywhere, with developed countries taking the lead (see table). The One Planet network implements the Framework by facilitating collaboration between over 850 partners from Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and the private

⁶⁴ One Planet network, Sustainable Development Goal 12 hub; see also progress on Goal 12 by target, “Target 12.3: food loss and waste”, available at <https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/123-food-loss-waste>; and “Target 12.b: sustainable tourism”, available at <https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/12b-tourism>.

⁶⁵ Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-12/>.

⁶⁶ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/law-n-82020-measures-reduction-use-plastic-bags-sao-tome-and-principe.

⁶⁷ One Planet network, “Marine litter and microplastics national management strategy (Estrategia nacional para la gestion de residuos marinos y microplásticos)”, 9 February 2022. Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies.

⁶⁸ See E/2021/58.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Jordan, Ministry of Environment, *Waste Sector: Green Growth National Action Plan 2021–2025* (Amman, 2020).

⁷¹ A/CONF.216/5 and General Assembly resolution 66/288.

⁷² General Assembly resolution 76/202.

sector to elevate best practices and scale up and accelerate the transition to sustainable consumption and production.

34. Countries engage directly with the 10-Year Framework, including through the network of 140 country-nominated national focal points, or through one of the six thematic programmes that convene partners, share best practice, develop resources and implement projects with a focus on sectors and enabling conditions. By bringing together initiatives and partners across the globe, the programmes build synergies, leverage resources towards a common objective and advocate for, scale up and replicate successful practices, which have been reported annually to the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Table
10-Year Framework programmes and their leads

<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Programme leads</i>
Programmes with a sectoral focus	
Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme	Finland (Ministry of the Environment) Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Sustainable Food Systems Programme	Costa Rica (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture) World Wide Fund for Nature
Sustainable Tourism Programme	World Tourism Organization Spain (Secretariat of State for Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism) France (Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition of France)
Programmes addressing enabling conditions	
Consumer Information Programme	Germany (Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection) Consumers International Indonesia (Ministry of the Environment and Forestry)
Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme	Japan (Ministry of the Environment and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies) Sweden (Ministry of the Environment and Stockholm Environment Institute)
Sustainable Public Procurement Programme	China (Environmental Development Centre, Ministry of Ecology and Environment) ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Netherlands (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment) UNEP

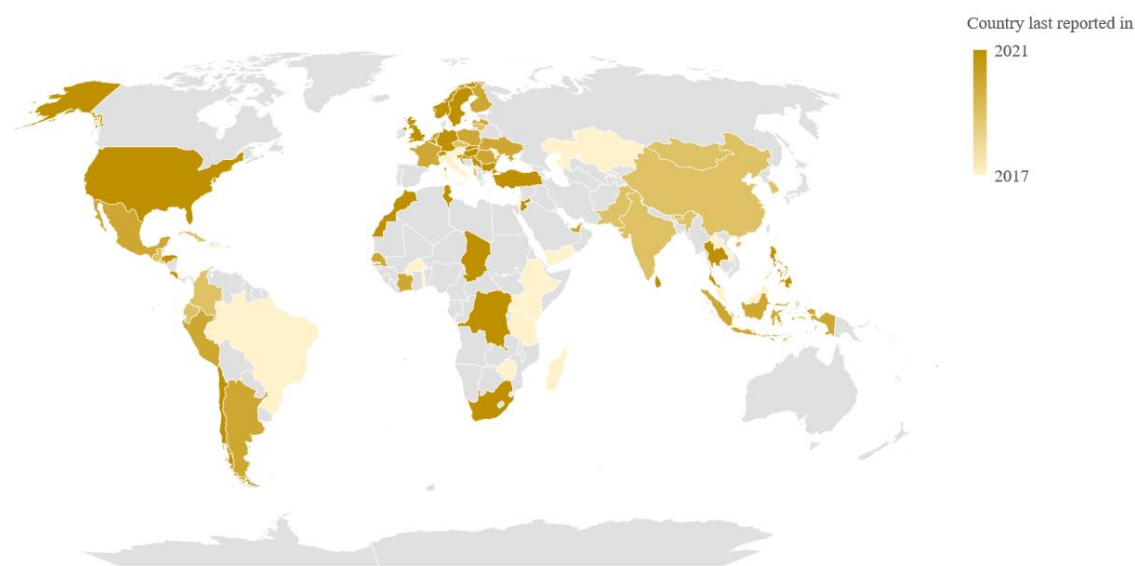
C. Progress on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework as measured through policy action on indicator 12.1.1

35. Target 12.1 calls for the implementation of the 10-Year Framework. Indicator 12.1.1 is the “number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production”. The Framework’s national focal point network is engaged each year to report on target 12.1 and indicator 12.1.1. The following sections highlight the main findings from the 2021 official reporting campaign, with a focus on policies.

36. In 2021, 83 policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production were reported by 26 countries, bringing the total number of policies developed, adopted and/or implemented to 438, as reported by 59 countries and the European Union between 2019 and 2021.⁷³ The 2021 reporting cycle also saw 1,031 new resources, news articles, projects and events added to the database of over 6,500 such items. Trends related to implementation and uptake are described in the following sections.

Figure I

Countries reporting policies related to indicator 12.1.1, 2019–2021 and 2017 pilot reporting



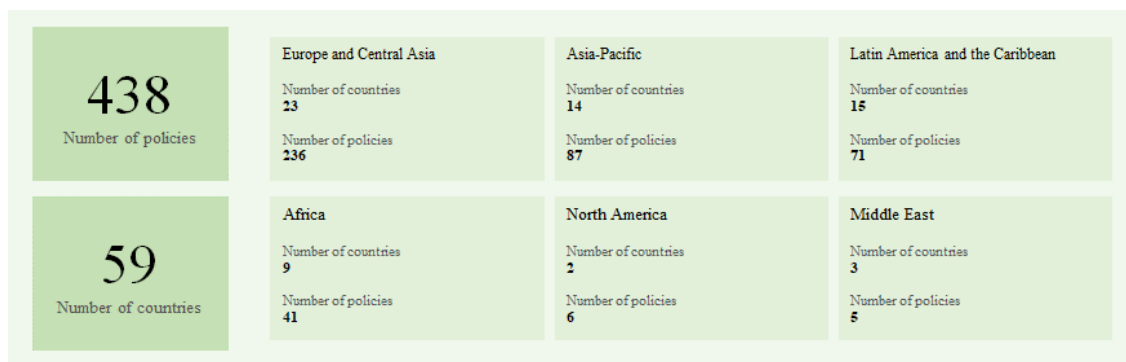
Disclaimers:

The present map covers countries that reported policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production between 2019 and 2021 under indicator 12.1.1. Countries that took part only in the 2017 pilot reporting exercise on the indicator are indicated in light yellow.

The present map does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

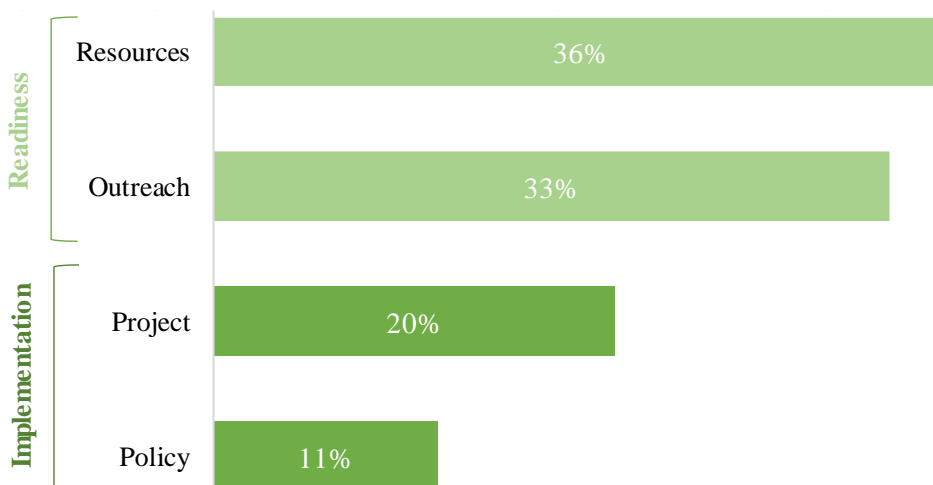
⁷³ Previous reporting on indicator 12.1.1 reflected country submissions as part of the 2017 pilot reporting exercise and official reporting of 2019–2020. The 2017 pilot reporting exercise was a methodological exercise to verify and revise the indicator. Methodology and data collection processes have since improved. The secretariat of the 10-Year Framework has engaged with Member States, through national focal points, to confirm and either resubmit or remove policies reported in the pilot exercise. Based on these efforts, the secretariat is confident that the relevant information from the pilot reporting has been captured in subsequent reporting cycles. Therefore, the 2021 reporting on indicator 12.1.1 does not include information collected through the 2017 pilot reporting exercise, but rather focuses on the confirmed national data submitted from 2019–2021. Twenty-six countries have not reported beyond the 2017 pilot reporting exercise.

Figure II
Overall regional distribution of official policies related to indicator 12.1.1 reported by 10-Year Framework national focal points, 2017–2021



37. The world is making consistent progress in creating policies and institutional frameworks for sustainable consumption and production. About 31 per cent of all 10-Year Framework activities involve implementing sustainable consumption and production projects and policies.⁷⁴

Figure III
Readiness and implementation of all 10-Year Framework activities



D. Sustainable consumption and production uptake is unequal across regions and development categories

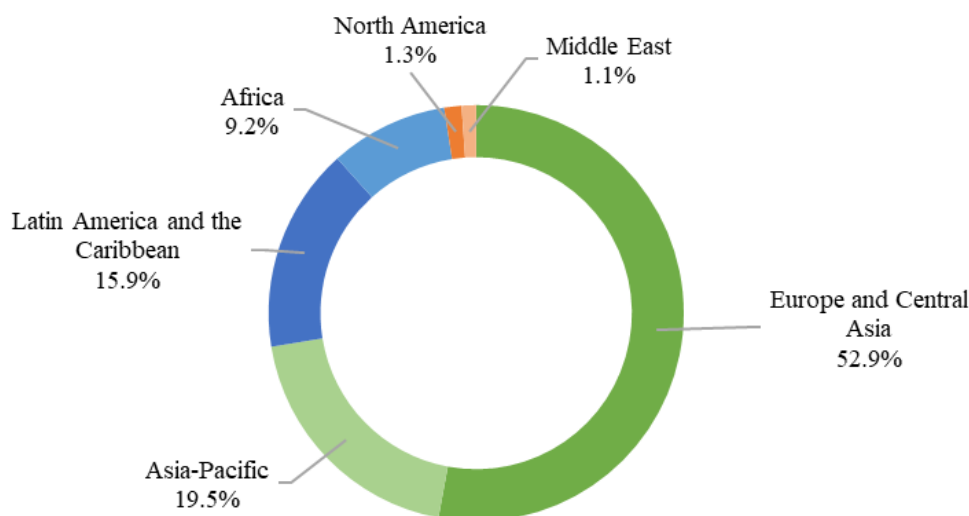
38. Between 2019 and 2021, 79 per cent of policies reported were from high-income and upper-middle-income countries, 0.5 per cent were from low-income countries and only 7.7 per cent were from least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Countries with special circumstances, despite being committed to sustainable development, have limited means to

⁷⁴ The activities in the implementation category are less than previously reported because the methods for reporting have been revised, while new reporting protocols have meant that the sample size is increased. This has led to new trend lines.

implement sustainable consumption and production projects, including as a result of constraints related to access to finance, technology and capacity.

39. Policy submissions from Europe and Central Asia dominated the portfolio during the 2019–2021 period, at about 53 per cent of the total. Compared with a year earlier, the total number of policies reported by the end of 2021 had increased by more than 70 per cent in Africa (from 24 to 41), including first-time reporting from Morocco and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 24 per cent in Asia and the Pacific (from 70 to 87, largely driven by policies reported by the Philippines); and 150 per cent in the Middle East (from 2 to 5). Reducing the gap in the uptake of sustainable consumption and production policies presents an opportunity to strengthen the implementation of sustainable consumption and production at the country level.

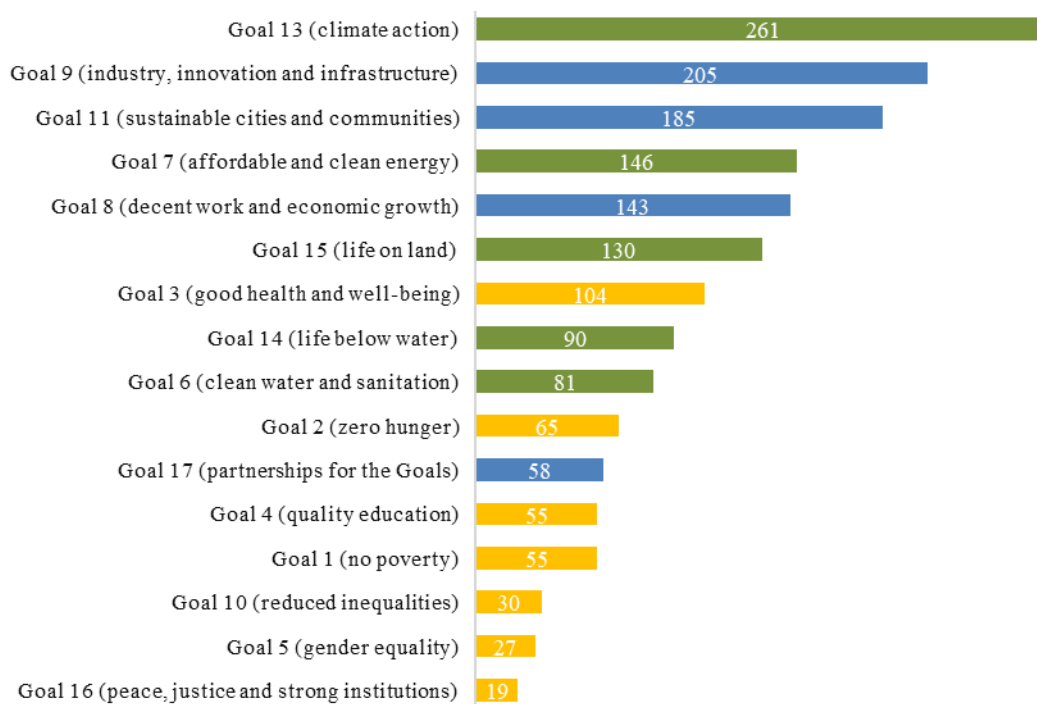
Figure IV
Policy distribution by region, 2019–2021



1. Continued prioritization of the environmental and economic dimension of sustainable consumption and production over its contributions to well-being

40. Having been especially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and with limited resources, developing nations can reap multiple benefits by shifting to sustainable consumption and production. The environmental benefits have been recognized, with about 77 per cent of policies citing a link to Sustainable Development Goals related to climate (Goal 13), oceans (Goal 14), land (Goal 15) and water (Goal 6). Of these, 59 per cent of policies cited a link to climate action. A focus of sustainable consumption and production on resource efficiency follows suit, with Goal 9 being relevant to 46 per cent of official policies reported. Some 63 per cent of overall 10-Year Framework activities (excluding policies and projects) were aimed at having an impact on material use, waste management, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, while 24 per cent of the One Planet network's activities were aimed at affecting environmental outcomes related to air, soil and water pollution; water use; and biodiversity and sustainable land use.

Figure V
Relevance of policies to Sustainable Development Goals other than Goal 12



41. While the environmental benefits of sustainable consumption and production are well recognized, there is a “social gap” in terms of the linkages of officially reported policies to well-being outcomes, including those related to poverty (Sustainable Development Goal 1), inequality (Goal 10), peace and justice (Goal 16), hunger (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4) and gender (Goal 5), with only 44 per cent of official policy submissions noting their relevance. Of these, Goals closely linked to the thematic work of the 10-Year Framework programmes on Sustainable Food Systems, Consumer Information and Sustainable Lifestyles and Education (Goals 2, 3 and 4, respectively) account for 37 per cent of the total, which could indicate a positive correlation between Framework efforts and the closing of the sustainable consumption and production “social gap”. Only 32 per cent of policies noted relevance to decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), and only 11 per cent of overall One Planet network activities were aimed at having an impact on inequality, health and decent job outcomes.

42. Transitions towards sustainable consumption and production must be enabled by a focus on equity and human rights to avoid the costs of short-term impacts on certain sectors.⁷⁵ It is no comfort to know that the transition to sustainable consumption and production will create more jobs than it eliminates if one’s own job is the among those eliminated. Policies that support workers and communities to adapt and benefit are essential. The benefits of sustainable consumption and production in terms of employment, gender equality and well-being indicators must be highlighted and the “social gap” closed.

⁷⁵ World Economic Forum, *Global Risks Report 2022*, 17th ed. (Geneva, 2022).

2. Trends related to high-impact sectors unchanged by the implementation of sustainable consumption and production

43. More than 70 per cent of reported policies are aimed at implementing sustainable consumption and production measures in relation to three high-impact sectors: food systems (agriculture and fisheries, and food and beverages), cited in 49 per cent of such policies; consumer goods (47 per cent); and buildings and construction (34 per cent). These sectors are driving unsustainable consumption and production, and the efforts to transform them have been insufficient. Further action is needed to bend the curve on their impacts, which together contribute over 70 per cent of the world's total material footprint.

44. Based on a review of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and common country analysis frameworks for 16 countries,⁷⁶ the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework found that national economies are analysed predominantly through a domestic production lens, as opposed to a consumption footprint approach, in which those impacts are considered across value chains and borders. Key sectors that drive the socioeconomic development and the environmental impacts of countries (mainly agriculture, energy, tourism and industry in the documents analysed) are addressed; however, hotspot interventions and concrete solutions, which science can help identify, are rarely described. An opportunity exists to introduce science-based approaches and tools for the prioritization of action within high-impact sectors and value chains to shape national-level policies and actions towards resource-efficient and people-centred economic development.

45. The 10-Year Framework has advocated for and adopted the value chain approach⁷⁷ recommended by a task group comprising the One Planet network and the International Resource Panel that was convened in 2020 and 2021 to catalyse science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production. Armed with a science-based understanding of where and why the impacts of production and consumption systems occur, stakeholders can develop relevant and impactful sectoral policies and practices and enable multidisciplinary coordination and collaboration for the implementation of sustainable consumption and production solutions at the most critical junctures of the production and consumption chain.

46. The benefits of this approach are being tested across different sectors, with the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework, alongside those of several Framework programmes, the UNEP Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Green Fiscal Policy Network, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) coming together to understand what initiatives and solutions currently exist at different stages of the value chains and to define gaps, opportunities, interlinkages and trade-offs as the basis for the development of prioritized objectives for sustainable consumption and production. These consultations set the stage for coherent and coordinated interventions in those areas in which the most positive impact is likely to be delivered across the food and construction sectors.

⁷⁶ Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Uruguay); Eastern Europe (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Serbia); Africa (Algeria, Ethiopia, Mauritius and Nigeria); and Asia-Pacific (China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines). The secretariat of the Framework will work with the Development Coordination Office to expand this number and potentially consider 20 countries for concrete interventions. A needs assessment exercise will be conducted to assess potential opportunities for implementation and capacity-building.

⁷⁷ One Planet network, "The value chain approach: identifying key points of intervention for sustainable consumption and production", available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/value-chains/value-chain-approach.

47. Taking food systems as an example, policies reported to the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework predominantly target the early stages (production-focused) or the end stages (consumption and disposal) of the value chain but rarely target the middle stages (the activities of food companies, retail and food services), where the structural power exists to effect real changes in the system.⁷⁸ Indeed, based on reporting on the link between policies and the sectors of the value chain,⁷⁹ only between 4 and 5 per cent of food system policies target distribution and retail or the processing and transport stages of the value chain. The implementation activities across the One Planet network reflect this trend, with the middle stages of the value chain indicated as relevant only 12.7 per cent of the time.

Figure VI
Stages of the value chain addressed by policies related to agriculture, food and beverages

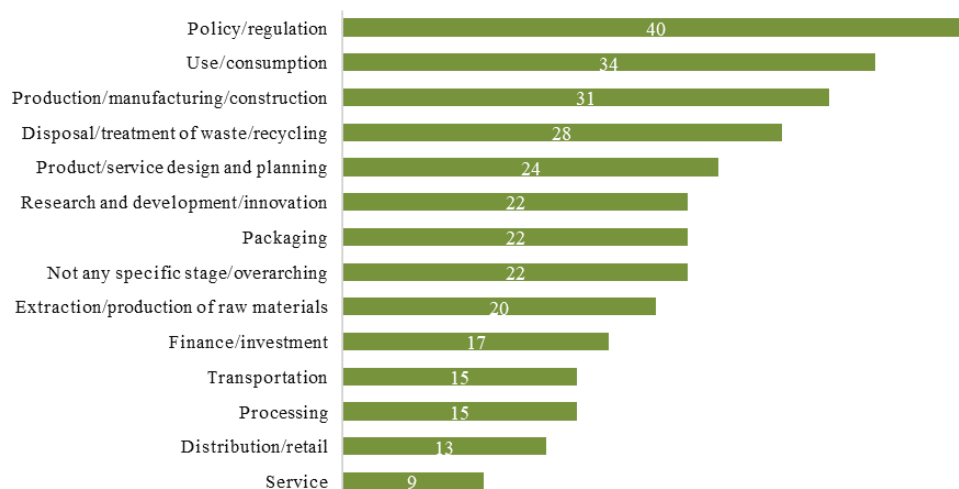
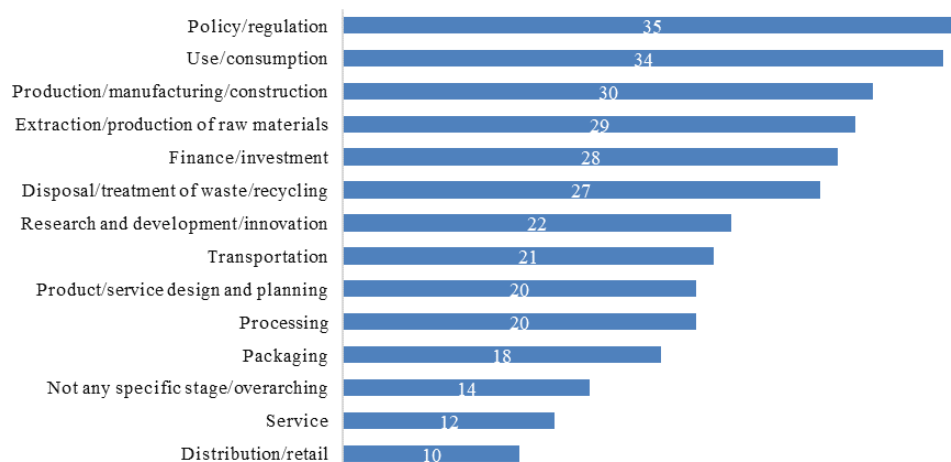


Figure VII
Stages of the value chain addressed by policies related to the buildings and construction sector



⁷⁸ UNEP, *Catalysing Science-based Policy Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production: The Value-chain Approach and its Application to Food, Construction and Textiles* (Nairobi, 2021).

⁷⁹ Reporting on value chain stages has only been included as part of the Framework's methodology since 2020.

48. A similar pattern emerges when looking at the buildings and construction sector. While the majority of impacts occur at the material construction, production and operation stages of this sector's value chain, the actors with sufficient influence to effect change are those operating at the financing and planning and design stages.⁸⁰ However, policies targeting this sector have indicated relevance to those areas only 8.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent of the time, respectively. Beyond policies, this trend is reflected in the other activities implemented by the One Planet network, with only 11.0 per cent and 5.6 per cent of actions in the buildings and construction sector targeting the product service, design and planning stage and the finance and investment stage of the value chain, respectively. There exists a real opportunity to scale up the impact of interventions on the sector if actions are taken to change behaviours along the stages of the value chain with the most potential for impact.

3. How countries are leveraging circularity as a key approach to achieving the shift to sustainable consumption and production

49. The importance of circular economy approaches as key to sustainable consumption and production was recognized by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme in its resolution 5/11 on enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production. Since 2019, 36 policies that include references to circular economy in either the title or the policy objective have been reported by national focal points from 25 countries (1 policy from a country in Africa, 5 policies from 5 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, 23 policies from 13 countries in Europe and Central Asia, 6 policies from 5 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 1 policy from 1 country in North America). The policy submissions reported to the 10-Year Framework do not reflect the existing circular policy frameworks that countries have not reported on as part of indicator 12.1.1. Most circularity policies reported to the Framework had been adopted by European countries. By adopting circular economy road maps and national strategies, however, countries in Latin America, including Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru, are demonstrating the validity and increasing relevance of circular economy approaches to industrializing and developing economies. In 2018, Colombia launched its national circular economy strategy, which has six key strategic areas related to (a) the material flow of containers and packaging, (b) water flows, (c) sources and flows of energy, (d) biomass flows, (e) the material flow of buildings and (f) the material flow of industrial materials and mass consumption products.

50. The African Circular Economy Alliance, a government-led coalition of African nations and global partners, is committed to advancing circular economy approaches in Africa.⁸¹ Members include Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and the Sudan. In Asia and the Pacific, China has long taken the lead in the implementation of circular economy policies and principles in its economic development. The Global Alliance for Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency aims to provide a global impetus to initiatives related to the circular economy transition, resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production, and inclusive and sustainable industrialization.⁸²

51. Despite progress in this area, developing countries still require capacity, technical and financial support to effectively assess the benefits of and implement appropriate policies for a circular economy. In the climate agenda, around 27 per cent of countries identify circular economy strategies as part of their nationally determined

⁸⁰ UNEP, *Catalysing Science-based Policy Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production*.

⁸¹ Available at www.afdb.org/en.

⁸² European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, "EU launches Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency", 22 February 2021.

contribution mitigation commitments.⁸³ There is a tendency for these strategies to focus on waste management and recycling policies rather than on a life cycle or design approach. Policymakers have called for increased capacity-building, peer exchange and learning, as well as tools to develop and implement circular economy policy instruments to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.⁸⁴

III. Beyond the decade: a global movement for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 12 by 2030

52. Progress on sustainable consumption and production continues to be limited. Results achieved to date, while showcasing localized positive impacts, have been unequal, diffuse and not at the scale, speed and scope needed to implement the transformational shifts required. The following sections provide a retrospective look at the practices that have been developed and shared through the 10-Year Framework, and include recommendations for policymakers.

A. Sustainable consumption and production as a system influencing socioeconomic, climate, biodiversity, pollution and waste outcomes

53. Single-issue solutions that are not coordinated are likely to fail when efforts are made to address the shift to sustainable consumption and production, which is a complex network of multiple interactions across social, economic and environmental dimensions. An integrated approach that enables the identification of synergies, mitigates trade-offs and addresses the root causes of multidimensional environmental problems can be both more cost-effective and more impactful.⁸⁵

1. Integration of sustainable consumption and production into global sustainability commitments (biodiversity, climate, pollution and waste)

54. The outcomes of regional consultations hosted by the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and a survey with the participation of national focal points under the Framework and other multilateral environmental agreements have validated the need for sustainable consumption and production to be connected to such agreements on climate, biodiversity, chemicals and waste. Despite the well-documented potential of sustainability approaches to deliver win-win outcomes, sustainable consumption and production has not been integrated into the implementation mechanisms of these international agendas. The secretariat of the Framework is developing the tools to facilitate the integration of sustainable consumption and production approaches across multilateral environmental agreements.

55. The secretariat of the 10-Year Framework, along with those of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (supported by the Netherlands and the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra) are developing a joint toolkit that will support countries in integrating and implementing circular economy measures to reach mitigation targets

⁸³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, nationally determined contributions. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs>.

⁸⁴ UNEP-10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Development Programme, *Toolkit for Circular Economy and NDCs* (forthcoming).

⁸⁵ UNEP, *Making Peace with Nature: A Scientific Blueprint to Tackle the Climate, Biodiversity and Pollution Emergencies* (Nairobi, 2021).

set in their nationally determined contributions and build climate resilience as a way to increase the ambitiousness of such contributions.

56. Also on climate integration, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Travel Foundation and Tourism Declares launched the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism⁸⁶ at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with more than 450 signatories agreeing to increase their climate ambitions. In the Declaration, signatories expressed their support for the global commitment to halve carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve net zero as soon as possible before 2050, to develop or update climate action plans within 12 months of becoming signatories, to align their plans with five pathways, to report publicly on progress made and to work collaboratively.

57. The 10-Year Framework's consumer information programme in 2021 launched "Sustainable consumption for biodiversity and ecosystem services",⁸⁷ a report summarizing the state of knowledge on the impacts of consumption patterns on biodiversity and ecosystem services and providing recommendations for policy action. The programme also set up a working group on biodiversity communication, which has launched an online toolkit supported by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany through a research and development project implemented by Adelphi Research and the Öko-Institut. The toolkit is designed to inform, inspire and activate users by empowering them with knowledge to transform their consumption habits.

58. A series of three online exchanges on food systems and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was co-convened by the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, together with the Alliance of Biodiversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture. The exchanges built consensus on the need to consider sustainable food systems as a fundamental tool to halt loss and restore biodiversity, with a view to achieving Convention of Biological Diversity objectives.

59. The historic agreement at the resumed session of the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly on the formation of a legally binding treaty on plastics is an opportunity to integrate sustainable consumption and production and circularity to transform the drivers of plastic pollution, with a view to its elimination. The One Planet Network-Wide Plastics Initiative⁸⁸ gathered experts from UNEP and the Consumer Information, Sustainable Public Procurement, Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, Sustainable Food Systems and Sustainable Tourism programmes to develop solutions that address plastic pollution, which are reflected in the forthcoming One Planet network report on plastics.⁸⁹ The report is in response to Environment Assembly resolution 4/6 and focuses on plastic packaging at the use stage of the value chain and how consumption choices can trigger changes across it.

60. The above are only a few examples of how the 10-Year Framework is advocating for and driving the practical integration of sustainable consumption and production as a key solution space for the challenges of climate, biodiversity and pollution. The Framework, multilateral environmental agreements and United Nations entities must

⁸⁶ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/GlasgowDeclaration_EN_0.pdf.

⁸⁷ Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany (Bonn/Berlin, 2021). Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/sustainable-consumption-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services.

⁸⁸ One Planet network, "One Planet launches network-wide initiative on plastics", 1 November 2019.

⁸⁹ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/value-chains/plastics.

continue to collaborate to develop tools and resources and to support their uptake and implementation at the national level.

2. Going beyond technical fixes to implement systemic interventions

61. Awareness has grown with regard to the systemic nature of sustainable consumption and production and how it relates to other priority international environmental and sustainability agendas, as well as the multiple benefits across sectors and issues that solutions related to it can afford. This has elevated the implementation of and practices related to sustainable consumption and production from a focus on historically technical and single-issue resource efficiency issues to include an examination of systemic solutions across the life cycle of goods and services.

62. The Sustainable Food Systems Programme has been championing a systems-based approach since its launch in 2015. A sustainable food systems approach, explained in the publication “Towards a common understanding of sustainable food systems: key approaches, concepts and terms”, is one that “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 maximize societal outcomes across environmental, social (including health) and economic dimensions.”⁹⁰ The United Nations Food Systems Summit was a major moment for sustainable consumption and production in food systems, leading to over 110 countries developing national pathways for the transformation of food systems by 2030. The Programme and several of its members made key contributions to this event. It also kicked off an initiative focused on the role of the multi-stakeholder mechanisms of national and subnational food systems.⁹¹ The report analyses such mechanisms with a view to understanding how they are designed, how they function, who participates, what works and what doesn't and how they are contributing to transitions towards sustainable food systems.

63. Other 10-Year Framework programmes have embraced a systems lens in developing programmatic guidance documents. The Sustainable Public Procurement and the Sustainable Food Systems programmes joined together in 2021 to launch an interest group on sustainable food procurement, co-led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability. By carefully integrating the impact of the food they purchase into procurement decisions, public authorities can significantly contribute to supporting environmental improvements, nutritious diets and producers.

64. Another example of such collaborations is the Transforming Tourism Value Chains project,⁹² through which main hotspots in the tourism value chain were identified and concrete targets set for the accommodation sector in the Dominican Republic, Mauritius, the Philippines and Saint Lucia. An accompanying tool is helping over 100 businesses to measure, report and reduce their environmental impacts, including on waste, food, energy, water and greenhouse gas emissions.

65. The potential to replicate these collaborations is being explored across the 10-Year Framework programmes through a series of written reports (comparison briefings). It is hoped that these comparisons will help identify commonalities to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production, and to variations with added value that should be supported.

⁹⁰ www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/towards-common-understanding-sustainable-food-systems-key-approaches?msclkid=083840c9ae7511ec887a84224c0e9cea.

⁹¹ www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/national-and-sub-national-food-systems-multi-stakeholder-mechanisms#section-supporting-documents.

⁹² See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/value-chains/transforming-tourism.

B. Leaving no one behind: launching a just and inclusive global movement on sustainable consumption and production

66. To ramp up and scale up implementation of the 10-Year Framework, those countries which have thus far been left behind in transitions towards sustainable consumption and production must be engaged to aim for universal implementation of the Framework. There is no “one size fits all” solution. Developed countries should take the lead in this regard, as per Sustainable Development Goal 12. However, the clear gap between developed and developing country uptake and implementation (due to, among other things, issues of access to financial and human resources, environmental technologies, and capacities) has implications for the global gains in resource efficiency and material use, and their attendant environmental and social impacts. Future action for sustainable consumption and production must ensure that no one is left behind, by amplifying national-level support and implementation, including through intensified collaboration across United Nations entities and by providing platforms for global partnership on actions for sustainable consumption and production supported by approaches to instigate behavioural changes among stakeholders.

67. A truly inclusive and global movement must be built on the foundations of national actions. To this end, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework invites all Member States to nominate or reconfirm their national focal points, who are an essential link between global action and national implementation.

1. Working as one United Nations to bring sustainable consumption and production to the national level

68. Two key challenges to universal implementation of sustainable consumption and production are a lack of financial resources and a lack of support for implementation at the national level. The 10-Year Framework’s multi-partner trust fund is designed to address these challenges by mobilizing resources for the implementation of sustainable consumption and production projects at the national level in collaboration with United Nations entities. The two projects of the trust fund each focus on one resource-intensive sector: UN-Habitat, UNEP and UNOPS are jointly implementing a project on Sustainable Development Goal 12 resource-efficient housing in Burkina Faso and Sri Lanka, while FAO, UNEP, UNWTO and UNDP are working in Uganda and Brazil on a project on promoting sustainable food consumption and production patterns through integrated tools, advocacy and multi-stakeholder action. While the two projects have paved the way for stronger collaboration across agencies, funds and programmes, it will be important to secure funding for the continuation of activities beyond 2022.

69. The Sustainable Development Goal 12 hub⁹³ was developed in collaboration with the United Nations entities⁹⁴ that serve as custodians for Goal 12 targets. It is the official monitoring and reporting platform for the Goal and is the central location for accessing official government reporting on Goal 12 indicators, allowing Member States and other users to browse progress on the Goal by country or by individual target at the global, regional and national levels. The hub links to existing knowledge platforms, databases, networks and communities of practice through which stakeholders can engage, become inspired and share solutions. This initiative is part of broader inter-agency collaboration to streamline methodologies and processes across the indicators of Goal 12, in line with requests to the Secretary-General (see

⁹³ Available at <https://sdg12hub.org/>.

⁹⁴ One Planet network, Sustainable Development Goal 12 hub, “Who is behind the Hub?”. Available at <https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/custodian-agencies>.

resolution 72/279) to ensure accessibility and transparency to increase reporting rates across Member States and close the data gaps on the Goals.

70. Launched by the 10-Year Framework, the UNEP Life Cycle Initiative, the International Resource Panel and scientific partners at the Vienna University of Economics and Business and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the hotspots analysis tool for sustainable consumption and production⁹⁵ provides information on the past 25 years of environmental and socioeconomic performance in 171 countries, using science-backed evidence to identify “hotspots” of unsustainable consumption and production practices. The tool uses a consumption footprint perspective, allocating the impacts of resource use to the final user, and thus enables users to understand how production and consumption can influence socioeconomic and environmental impacts across the whole life cycle of goods and services. The tool has been applied in Argentina (where it was used to develop the national strategy on sustainable consumption and production), Bhutan, Côte d’Ivoire, Kazakhstan and Senegal, and is being applied by UNDP in the context of nationally determined contributions.

71. Since the official release of the tool in 2019, the demand for technical support and capacity-building has been growing to exploit its full potential in the design and implementation of science-based national strategies. In response, UNEP, the 10-Year Framework and the Life Cycle Initiative, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, are establishing a network of scientific partner institutions (Regional Science Partners for SCP), with the objective of strengthening the science-policy interface, including through the uptake and mainstreamed application of the tool in various countries.

72. The secretariat of the 10-Year Framework is taking note of these and other best practices related to sustainable consumption and production to develop the United Nations toolbox for Sustainable Development Goal 12. The toolbox will consolidate tools, including those on circularity, in an easily accessible database and promote their uptake at the national level through the United Nations country teams. The Framework took the first steps in the development of the toolbox in 2022, in close cooperation with the United Nations custodian entities of Goal 12 targets, as well as the entities contributing to the Framework’s multi-partner trust fund.

2. Mobilizing and supporting global multi-stakeholder movements for action

73. The ambition and breadth of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable consumption and production make them unattainable without robust partnerships and funding. Action at the nexus where business, Governments and other actors come together can generate solutions to solve the greatest challenges of the present time. A strengthened partnership is needed among stakeholders, and also between United Nations entities, to ensure that scarce resources are directed towards the most high-impact interventions with potential for multiplier effects across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

74. Under the 10-Year Framework, global commitment mechanisms have been launched to spur large-scale action. The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative, led by the Sustainable Tourism Programme, UNEP and UNWTO, in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, brings to the table tourism sector actors with over \$43 billion in annual revenue to tackle plastic pollution, with 115 signatories in 2021. Signatories commit to a set of ambitious and actionable targets concerning the elimination, recycling and reuse of plastic products, and to disclose progress on their actions. More

⁹⁵ Available at <http://scp-hat.lifecycleinitiative.org>.

than 108 million plastic items and packaging were eliminated in 2020, representing 804 tons.

75. The World Green Building Council, a partner of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, has launched the updated Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment, which recognizes leadership by businesses, organizations, cities and subnational governments in tackling operational and embodied carbon emissions from the building and construction sector. The Commitment builds on deep collaboration across the value chain; radical transformation in the way buildings are designed, built, occupied and deconstructed; and new business models that promote circularity, reuse of buildings and materials, and ultimately a shift away from fossil fuels.

76. The Circular and Fair ICT Pact, launched in June 2021 under the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme and the leadership of the Netherlands, in collaboration with the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, is an international procurement-led partnership to accelerate circularity, fairness and sustainability in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. By enabling the use of common, accessible procurement criteria, and by providing guidance and facilitating knowledge-sharing, signatories leverage their collective procurement power to effect change and innovation in the ICT sector.

3. Using best practices to support behavioural change across sectors

77. Over the past decade, best practices have emerged based on the types of policies and actions that have proven most effective in the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Attention now needs to be directed to ramping up those actions that have the most potential for wide-scale transformative change while delivering the most benefit to all. The 10-Year Framework programmes have developed several gold-standard tools and initiatives that set the benchmark for action.

78. The Consumer Information Programme's Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information continues to be the most downloaded resource of the One Planet network. They provide businesses and labelling organizations with guidance on how to make effective, trustworthy claims to consumers on product-related sustainability information. In 2021, the Programme published a report entitled "Policy instruments on product lifetime extension",⁹⁶ which points to the need for more policy attention to the design and use phases of products to reduce waste.

79. Options exist in every sector (energy, land use, industry, urban, buildings and transport) to reduce climate emissions by at least half by 2030.⁹⁷ Changes to consumer demand and lifestyles are essential, and can bring down global emissions by 40 to 70 per cent by 2050.⁹⁸ Actions taken at the individual level, including shifts to renewable energy and changes in diet, could quickly cut emissions.⁹⁹ The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme has launched a series of publications based on inclusive consultations under the project on envisioning future low-carbon lifestyles and transitioning instruments. The project co-developed low-carbon lifestyle pathways in line with the Paris Agreement by engaging citizens in workshops, household experiments and scenario-building in six cities: Cape Town, South Africa;

⁹⁶ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/ple_policy_instruments_report_final.pdf.

⁹⁷ Pörtner and others, "Summary for policymakers", in *Climate Change 2022*.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

Kyoto and Yokohama, Japan; New Delhi; Nonthaburi, Thailand; and São Paulo, Brazil.¹⁰⁰

80. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme also formed a working group on behavioural science, which conducted a survey and found that while there is interest in and appetite for implementing behavioural change strategies as part of sustainability initiatives, only 25 per cent of organizations leveraged such strategies for change. The Programme is working on developing further initiatives in this regard.¹⁰¹

81. The second edition of the Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation Guidelines outlines best practice in the design and implementation of sustainable public procurement policies. The Guidelines give advice on setting up and strengthening a country's long-term work on sustainable public procurement and are also intended to be a point of reference and inspiration.¹⁰²

C. Inspiring action on sustainable consumption and production through enhanced science, monitoring and reporting

82. Monitoring and reporting on sustainable consumption and production is critical to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrate the benefits of such consumption and production, replicate innovative and impactful practices, and foster collaboration. Setting common objectives and systematic data collection supports prioritizing, planning and communicating results and mobilizing support based on implementation gaps and stakeholder needs. The 10-Year Framework developed the “indicators of success” framework to guide and measure, in a participatory way, the collective impact of the shift to sustainable consumption and production. The Framework is intended to reflect key milestones in the global shift to sustainable consumption and production, primarily as supported by the Framework.

83. Progress has been made in the classification of indicators used to measure progress on Sustainable Development Goal 12. The work of the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme on the development of the methodology for reporting on indicator 12.7.1, on the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans, and the launch of formal reporting in 2020, have enabled the reclassification of the indicator composite index into tier II by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. Submissions were received from 40 national Governments and 39 subnational governments.

84. An enhanced 10-Year Framework online knowledge and monitoring platform was launched in 2021, including the updated One Planet network website (www.oneplanetnetwork.org), a new data management system and an improved user interface for data collection and dissemination, including a policy database¹⁰³ and dynamic country profiles.¹⁰⁴ The refreshed digital infrastructure strengthens the Framework's ability to monitor the shift to sustainable consumption and production and to identify and communicate strategic trends, gaps and impactful tools and solutions. Based on this work, 3,323 tools and solutions have been uploaded, with

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ One Planet network, “Behavioural science for sustainable organisations: experiences and best practices in behaviour change” (2021).

¹⁰² UNEP, *Sustainable Public Procurement: How to “Wake the Sleeping Giant” – Introducing the United Nations Environment Programme’s Approach* (Nairobi, 2021).

¹⁰³ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies.

¹⁰⁴ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/country-profiles.

78,000 downloads of publications and resources and over 25,000 unique monthly visitors to the website.

IV. Acting together for the future that we want, and that future generations deserve

85. Sustainable consumption and production approaches offer a message of hope to stakeholders wanting to take action to reach global climate, biodiversity, pollution and well-being goals. Tried and tested science-based policies and practices that promote a shift to sustainable consumption and production, inclusive and multisectoral partnerships, and the momentum of a global movement for change can ensure that the global community does not miss the window of opportunity to effect real and lasting transformations so that societies and economies can thrive.

86. With only eight years to go to achieve the global 2030 sustainability goals, now is the time to build on practices that have worked and to scale up coordinated and high-impact action in those sectors and stages of the value chain that have the potential to change our current sustainability trajectories, especially in high-impact sectors such as food, the built environment and consumer goods and services, including tourism. The 10-Year Framework has the potential to serve as an accelerator of Sustainable Development Goal 12 and other related Goals, and to aggregate, learn from and catalyse the numerous small efforts across its network into a larger movement with greater impact.

87. The extension of the mandate of the 10-Year Framework highlights the importance that Member States place on sustainable consumption and production with regard to achieving the overall 2030 Agenda. The importance of sustainable production and consumption was recalled in the ministerial declaration adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session and underlines the relevance of the Framework mandate. To ramp up and scale up implementation of the Framework, a key pillar moving forward must be the concerted effort to engage those countries which have thus far been left behind in shifts towards sustainable consumption and production and to aim for universal implementation of the Framework. To that end, the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns¹⁰⁵ and the group of friends for sustainable consumption and production are developing, based on consultations across high-impact sectors and in partnership with Framework stakeholders, an ambitious vision for multilateral and multi-stakeholder cooperation on sustainable consumption and production to guide programmatic work up to 2030.

88. The 10-Year Framework and the One Planet network invite all Member States and stakeholders to engage in this global drive. Together we can act for the future that we want, and that future generations deserve.

¹⁰⁵ The members of the Board for 2022–2024 are Costa Rica (Co-Chair), Croatia, Kuwait, Mauritius, Pakistan (Chair), Senegal, Sweden and the United States. There remain two vacant seats (Eastern European States and Latin American and Caribbean States).