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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 (10YFP), prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme, in its capacity as Secretariat of the 10YFP and building on an annual reporting mechanism for Member States and stakeholders. This report is presented to Member States 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 achieved in 2022, on the implementation of the 10YFP, based on official reporting of Member States on SDG 12.1. In addition, the report introduces the Global Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) 2023-2030, highlights updates in the initial implementation of the Strategy during 2023 and presents four SCP pathways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and presents key messages for decision-makers for the consideration of the 2023 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

* The present report was submitted after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.

Introduction: The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: a universal framework for international cooperation and action for systemic change

1. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Patterns (10YFP), adopted in 2012 by Heads of State as part of the Rio+20 outcome document¹ (as contained in A/CONF.216/5), is a universal framework to accelerate the shift to SCP at regional and national level. The 10YFP is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, being the first target of SDG 12 and a framework of reference for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation in SDG 8.
2. The decision of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted in December 2021 extended the mandate of the 10YFP until 2030², thus signaling a renewed ambition to accelerate SCP implementation through multilateral and multistakeholder cooperation. The resolution also provided the backdrop to organize an inclusive consultative process, under the leadership of the 10YFP intergovernmental Board³, to develop a [Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production \(2023-2030\)](#). The Global Strategy was welcomed by the UNGA in its resolution A/RES/77/162 in December 2022⁴.
3. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), captured in Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12), is recognized as an overarching objective of, and prerequisite for, sustainable development⁵, and therefore serves as a key enabler for all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.
4. A global transition to SCP, including circular economy and resource efficiency⁶, has been increasingly recognized by the international community, from the Earth Summit in 2002 to Stockholm +50 in 2022, as a solution to address the world's triple planetary crisis.⁷

Section 1: Sustainable Consumption and Production: a vehicle to address the triple planetary crisis and support a sustainable recovery

¹ A/CONF.216/L.1

² A/RES/76/202

³ As per UNGA resolution "Term of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns" ([A/RES/69/379 UNGA](#))

⁴ "Welcomes the decision of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns to approve the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030, following a consultative process involving Member States and stakeholders, and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and stakeholders to support its implementation and resource mobilization as part of the international efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the multilateral environmental agreements" (A/RES/77/162)

⁵ As per the Johannesburg Implementation Plan, World Summit for Sustainable Development 2002 (A/CONF.199/20)

⁶ Rio+20 Outcome, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (preamble and SDG12), Medium-Term Strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme (2022-2025)

⁷ UNEP, *Circularity to advance sustainable development*, Available at: [Circularity to advance sustainable development \(unep.org\)](#), (2021)

5. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution are interdependent crises driven by current unsustainable production and consumption based on an ever-increasing demand for resources.
6. Over 50 per cent of global GHG emissions, 90 per cent of global biodiversity and water stress impacts and one-third of health-related pollution impacts are directly linked to the way we extract, cultivate and process material resources in consumption and production systems⁸. Material extraction is expected to double by 2060⁹. These trends illustrate the prevalence of linear “take-make-waste” and “grow now clean-up later” models that have thrived at the expense of the environment and its ability to regenerate. Studies estimate that currently only 7% of our global economy is circular, meaning 93% of used materials are either wasted, lost, or unavailable for reuse¹⁰. The social and economic risks associated with natural resource depletion, ecosystems loss and linear economic approaches are very high: some 1.2 billion jobs, or 40 per cent of total world employment, most of which are in Africa and Asia and the Pacific, depend directly on ecosystem services¹¹. These phenomena also contribute to increasing inequality. The average person in a high-income country has a material footprint which is 60 percent greater than in an upper -middle income country and over 13 times greater than in a low-income country¹².
7. The Covid-19 crisis has shed light on the fragility of our global economic system, emphasizing the urgent need for massive preparedness, investments, innovation, and reforms. The social costs of the pandemic and other instabilities are enormous. More than four years of progress against poverty has been erased by Covid-19¹³. The number of people in Africa living in extreme poverty is projected to rise by 3.7 million because of the conflict in Ukraine¹⁴. The global economy is still facing a deficit of around 52 million jobs compared to pre-pandemic levels¹⁵. An estimated 65 per cent of Governments in low- and lower-middle-income countries, and 35 per cent in upper-middle- and high-income countries have reduced funding for education since the onset of the pandemic¹⁶.
8. New crises have hampered efforts to build back better. Growth slowdowns for the largest economies (from 6% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022), Russia’s invasion of Ukraine which has triggered sharp increases in food and energy prices, and the highest inflation in several decades - all weigh heavily on the prospects for the future^{17, 18, 19}.

⁸ International Resource Panel (2020): [Resource Efficiency & Climate Change: Material Efficiency Strategies for a Low-Carbon Future](#).

⁹ International Resource Panel, Global Resources Outlook, 2019

¹⁰ CGRI, Circularity Gap Report 2023, Available at: <https://www.circularity-gap.world/2023> (2023)

¹¹ ILO, A double transition: formalization and the shift to environmental sustainability with decent work, 2022

¹² Making climate targets achievable. Improving Wellbeing through Reduced Absolute Resource Use. IRP Co-Chairs Opinion Piece. 2022

¹³ 2022 Sustainable Development Goals Report

¹⁴ World Economic Situation Prospects as of mid-2022, UNDESA

¹⁵ ILO, World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2022

¹⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-04>

¹⁷ World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund, Oct. 2022

¹⁸ World Economic Situation Prospects as of mid-2022, UNDESA

¹⁹ Statista, Global inflation rate from 2000 to 2021, Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/256598/global-inflation-rate-compared-to-previous-year/> (2023)

9. In this context, the environmental, social and economic imperative of transitioning towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through resource efficiency and circularity, is critical to our planet's future, to preserving our natural capital, which has lost 40% of its value per capita in the last 25 years²⁰ and to maintaining our capacity to achieve economic development that provide prosperity in an equitable and cost-efficient manner while reducing environmental impacts. Building the demand, norms, knowledge and skills needed to accelerate market transformations across high-impact sectors and seizing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and job creation will also be fundamental. The right mix of investments polices and measures will be required to adopt sustainable choices and lifestyles where consumption is a means to meet basic needs and achieve well-being.
10. The 10YFP, through its programs and initiatives, offers solutions to help governments and stakeholders move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. These solutions developed over a decade of implementation and hosted in its Knowledge Centre have been contextualized to different countries, circumstances and realities. However, scaling up and sustaining such solutions remains a challenge.

Section 2: The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production

11. One of the most significant policy developments that took place in 2022, was the approval of a [Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production](#), to support the achievement of global sustainability ambitions and a just transition by 2030 through the shift to SCP practices across society. It calls for the 10YFP and its large multi-stakeholder network - the "[One Planet Network](#)" - to actively contribute to the implementation of the strategy. The Global Strategy for SCP has four complementary and interconnected pillars. Pillar 1 seeks to further position SCP as an essential requirement and means to achieve global commitments for sustainable development, climate, biodiversity, and pollution.
12. Pillar 2 proposes broad multi-stakeholder coalitions to enable changes through circularity, transformative multistakeholder and public-private partnerships, and by providing tools and solutions across high-impact systems and sectors. Building on the partnerships, achievements and assets of the One Planet Network, the objective is to facilitate the uptake of enablers for change, namely, circularity, social inclusion, digitalization, consumer information, public procurement, education in high-impact sectors. These sectors include: food systems and the built environment, which drive a large part of global environmental impacts; tourism, which plays an essential role in many national economies and offers opportunities to advance sustainability across other sectors; sectors related to products and services, such as electronics and critical minerals, textiles, and mobility/transport, which are at the heart of global consumption within growing markets.
13. The third pillar aims to empower countries, in particular developing countries, and stakeholders to mainstream and implement SCP patterns, leveraging the UN Development System. Acknowledging that there is no "one-size-fits-all" solution, the strategy aims to

²⁰ Dasgupta 2021

accelerate cooperation across the UN for a demand-driven and coherent support to countries in the design and implementation of national SCP policies. This decentralization of SCP policy development ensures an integrated approach to implementation while avoiding SCP being associated only with the environmental agenda. To this end, the 10YFP and its One Planet Network aim to provide tailored support to UN Country Teams and governments in mainstreaming SCP as a vehicle for economic transformation. Existing methodologies, practices, strategies and instruments and tools, including those of the One Planet Network, will be made available for tailoring to the regional and country-specific contexts and priorities. By contributing expertise and resources to the UN system, Resident Coordinator Offices, UN Country Teams (UNCT) and UN agencies, the 10YFP will ensure a more effective response to countries seeking to integrate SCP approaches in the Common Country Analysis (CCAs) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).²¹

14. Finally, the global strategy fosters commitments for action by growing and amplifying a global movement for SCP based on a coherent, science-based narrative, to change how we think about, act on and talk about consumption and production (pillar 4). This approach will build public support, secure and monitor concrete commitments for action, engage governments, the private sector, workers, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society and the United Nations in a common effort to drive that change.
15. In 2022, the development of the Global Strategy for SCP reinforced progress made through multilateral processes on climate change (UNFCCC COP 27), biodiversity (CBD COP 15) and pollution (INC for plastic pollution) on mainstreaming SCP to achieve international environmental commitments.

Section 3: Accelerating the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production at national and global levels: updates for 2022

3.1 Member States' leadership at national level: an update on progress achieved under SDG 12.1²²

16. Since 2015, multilateral and multi-stakeholder cooperation on SCP has intensified, inspiring the design and implementation of science-based and transformative policies in numerous countries. In four years (2019-2022), a total of 485 policy instruments supporting the shift to SCP were reported by 62 countries and the European Union, supporting progress on SDG

²¹ More information on the approach to implementation by the 10YFP is available in the Approved Results Framework and Budget of the 10YFP Secretariat (2023-2024) <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/10YFP%2520Results%2520Framework%2520and%2520Budget%25202023-2024%2520Final.pdf>

²² National policies referred to in this report are based on the outcomes of the 2022 official reporting on SDG 12.1 regardless of their year of adoption. The official reporting on SDG 12.1 is administered by the 10YFP Secretariat. In 2022, 13 Member States reported on SDG 12.1, including 9 from the Western Europe and Others Group. As a result, national policies mentioned in the report are not regionally balanced. This does not necessarily reflect actual progress in different regions of the world and at country level, but the uneven participation in reporting.

12.1²³. From the total policy instruments, 61 policies were reported or updated by 13 countries in 2022²⁴, highlighting increasing linkages with global environmental commitments on climate (SDG 13), biodiversity (SDG 14 and SDG 15) and pollution, including waste, chemicals and more specifically, plastic pollution (figure 1).

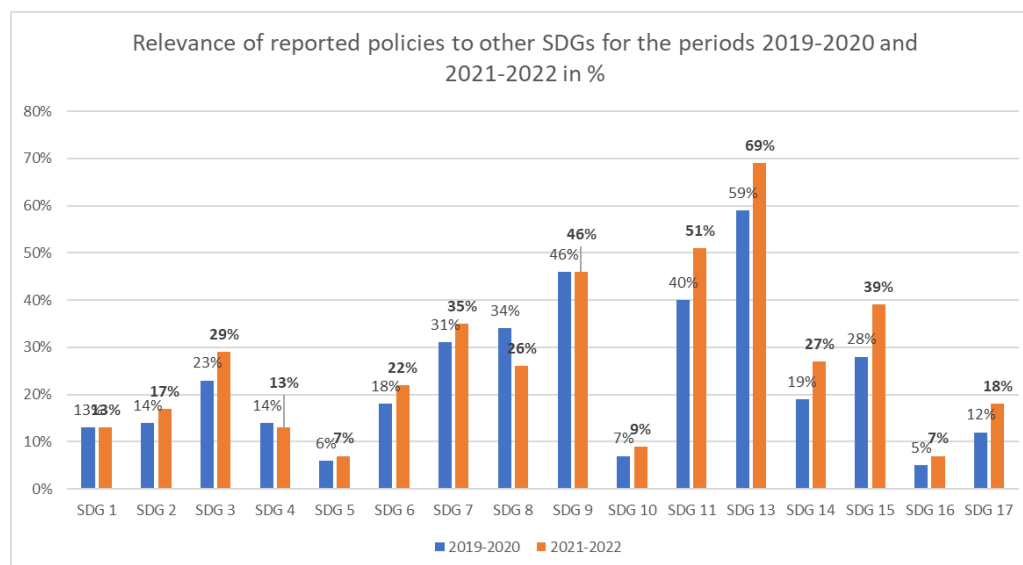


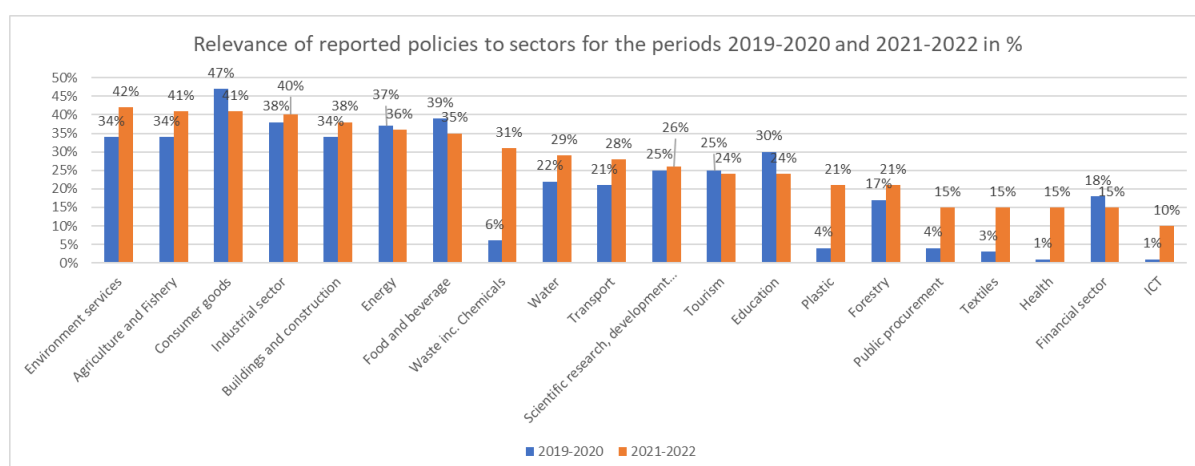
Figure 1

17. Policies reported in 2022 under SDG 12.1 also reflect the increasing importance of circular economy policies and approaches in promoting the shift to SCP. In **Hungary** for example, the [5th National Environmental Programme \(NEP\)](#) defines the country's environmental measures necessary to achieve long-term development goals and international commitments. The **Republic of Mauritius** adopted its [Roadmap and Legislative Framework on Circular Economy in 2022](#) to bring about the shift to a sustainable, low-carbon, inclusive development strategy.
18. Member States' reporting on national SCP policies also reveal an **increasing focus on high-impact sectors such as consumer goods, agriculture and fisheries, buildings and construction, energy, and transport**, which are relevant to more than one third of all reported policies, but also **new sectors of interest - health, textiles and ICT – relevant to the pollution agenda (figure 2)**. Addressing the impacts of unsustainable consumption and production patterns through a sectoral lens has become central to national SCP strategies, as illustrated by the forthcoming [national Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan of Türkiye](#), to be completed by the third quarter of 2023 by the Ministry of Environment,

²³ Using indicator SDG 12.1.1 "Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies". The 2022 reporting on SDG 12.1.1, coordinated by UNEP as 10YFP Secretariat, does not include information collected through the 2017 pilot reporting exercise, and rather focus on the confirmed national data submitted from 2019-2022. For the purpose of analyzing evolutions in global trends using comparable datasets, reported policies have been aggregated under two periods of 2 years: 2019-2020 and 2021-2022.

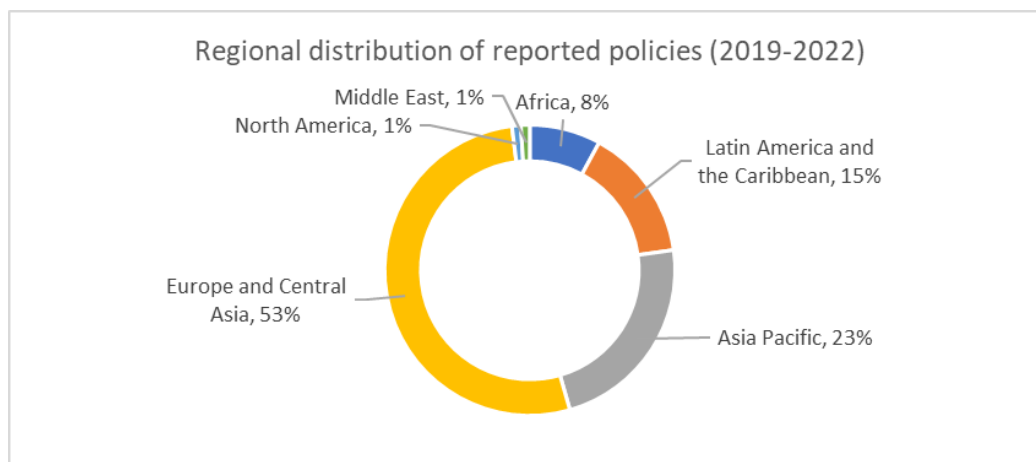
²⁴ List of reporting countries in 2022: Australia, France, Hungary, Lao PDR, Mauritius, Norway, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, USA.

Urbanization and Climate Change. Similarly, **Lao PDR** adopted in 2022 its [Sustainable Consumption and Production Roadmap for 2022-2025](#), with the objective of developing and improving its policy framework for the implementation of SCP in key sectors, including industry and commerce, agriculture and forestry, energy and mines, and culture and tourism.



(Figure 2)

19. **SCP policies also aim at generating economic and social benefits**, including through positive impacts on decent jobs, alleviation of poverty and inequalities and women's economic empowerment. Still, the proportion of policies identified as relevant to SDG 8 (Decent jobs and economic growth) has decreased. SDGs 1, 4, 5 and 10 remain the SDGs least identified as relevant to policy instruments reported under target SDG 12.1. Some countries, such as **South Africa**, have shown, however, steps towards integrating environmental, social and economic objectives into SCP-relevant policies. The [Just Transition Framework](#) supports the country's broad efforts to redesign the economy to enable deep, just and transformational shifts to effectively respond to climate change, sustainably manage natural resources, and protect the health of communities.
20. Adopting sustainable economic models that promote circular approaches of consumption and production remains urgent. However, **reporting on SDG 12.1 has been decreasing every year since 2019** and continues to reflect considerable regional imbalances with **more than 50% of policy instruments reported from Europe and Central Asia (figure 3)**. Hence, **there has been an increased focus within the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production on communication and increased efforts in sharing progress** within and across regions, to better understand where the world stands on SCP policies and to promote good practices. These efforts must be complemented by technologies, expertise, partnerships and financial resources that can unlock opportunities for change and innovation.



(Figure 3)

3.2 Mobilizing the UN system to support the design and implementation of national SCP policies in developing countries

21. The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production promotes demand-driven support to countries for national implementation through coherent and coordinated cooperation leveraging the UN Development System.
22. In 2022, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), serving as the 10YFP Secretariat, continued supporting the establishment of a network of [regional Science Partners for SCP](#). By partnering with recognized scientific institutions in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America²⁵, as well as with the [Global Opportunities for Sustainable Development Goals \(GO4SDGs\)](#) initiative, which connects global initiatives with regional needs and solutions, national governments were supported with science-driven approaches for effective and impactful SCP interventions and policies. The Science Partners are focusing on the [SCP Hotspot Analysis Tool](#) (SCP-HAT) to support SCP policies, offering capacity-building and technical advice, including through its integration into institutions' curricula.
23. A **new capacity building platform** was created as part of the **SDG 12 Hub (Take action | SDG 12 Hub)** integrating practical tools for SCP implementation developed across the UN system and geographical regions. The platform includes two Inter-Agency toolkits (*The Rethink Buildings Toolkit: “RE –think sustainability in the building sector”*, and the *Toolkit Rethinking our food systems: A guide for multi-stakeholder collaboration*), created through the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)²⁶. In 2022, 25 tools were mapped and integrated into the one-stop SDG 12 Hub by an inter-agency technical group of 10 UN Agencies²⁷.

²⁵ To date, the regional Science Partners for SCP include the following institutions: for Asia-Pacific, the Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand, and the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India; for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and CLIOPE Group at Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, Argentina; for Africa, the National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa.

²⁶ The MPTF is a joint effort of six UN Agencies from across the One Planet Network, supported by the UN MPTF Office (UNEP, FAO, UNWTO, UN-Habitat, UNOPS and UNDP).

²⁷ The ten Agencies comprise the 5 MPTF's partner Agencies plus ILO, UNECE, ITC and UNITAR.

24. Building on the inter-agency partnerships established through the MPTF for SDG12, the SDG 12 Hub and the [One Planet Network](#) programmes, the 10YFP Secretariat is working with its partners to create a “UN Alliance for SDG 12”, expected to be launched in 2023. Several nexus dialogues²⁸ will be organized under the auspices of the Environment Management Group (EMG) to unlock opportunities for cooperation and resource mobilization.²⁹
25. Steps have been taken in 2022 to better support and equip UN Country Teams and the Resident Coordinators System for SCP-related assistance to countries, leveraging the new partnership between the One Planet Network, GO4SDGs and other initiatives such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE). A peer-exchange webinar on SCP as a vehicle for a green economic transformation, jointly organized by the UN Development Coordination Office, UNEP and UNDESA, brought together over 50 Economists from Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs) across regions in October 2022. This peer-exchange highlighted the importance of political will to mainstream SCP in Common Country Analysis and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF). It also revealed the need for a better understanding of SCP, contextualized benefits and gains at regional, sub-regional and national levels, and called for best-practice sharing on how SCP and circularity support a fair and sustainable economic transformation. Building on the outcomes of this webinar, the One Planet Network will organize regional workshops targeted to UNCTS, RCOs, and government representatives with the engagement and expertise from the Partnership for Action on Green Economy.

3.3 Joining efforts with Multilateral Agreements to address the triple planetary crisis through SCP

26. A central objective of the Global Strategy for SCP is to promote and support the operational integration of SCP, including circular economy, into relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and national plans and strategies which address the underlying causes of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution crisis, highlighting the strong linkages between SDG 12, SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Priority actions include a) building and strengthening institutional cooperation and political support to mainstream SCP patterns and life cycle approaches into the decision documents from Parties of the related agreements and conventions; b) facilitating the uptake of enabling approaches, standards and solutions and enhancing collaboration across high-impact sectors and value chains; c) facilitating exchange of policy, knowledge and experience at national and regional levels as well as d) strengthening technical capacities for implementation in countries, leveraging the UN Development System and the One Planet Network expertise.

Implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving climate objectives through SCP and circularity:

27. At the **27th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change** (UNFCCC COP 27), progress was made in recognizing the importance of SCP and

²⁸ The EMG Nexus Dialogues bring together experts from diverse institutions and disciplines to explore emerging, persistent, and systemic cross-cutting issues.

²⁹ At the technical segment of the 28th Environment Management Group (EMG)'s Senior Officials Meeting in October 2022, the 10YFP Secretariat presented a proposal to establish a UN Alliance for SDG12. It was agreed as follows to coordinate a series of Nexus Dialogues that promote Inter-agency coordination in 2023.

circularity to tackling the climate crisis. The outcome document [Sharm el Sheikh implementation plan](#) notes *“the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change”*. This reflects the increasing recognition from the scientific community that decarbonization efforts must be coupled with circularity and resource efficiency to close the emissions gap in relation to material flows^{30,31}. At COP 27, the Co-Chair of the 10YFP Board, together with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany (BMUV), representatives from the International Resource Panel (IRP) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasized the **importance of implementing sustainable and equitable production and consumption processes in relation to climate and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** - and the need for further cooperation among scientific bodies³².

28. The linkages between SCP and circularity measures and national climate objectives are captured in some countries’ national strategies, as reflected by Member States’ official reporting on SDG 12.1. In November 2022, the **United States** announced five initial priorities to launch their [Net-Zero Game Changers Initiative](#), which will help the country reach its NDC target of reducing GHG emissions by 50-52% from 2005 levels by 2030 and the national goal of reaching net-zero emissions by no later than 2050. One of those priorities focuses on Industrial Products and Fuels for a Net-Zero, Circular Economy, and more specifically on materials and fuels that reduce GHGs, increase efficiency, and cut waste.
29. Also reflected in the 2022 official reporting on SDG 12.1, national energy strategies appear to be natural placeholders for SCP approaches and measures - from decarbonized and circular technologies such as [South Africa’s Just Energy Transition Investment Plan](#) launched in November 2022 - to energy efficiency standards and tools that can shift the demand and consumers’ behaviors, such as [Serbia’s implementation of the EU Energy Labeling Regulation](#), or [Australia’s Equipment Energy Efficiency program](#)³³ that promotes energy-efficiency for products sold in Australia and New Zealand.
30. SCP policy instruments, tools and solutions must be more systematically integrated into climate strategies, and their implementation better supported by large-scale investments and sectoral strategies. During 2022 the [Sustainable Tourism Programme](#) of the One Planet Network engaged high-level policy makers on the implementation of the [Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism](#)³⁴. Its objective is to raise the climate ambition of tourism stakeholders through concrete commitments for action – doubling the number of signatories in 2022 from 300 to 788, including 11 National Governments (Barbados, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal). Throughout the year, the Sustainable Tourism programme, under the

³⁰ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2022 Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report

³¹ UNEP 2022, Emissions Gap report

³² Joint side-event ‘Beyond decarbonization: Tackling the triple planetary crisis through systemic resource efficiency and circular economy’

³³ A joint initiative of the Australian Government, Australian state and territory governments and the New Zealand government.

³⁴ Two side events were organized by the One Planet Network Sustainable Tourism programme: One event focused on [policies and corporate strategies](#) to support emissions management, and another looked at specific approaches to unlock innovative financing mechanisms [to support regenerative tourism models](#).

leadership of UNWTO, organized a series of capacity building events and trainings on implementation and impact monitoring³⁵, encouraging a total of 109 organizations to submit their first tourism-focused climate action plans.

31. Supporting countries to integrate and implement circular economy into their NDCs, including through sectoral approaches, is essential to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement. **UNEP as 10YFP Secretariat, UNFCCC and UNDP**, together with partners of the One Planet Network, are jointly developing a **pilot toolbox and user guide** which will provide critical support to countries in this regard. Designed for policymakers working on national climate policy who require guidance to identify and connect circular economy interventions, the Toolbox will also assist line ministries involved in the NDC process as well as focal points working on SCP and circular economy. A piloting phase will be conducted at national and regional levels in 2023.

Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through SCP and circularity

32. The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework represents a critical milestone and shows the progress achieved in the integration of SCP approaches across many of the Framework's targets. It also reflects the importance that the Parties to the Convention give to SCP to address biodiversity loss. In the framework, **SCP is anchored in target 7 on pollution from all sources, target 10 in relation to food production systems, target 15 in relation to sustainable patterns of production and the role of business, target 16 in relation to sustainable consumption and choices and reducing the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste.**
33. An information note for Parties was developed by the [One Planet Network](#) as input to the Open-Ended Working Group 5 and the COP 15.2 on the importance of integrating SCP language into the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The 10YFP Secretariat also co-developed and coordinated sessions and events during the CBD COP 15.2 including a high-level ministerial meeting on "*Halving the global footprint by 2030 – a leaders dialogue on sustainable consumption and production and circular economy*".
34. Several of the One Planet Network programmes engaged in key international gatherings on biodiversity. The **Consumer Information Programme** developed a [Toolkit on Communicating Biodiversity](#), establishing the linkages between consumer information and consumer choices, and biodiversity outcomes. In this context the members of the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme presented these arguments at a CBD COP15.2 session on making the business case for nature-friendly consumption.
35. The One Planet Network developed additional resources on the relationship between lifestyles and biodiversity outcomes. [Lifestyle Impact on Biodiversity and Nature from the UN Environment Programme](#) is a foray into research to better understand, address and eventually influence the lifestyles areas that have the greatest impacts. A [Biodiversity Learning Kit from](#)

³⁵ The Sustainable Tourism programme of the One Planet Network is developing concrete tools for monitoring and measuring impacts, including the [Overview of Methodologies and Tools to Measure Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#) in the tourism sector, released in 2022.

UNESCO provides further relevant, and actionable information for individuals to better understand how their choices affect biodiversity.

36. In the **Sustainable Food Systems Programme**, partners have developed guidance and toolkits focused on biodiversity measures to support the business sector in adopting new standards and practices. Under the **EU LIFE Initiative “Biodiversity in Standards and Labels for the Food Sector**, a [set of recommendations](#) were developed focusing on standards and company policies, providing practical steps for the reduction of negative impacts and the creation of more potential for biodiversity conservation. An [easy and practical guide for key actors along the food value chain](#), whose decisions can have huge impacts on both production and consumption patterns, and the resulting biodiversity outcomes, was also developed.
37. The number of policies reported by Member States under SDG 12.1 as relevant to SDG 14 and SDG 15 has increased over the last two years, ranging from broad national biodiversity strategies, such as [South Africa’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan \(2015-2025\) and its National Biodiversity Framework](#) revised in 2022 to demonstrate a more integrated, coordinated and inclusive approach to the sustainable use of biodiversity, to targeted instruments such as the [EU Deforestation Regulation](#) to promote the consumption of deforestation-free products. These findings, including those illustrated in figures 1 and 2 of the present report, underscore the opportunities for further mainstreaming SCP across productive ministries and sectors.
38. Further cooperation and support will be required to develop and implement National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans that integrate practical SCP approaches in sectors that depend on and impact biodiversity.

Ending plastic pollution through SCP and circularity with a focus on upstream solutions

39. Challenges around plastic pollution result from unsustainable consumption and production patterns and inadequate waste management, compounded by increased demand for single use plastic products induced, amongst others, by COVID-19³⁶. The [2022 New Plastics Economy Global Commitment Progress Report](#) demonstrates that, in 2021, the use of plastic packaging increased by 2.5%, reverting back to 2018 levels.
40. The number of Member States reporting SCP policy instruments that address plastic pollution has increased over the last two years. National policies reflect diverse approaches, from investing in new technologies, minimizing plastic pollution at all stages of the lifecycle and/or reducing its use at consumers’ level. For instance, in **Australia**, a decision was made to [reform the regulation of packaging by 2025](#) to fully apply circular economy principles, shifting the focus of regulation from the downstream recovery and recycling of packaging to a design-focused goal, placing mandatory obligations on brand owners to ensure all the packaging materials and products they place on the market are designed and produced sustainably so they can be recovered, reused, recycled and reprocessed. In the **Philippines** the [Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022](#) focuses on the development of environment-friendly

³⁶ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2021b. From Pollution to Solution. A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. United Nations Environment Programme. Nairobi, Kenya.

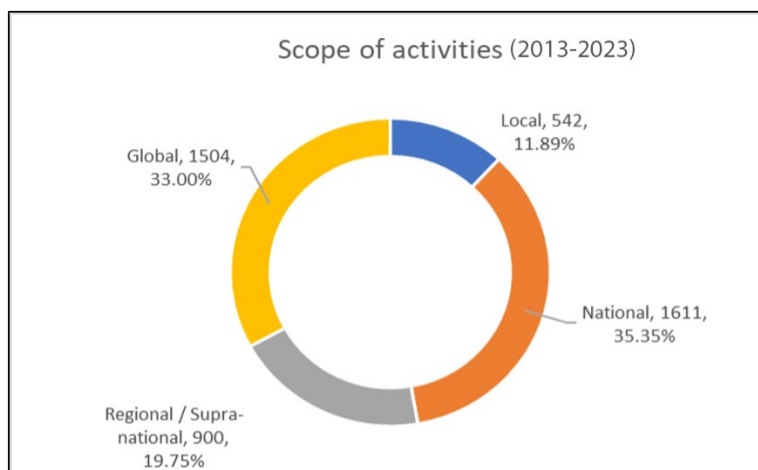
products, and waste reduction, recovery and recycling. The Act notably requires large companies to establish a mechanism for the recovery of their plastic packaging. A [tax on single-use plastics](#) was also approved in November 2022, and its incremental revenues are allocated to the implementation of the country's Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

41. The momentum for change continued during the **fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), during which 175 countries adopted a Resolution (5/14)**, titled **“End Plastic Pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument”**. The landmark document established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), to draft a new global instrument to end plastic pollution which will address the entire life cycle of plastics. The work that the One Planet Network has been undertaking since 2019 can provide effective support to governments and businesses through the provision of tools, resources and expertise for the implementation of the future global instrument.
42. In 2022, the **Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (GTPI) of the One Planet Network Sustainable Tourism programme** continued to grow, engaging **53 additional signatories, of which 75% are business stakeholders** (total of 145 signatories). To support signatories in advancing their commitments, GTPI launched two tools (financed by the French Ministry of Environment) in October 2022: [The GTPI Plastics Measurement Methodology for Accommodation Providers](#), to support tourism businesses in tracking the weight of plastics in their operations (accompanied by tools to collect data both at property level and company level), and the [Guidance on sustainable procurement to address plastic pollution for tourism businesses](#). The GTPI measurement methodology and tools are currently being piloted by GTPI signatories.
43. The **One Planet Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme**, with support from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, developed a series of recommendations and pilot studies on green nudges to reduce the usage of single cups: [Green Nudges Playbook](#) and [Behavioural insight to promote reusable cups – a field study on reducing the use of single-use cups in Sweden](#). To effectively implement the recommendations of the report [Can I Recycle This? A Global Mapping and Assessment of Standards, Labels and Claims on Plastic Packaging](#), the One Planet **Consumer Information Programme** issued 3 Key Message Papers for [Businesses](#), [Governments](#) and [Standard-setters and labelling organizations](#), complemented by a set of [five case studies](#).
44. In 2022, the 10YFP Secretariat joined as observer to the Basel Convention, the OEWG-12 and the small intersessional working group on the Strategic Framework of the Basel Convention to provide inputs to the draft recommendations on the integration of circularity, SCP and life-cycle aspects. The 10YFP Secretariat submitted an [official information note](#) (circulated in 2023) informing parties to the BRS Conventions of the new Global Strategy for SCP and potential cooperation areas. In May 2023 the parties to the BRS Conventions adopted a decision under the joint agenda item “International cooperation and coordination with other organizations” requesting the BRS Secretariat to enhance its cooperation and coordination with the secretariat

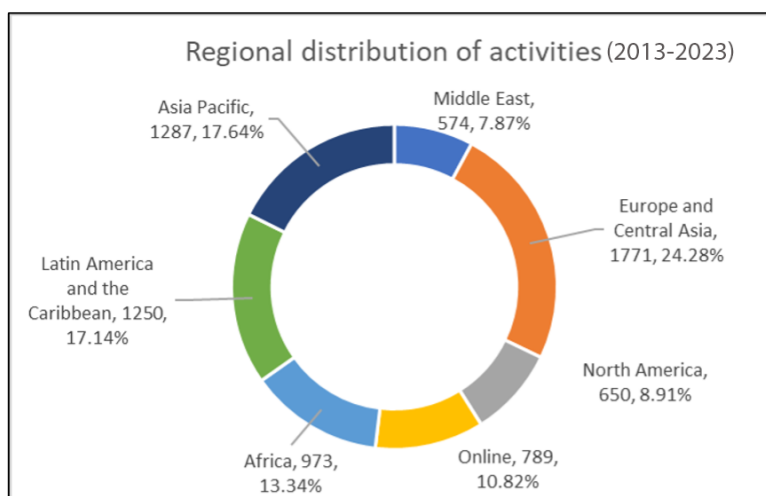
of the 10YFP on issues of common interest, subject to the availability of resources and to report at its next conferences of the parties.³⁷

3.4 Strengthening the One Planet Network: a growing global partnership for SCP knowledge and action

45. **By April 2023 the One Planet Network counts more than 5,800 member organizations of all sizes and 4,000 individual SCP experts, representing all sectors of society from across the globe:** it is one of the largest global platforms dedicated to engaging and supporting countries and all relevant stakeholders towards sustainable economic transformations.
46. The One Planet Network has built a knowledge and experience sharing community which serves as a solid science-policy-action interface on SCP globally. From the launch of its data collection to date (2013-March 2023), **611 organizations including national governments (19%), civil society organizations (30%), the business sector (21%), scientific and technical organizations (15%) and UN entities (6%), have reported on over 7300 activities**, including resources and guidelines (38%), policies (11%) and implementation projects (18%), more than one third being at national level (35%) and global level (33%), followed by regional and local level activities (respectively 20% and 12%). All regions are represented and activities have been reported as relevant to as many as **170 countries in the world**, with many of them, such as **Sweden, Brazil, Germany, the Philippines, India, South Africa** and others leading the way in sharing knowledge and experience (Figures 4 and 5).



(Figure 4)



(Figure 5)

47. Action and the knowledge from the One Planet network stakeholders demonstrate the centrality of SCP patterns, including circular economy solutions, in achieving many of the SDGs under the 2030 Agenda: **nearly 2/3 of reported activities** across the Network were identified by stakeholders as **addressing SDG 13 on Climate (64%)**, and **nearly 1/3 of all reported activities as addressing most of the SDGs under review in 2023, including SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities (39%), SDG 17 on Partnerships (28%), SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (27%) and SDG 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy (19%)**. This is consistent with trends at policy level (SDG 12.1.1) and illustrates the potential to support sustainable economic development while addressing the triple planetary crisis in an integrated manner through SCP.
48. Engaging the private sector into all activities and strategy pillars has been one of the key priorities of 2022 for the 10YFP/One Planet Network and its Secretariat. The national actions highlighted in this report include the [Swedish Delegation for Circular Economy](#), an independent multistakeholder advisory body to the government mandated to identify challenges, opportunities and relevant policy options for supporting business transitions. In the **Philippines**, the [Green Economic Development \(GED\) Program](#) introduces the concept of green economy for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and provides them with guidance on implementing environment-friendly and climate-smart processes and practices. In **China**, the China Environmental United Certification Center (CEC), co-lead of the One Planet Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, supported value chain stakeholders to advance on climate action. Jointly with Alibaba and the Carbon Trust, they developed [A New Methodology for Corporate Climate Actions Beyond Value Chains](#), providing guidance to help businesses quantify the impact of emissions.
49. At the international level, partners are advancing the SCP agenda, with the development of a **Sustainable SME Action Agenda** and a **Coalition for Innovation, Circularity and Entrepreneurship (CICE)**. The Coalition bringing together GO4SDGs, SEED, the 10YFP

and other partners including UN agencies, the European Commission, and Germany, was launched at UNFCCC COP27 for better-tailored and more accessible Green SME support for 2030. The Coalition aims at enabling SMEs to develop green business models, while providing a voice to SMEs and enhancing system-wide innovation and collective green climate action.

Section 4: Transformative SCP pathways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

50. The Global Strategy for SCP identifies various pathways where the international community can concentrate its efforts to accelerate a systemic transformation that contributes to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this report, four concrete pathways are highlighted, building on ongoing initiatives associated with the 10YFP and its One Planet Network.
51. Associated to these four pathways the Board of the 10YFP with the support of the Secretariat endorsed in May 2023 a set of key messages from the 10 Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable consumption and production for consideration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly. These key messages are presented in section 5 of the present report.

4.1 Pathway for Transformation I: Scaling-up demand-driven approaches and lifestyles for sustainable development

52. Addressing the triple planetary crisis requires a paradigm shift in the way we look at progress and well-being, as societies and as individuals in which prosperity and happiness are no longer tied to endless material consumption. It also requires revaluing traditional and indigenous knowledge and sustainable practices.
53. Sustainable lifestyles have recently been featured at the center of the international political agenda carried forward by the **G20**, as part of the agenda of its Development Working Group, of which the first meeting took place in December 2022. In this context, UNEP, through the 10YFP/OPN Secretariat, with technical expertise and inputs from the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, supported India, who currently holds the G20 Presidency, in its efforts to develop the G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development building on the LiFE (Lifestyle for the Environment), an initiative launched at the UNFCCC COP26 in November 2021 by Prime Minister Modi. The High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development were endorsed by the G-20 members in June 2023. One of its main objectives is to provide concrete actions to promote interlinkages between development, environment and climate agendas and their associated goals.³⁸

³⁸ G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development, Varanasi Development Ministerial Meeting, June 2023.

54. Initiatives such as the G20 high-level principles on lifestyle for the environment have the potential to provide specific guidance for policymakers on how to establish the enabling conditions for sustainable lifestyles through public infrastructures, economic incentives, market instruments, educational initiatives, and regulatory measures as well as clear definitions and approaches of how to promote sustainable behaviors. One additional relevant aspect of this initiative is the emphasis on the creation of an enabling business environment by encouraging support and incentives to SMEs and social entrepreneurs.
55. In 2022, the 10YFP took another important step to develop **recommendations on how Member States can advance the policy agenda on sustainable consumption through circularity**. In close cooperation with the Chatham House, and a group of international leading experts, the 10YFP Secretariat is developing a report and a set of recommendations for policymakers and business organizations on adoption, normalization and increase of circular practices, from a consumption-based perspective.
56. The [Product Lifetime Extension Hub](#) of the **Consumer Information Programme** collects resources and tools on measures taken and processes applied to accelerate the circular economy by extending the useful life of products. Through this Hub and a dedicated working group the Programme aims to build a critical mass of engagement, fostering progress towards product lifetime extension policies and practices worldwide. To date the Consumer Information Programme brings together 139 partner organizations. One of the most strategic developments in 2022 was the decision of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to join as an institutional co-lead of the Programme, together with Consumers International, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, thus increasing the relevance from a policy-making perspective of this programme.
57. National policies on SCP and circularity have also started addressing consumption drivers and behaviors. In **France**, since January 2021, a **repairability obligation, reported in 2022**, is enforced for five categories of electronic and home appliance products.
58. Enabling sustainable lifestyles will require a broad shift in the values that underscore [national socio-economic programmes, public procurement systems and investments](#) in infrastructure. The power of public procurement can be used to promote sustainable living, for instance to ensure schools become the very expression of what it means to live sustainably, from the way they are built, the food they serve to the knowledge and skills they develop.
59. The [2022 Sustainable Public Procurement Global Review](#), led by UNEP under the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the 10YFP, is based on a cross-cutting analysis of data collected in 2021 from **314 organizations and 45 national governments**, as well as insights from sustainable procurement experts. The research is complemented by *Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments*, detailing the policy frameworks, priorities and implementation activities for each of the 45 countries.
60. Public procurement can positively influence the entire food value chain. [ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability](#), through the **Sustainable Public Procurement Programme** of the One Planet Network, developed the [Power of the Public Plate](#) report which captures

recommendations for procurers and policy makers and encourages them to adopt system thinking. These recommendations build on a global analysis, as well as on a podcast series which features public procurers from 8 different countries.

61. A **flagship initiative to leverage sustainable public procurement in the construction sector** will be developed with the One Planet Network and key partners such as the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, continuing the work of the One Planet Network Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme. This will be done with the support of Finland, who is leading the cooperation on materials and circularity under Global ABC and the Netherlands as co-lead of the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the One Planet Network. This initiative will aim at engaging governments in further developing and implementing sustainability as well as circularity criteria as part of their public procurement processes to trigger market transformation in the construction sector.
62. Good sustainable public procurement practices at country level – reported to the 10YFP (SDG12.1) – include the **green public procurement strategy for 2022-2027** adopted by **Hungary** in 2022, with a comprehensive action plan to apply green criteria across different public procurement procedures. **Norway adopted an Action Plan to increase the proportion of green public procurement and green innovation (2021-2030)**. Similarly, **Sweden adopted an Action Plan for a Public Procurement** to increase the ability of procuring organizations to carry out procurements that enable circular business models.
63. In addition, under the UN Development Account project [Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for SCP Senegal](#) strengthened its public procurement framework with the support of FAO, African Development Bank, China Environmental Center which are leading partners of the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme.

4.2 Pathway for transformation II: Harnessing the potential of digitalization for accelerating the transition to a circular economy

64. **Digital technologies have an increasingly important role in enabling the shift to SCP and circular economy.** Over 60% of global GDP passes through digital channels and 2 billion people will be consuming online by the end of 2023. Meanwhile, digital technologies and improved design could help reduce the use of natural resources and other materials in products by 90% - through efficiency, tracking and tracing, e-waste and energy management³⁹. However, in leveraging digital transformation, **we must minimize the environmental and social risks** associated with it, including e-waste, energy demands, hyper consumption, misinformation and the growing digital divide.
65. A new flagship initiative “**Digitalization for Circular Economy**” was initiated by the 10YFP Secretariat, to develop and implement a critical path for harnessing digital technologies and unleashing the full potential of SCP and circular economy. The critical path was developed in

³⁹ James Arbib and Tony Seba. 2020. Rethinking humanity

cooperation with the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES), based on research and consultations conducted through Metabolic Institute.

66. An Expert Group on Digital Technologies for Circular Economy was established with 30+ actors from various alliances and coalitions, businesses, venture capitals, academia, international organisations and public entities within circular economy, behavior change and the digitalization space. The Expert Group will contribute to a report, to be launched in 2023, setting out a clear Critical Path of concrete, feasible and urgent recommendations for both the public and private sector for action that will enable digital technologies to accelerate the shift to SCP and circular economy. The recommendations look at critical action for **global digital standards on transparency and interoperability, business models for the digital circular economy, enabling public policy environments, green upskilling and education, and consumer behaviour** through sustainability information and disclosures, including in e-commerce. These recommendations provide the basis for the flagship initiative to effectively support the public and private sector in the implementation of the Critical Path.
67. One Planet Network partners are already engaged in promoting digital technologies for sustainability. The [BiodiverCities by 2030](#) initiative of the **World Economic Forum and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute**, championed by the Government of **Colombia**, aims at supporting city governments, businesses and citizens to live in harmony with nature by 2030, exploring the possibility of **harnessing the power of artificial intelligence and crowdsourcing technologies to transform cities' relationship with nature**. In China, a **Green E-commerce Initiative** was launched, including translation and publication of the One Planet Network Consumer Information Programme's Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in e-commerce.

4.3 Pathway for Transformation III: Creating opportunities for all through job creation, skills development and youth engagement in SCP and circularity

68. The 10YFP has started cooperation with the '**Green Jobs for Youth Pact**' - a legacy initiative of Stockholm+50, UNEP, ILO and UNICEF/Generation Unlimited. The Pact tackles the deficit of green jobs for youth based on three tracks: employment and entrepreneurship, education and training for green skills, and empowerment and youth partnerships. The objectives of the Pact are ambitious: **develop 1 million new green jobs, transform 1 million existing jobs, and help 10.000 young green entrepreneurs start their businesses by 2030**. The Pact will be co-designed and implemented with youth champions via a Youth Advisory Group composed of young experts from various sectors and geographies. To achieve this ambitious goal the pact advocates for investments in reskilling and upskilling as a crucial enabling action to facilitate employment creation in the context of a circular economy over the long-term.
69. Resources and tools fostering learning and developing skills were also developed across the One Planet Network. **The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme**, for example, developed a [Career Journey Advice Series](#). Through monthly interview sessions, the programme provided young professionals with a better overview of how leaders strive to amplify ideas and action on sustainable lifestyles and education globally. [GO4SDGs](#) launched

the [Sustainable Lifestyles Action Academy](#), offering educational tools to train youth and others on transitioning to sustainable lifestyles.

70. Such tools include: [Anatomy of Action](#), a social media toolkit, activates people to contribute to SDG 12; the [My Sustainable Living Challenge](#), a curated online gamified learning platform promotes behavior change; the [Sustainable Lifestyles Learning Module](#), a self-paced three hour online course provides facts on the urgency of sustainable living. It was developed by UNEP, UN Staff College, with research from the Hot or Cool Institute and in cooperation with the 10YFP Programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, and initially tested by around 100 sustainability experts. Further recommendations to upscale this pathway are elaborated under section 5.

4.4 Pathway for Transformation IV: Continuing the transformation of food systems

71. A strong and inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen cross-sectoral, participatory approaches that adopt a 'systems lens' is at the core of the One Planet Network's vision for sustainable food systems.
72. This section provides highlights on the **One Planet Network Sustainable Food Systems Programme** contributions to the implementation of the UN Secretary General's Food Systems Summit outcomes, including the National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation and the different food systems coalitions for action..
73. Over the course of 2022, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme developed a [Multi-Stakeholder Mechanism Initiative](#), advocating the use of participatory decision-making fora, and was present at the **50th Committee on World Food Security** and major international fora. The outcome of the advocacy efforts undertaken in 2022 resulted in the decision of the Programme to convene the 4th Global Conference of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme "The Transformation We Need" scheduled between 24-27 April 2023 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The conference resulted in an outcome document contributing to the UN Secretary-General's Food Systems Summit (UN FSS) 2023 Stock-Taking Moment. The outcome of the Conference focused on how food systems need to be transformed to overcome the multiple deeply rooted and interlinked crises of hunger, malnutrition, health, inequality, increasing cost of living, climate, biodiversity, conflict, and energy in order to achieve the SDGs.
74. From the network, **FAO** developed a series of podcasts '[Towards Sustainable Food Systems](#)', featuring interviews with researchers, public sector officials, development specialists and private sector representatives. **WWF**, who co-leads the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, was involved in a large project '[Transforming Food Systems in the Global South](#)', which focuses on six countries, addressing a range of food systems challenges specific to the national context by promoting and integrating SCP practices throughout the value chain.
75. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund of the One Planet Network has financed innovative work to support resilient and sustainable food systems. A [joint project](#) involving **FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNWTO** tackles a number of workstreams: addressing the knowledge gaps faced by

policymakers when formulating sustainable food policies; fostering linkages between the food and tourism sectors; improving dialogue across institutions and sectors involved in food systems; and promoting behavior changes at all different levels and across value chain stages.

76. This **system-based approach** is essential to advancing sustainability in the food sector at country level, and Member States have started embracing it. As reflected in the 2022 official reporting on SDG 12.1, the **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)** announced details of the country's [Food System Transformation Framework](#) to transform food systems in a way that will benefit consumers, producers and rural communities by providing more options, increasing access to affordable and nutritious foods, and creating new, more and better markets for small and mid-size producers. Likewise, **Switzerland** took steps in 2022 to establish the [future direction of its agricultural policy](#) and food security through a holistic approach from production to consumption, involving all actors that play a role in the food system and setting clear targets on GHG reductions, labor productivity, food loss and waste to be achieved by 2050.
77. Advancing sustainable food systems requires multistakeholder approaches where **public-private partnerships are central**. This is well illustrated by the **Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems (FACS)** initiative of **UNDP**, a member of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee of the One Planet Network Sustainable Food Systems programme, which, in 2022, supported 6 countries (Peru, Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay, Mongolia and Cote d'Ivoire) in implementing multistakeholder dialogues and public-private partnerships to improve sustainability in commodities such as coffee, palm oil, cocoa, cashmere and beef. One of the flagship projects of FACS, the **Good Growth Partnership**, finalized and launched the **Value Beyond Value Chains: Guidance Note for the Private Sector**.
78. Another key area for the One Planet Network is **sustainable and healthy diets**, and the relationships between diets and global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss. **IFAD**, a member of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, has developed strategic partnerships with implementing agencies and organisations with specialised technical expertise on nutrition. Through a partnership with Diversity International, the Indigenous Peoples and Nutrition Digital Toolbox "[Sustainable and resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for improved nutrition](#)" was initiated. This toolbox will provide guidance for designing and implementing projects and initiatives which improve nutrition of Indigenous communities by leveraging local biodiversity and food systems.
79. Roughly **30 per cent of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted every year, and 10 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions come from producing food**⁴⁰. GO4SDGs, One Planet Network (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), set up four **Regional multi-stakeholder Working Groups in Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, and West Asia in 2022 to increase national capacities to measure and reduce food waste**, bringing together representatives from 25 countries, 68 national and regional institutions, organizations, and partners. 16 countries developed draft

⁴⁰ [UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2021](#)

measurement plans, 12 countries developed plans for measurement at household level, and 10 countries focused on retail and food services.

80. Many countries have now started tackling the challenge of curbing food waste and loss. Among the activities reported on SDG 12.1, in **Norway**, 124 individual companies signed the [Voluntary Agreement on Reduction of Food Waste](#), to reduce edible food waste by 50 percent by 2030. The agreement was also signed by 12 sectoral organizations and 5 ministries in 2017. In **Hungary**, the [Rescue Food Waste Law](#) targets food waste by working with retailers, and distributing unsold food to those in need through a Food Rescue Center, a new state-owned nonprofit entity, established in 2022. **Australia's** [Food Waste Strategy](#) aims at halving food waste by 2030. It provides a framework to support collective action by adopting a circular economy approach, promoting collaborative action across the food value chain with a focus on food waste avoidance and repurposing, technologies, market development and behavior/attitude changes.

Section 5: Key Messages from the 10 Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable consumption and production for consideration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly

81. **Intensify multilateral and multi-stakeholder collaboration to accelerate coordinated action for sustainable consumption and production in the context of the implementation of the SDGs.** As set out in the [Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production \(2022-2030\)](#)⁴¹ a multilateral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on SCP should be established 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). The global dialogue, convened and moderated by the 10YFP Secretariat in coordination with relevant UN entities, will provide a platform for securing and monitoring concrete commitments for action across sectors and stakeholder groups, and promote SCP actions through awareness-raising, experience sharing and communities of practice. To inform the global dialogue, future cooperation and decisions, all countries should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to report on their national SCP policies and related impacts (SDG 12.1).
82. **Accelerating the shift towards SCP entails that high impact, industry sectors are significantly reducing their negative footprints.** Building on existing leadership and assets within the One Planet Network and examining new opportunities, collaboration within the UN system and with other relevant stakeholders, remains urgently necessary to transform high impact industry sectors to adopt more sustainable and circular business models. This will entail, among others, a closer collaboration with the private and finance sectors to spur innovation and incentives towards sustainable outcomes.
83. **Harness digital technologies as an enabler for achieving SCP.** Through digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain, businesses can reduce their environmental impact, optimize processes, reduce waste, and decrease the use of resources. Digital technologies also have the potential to guide consumers towards more sustainable

⁴¹ A/77/607

options, through increased access to product sustainability information. To effectively leverage digital technologies as an enabler, we need enabling global, regional and institutional environments and investments that actively mitigate adverse effects associated with digital transformation, such as e-waste, energy demands, a growing digital divide, hyper consumption, and misinformation, and promote a sustainability-centered and premised digital transformation. For this, policy mechanisms and instruments that recognize the role of digitalization in accelerating the transition to SCP and circular economy are required.

- 84. Ensure that people everywhere have relevant information on and awareness of sustainable lifestyles in harmony with nature.** With an estimated global population of 10 billion people by 2050, and increasing demands on natural resources and the environment, achieving SDG 12 is critical. This will require developing the evidence needed to rethink the way societies are organized, resourced and maintained, including through education in all its forms, in order to inform and support the development of incentives, enabling infrastructures and solutions, new skill sets and job opportunities, considering social norms, economies, cultures and local contexts. It will also entail a clearer, positive, human-centric and more compelling narrative on the shift to SCP, together with effective transition policies that can connect people and inspire action across society. Furthermore, an inclusive approach to transition efforts focusing on gender equality and the upliftment of vulnerable communities while acknowledging the role of informal sector and decent work conditions is key to achieve sustainable consumption and production systems.
- 85. Policies that can effectively drive behavioral change towards sustainable outcomes need to be prioritized.** These should be based on the polluter pays principle and on the evidence of their impact across lifestyles domains, and target the full lifecycle (from design, production, retail, consumption to final disposal). Such policies could focus on sectors, which have a disproportionate influence on consumer choices. Governments can enable and encourage sustainable consumption including by deploying nudges and incentives, grounded in empirical and scientific evidence, behavioral, ecological and other related sciences. Governments in partnership with the private sector can also reframe approaches to consumption to make them sustainable, inclusive, affordable and accessible to increase the uptake of sustainable lifestyles.