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Progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General is transmitting herewith the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [67/203](#), [68/210](#), [69/214](#) and [70/201](#). The present report follows the annual reports submitted in 2015 ([E/2015/56](#)), 2016 ([E/2016/62](#)) and 2017 ([E/2017/63](#)). The objectives of the present report are to share with Member States and stakeholders the progress of the 10-year framework at the halfway point, highlighting key outputs and outcomes and presenting the way forward for the coming five years. The report is hereby submitted through the Economic and Social Council for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2018.



I. Sustainable consumption and production for integrated delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. The way societies use, manage and protect natural resources fundamentally shapes the well-being of humanity, the environment and the economy. Decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is not just an imperative, it is an opportunity for a wise use of resources compatible with limited planetary resources, innovation and sustainable development. Sustainable consumption and production is one of the most cost-effective and efficient ways to achieve economic development, reduce impacts on the environment and advance human well-being.
2. The Secretary-General has highlighted significant gaps regarding Sustainable Development Goal 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, which is currently covered in a fragmented and piecemeal way (see [A/72/124-E/2018/3](#), para. 53). The ambition and breadth of the Sustainable Development Goals make them simply unattainable without robust partnerships (see [A/72/684-E/2018/7](#), para. 130). The scale and pace of concerted actions by all actors of society, including government, business and civil society, needs to be embraced and dramatically stepped up in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
3. Achieving sustainable consumption and production will deliver not only Sustainable Development Goal 12, but simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all the Goals, directly or indirectly.¹ Though Goal 12 is a stand-alone Goal, sustainable consumption and production should be seen as an enabler for the implementation of a range of other Goals and many of their targets. Actions and policies required to achieve the objective of Goal 12 seek to decouple economic growth from resource use and a range of other impacts on the environment and their associated effects on poverty eradication and shared prosperity. The relationship between sustainable consumption and production and other Sustainable Development Goals is reinforced by targets that link economic growth and education directly to the achievement of sustainable consumption and production targets in Goals 4 and 8, and through the effective duplication of those targets in Goal 12.
4. Target 12.1 of Sustainable Development Goal 12 calls for the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Adopted in 2012, the 10-year framework is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries.
5. The One Planet network was formed to implement the 10-year framework, which supports the global shift to sustainable consumption and production and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 12. It is a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development, generating collective impact through its six programmes: public procurement, buildings and construction, tourism, food systems, consumer information and lifestyles and education.
6. In 2017, the 10-year framework reached its halfway point, providing an opportunity to take stock of the progress, achievements and lessons learned during its first five years and further define priorities for the next five years. The review at its midterm included: (a) an evaluation of the progress of the 10-year framework from 2012–2017, based on the framework set out in “Indicators of success: demonstrating

¹ International Resource Panel, *Assessing Global Resource Use: A Systems Approach to Resource Efficiency and Pollution Reduction* (Nairobi, United Nations Environment Programme, 2017). Available from www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/assessing_global_resource_use_amended_130318.pdf.

the shift to sustainable consumption and production”;² (b) an independent external review;³ and (c) the development of the five-year strategy for the period 2018–2022, entitled “One Plan for One Planet”.⁴

7. Progress reporting for the period 2012–2017 identifies a variety of solutions within the network that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production, such as knowledge resources, technical tools, policies and policy instruments, which have the potential to foster or have already led to tangible changes to sustainable consumption and production practices in countries and organizations. While cost-effective and high-impact solutions exist, reporting results indicate that effecting concrete changes in practices and impacts remains a challenge.

8. The independent external review identified the commitment made in 2012 and the multi-stakeholder network that formed to support its implementation as key achievements that have the potential to be transformational. The review also highlighted the inclusion of Sustainable Development Goal 12 in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as a key opportunity, and the slow and fragmented action on sustainable consumption and production as a key challenge to address.

9. Building on the comprehensive stocktaking conducted at the halfway point of the 10-year framework, the strategy for 2018–2022 has been developed by a dedicated task force representing the different groups in the network. The five-year strategy defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the network to deliver a long-term vision and enable the strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network.

10. The present report sets out key outputs and outcomes of the network during the 2012–2017 period and identifies opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the years ahead. It has been prepared, on behalf of the Board of the 10-year framework, by the secretariat of the 10-year framework. It responds to General Assembly resolution 70/201, in which the Assembly requested the Board and secretariat of the 10-year framework to submit updated reports for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

II. Monitoring the shift to sustainable consumption and production

11. Monitoring the shift to sustainable consumption and production is critical to identifying emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrating and showcasing the benefits of sustainable consumption and production to build greater momentum for change and effectively supporting the implementation of sustainable practices. As such, the monitoring and reporting framework entitled “Indicators of success: demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production” guides and measures, in a participatory way, the collective impact of the global shift to sustainable consumption and production.

Results of progress reporting, 2012–2017

12. The One Planet network, which was formed to implement the 10-year framework, actively contributed to the identification of emerging trends by reporting activities and results that contribute to the shift to sustainable consumption and production. Since “we can only manage what we can measure”, understanding current

² Available from http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/10yfp_indicators_of_success_2017_pdf.pdf.

³ Available from http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/ier_final.pdf.

⁴ Available from http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/strategy_one_planet.pdf.

efforts, approaches and solutions for sustainable consumption and production is essential to overcoming fragmentation and identifying innovative and impactful practices and requirements for scaling up, replicating and fostering collaboration.

13. The network's progress on the shift to sustainable consumption and production between 2012 and 2017 has been conducted through the midterm report entitled "Indicators of success: demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production". The results presented in that report stem from data on activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production at local, national, regional and global levels.⁵

Midterm progress results, 2013–2017

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Total reported</i>	<i>Unit of measurement</i>
1.1 Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	239	Number of projects supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
1.2 Amount of financial resources (United States dollars) made available ^a	148 647 957	United States dollars made available in support of the shift to sustainable consumption and production
1.3 Training on sustainable consumption and production	198	Number of training sessions on sustainable consumption and production
	919 260	Number of person-days of training on sustainable consumption and production
2.1 Sustainable consumption and production network	714	Number of governments and organizations engaged in the 10-year framework and its programmes
2.2 Outreach and communication for sustainable consumption and production	538	Number of outreach and communication activities focusing on sustainable consumption and production
2.3 Production of knowledge and technical tools	396	Number of sustainable consumption and production knowledge resources and technical tools produced
3.1 Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments	336	Number of policies/policy instruments being developed, adopted and implemented
	632	Number of governments and organizations developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production
3.2 Sustainable consumption and production monitoring and reporting	26	Number of monitoring and reporting instruments officially established
	497	Number of governments and organizations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on sustainable consumption and production
3.3 Education on sustainable consumption and production	13	Number of sustainable consumption and production topics integrated into education practices
	33	Number of countries integrating sustainable consumption and production topics into education practices

⁵ Due to the nature of the One Planet network, data quality may vary from indicator to indicator and programme to programme. All data presented are dynamic and managed by the programme partners. The data are therefore subject to annual progress updates and further data quality assurance processes to continuously improve reporting processes and systems for the 10-year framework, and to ensure reliable and consistent reporting on framework activities related to sustainable consumption and production and indicator 12.1.1 of Sustainable Development Goal 12.

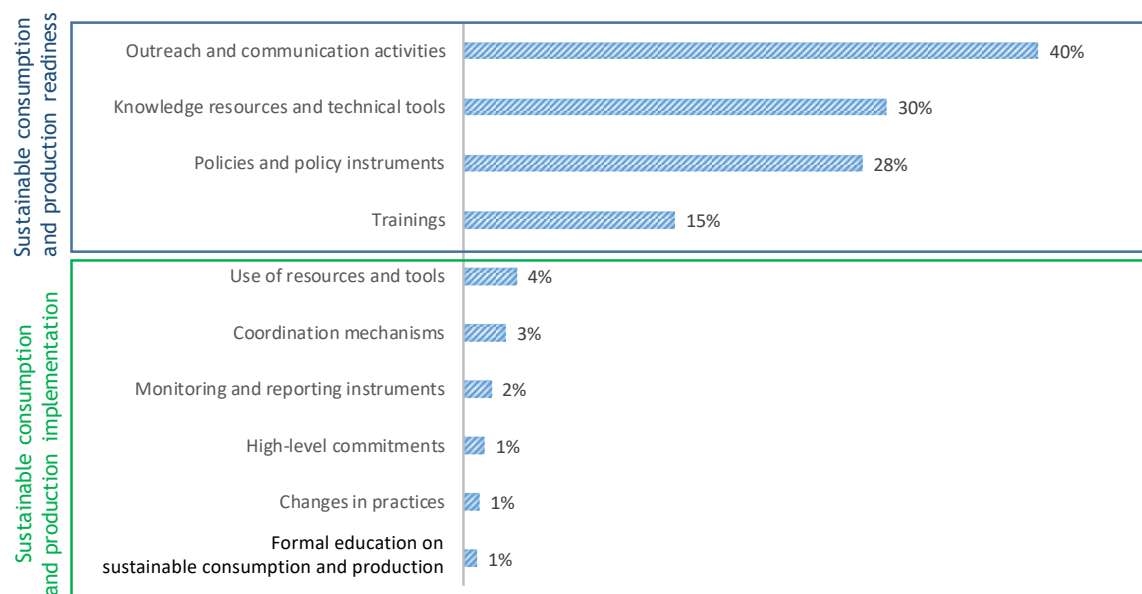
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Total reported</i>	<i>Unit of measurement</i>
3.4 Changes in sustainable consumption and production practices	88	Number of changes in practices and production processes that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production
	326	Number of governments and organizations making changes in practices
3.5 Sustainable consumption and production commitments	20	Number of high-level resolutions, declarations and outcome documents
	1 217	Number of governments and organizations making high-level commitments
3.6 Coordination on sustainable consumption and production	40	Number of intersectoral and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on sustainable consumption and production
3.7 Use of knowledge and technical tools	142 793	Number of downloads from the Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse website and any other quantitative representations of use

^a Financial value extracted from reported budgets of sustainable consumption and production projects (indicator 1.1).

14. More than 1,800 activities relating to the shift to sustainable consumption and production have been reported across the network. The most-implemented activities across the network were outreach and communication (32 per cent), knowledge resources and technical tools produced (24 per cent) and policies (22 per cent), indicating the readiness of organizations to implement sustainable consumption and production actions. However, the understanding of how those knowledge resources and technical tools were used and by whom remains limited, as information on the use of technical resources was provided for only 12 per cent of responses. Furthermore, monitoring and reporting on policy implementation (2 per cent) and the adoption of new or improved practices, including in education (2 per cent), was low, indicating a clear gap between the development of policies and tools and their implementation.

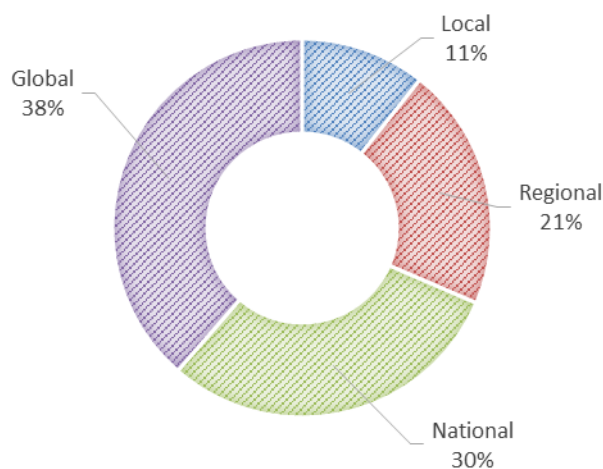
15. The adoption of new or improved practices has been led primarily by businesses, representing 40 per cent of the total changes reported across the network. Changes in practices offer tangible solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production that address both environmental and social impacts. A strengthened engagement of the business sector would enable the identification of further such innovations and solutions.

Figure I
Type of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network, 2012–2017



16. More than 250 partners, ranging from large global institutions, corporations and governments to small- and medium-sized enterprises and local non-governmental organizations, reported their contributions to the shift to sustainable consumption and production. The types of partners that have led the implementation of the most activities contributing to the shift to sustainable consumption and production are international organizations (45 per cent) and civil society (24 per cent), followed by national governments (13 per cent), scientific and technical organizations (10 per cent), businesses (7 per cent) and local authorities (1 per cent).

Figure II
Scope of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network, 2012–2017



17. The scope of the activities are primarily global (38 per cent), national (30 per cent) and regional (21 per cent). The knowledge resources and technical tools produced are mostly global in nature, as is awareness-raising, whereas policies and training are mostly conducted at the national level. The most active regions in the

implementation of activities supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production are Europe and Central Asia (22 per cent), Asia-Pacific (20 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (14 per cent) and Africa (11 per cent), followed by North America (2 per cent) and the Middle East (1 per cent).

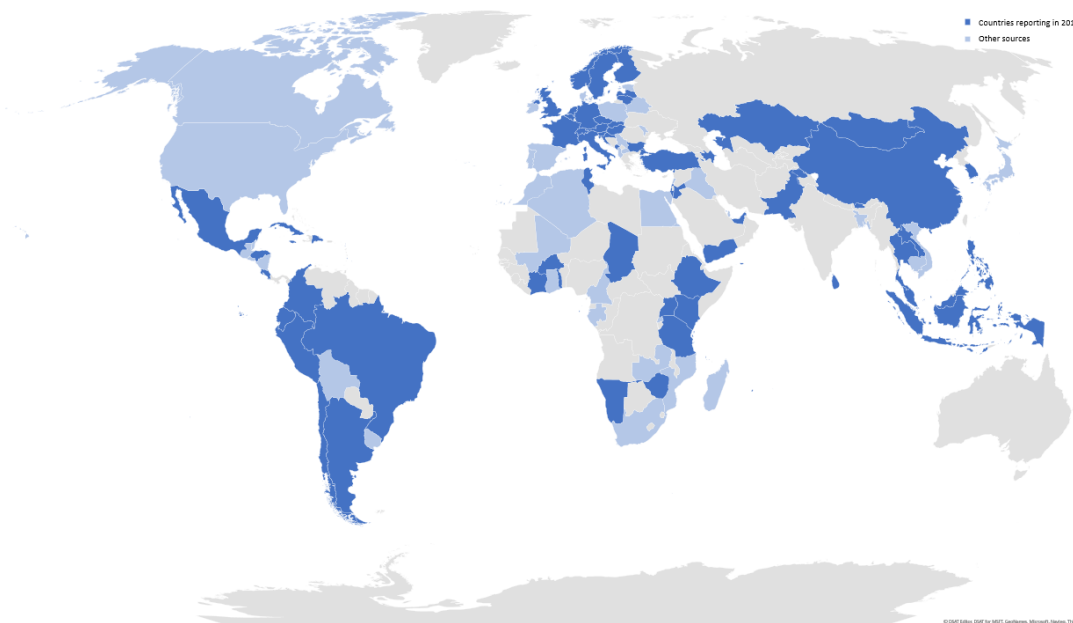
Pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1: national policies on sustainable consumption and production

18. Pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1 was conducted in 2017. Seventy-one countries and the European Union reported a total of 303 initiatives through pilot reporting, of which 43 per cent were policies at the national level, 44 per cent were regulatory, voluntary or economic instruments and 13 per cent were coordination mechanisms. Nearly half of all initiatives reported emanated from European countries.⁶ Other sources of information bring the number of countries that have or have had national policies and initiatives relevant to sustainable consumption and production to 109, including 40 countries with stand-alone policies on sustainable consumption and/or production.⁷

Figure III

Countries with national policies and initiatives relevant to sustainable consumption and production, past and ongoing

(Based on available data, 2018)



19. Well-designed national policy frameworks and instruments are necessary to enable the fundamental shift in the way people consume and produce. The pilot

⁶ Given the overrepresentation of Europe in the sample of reported policies and instruments, global trends should be checked against regional trends.

⁷ Other sources include the pilot survey conducted in 2015 by the United Nations Environment Programme, acting as the secretariat of the 10-year framework, and the subsequent global report entitled “Shaping the economy of sustainable development: an overview of national policies and initiatives supporting the shift towards sustainable consumption and production” (parts of which are available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/shaping-economy-sustainable-development). For various reasons, the policies and instruments identified may no longer be active, or could have been only partly implemented, transformed or prematurely terminated. Therefore, the map in figure III does not necessarily reflect the status of such policies and instruments worldwide, but rather the fact that some initial steps have been taken that can be scaled up and replicated at scale.

reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1 clearly shows that, for the past 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting that shift have been increasing in all regions, a trend which has intensified since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, the adoption of the 10-year framework at that Conference and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015.

20. Governments can mainstream sustainable consumption and production objectives into cross-cutting national policies (37 per cent of policies reported), mainstream objectives into sectoral policies (34 per cent) or create stand-alone policies specifically focused on sustainable consumption and production (29 per cent). In general, the mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production objectives into cross-cutting policies at the national level leads to slightly better performance results compared with stand-alone national policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring: for instance, national policies that integrate sustainable consumption and production objectives are more often monitored (76 per cent), compared with stand-alone policies (48 per cent).

21. According to the pilot reporting, there was a good balance between regulatory and voluntary approaches (46 per cent and 43 per cent respectively), while economic and financial instruments were only 11 per cent of all reported instruments. Only 20 per cent of the reported policies and instruments were considered relevant to the financial sector. More innovative and dynamic instruments are needed to trigger transformative changes in the way the economies operate, creating drivers and incentives, generating new incomes and redirecting investments. The structural role that sustainable consumption and production policies and measures could play in boosting sustainable financial investments, economic growth and job creation has not yet been fully tackled.

22. An integrated approach to sustainable consumption and production requires strong coordination across a government. However, of the 71 countries that have reported on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1, only 26 have shared information on national coordination mechanisms at the national level. Those mechanisms are mainly used for sharing information and identifying synergies, and only a few are mandated to coordinate policy implementation across ministries (10 per cent). In the meantime, the necessity to engage all relevant stakeholders, especially those in the business sector and civil society, has been well understood: stakeholders other than national ministries and specialized agencies were involved in the design or implementation of 85 per cent of 262 reported policies and instruments.⁸

23. Shifting to sustainable consumption and production at scale requires national public policies that create conducive environments, social and physical infrastructures and markets. Government action can and should contribute to establishing such conditions. Significant steps have been taken, but implementation at scale remains a challenge, as does increasing and equitably distributing the socioeconomic benefits of the transformation. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the One Planet network, have a key role to play in those interrelated tasks for sustainable development.

Demonstrating the impacts of the shift to sustainable consumption and production

24. Improving the well-being of people while minimizing resource use and environmental impacts, in particular through enhanced resource efficiency, is an essential aspect of delivering on Sustainable Development Goal 12.⁹ The sustainable

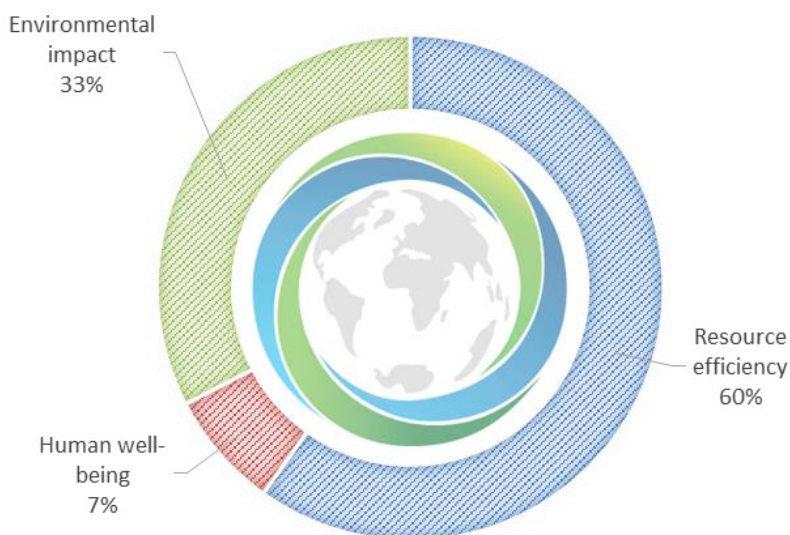
⁸ Excluding coordination mechanisms.

⁹ See International Resource Panel, *Assessing Global Resource Use*, p. 9.

consumption and production impact indicators identified in “Indicators of success” focus on resource efficiency, environmental impacts and human well-being as key areas of the impact of shifting to sustainable consumption and production. The connection between human well-being and the environment was further recognized in 2017, when the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted a resolution on environment and health recommending the inclusion of a cross-cutting indicator on health and well-being in “Indicators of Success” (see [UNEP/EA.3/Res.4](#), para. 38).

Figure IV

Impact of activities implemented by actors of the One Planet network



25. The International Resource Panel estimates that policies and initiatives focusing on resource efficiency could reduce natural resource use globally by 26 per cent by 2050.¹⁰ The One Planet network actively seeks to contribute to realizing such estimates. For instance, 933 activities implemented by partners in the network are projected to have an impact on increasing resource efficiency at global, national or local levels, in particular in relation to material use (277), waste management (226) and energy use efficiency (336). In addition, the International Resource Panel estimates that resource efficiency policies and initiatives can lead to global emissions falling to 63 per cent below 2010 levels by 2050.¹¹ Partners of the One Planet network have implemented 301 activities that are estimated to have an impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, indicating the potential contribution of the network to realizing that 2050 projection.

26. It is estimated that approximately 19 million premature deaths occur globally each year due to environmental and infrastructure-related risk factors that arise from the way societies use natural resources in production and consumption systems, including essential infrastructure and food provision.¹² However, pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1 and the midterm reporting of the One Planet network show that there is a “social gap”, as social benefits are still weakly perceived and rarely included as objectives or measures. For example, only 117 activities (8 per cent) are aimed at having an impact on human well-being, including health, decent work and gender equality, and only 44 activities (3 per cent)

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 12.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., p. 17.

are aimed at having an impact on the prevalence of illnesses and deaths due to non-communicable diseases and pollution.

III. The One Planet network: multi-stakeholder partnerships to enable a systemic transformation

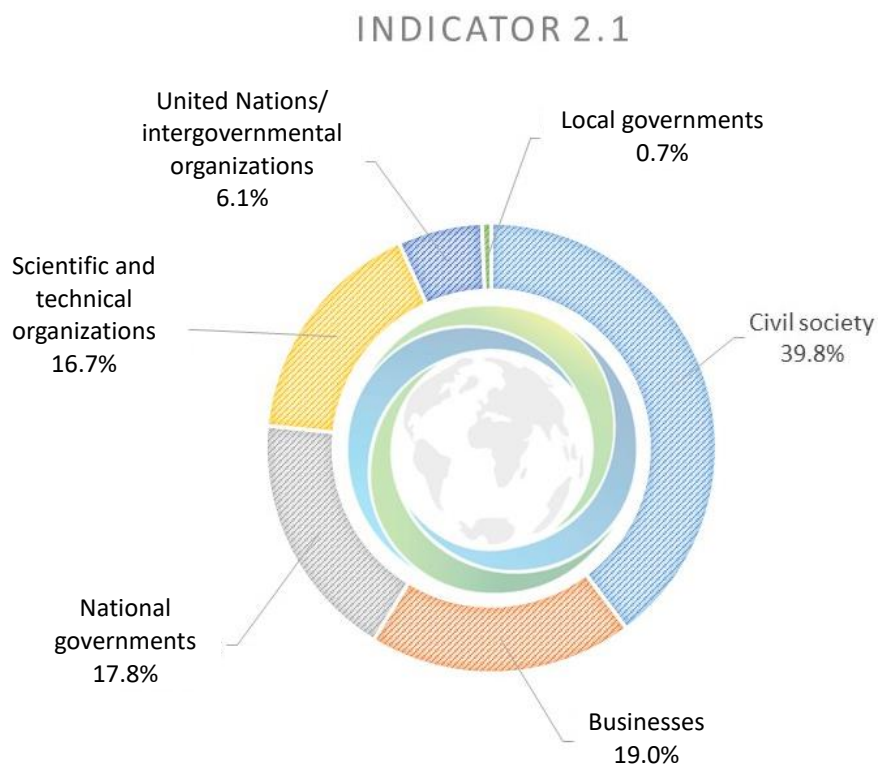
27. The shift to sustainable consumption and production requires a systemic approach, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations across governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, scientific organizations, international organizations and citizens. Such partnerships are essential to supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as affirmed by Sustainable Development Goal 17.

28. A broader systemic transformation will require concerted action from (a) scientific institutions, to understand what is needed; (b) businesses, to identify solutions and create net positive impacts; (c) policymakers, to create conducive environments and social and physical infrastructures and regulate markets; (d) civil society, to strengthen advocacy and campaigning and promote behaviour change; and (e) international organizations, to broker diverse partnerships for innovative solutions. According to the Secretary-General, people will need to mobilize both existing and additional finance, technology, knowledge and expertise, which countries can then apply to accelerate progress. In recognition of that need, people must harness the convening power of the United Nations through platforms where stakeholders can meaningfully engage, build trust, exchange know-how and technologies, strengthen relationships and foster synergy and coherence to achieve results (see [A/72/124-E/2018/3](#), para. 41).

The One Planet network: an operational implementation mechanism on sustainable consumption and production

29. The One Planet network is a multi-stakeholder network composed of more than 700 partners, including national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organizations and international organizations. Beyond the 611 partners engaged directly with the programmes, the network also includes 130 national focal points, stakeholder focal points and the 22 members of its United Nations inter-agency group. Through the active participation of its stakeholders, the One Planet network has the potential to be transformational by fostering integrated and cross-sectoral approaches, joint value creation and innovation, scaling up successful practices and pooling resources and expertise.

Figure V
Composition of the One Planet network



30. The formation, establishment and operationalization of the One Planet network is a key achievement in response to the commitment made with the adoption of the 10-year framework. At the conclusion of the first five years of the framework, it is clear that building multi-stakeholder partnerships requires time, effort and resources. Investment in the initial phases of the partnership is critical in order to build trust and relationships, ensure ownership and ensure the strong engagement of partners, while laying the foundation for successful implementation. That is further confirmed by the independent external review, which found that the 10-year framework and its network is recognized by stakeholders as a global platform that brings together a variety of actors, expertise, resources and activities to deliver sustainable consumption and production, and offers opportunities to network, share knowledge, provide and obtain technical assistance, increase capacities and raise awareness on sustainable consumption and production.

31. The One Planet network is facilitated through its six thematic programmes, which: (a) build synergies and cooperation, bringing together existing initiatives and partners and leveraging resources towards common objectives; (b) scale up and replicate successful policies and best practices for sustainable consumption and production, responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances; and (c) generate and support new collaborative projects and activities on sustainable consumption and production in response to regional and national priorities and needs as they emerge.¹³

¹³ See http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/annex_i_programme_overviews.pdf for an overview of programme structures and achievements.

32. More specifically, as accelerators within their respective fields of expertise:

(a) The Consumer Information programme serves as a global platform to support the provision of quality information on goods and services and the identification and implementation of the most effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption. It empowers and raises the profile of relevant policies, strategies, projects and partnerships, building synergies and cooperation between different stakeholders to leverage resources towards three main objectives: improving the availability, accessibility and quality of consumer information; driving change in government and business; and enhancing communication to drive behaviour change;

(b) The Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme aims at improving the knowledge of sustainable construction and to support and mainstream sustainable building solutions to ensure that all stakeholders involved in the planning, commissioning, design, construction, use, management and decommissioning of buildings have a common understanding and the knowledge, resources and incentives required to create, maintain and use sustainable buildings. The programme facilitates the sharing of good practices, launches implementation projects, creates cooperation and commits more actors around the world to sustainable construction;

(c) The Sustainable Food Systems programme aims to accelerate the shift towards sustainable food systems through both normative as well as action-oriented work implemented by collaborative initiatives at different levels. The programme addresses global challenges by using a holistic, system-based approach to encourage more integrated and inclusive policymaking. The initiatives of the programme promote awareness-raising activities, strengthen capacities and enabling environments and increase access to information, knowledge and tools, focusing on the areas of sustainable diets, sustainable value chains, resilient food production systems and food loss and waste reduction;

(d) The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme is committed to shaping, scaling up and developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles, including low-carbon lifestyles. The programme is focused on promoting innovative models and traditional practices consistent with sustainable lifestyles, supporting conducive policies, infrastructures and economic instruments and encouraging responsible market innovation. It also supports education for sustainable lifestyles by mainstreaming those concepts into formal education and learning environments and empowering youth, and by transforming the lifestyles of the current generation and shaping those of future generations through sustainable lifestyle scenarios, frameworks and tools to assess lifestyle impacts;

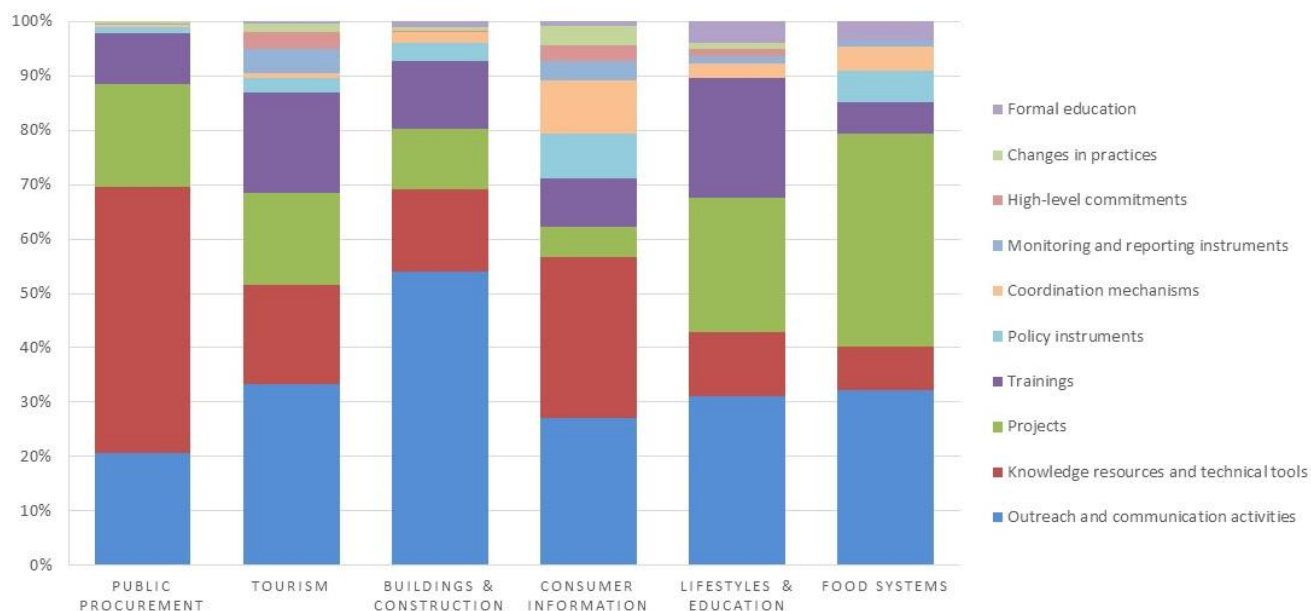
(e) The Sustainable Public Procurement programme aims to build the case for sustainable public procurement by improving knowledge of the topic and its effectiveness as a tool to promote sustainable consumption and production and support greener economies and sustainable development. Furthermore, the programme aims to support the implementation of sustainable public procurement on the ground through increased collaboration and better access to capacity-building tools and support from experts on sustainable public procurement;

(f) The Sustainable Tourism programme envisions a tourism sector that has adopted sustainable consumption and production practices that result in enhanced environmental and social outcomes and improved economic performance. Its mission is to catalyse a transformation for sustainability through evidence-based decision-making, efficiency, innovation, collaboration among stakeholders, monitoring and the adoption of a lifecycle approach for continuous improvement. Through the development and implementation of activities, projects and good practices in resource-efficient and low-carbon tourism, the programme steers the tourism sector towards enhanced sustainability by reducing the loss of biodiversity and preserving

ecosystems and cultural heritage while advancing poverty alleviation and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

33. Midway through the 10-year framework, partners of the six programmes have reported 447 core activities initiated, developed and/or implemented collaboratively and 1,071 affiliated activities that contribute to the objectives of the 10-year framework.¹⁴ Further details and examples of those activities are presented later in the report.

Figure VI
Activities by programme, 2012–2017



Setting the agenda

34. Gathering partners across sectors, regions and types of stakeholders offers key opportunities to align goals and set the global agenda regarding areas of sustainable consumption and production. For example, the Sustainable Food Systems programme organized its first global conference, hosted by South Africa. The conference was organized by Costa Rica, Switzerland, South Africa, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and received financial support from Nestlé and contributions from various programme partners and external organizations. More than 130 organizations participated in the conference, which included knowledge-sharing through best practices, a series of learning sessions and a “Taste of Waste” dinner event serving rescued food. The “Pretoria Resolution”,¹⁵ issued at the end of the conference and signed by its organizing committee, is a call for stronger political commitment to provide appropriate food policy frameworks backed by investment and the means for

¹⁴ 10YFP, “10YFP network in action: programme portfolios”, 2017. Available from http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/10yfp_programme_portfolios_key_principles_and_approaches_0.pdf.

¹⁵ A draft of the resolution is available from https://gallery.mailchimp.com/bd25991920400ec9f5870de1e/files/dbf2a50d-97c4-41b9-b847-899c1d5c11cc/1st_Global_10YFP_SFS_Programme_Conference_Resolution_Pretoria.pdf.

implementation. It recognizes that addressing the heavy burden of malnutrition is the priority entry point into changing currently unsustainable food systems.

35. Within the Sustainable Tourism programme, the leads and co-leads of the programme, in collaboration with UNEP, developed “The Kasane call to action on sustainable tourism: the tourism we want” as the programme’s contribution to the legacy of the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. The call aims to transform the way tourism is developed and managed by providing guidance on critical issues and opportunities for the sector to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production. The call addresses four action points: lead the creation of the necessary conditions for sustainable consumption and production in tourism; innovate to accelerate the adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices in tourism; finance a shift towards sustainable consumption and production practices in tourism; and empower actors to scale up sustainable consumption and production practices in tourism.

36. The One Planet network, through the influence of its various partners, enables the inclusion of sustainable consumption and production into broader agendas and high-level commitments. In 2016, the United Nations Environment Assembly resolution on sustainable consumption and production (UNEP/EA.2/Res.8) encouraged all member States and relevant stakeholders to take ambitious action to implement the 10-year framework and to achieve the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are related to sustainable consumption and production. That call was further strengthened by other resolutions and declarations in 2017. The Second Committee of the General Assembly acknowledged the Sustainable Food Systems programme in its draft resolution on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/C.2/72/L.59), which was subsequently adopted by the Assembly in December 2017 as resolution 72/238. The Consumer Information programme’s *Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information*¹⁶ were included in the Environment Assembly resolution on environment and health (UNEP/EA.3/Res.4). Also in 2017, the concept of the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development and sustainable tourism components and considerations were integrated into a range of commitments. In addition, in its resolution 34/20 on human rights and the environment, the Human Rights Council explicitly referenced the 10-year framework and the need to change consumption and production patterns to ensure human well-being.

Raising awareness on sustainable consumption and production

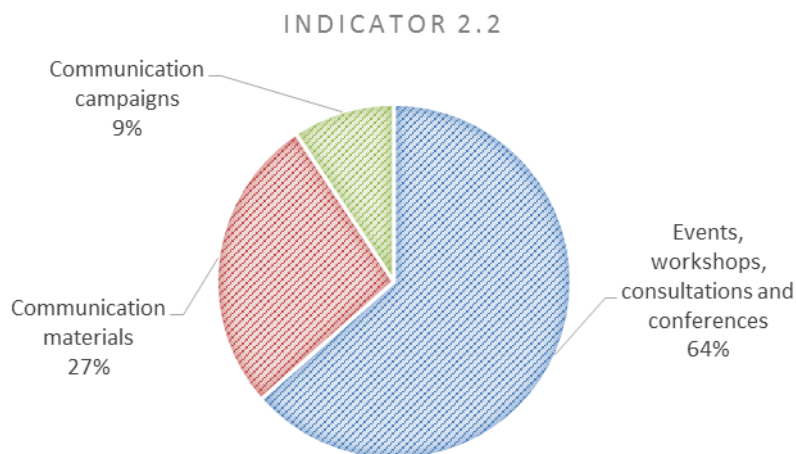
37. A network of more than 700 actors has the potential to reach a wide audience and a broad range of stakeholders in order to increase its scale and influence.

38. Various communication and outreach activities have been implemented by the programmes and their partner networks to increase awareness of the benefits and impacts of sustainable consumption and production in different sectors, and on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and national priorities. Since 2013, a total of 538 such activities have been implemented throughout the One Planet network, including knowledge-sharing workshops, conferences, side events, stakeholder dialogues and consultations and webinars, the distribution of communication materials, campaigns and newsletters and the establishment of social media presences.

¹⁶ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/guidelines-providing-product-sustainability-information.

Figure VII
**Awareness and outreach activities by the One Planet network, by type,
 2012–2017**

(393 activities)



39. Some 50 campaigns have been reported by the network. Examples include the “4 Billion Dreams Campaign”,¹⁷ supported by SWITCH Asia and funded by the European Commission, which showcases the stories of people in the Asia-Pacific region, their current lifestyles and their aspirations for the future. The personification of consumption patterns and efforts towards sustainable lifestyles contributes to the rapid transmission of sustainable practices in the everyday lives of middle-class consumers in Asia, leading to a reduction in consumerism, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste. Hundreds of people have participated in the campaign, which has been presented at various global conferences and has proven to be an effective means of communication regarding sustainable lifestyle progress and visions for the future.

40. Tackling target 12.3 of Sustainable Development Goal 12, on food loss and waste reduction, the “Think Eat Save” campaign,¹⁸ which is a collaboration between UNEP and FAO, takes stock of the current state of knowledge and ongoing methodologies, shares approaches and promotes the reduction of food losses and waste. The campaign aims to strengthen the tools that have already been developed, address knowledge gaps, develop capacities and promote awareness and advocacy.

Collaborating for joint value creation and innovation

41. The pooling of resources and expertise across the One Planet network enables joint value creation, innovation and the implementation of initiatives at a greater scale. The Sustainable Food Systems programme has been active in the pooling of its members’ resources and expertise through a collaborative engagement approach focused on core and affiliated initiatives. By the end of 2017, a total of eight core initiatives had been developed as principle projects of the programme, with the collaboration of partners in the programme network, across various themes and approaches, ranging from normative or knowledge-based initiatives to action-oriented projects supporting the shift to more sustainable food systems.

42. The *Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information* were developed through the Consumer Information programme and are an example of

¹⁷ See <http://4billiondreams.com/>.

¹⁸ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/delivering-sdg-target-123-food-loss-and-waste-reduction-core.

successful multi-stakeholder collaboration. Developed by a working group led by UNEP and the International Trade Centre, more than 140 stakeholders contributed through workshops, consultations and the drafting of content. The *Guidelines* provide guidance and examples for companies of all sizes and regions to make effective, trustworthy claims to consumers on product-related sustainability information. The lack of international guidance and agreement on how to convey consumer information was noted in global consultations as a key barrier to progress in that area. The *Guidelines* respond to that issue by providing a comprehensive set of high-level principles, from fundamental to aspirational, and guidance on how to apply them.

43. Collaborating with specialized networks mobilizes experts and practitioners to implement sustainable consumption and production. Such efforts to foster collaboration include the “SPP Regions — regional networks for sustainable procurement”¹⁹ project led by Local Governments for Sustainability and UNEP. The project was developed collaboratively by partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme to facilitate learning and collaboration between the programme partners and 2,500 procurement practitioners and policymakers. Through eight regional networks across Europe, the production of tools, such as eco-innovation tender models and best practice reports on performance, circular procurement and market engagement, were developed. By engaging practitioners and policymakers, the project has enabled the reduction of an estimated 380,000 tons of carbon dioxide a year and created primary energy savings estimated at 54.3 gigawatt hours a year.

44. Several specialized networks are partners of the One Planet network, such as the World Green Building Council, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council and Local Governments for Sustainability. Those networks further strengthen coordinated approaches and knowledge-sharing. For example, the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction have joined forces on 14 outreach and communication activities and two training sessions and have created four knowledge resource documents.

45. Collaboration between thematic programmes is facilitated by initiatives such as the “Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling Project”²⁰ of the Consumer Information and the Sustainable Public Procurement programmes, which is led by UNEP and funded by the European Union. The project aims to stimulate the demand for and supply of more sustainable products by supporting both public institutions in their pilot tenders and suppliers in the use of tools such as eco-labels.

46. Partnerships and collaborations are also developing through national and regional coordination mechanisms. At the national level, such mechanisms include national round tables, interministerial committees and national networks on sustainable consumption and production. Regional round tables and expert groups on sustainable consumption and production facilitate coordinated efforts to implement sustainable consumption and production practices across the regions, including the regional sustainable consumption and production round tables in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region and the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹⁹ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/spp-regions-regional-networks-sustainable-procurement.

²⁰ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/sustainable-public-procurement-and-ecolabelling-sppel.

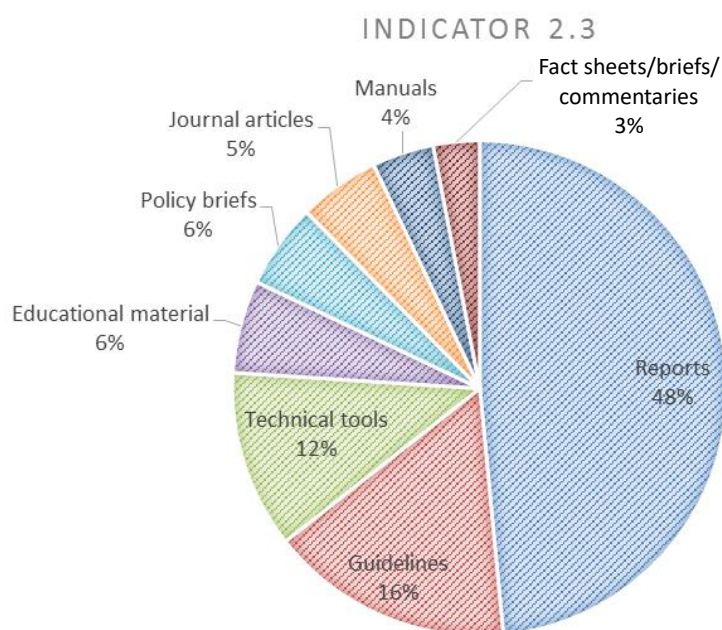
IV. The One Planet network: providing guidance, tools and solutions for sustainable consumption and production

47. Transformative action at scale requires knowledge, resources, tools and the technical and institutional capacity to act. The One Planet network provides support through the portfolios of the six programmes on food systems, buildings and construction, public procurement, tourism, lifestyles and education and consumer information. A partner-based portfolio approach was adopted to reduce fragmentation and provide key guidance and solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production.

48. The programme portfolios are housed publicly on the One Planet knowledge management platform (oneplanetnetwork.org), and are accessible directly through dedicated programme pages. The platform allows for programme partners and other stakeholders to share their projects, tools, resources and solutions to reach an audience of more than 3,900 members across countries, sectors and stakeholder groups.

49. Since 2012, a total of 396 knowledge resources and technical tools, such as research reports, educational material, policy briefs, technical guidelines, manuals, toolkits, mobile applications and online tools have been developed by partners of the One Planet network.

Figure VIII
Knowledge resources and technical tools developed by the One Planet network, 2012–2017



50. The annual magazines of the Sustainable Tourism programme, published by the World Tourism Organization and the Republic of Korea, *Setting the foundations for collective impact* (2015) and *Advancing towards a clear North* (2016/2017),²¹ contain a series of interviews, case studies and reports from actions on the ground implemented by programme partners. They showcase the implementation of

²¹ Available from <http://sdt.unwto.org/annualmagazine-10yfp-stp>.

sustainability initiatives and efforts to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in the tourism sector across the globe.

Policy implementation toolkits

51. A key role of the One Planet network is to support and provide advice with regard to the development of policies and to enable relevant, impactful and cost-effective implementation of sustainable consumption and production. A toolkit for national focal points of the 10-year framework²² was published in 2017 that included essential information for policymakers on sustainable consumption and production related to key global challenges and provided tips to support national coordination and initiatives. The toolkit provides policymakers with concrete examples of successful initiatives, as well as information on how to actively engage in and benefit from the activities of the network.

52. Sectoral reviews are undertaken to increase understanding of current barriers, needs, opportunities and innovations. The 2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement,²³ funded by the European Union and the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute, is a review of sustainable public procurement policies and practices undertaken by national governments worldwide in the last five years, based on inputs from 41 national governments and 200 other stakeholders. It is complemented by the publication entitled “Factsheets on sustainable public procurement in national governments”,²⁴ detailing policy frameworks, priorities and implementation activities for each of the participating countries.

53. The development and implementation of sectoral policies are also supported through toolkits and guidance on standards. For example, within the Sustainable Food Systems programme, the One Planet network offers the Global Policy Toolkit for Public Support to Organic Agriculture,²⁵ developed under the leadership of IFOAM Organics International. The toolkit supports policymakers in implementing organic production methods by providing guidelines, lessons learned and available policy instruments. The toolkit also includes an aid for decision-making to guide policymakers towards the most relevant policy measures, policy summaries, tips for organic advocates on raising political awareness and policy templates. The Sustainable Food Systems programme also provides recommendations to improve biodiversity protection in policy and criteria of food standards and sourcing requirements of food companies and retailers²⁶ through a collaboration led by Nestlé. The report supports standard-setting organizations and companies in the food sector with regard to choosing and implementing “state of the art” biodiversity impact evaluation tools. The recommendations of the report address the degradation and destruction of ecosystems, the overexploitation of natural resources and invasive alien species.

54. Within the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, policy support was provided through a project on mainstreaming sustainable social housing in India,²⁷ funded by the 10-year framework trust fund and implemented by Oxford Brookes University, Development Alternatives Group, the Energy and Resources

²² Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/introduction-toolkit-10yfp-national-focal-points.

²³ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/2017-global-review-sustainable-public-procurement.

²⁴ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/factsheets-sustainable-public-procurement-national-governments.

²⁵ See www.ifoam.bio/en/global-policy-toolkit-public-support-organic-agriculture.

²⁶ See www.business-biodiversity.eu/en/recommendations-biodiversity-in-standards.

²⁷ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/sbc-trust-fund-project-mas-ship-mainstreaming-sustainable-social-housing-india.

Institute and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). The project includes support to policymakers and practitioners in the development of a social housing policy in India through policy and practice briefings on mechanisms for mainstreaming sustainability aspects in affordable urban housing at national and subnational levels.

Guidance for sustainable consumption and production practitioners

55. The One Planet network also offers guidance to sustainable consumption and production practitioners at national and global levels through guidelines and handbooks. Such reports are often thematic and specific in scope, including the training module entitled “Using product service systems in circular procurement”,²⁸ developed by a working group of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme. The module examines the nexus between product-service systems and sustainable public procurement, drawing together international experience and demonstrating, through best practices, how governments can use product-service systems in the context of sustainable public procurement policies and initiatives, thereby contributing to a more resource-efficient, low-carbon and inclusive green economy.

56. Providing specific and tangible guidance on approaches to sustainable consumption and production, *The Long View: Exploring Product Lifetime Extension*²⁹ was developed by UNEP and TU Delft in the Consumer Information programme. It offers recommendations on the opportunities available to consumers, the private sector and governments of developed and developing economies to address ways to extend product lifetimes. Also within the Consumer Information programme, the report entitled “Collaboration or business? Collaborative consumption: from value for users to a society with values”,³⁰ developed by the Organización de Consumidores y Usuarios, analyses the impact of the sharing economy on society, the economy and the environment, and provides recommendations on how collaborative consumption platforms can be improved.

57. As a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity, builds the capacities of authorities of protected areas through the publication entitled “Guidelines for tourism partnerships and concessions for protected areas: generating sustainable revenues for conservation and development”,³¹ and supports them in their development and use of tourism partnerships and concessions to contribute financially and technically to protected areas through sustainable tourism.

58. The handbook *Destination: A Circular Tourism Economy*³² was developed by the Sustainable Tourism programme partner Centre for Regional and Tourism Research in Denmark, within the framework of “CIRTOINNO” project funded by the European Union. It highlights opportunities for small and medium-sized tourism enterprises in the southern Baltic region and beyond to adopt circular economy practices and identifies good practices of the sector in developing and integrating circular economy solutions into services, products and business models. As the first publication directly linking tourism and the circular economy, the handbook aims to

²⁸ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/using-product-service-systems-circular-procurement.

²⁹ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/long-view-exploring-product-lifetime-extension.

³⁰ Available from www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/collaboration-or-business-collaborative-consumption-value-users-society-values.

³¹ Available from www.cbd.int/doc/programmes/tourism/tourism-manual-en.pdf.

³² Available from https://crt.dk/media/90318/Cirtoinno-handbook_CRT_05102017-002-.pdf.

trigger further action from tourism practitioners, experts and academia in line with the priorities of the One Planet network.

Technical tools

59. The network offer a range of technical tools, such as mobile applications and online systems, to support practitioners and consumers in shifting to more sustainable production and consumption patterns. An example of such a tool is a sustainable housing design tool, developed by UN-Habitat through the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme's trust fund project, called "SHERPA". The tool is free, easy to use and locally adaptable, and accessible through a mobile application and an online website (www.sherpa4housing.org), and was created to assist project managers, communities and other stakeholders in developing countries with designing socially and culturally responsive, climate-resilient, economically sustainable housing projects.

60. Targeting youth, MyFoodways³³ is a smartphone application that helps youth prepare and enjoy healthy and sustainable meals every day. Moving beyond pure awareness-raising to creating a solution that enables the target group to overcome practical day-to-day barriers and eat according to their values, the application uses each user's practical preferences and motivations to show relevant available products. Through collaborations with actors in the food sector interested in offering more-sustainable food products, the aim is to identify consumer trends and ensure that a lack of demand for or awareness of sustainable products does not create a barrier to more-sustainable consumption patterns.

61. The "Mi Código Verde"³⁴ project in Chile, a trust fund project under the Consumer Information programme, aims to change practices within the consumer goods industry by enabling informed consumer behaviour. As a key output of the project, Fundación Chile and Servicio Nacional del Consumido (SERNAC) developed a website to provide science-based, clear, comparable and complete information on the sustainability of fast-moving consumer goods. The website aims to empower consumers and enable them to make well-informed, sustainable decisions by incentivizing and guiding producers to improve the sustainability of their products, and to raise the standards of the Chilean consumer goods industry.

62. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme contributes to the development of technical tools to scale up impacts and best practices in order to achieve sustainable lifestyles. A project to monitor and evaluate sustainability impacts and the scalability of sustainable lifestyles developed a technical framework to assess the impacts and scalability of projects for sustainable societies, which incorporated quantitative and qualitative methods for assessing gaps, contexts, impacts and the scalability of projects to facilitate the scaling-up of innovative models. The "Upscale and Mainstream Green Office Lifestyles in Vietnam" project³⁵ led by the Asian Institute of Technology, a core project under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, has developed a toolkit for promoting sustainable practices in the office.

Training

63. Since 2013, 198 training sessions have been offered by partners of the One Planet network, providing a total of 919,260 person-days of training on sustainable consumption and production. The global, regional, national and local training sessions target practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders, providing them with knowledge, skills, tools and solutions. The sessions provide space for

³³ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/myfoodways-smartphone-app-helps-millennials-enjoy-healthy-and-sustainable-everyday-meals.

³⁴ See <https://micodigoverde.cl/>.

³⁵ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/upscale-and-mainstream-green-office-lifestyles-vietnam.

knowledge-sharing, enabling practitioners to effectively implement sustainable consumption and production practices within their respective fields.

64. To support policymakers, partners of the One Planet network have conducted a range of training sessions on the integration of sustainable consumption and production into policies, including the Ninth ASEAN+3 Leadership Programme on Sustainable Development Goal 12, implemented by UNEP and SWITCH Asia, at which policymakers were trained in policy development and implementation so they could achieve key goals and targets related to sustainable consumption and production in the Sustainable Development Goals. An e-learning course, entitled “Sustainable consumption and production in Latin America and the Caribbean: approaches and practical tools”, developed by UNEP and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and made accessible to policymakers and other stakeholders online, provided participants with guidance and knowledge on a variety of key elements of effective policy planning for sustainable consumption and production, including enabling conditions for implementing national sustainable consumption and production policies, understanding challenges and opportunities for advancing sustainable consumption and production in national contexts and applying sustainable consumption and production in a policymaking context.

65. Partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme train public procurers in the integration of sustainability in procurement processes. At the global level, through a project on building sustainable procurement through training,³⁶ the United Nations Office for Project Services, UNEP and the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization trained 225 United Nations procurement officials on balancing environmental, social and economic considerations using sustainability criteria. At the regional level, a series of workshops were offered from 2015 to 2017 as part of the European Commission’s “European Assistance for Innovation Procurement” initiative.³⁷ Through the workshops, a total of 5,600 person-days of training were provided that trained public procurers of eight European countries on methodologies for deploying complex procurements that involve innovative solutions.

66. At the national and local levels, training sessions focus in particular on practical skills and capacity-building. For instance, as part of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme’s trust fund project “Sustainable Construction Policy in the Aburrá Valley, Colombia”,³⁸ implemented by UN-Habitat and Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá, construction professionals were trained on the use of sustainable construction guides in metropolitan areas. The resulting sustainable construction policy, which promotes eco-efficient and resilient construction activity, creates spaces that can accommodate high numbers of people while promoting ecological connectivity and biodiversity. The activity brought together 119 construction professionals over 14 days and increased their capacity to operationalize guides for practical use in the planning, design and construction of urban building projects.

67. Training sessions targeting lifestyle changes were provided under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, including through 16 projects funded by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. For example, training was provided to 9,351 farmers on sustainable farming and living, and adaptation to and mitigation practices for climate change as part of the “Sustainable lifestyles among rural families in Zimbabwe: small-scale conservation farming to change lifestyles in

³⁶ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/building-sustainable-procurement-capacity-through-training.

³⁷ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/european-assistance-innovation-procurement-eafip.

³⁸ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/sbc-trust-fund-project-sustainable-construction-policy-aburra-valley-colombia.

Africa and beyond” project³⁹ implemented by Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe and the Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX) of Zimbabwe. In Sweden, the Stockholm Environment Institute and Berghs School of Communication collaborated on a course for students on ways businesses can encourage sustainable consumer lifestyles through sustainable business models.

68. Through the Consumer Information programme, UNEP and the Life Cycle Initiative have, in collaboration with national partners, trained practitioners and policymakers on the use of life-cycle analysis. In Peru, a training session was held for members of public institutions on the use of life-cycle analysis data in order to help policymakers make more-informed decisions and improve information for consumers. In Sri Lanka, a training-of-trainers programme was held for staff of the National Cleaner Production Centre and selected life-cycle analysis practitioners to increase capacities and develop a life-cycle inventory database for selected products in the agrifood sector.

69. In addition to in-person training, partners of the One Planet network also offer online solutions, such as the massive open online course entitled “Food and Our Future: Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia”,⁴⁰ developed by the International Resource Panel in partnership with the Sustainable Food Systems programme and the Stockholm Environment Institute. The course provides policymakers and practitioners with the latest scientific information to increase the awareness and understanding of the value of using a food-systems approach for improved management of natural resources in South-East Asia; the complex dynamics within food system activities, actors and outcomes in South-East Asia and their implications for natural resource use; and the policy and biophysical options in the region for moving towards more resource-smart food systems.

V. Adoption of new or improved practices

70. Shifting to sustainable consumption and production requires changing existing practices and adopting new processes, technologies, systems, guidelines and standards. Changes in practices directly result in concrete, tangible and measurable sustainability impacts. Identifying and promoting successful changes in practices for sustainable consumption and production is key to supporting policy implementation, and offers entry points to measure impact and advocate for the replication and scaling-up of changes.

Improved processes and systems

71. Changing procurement practices is a cost-effective approach to limiting the impact on the environment and tackling sustainability in the supply chain. Circularity was implemented in 100 procurement processes across more than 50 organizations in the Netherlands as part of the “Green Deal Circular Procurement” project,⁴¹ led by a group of four organizations from the Netherlands (Rijkswaterstaat, CSR Netherlands, Pianoo and NEVI) that are partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme. Changes included the selling of discarded products for reuse and refurbishment; contracts that included high-quality remanufactured products or refurbishment as a service; modularity and flexibility in buildings; the inclusion of recycled content in

³⁹ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/sustainable-lifestyles-among-rural-families-zimbabwe-small-scale-conservation-farming-0.

⁴⁰ See www.ctc-n.org/news/massive-open-online-course-food-and-our-future-sustainable-food-systems-southeast-asia.

⁴¹ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/green-deal-circular-procurement.

items such as textiles; new design principles in construction works; and the redesign of products and new circular services models for life extension.

72. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, in collaboration with the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and the Korean Public Procurement Service, introduced several public procurement initiatives, including the development of green public procurement guidelines, the introduction of the “Korea Eco-label”, the establishment of a green products information platform for purchasers and a nationwide online monitoring system. State organizations are required to submit a yearly implementation plan on green purchases and annual performance records to stimulate public demand and a green market. As a result of the green public procurement initiatives implemented, the total public expenditure in green purchases increased from \$768 million to \$2.1 billion from 2005 to 2015. In addition, the number of products certified by the Korea Eco-Label nearly quadrupled from 2004 to 2012.

73. Through its “Building Energy Performance Improvement Toolkit (BEPIT)”,⁴² Bioregional, a partner of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, is supporting developers with regard to maximizing energy performance in more than 300 dwellings through workshops, meetings and site inspections during the design, procurement and construction stages. With 71 dwellings completed or nearing completion, initial test results show a performance improvement of around 10 to 25 per cent in heating energy and 40 per cent in the airtightness of the buildings.

New or improved technologies

74. The Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme partner Society for Sustainable Development Design implemented small energy-efficiency measures in households at risk for energy poverty, changing the way in which energy was being consumed in order to make energy use more sustainable and energy more accessible to consumers in Croatia. Measures implemented included the installation of light emitting diode (LED) lighting, thermometers, aerators for saving water and time switches on electric boilers and electric cables, and draught proofing. Changes were implemented by more than 400 households and resulted in reductions in energy use and carbon dioxide emissions and financial savings for the households. Such changes proved to be an easy-to-implement and cost-effective approach to lowering household consumption.

75. An example of cost-effective transitions to sustainable consumption and production in tourism is the support provided by Federación de Empresas de Turismo de Chile (FEDETUR), a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, to 165 tourism companies in Chile regarding the implementation of cost-effective technological solutions that help reduce energy consumption and carbon footprints. So far, 39 companies have made one to three changes to their existing practices, including switching to renewable energy and LED lighting, introducing water and energy efficiency measures and waste management solutions and improving insulation in buildings.

Labelling schemes, certifications and standards

76. Labelling schemes, certifications and standards are effective ways of incentivizing and implementing changes in practices. For instance, through the UNEP-led “Advance SCP” project,⁴³ part of the Consumer Information programme

⁴² See www.bioregional.com/bepit/.

⁴³ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/advance-scp-advancing-and-measuring-sustainable-consumption-and-production-scp-low-carbon.

portfolio, 10 hotels in Morocco committed to reducing their environmental footprint in order to obtain an environmental footprint label. The hotels have implemented changes such as installing drain-water heat recovery systems and solar panels, using large packaging rather than smaller individual packaging, using natural care products, removing halogen lamps and replacing them with LED tubes and more. The changes implemented by the hotels have so far resulted in a 20 per cent reduction in water consumption onsite, a 22 per cent reduction in energy consumption, a 17 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions and a 30 per cent rise in the use of products that are environmentally friendly certified organic.

77. The criteria developed by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council,⁴⁴ a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, serve as the global baseline for sustainability in travel and tourism. They are used for education and awareness-raising, policymaking, measurement and evaluation and as a basis for certification. The criteria aim to effectively change practices, taking into consideration four main areas of sustainability: sustainable management; socioeconomic impacts; cultural impacts; and environmental impacts, including the consumption of resources, the reduction of pollution and the conservation of biodiversity and landscapes. As they are implemented in both industry and tourism destinations, the criteria are designed to be adapted to local conditions and specific activities. The Global Sustainable Tourism Council has developed associated standards and tools to help measure sustainability in order to support governments and businesses in meeting the criteria.

78. In Morocco, the Sustainable Tourism programme partner Elementerre has supported seven accommodation businesses in switching to sustainable tourism practices according to their specific needs, through the test phase of the “greenadviser criteria system”.⁴⁵ To obtain the associated label, businesses are required to implement 13 mandatory criteria covering decent jobs, energy accounting, the training of personnel, local procurement and communication on sustainability, as well as other voluntary changes related to ecological footprints, human resource management, interaction with guests and impact on the local communities.

Fostering change through education practices

79. From 2015 to 2017, 33 countries (Europe and Central Asia (13), the Asia-Pacific region (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (6), Africa (2) and North America (1)) integrated sustainable consumption and production into pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational and teacher education. Information on learning methodologies, learning and pedagogical materials and teaching toolkits were provided, and lectures and professional seminars on sustainable consumption and production were delivered.

80. In Brazil, the “Education for Sustainability and Consumption” project⁴⁶ implemented by Alana Institute, a core project under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, promotes formal education for sustainable lifestyles. It has produced educational materials on responsible consumption, designed teaching practices and trained more than 2,500 teachers and their trainers in 500 schools across five national regions. In Honduras, the Honduras National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES), a partner of the Consumer Information programme, together with representatives of the Directorate of Consumer Protection under the Federal Ministry of Economic Development, visited schools to raise awareness of sustainable consumption and production among potential consumers.

⁴⁴ See www.gstcouncil.org/gstc-criteria/.

⁴⁵ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/introduction-label-sustainable-tourism-adapted-particularities-morocco.

⁴⁶ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/education-sustainability-and-consumption.

81. In the Asia-Pacific region, under the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, RMIT University led the integration of sustainable consumption and production into tertiary and teacher education, including through formal education for part-time students working towards their construction management degree in Singapore, and through a symposium on sustainable development research in the Asia-Pacific region that provided professional instruction for the tertiary teaching staff that focused on sustainable buildings, cities and infrastructure. Also in the Asia-Pacific region, UNEP and SWITCH Asia developed a curriculum for tertiary education at the National University of Laos to increase the capacity of stakeholders to deliver sustainable consumption and production policies at the national level.

VI. Means to implement the shift to sustainable consumption and production: resources that count

82. The 10-year framework trust fund was established in 2012 as a means to implement the 10-year framework. A total of 37 projects have been selected through a competitive call for proposals covering the six thematic programmes.⁴⁷ The projects are being implemented in Africa (8), the Asia-Pacific region (13), Latin America and the Caribbean (12), Europe and Central Asia (1) and globally (3).⁴⁸ Despite their different stages of implementation, the projects already showcase achievements and share practices on sustainable consumption and production, in particular by creating resources and tools, conducting capacity-building, facilitating policy development and implementation and implementing new or improved practices. The large number of proposals received also indicated a high demand for funding initiatives for sustainable consumption and production, which at that stage could not be met by the available resources in the trust fund; funding was possible for only 2.8 per cent of the proposals received.

83. Partners of the One Planet network contribute to making financial resources available for the shift to sustainable consumption and production, as they are currently implementing 121 projects with a total value of approximately \$148 million, primarily within the areas of sustainable tourism (56 per cent) and sustainable public procurement (24 per cent).⁴⁹

84. The independent external review identified the 10-year framework as dramatically resource-constrained and called for Member States and others in a position to do so to mobilize contributions to the 10-year framework trust fund as a means of implementation of sustainable consumption and production and Sustainable Development Goal 12, as well as for an in-depth and comprehensive review of the trust fund.

85. Though Sustainable Development Goal 12 is recognized through global agendas, according to a report by Dalberg Global Development Advisers in 2017, Goal 12 was the “least well-resourced” of all the Sustainable Development Goals, and was allocated only \$90 million in 2016 through the United Nations. The report highlighted sustainable consumption and production as areas where new norms and

⁴⁷ See http://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/annex_ii_trust_fund_projects.pdf for a full list of the selected trust fund projects.

⁴⁸ Detailed information on the selected trust fund projects can be found on oneplanetnetwork.org.

⁴⁹ A total of 198 projects were reported. Budgets for 121 projects were reported, but 77 projects did not provide budget information.

standards were likely to emerge in the coming years, and emphasized that fact as an opportunity for the United Nations system.⁵⁰

86. The Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet” (A/72/684-E/2018/7), highlighted the need to financially incentivize collective support to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Secretary-General recommended the strategic use of multi-partner trust funds to help catalyse support for the Sustainable Development Goals that are especially transversal in nature, including Goal 12, as a way to streamline implementation of the Goals and decrease the resource gap. With regard to financing the United Nations development system, the Secretary-General indicated that well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds were more effective and transparent and complemented agency-specific funds, and that pooled funding mechanisms had a strong track record in strengthening coherence and coordination, broadening the contributor base, improving risk management and leverage and providing better incentives for collaboration within the United Nations development system or across pillars in relevant contexts.

87. Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. The private sector, public sector and financial institutions play an important role in unlocking financial flows and are encouraged to support implementation of the strategy, including through contributions to the trust fund.

VII. Way forward

Taking stock at midterm

88. The comprehensive stocktaking at the halfway point of the 10-year framework, undertaken through the progress reporting for the period 2012–2017 and an independent external review, has highlighted a number of achievements and opportunities to build upon and challenges to be addressed over the next five years.

89. The One Planet network, which was formed to implement the 10-year framework, is a multi-stakeholder partnership composed of more than 700 organizations, including national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organizations and international organizations. It is an operational partnership that has the potential to be transformational and through which efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goal 12 can be strategically channelled. Strengthening existing partnerships which have made significant investments in the initial phases of development is critical to the ambitious time frame for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

90. The definitions contained in “Indicators of success: demonstrating the shift to sustainable consumption and production” and the engagement of the One Planet network in the reporting efforts have provided an overview of current efforts, approaches and solutions for sustainable consumption and production. Monitoring of the shift to sustainable consumption and production across sectors, organizations and countries is essential in order to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrate and showcase the benefits of sustainable consumption and production to

⁵⁰ Dalberg Global Development Advisers, “System-wide outline of the functions and capacities of the UN development system: consultants report”, June 2017. Available from www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org/ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/sg-report-dalberg_unds-outline-of-functions-and-capacities-june-2017.pdf.

build greater momentum for change and scale up and replicate innovative and impactful practices.

91. Reporting across the One Planet network identified progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the application and implementation of those policies, resources and tools to foster concrete and tangible changes in practices and impacts remained limited. Prioritizing support to policy implementation is necessary to effectively achieve the shift to sustainable consumption and production and Sustainable Development Goal 12.

92. The pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1 further confirms that need, clearly showing that, for the past 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting the shift to sustainable consumption and production have been increasing in all regions. It also shows that the mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production objectives into cross-cutting policies at the national level leads to slightly better performance results compared with stand-alone national policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring.

93. The One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organizations and other stakeholders for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 12 and sustainable consumption and production. The 1,800 activities implemented by the partners include solutions such as policy toolkits, guidelines and manuals for practitioners, technical tools, training sessions, monitoring instruments and examples of successful policies and practices. Through those solutions, the One Planet network can effectively support policy implementation.

94. The adoption of new or improved practices that offer tangible solutions for the shift to sustainable consumption and production has been led primarily by business organizations in the network. A strengthened engagement of businesses would enable the identification of further such innovations and solutions.

95. As an implementation mechanism of Sustainable Development Goal 12, the solutions and initiatives of the thematic programmes need to be conducive to taking action on sustainable consumption and production at the national level. Ensuring the coordination of country-level initiatives and efforts on sustainable consumption and production is key to delivering Sustainable Development Goal 12 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

96. Achieving sustainable consumption and production will deliver not only Sustainable Development Goal 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, directly or indirectly. In addition, sustainable consumption and production helps address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, health and biodiversity. Prioritizing the implementation of Goal 12 and scaling up action on sustainable consumption and production will enable the integrated delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

97. The importance of communications and awareness-raising is well understood by the network, as they were the most reported activities across the network; however, communication campaigns only accounted for 9 per cent of those activities. Demonstrating the benefits of sustainable consumption and production through strengthened and strategic communications efforts is key to demystifying sustainable consumption and production, positioning it as an integrated approach to sustainable development and mobilizing the necessary political support for the shift to sustainable consumption and production.

98. Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. Sustainable Development Goal 12 has been highlighted as the least well-resourced Sustainable

Development Goal and the 10-year framework has been identified as dramatically resource-constrained. The envisaged use of a multi-partner trust fund provides a strategic entry point for channelling financial resources to catalyse and support the delivery of Goal 12 as the transversal Goal it is.

Strategy, 2018–2022

99. Building on the achievements to date and the comprehensive stocktaking at midterm, a five-year strategy for the period 2018–2022 has been developed by a dedicated task force and consultations throughout the network, providing a clear way forward with regard to the shift to sustainable consumption and production and enabling the strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network.

100. The five-year strategy for 2018–2022, entitled “One Plan for One Planet”, defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the One Planet network. The strategy aims for the One Planet network to be recognized and perform as the lead mechanism to support and implement the shift to sustainable consumption and production, which entails:

(a) Being an effective implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12 by monitoring trends, prioritizing support to national policy implementation and fostering awareness of sustainable consumption and production as an enabler of other Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Catalysing ambitious action by providing tools and solutions that support the shift to sustainable consumption and production fostering the application of knowledge and tools, identifying and replicating new or improved practices with net positive impact and engaging in joint value creation;

(c) Leading a cohesive implementation of sustainable consumption and production by being an authoritative voice on the current state of knowledge on sustainable consumption and production, setting the agenda and influencing national and international action;

(d) Demonstrating the impacts of sustainable consumption and production and its role in addressing key environmental and social challenges by building on science-based evidence and contributing to measuring and quantifying its multiple benefits and impacts.

101. The strategy is designed to enable the One Planet network to deliver its longer-term vision for consumption and production patterns that are resource-efficient and generate economic growth, environmental benefits and human well-being.

102. The network will use the diverse strengths of its partner base, which embraces governments, civil society, businesses, scientific institutions and international organizations. Chief among those strengths is the commitment of each actor in the One Planet network to take tangible and substantial action on sustainable consumption and production, and to encourage and enable others to do so.