



SDG 12-Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Examining Concepts and Public Governance for SDG12

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Our Shared Challenges

140 billion tonnes of global extraction of natural resources if consumption stays at current developed country rates.



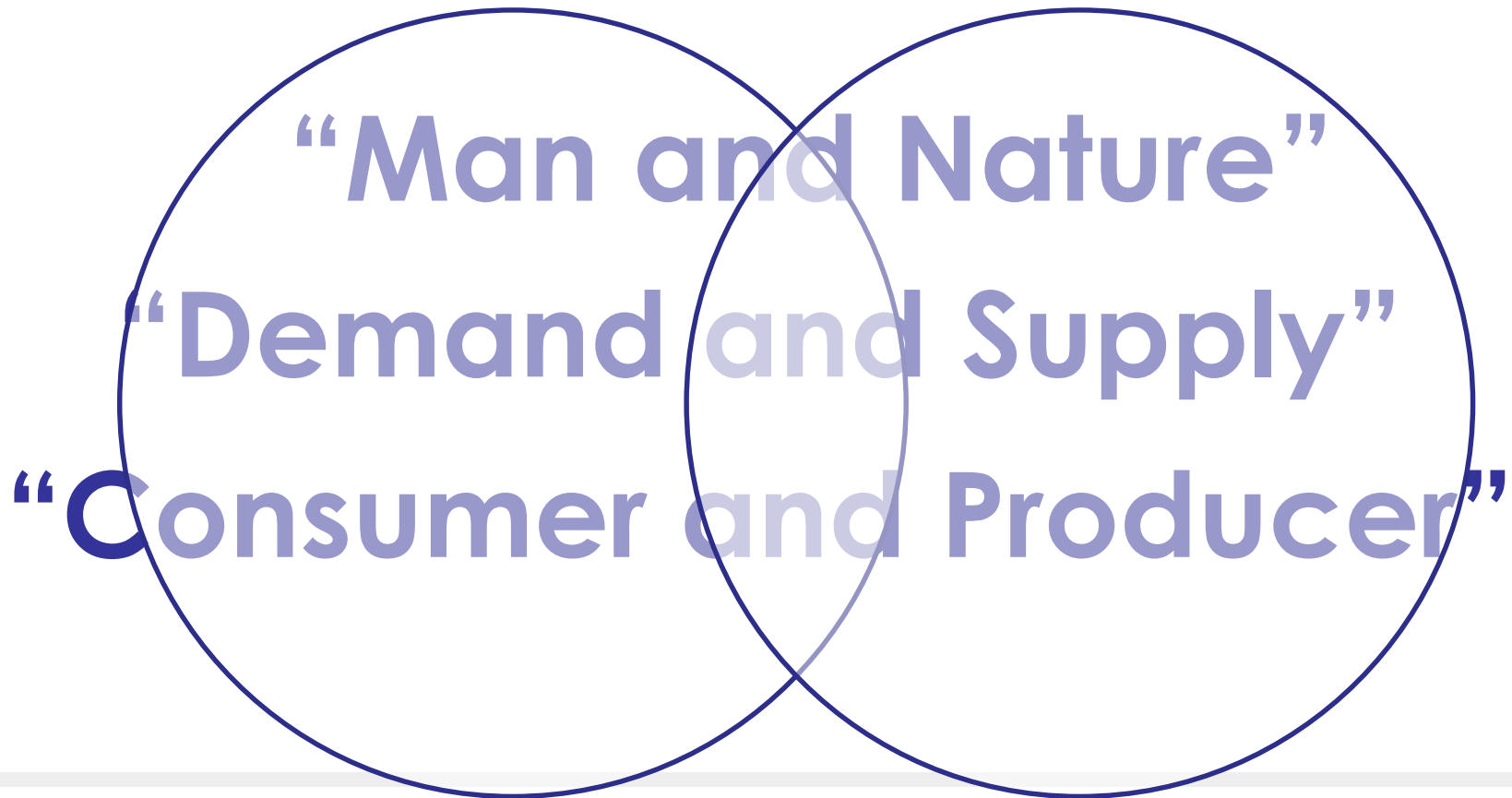
60% of ecosystems damaged + biodiversity

3 billion additional Middle class consumers by 2030

3C° or more rise in Temperature by the end of the century, due to doubling of GHG Emissions by 2050, under Business as Usual scenario.



Background



The Roots of SCP in Global Governance

“The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man.”

Essay on the Principle of Population, Malthus, 1798

“To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal of mankind”

UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972

Proposed that the world’s people to “moderate not only their demand for children, but also their material lifestyles

Limits to Growth Club of Rome 1972

“Given population growth rates, ... increases in manufacturing output will be needed just to raise developing world consumption of manufactured goods to industrialized world levels by the time population growth rates level off...”

UN World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987



Global Mandate for SCP in Global Governance

“The **major cause** of the continued deterioration of the global environment are the **unsustainable patterns of consumption and production...**”

Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

“SCP is one of the **overarching objectives of, and essential requirements** for sustainable development.”

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), 2002

“Encourage and promote the development of a **10-year framework of programmes (10YFP)** ..to.. shift towards SCP patterns....” (JPOI, 2002)

Marrakech Process, 2003-11

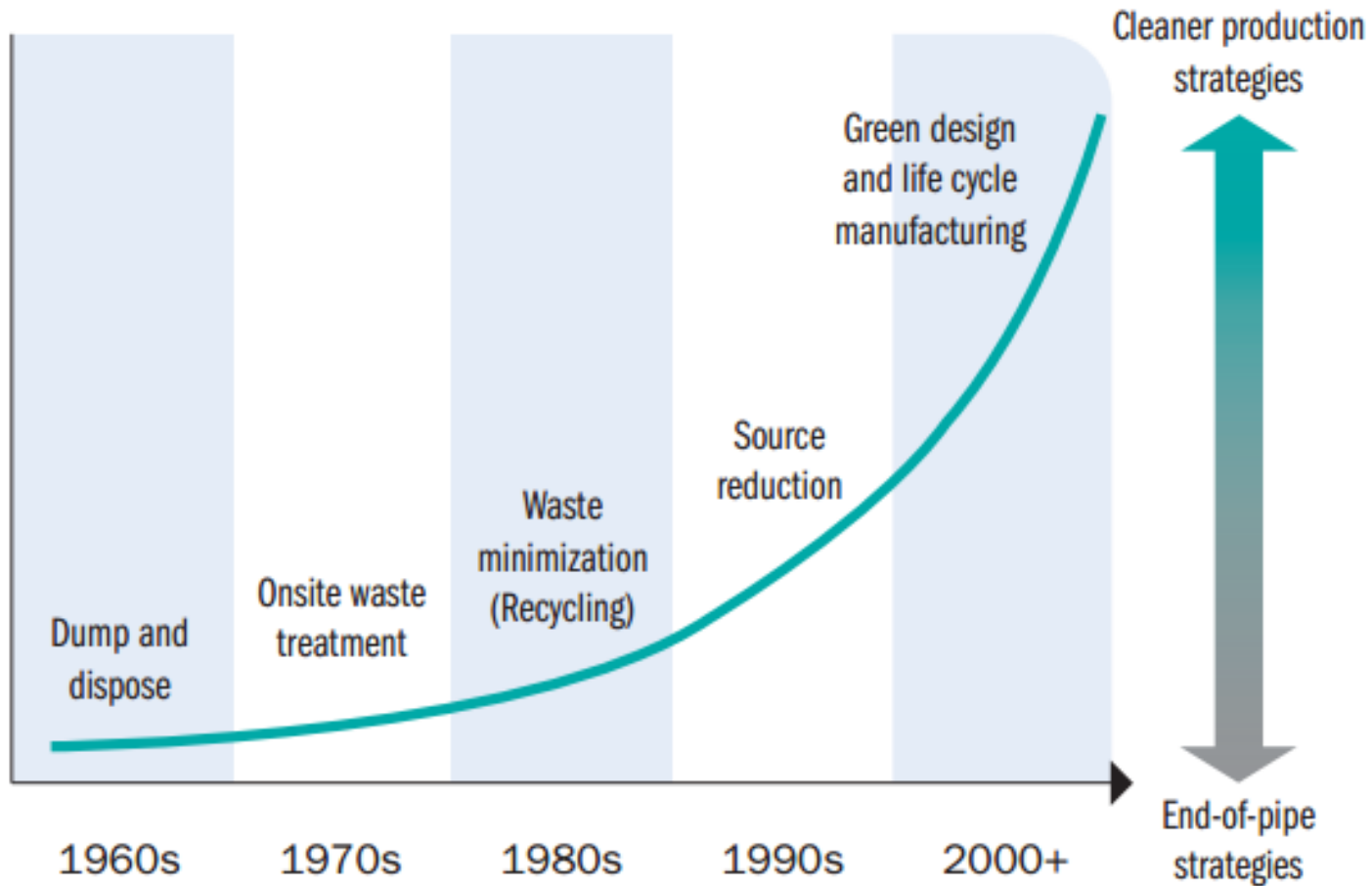
A/CONF.216/5 (paragraph 226 – “The Future We Want”). 10YFP **adopted**

Rio +20, 2012

2030 Agenda & SDGs

Evolution of SC & P Concept

Supply-side focus



SCP Defined Today

Sustainable Consumption and Production is...

“a holistic approach to minimizing the negative environmental impacts from consumption and production systems while promoting quality of life for all”

UNEP, 2011

SDG 12 Targets

- **12.1** Implement 10YFP all countries taking action...developed countries taking lead
- **12.2** Achieve sustainable management and **efficient use of natural resources**
- **12.3 halve per capita global food waste** in retail/consumers & **reduce food losses** along production and supply chains
- **12.4** By 2020, achieve **environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes...reduce their release to air, water and soil ...minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment**
- **12.5** By 2030, **reduce waste generation** via prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- **12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices + integrate sustainability information in reporting cycles**
- **12.7** Promote **public procurement practices** that are sustainable
- **12.8** By 2030, ensure all people have...**awareness ...lifestyles in harmony with nature**
- **12.A** Support developing countries to strengthen **scientific + tech capacity** to move to SCP
- **12.B** Develop and implement **tools to monitor** sustainable development impacts for **sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**
- **12.C** Rationalize **inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies** that encourage wasteful consumption...restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies...to reflect their environmental impacts...protects the poor and the affected communities

SCP in SDGs – 2030 Agenda

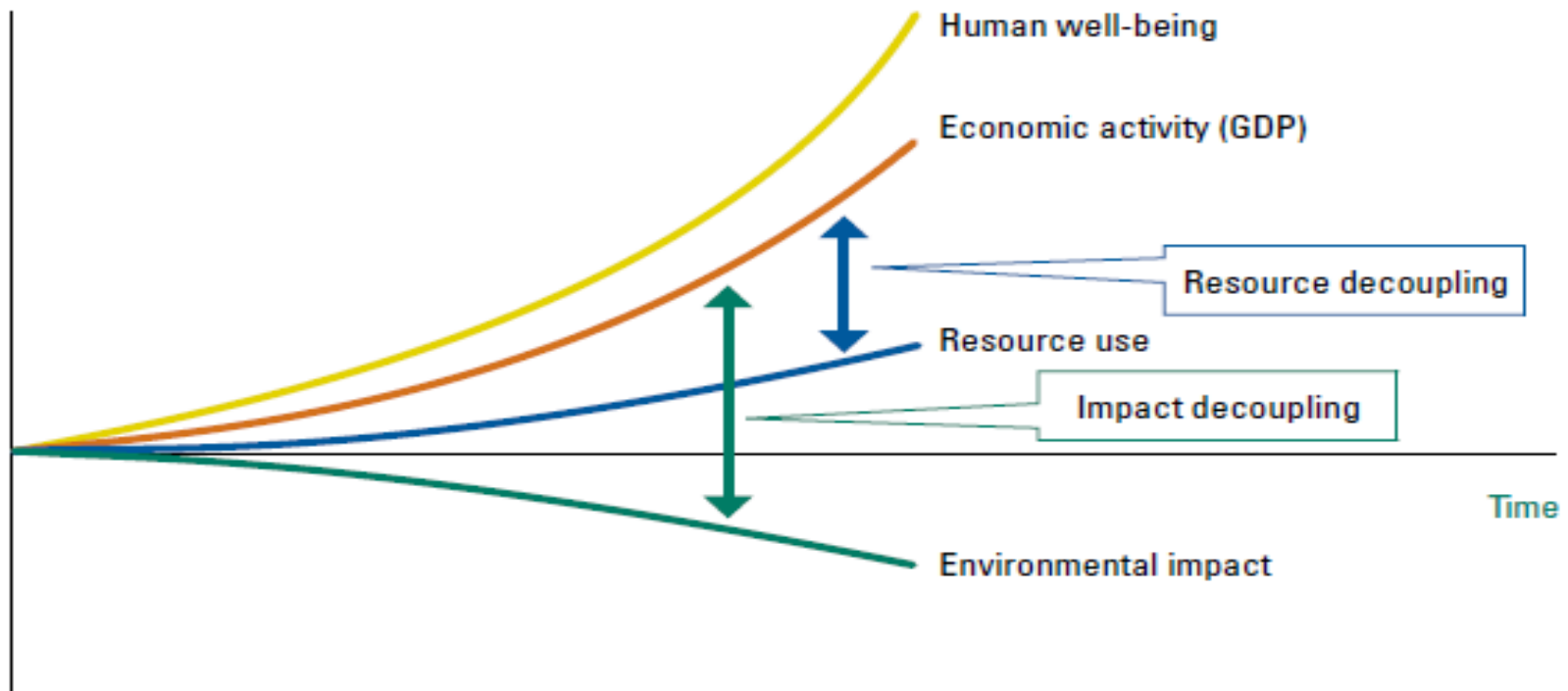


• ALL SCP TARGETS

Resource Efficiency



- Target 8.4: *Improve...global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10YFP*





ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS ↓

GLOBALLY



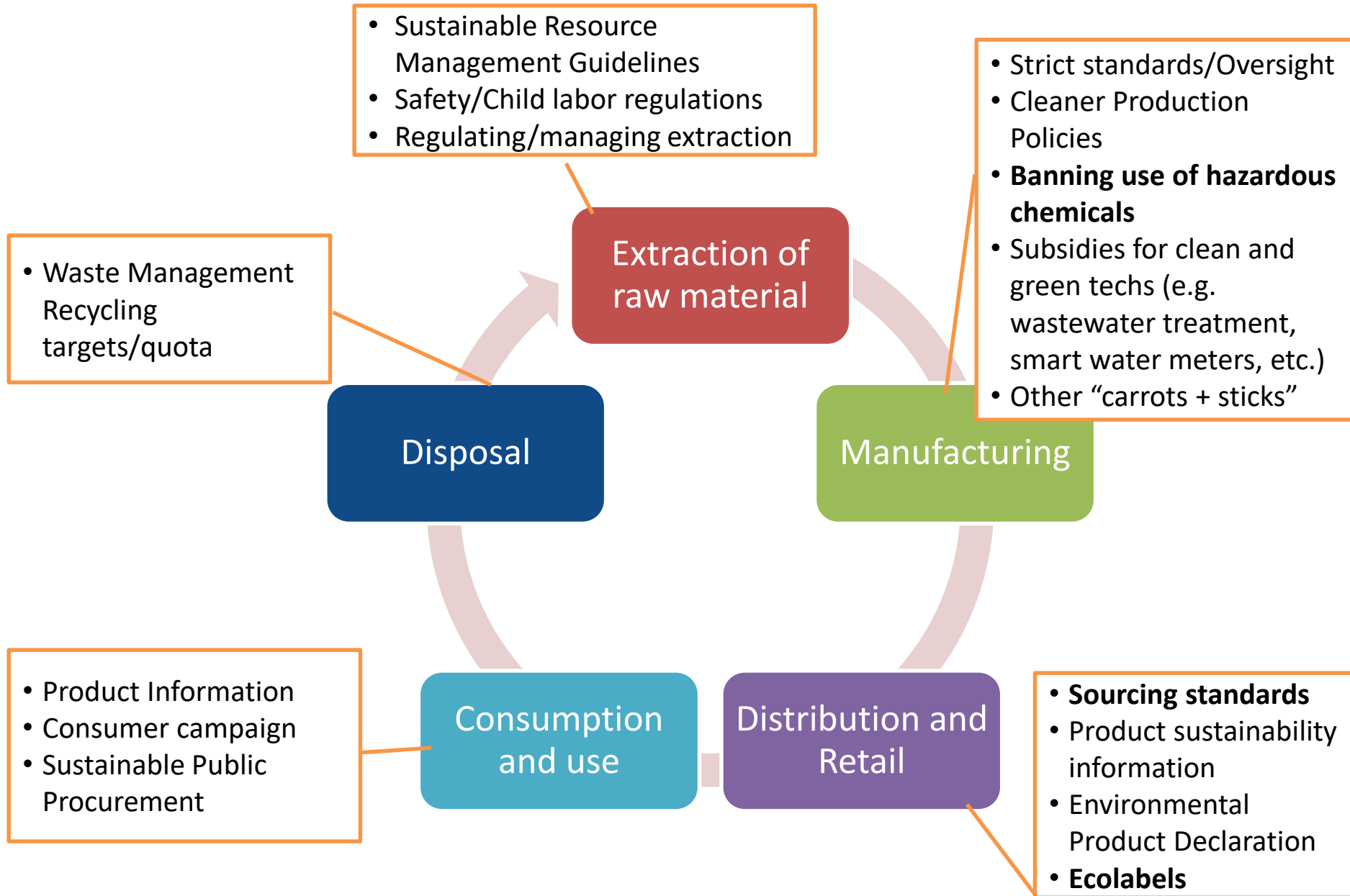
IF THE POPULATION
REACHES

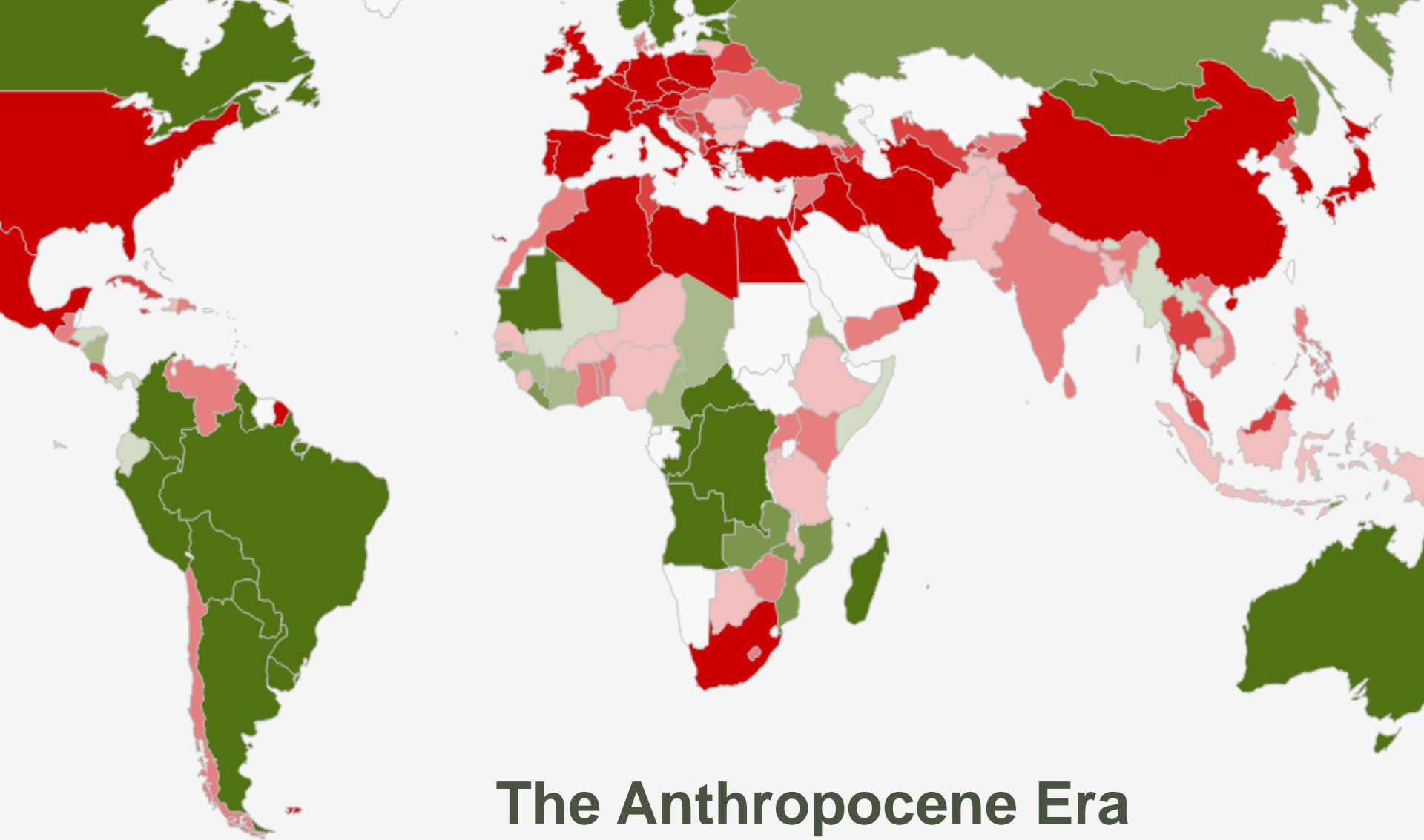
9.6
BILLION

BY 2050, AN EQUIVALENT OF
3 PLANETS WILL BE REQUIRED TO
SUSTAIN CURRENT LIFESTYLES

Moving to Systems & Circular Thinking – A Mindset Shift

Policymaking for SCP





The Anthropocene Era

ECOLOGICAL DEFICIT/RESERVE

Ecological deficit occurs when the Ecological Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. A national ecological deficit means that the nation is importing biocapacity through trade, liquidating national

BIOCAPACITY CREDITORS

BIOCAPACITY GREATER THAN FOOTPRINT



BIOCAPACITY DEBTORS

FOOTPRINT GREATER THAN BIOCAPACITY



**What can we do?
Let's Think Strategically!**

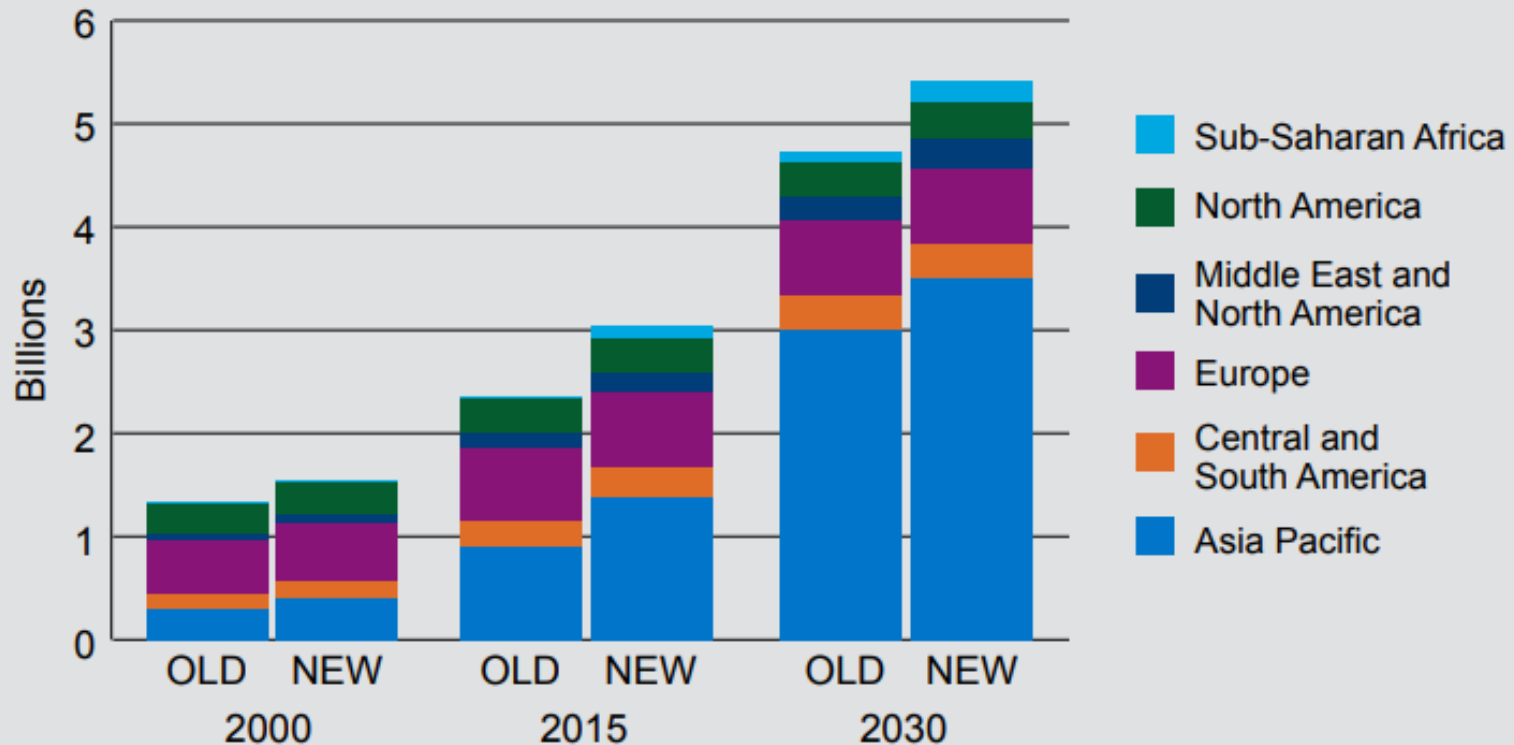
Supply Chain vs. Value Chain?



The SCP Win-Win Opportunity

- Globally, trade in environmental goods is +\$1 trillion annually (ITC, 2016)
- Expected to rise to \$1.9 trillion by 2020 (ITC, 2016)

Figure 4. The size of the global middle class, 2000, 2015, and 2030 (billion people)





SCP policies in China



In 2016, 10 Chinese Ministries adopted New Green Consumption Guidelines

Producers	Mt	% of world total
People's Rep. of China	3 242	44.6
India	708	9.7
United States	672	9.2
Australia	503	6.9
Indonesia	460	6.3
Russian Federation	365	5.0
South Africa	257	3.5
Germany	176	2.4
Poland	131	1.8
Kazakhstan	98	1.3
Rest of the world	657	9.3
World	7 269	100.0

2016 provisional data

Net exporters	Mt
Australia	389
Indonesia	367
Russian Federation	147
Colombia	83
South Africa	76
United States	46
Mongolia	26
Kazakhstan	26
Canada	24
DPR of Korea	21
Others	8
Total	1 213

2016 provisional data

Net importers	Mt
People's Rep. of China	247
India	199
Japan	189
Korea	134
Chinese Taipei	66
Germany	53
Turkey	36
Malaysia	29
Thailand	23
Brazil	20
Others	215
Total	1 211

2016 provisional data

SCP policies in Pakistan and Cambodia

Cambodia: UNDP Cambodia led policy reform process to integrate SCP into the NEW Environmental Code and the design of a Decision Support System for Integrated Ecosystem Mapping for increased resource efficiency. Key target input: Extended Producer Responsibility

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19.09.2016 · Pakistan · Category: [Policy Support Components](#), [Regional Policy Support Component](#)



Workshop for the Contextualization of International Environmental Education Materials in the Pakistan School System and Social Context

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the SWITCH-Asia Programme and the Pakistan Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) have entered into a collaboration to strengthen policies on primary school environmental education in school curricula in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the topics of sustainable livelihoods, resource efficiency and climate change adaptation. The end goal of the collaboration is to develop a review of existing curricula and policies for environmental education, and strengthen these through recommendations for policymakers at the national and state level.

For these activities, UNEP and the MoCC received technical assistance of the Pakistan Institute for Curriculum Development (PIEDAR), a national NGO working with UNICEF technical assistance and consultation



Pakistan: Policy Assessment of existing environmental education curricula and policy contextualization to strengthen education curricula through a **Technical Advisory Group established by the Ministry of Climate Change, NGOs, international EU NGO, and provincial stakeholders.**



Environmental Governance Reform for the Kingdom of Cambodia



The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Support Component is proud to announce that it will be cooperating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on an Environmental Governance Reform for the Kingdom of Cambodia.

UNEP as the host of the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Support Component is tasked with providing technical assistance to strengthen environmental policies for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Asian countries such as Cambodia.

Through a partnership with UNDP Cambodia, technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia and other stakeholders for a new Environmental Code and Decision Support System on integrated ecosystem mapping in



SCP policies – Where are they urgent?

- **Indonesia:** recommendations for the development of policies to improve consumer information in plastics packaging - e.g. Recycling and plastic type codes + consumer info. on health effects of plastics
- **China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam** – responsible for 60% of plastic that enters oceans!
- **91% of plastic produced has not been recycled!**

Giant plastic 'berg blocks Indonesian river



David Shukman
Science editor

19 April 2018

f t w e Share



DAVID SHUKMAN

Like other developing countries, Indonesia is wrestling with an acute plastic waste problem

A crisis of plastic waste in Indonesia has become so acute that the army has been called in to help.

Rivers and canals are clogged with dense masses of bottles, bags and other plastic packaging.

Officials say they are engaged in a "battle" against waste that accumulates as quickly as they clear it.

Lessons Learned – Actions plans are not always needed

Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Indicator 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**



**GOAL 12 WILL BE
REVIEWED AT THE HIGH-
LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
IN 2018**

Lessons Learned – despite it all there is a value-action gap

We are in an “Anthropocene Era”

Five Behavioural Barriers to Sustainable Consumption



Many “choices” are not choices— they are habitual behaviors.

The consequences are often hard to see or understand.



Many individuals do not think it is personally relevant.

People look to others for approval and how to behave.

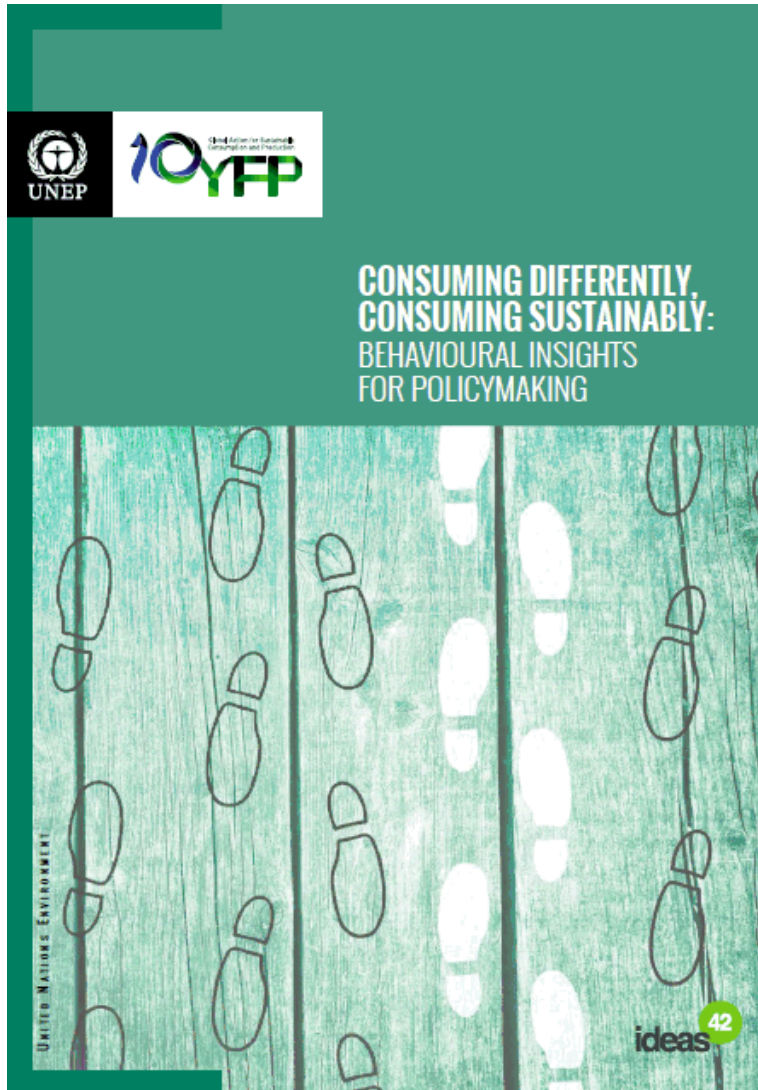


Follow-through can be difficult, even with strong intentions.



Lessons Learned –

Behavior Change is key to achieve all SDGs



The publication offers 3 recommendations for more effective sustainable consumption policy:

1. Change the default;
2. Make sustainable solutions easy;
3. Think about habits & behaviors the society needs to change most! “Priority Problems”

Lessons Learned –

Partner with the Public Admin Schools or Civil Service Colleges

These are already training civil servants so we can develop or do a short SDG curriculum for all civil servants (new and mid-career, etc.) to be sensitized. Make civil service entrance exams, etc. include SDGs

Lessons Learned –

Develop national / vertical cooperation – T

Policy coherence - WoG

Ministries and sub-national governments can be in process of leading reforms or planning where SDG 12 priorities can easily be inserted – or may already have wins you can count at little to no cost

Lessons Learned –

Create policy champions

Policy champions lead within government for change – ensure they are charismatic, highest level possible, and have a coalition or coalition possibilities

Lessons Learned –

Target Tomorrow's Decisionmakers

**Link with Higher Education –
ensure that those learning
about business, policy, and
more to teach importance of
SCP, climate change, green
tech, etc.**

Lessons Learned –

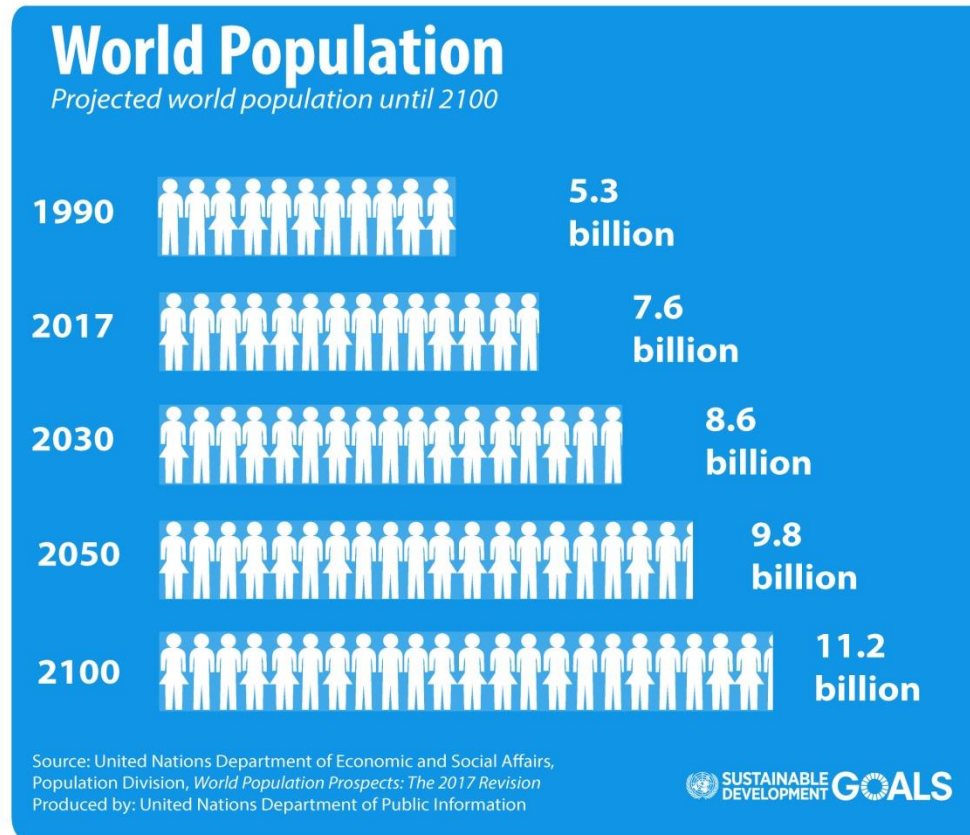
**We cannot preach Resource Efficiency if
We are not Resource Efficient ourselves**

Sustainable Public Procurement

SPP can change the market,
standards, SMEs,...new jobs...

Lessons Learned –

The Global Population Pyramid



In 2030 - who will be there to ensure the SDGs are met? Or develop Agenda 2050?

We need to focus on Children and Youth





UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



Thank you!
Any Questions???

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