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Agenda Item 6

**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 (UNEP) pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/203, 68/210, 69/214 and 70/201. This 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 the Member States and stakeholders the progress of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) at mid-term, 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 Agenda 2030

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 (SCP) 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 United Nations Secretary General has highlighted significant gaps regarding SDG 12 on “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns”, which is currently covered in a fragmented and piecemeal way.¹ The ambition and breadth of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) make them simply unattainable without robust partnerships.² As such the scale and pace of concerted actions all actors of society – government, business, civil society etc. – needs to be embraced and dramatically stepped up in support of the 2030 Agenda..
3. Achieving sustainable consumption and production will deliver not only SDG 12, but simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the SDGs, directly or indirectly³. Though a stand-alone goal (SDG 12) has been included, **SCP 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 SDG 12 seek to decouple economic growth from resource use and range of other impacts on the environment and their associated effects on poverty eradication and shared prosperity. The relationship between SCP and other SDGs is reinforced by targets that link economic growth and education directly to the achievement of SCP targets in SDGs 4 and 8, and through the effective duplication of these targets in SDG 12.
4. Target 12.1 of the SDGs calls for the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (hereafter referred to as the 10YFP). Adopted in 2012, the 10YFP is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.
5. The One Planet network has formed to implement the 10YFP, which supports the global shift to SCP and the achievement of SDG 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 10YFP reached its mid-term providing an opportunity to take stock of progress, achievements and lessons learnt in the first five years and further define priorities for the next five years. The review at mid-term included: a) 10YFP progress 2012-2017 based on the [Indicators of success](#) framework; b) an [Independent External Review](#); and c) the development of the [Strategy](#) for the period 2018-2022.
7. Progress reporting 2012-2017 identifies a variety of solutions within the network that support the shift

¹ UNSG, 2017. [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – Ensuring a Better Future for All](#)

² UNSG, 2017. [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda - our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet](#)

³ International Resource Panel, 2017. Assessing global resource use: A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction (full report [here](#))

to SCP, 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 organisations. While cost-effective and high impact solutions exist, reporting results indicate that application of these resulting in concrete changes in practices and impacts remain a challenge.

8. The [Independent External Review](#) identifies the commitment made in 2012 and the multi-stakeholder network that has formed to support its implementation as key achievements that have the potential to be transformational. The review also highlighted the inclusion of SDG 12 in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as a key opportunity to leverage, and the slow and fragmented action on SCP as a key challenge to address.
9. Building on the comprehensive stock-taking at mid-term, the [Strategy 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 strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network.
10. This report presents key outputs and outcomes of the network in 2012-2017, identifying opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the years ahead. This report has been prepared, on behalf of the 10YFP Board, by the 10YFP Secretariat in cooperation with the Programmes. It responds to General Assembly resolution [70/201](#), in which the Assembly requested the 10YFP Board and Secretariat to submit updated reports for the consideration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

II. Monitoring the shift to SCP

11. Monitoring the shift to SCP is critical in identifying emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrating and showcasing the benefits of SCP to build greater momentum for change, and effectively supporting the implementation of sustainable practices. As such, the monitoring and reporting framework '[Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to SCP](#)' guides and measures, in a participatory way, the collective impact of the global shift to SCP.

Results of the Progress Reporting 2012-2017

12. The One Planet network, which has formed to implement the 10YFP, actively contributed to the identification of these emerging trends by reporting activities and results that contribute to the shift to SCP. 'We can only manage what we can measure': understanding current efforts, approaches and solutions for SCP is essential in overcoming fragmentation, identifying innovative and impactful practices, and requirements for scaling-up, replication and fostering collaboration.
13. The network's progress on the shift to SCP between 2012 and 2017 has been conducted through mid-term reporting on the [Indicators of Success](#). The results presented in this report stem from data on activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network supporting the shift to SCP at local, national, regional and global levels.⁴

⁴ Due to the nature of the One Planet network data quality may vary from indicator to indicator and programme to programme. All data presented is dynamic and managed by the programme partners. The data is therefore subject to annual progress updates and further data quality assurance processes to continuously improve 10YFP reporting processes and systems, and to ensure reliable and consistent reporting on 10YFP activities related to SCP and SDG 12.1.1.

TABLE 1: MID-TERM PROGRESS RESULTS (2013-2017)

Indicator		Total reported (2013-2017)	Unit of measurement
1.1	Projects supporting SCP	239	# of projects supporting the shift to SCP
1.2	Amount of financial resources (USD) made available ⁵	148,647,957	USD made available in support to the shift to SCP
1.3	Training for SCP	198	# trainings for SCP
		919,260	# person-days of training (PDT) on SCP
2.1	SCP Network	714	# of governments and other organisations engaged in the 10YFP and its programmes
2.2	Outreach and communication for SCP	538	# of outreach and communication activities focusing on SCP
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	396	# SCP knowledge resources and technical tools produced
3.1	SCP in policy instruments	336	# policies/policy instruments being developed, adopted and implemented
		632	# of governments and other organisations developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments supporting the shift to SCP
3.2	SCP monitoring and reporting	26	# monitoring and reporting instruments officially established
		497	# of governments and other organisations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on SCP
3.3	Education on SCP	13	# SCP integrations into education practices
		33	# of countries integrating SCP topics in education practices
3.4	SCP changes in practices	88	# changes in practices and production processes supporting the shift to SCP
		326	# of governments and other organisations making changes in practices
3.5	SCP commitments	20	# high-level resolutions, declarations and outcome documents
		1,217	# governments and other organisations making high-level commitments
3.6	Coordination on SCP	40	# of inter-sectoral and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP
3.7	Use of knowledge and technical tools	142,793	# of downloads on SCP Clearinghouse and any other quantitative representations of use

14. More than 1,800 activities on the shift to SCP have been reported across the network. Activities most implemented across the network are outreach and communication (32%), knowledge resources and technical tools produced (24%) and policies (22%) indicating the readiness of organisations to implement SCP actions. However, the understanding of how these knowledge resources and technical tools are used and by whom remains limited (information on the use of technical resources has been provided for only 12% of them). Further to this, monitoring and reporting on policy implementation (2%), the adoption of new or improved practices including in education (2%) is currently low indicating a clear gap between the development of policies and tools and their implementation.

15. The adoption of new or improved practices has primarily been led by businesses, representing 40% of

⁵ Financial value extracted from reported budgets of SCP projects (indicator 1.1)

the total changes reported across the network. Changes in practices offer tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts. A strengthened engagement of the business sector would enable the identification of further such innovations and solutions.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED 2012-2017

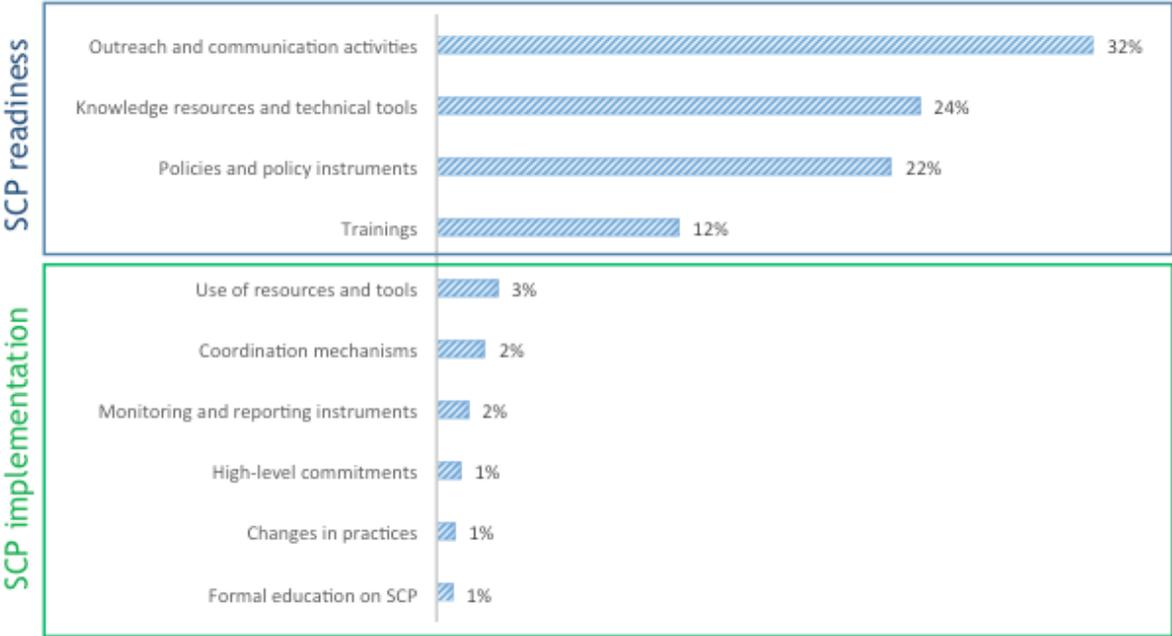


Figure 1: Type of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network 2012-2017

- 16. Over 250 partners reported their contribution to the shift to SCP, these organisations range from large global insitutions, corporations and governments to small-medium enterprises and local non-governmental organisations. The types of organisations that have led the implementation of the most activities contributing to the shift to SCP are international organisations (45%), civil society (24%), followed by national government (13%), scientific and technical organisations (10%), businesses (7%) and local authorities (1%).

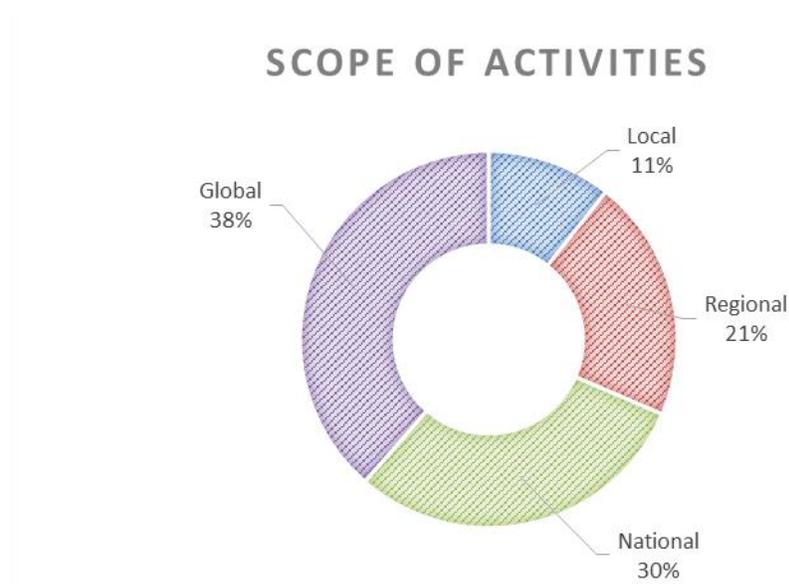


Figure 2: Scope of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network 2012-2017

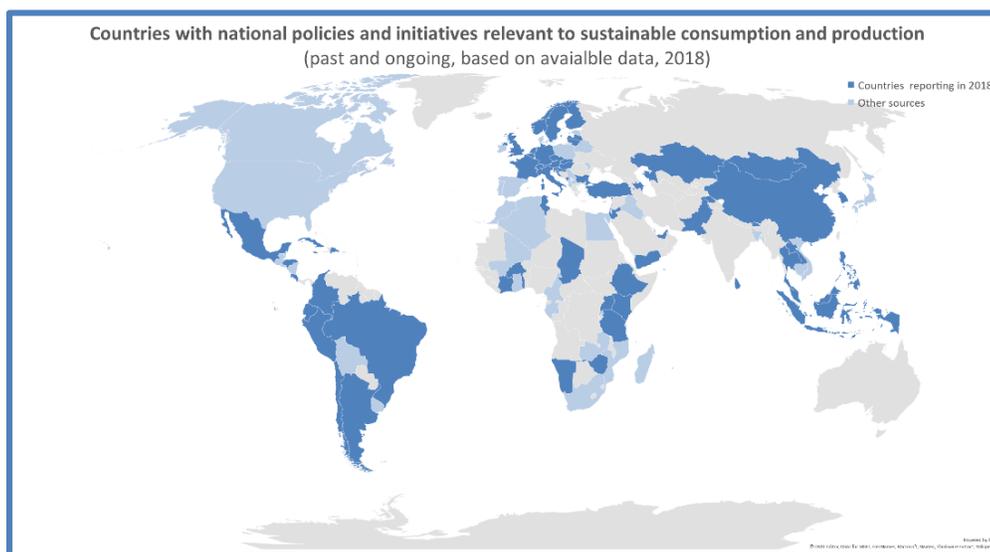
17. The scope of the activities are primarily global (38%), national (30%) and regional level (21%). The knowledge resources and technical tools produced are mostly global, as is awareness raising; whereas policies and training are mostly focused at national level. The most active regions in the implementation of activities supporting the shift to SCP are Europe and Central Asia (22%), Asia-Pacific (20%), Latin American and the Caribbean (14%) and Africa (11%), followed by North America (2%) and Middle East (1%).

Pilot reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1: National policies on SCP

18. Pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1.1 was conducted in 2017. 71 countries and the European Union have reported a total of 303 initiatives through pilot reporting, 43% of which were macro-policies, 44% regulatory, voluntary or economic instruments and 13% coordination mechanisms. Nearly half of all that was reported emanated from European countries⁶. Other sources of information bring the number of countries that have or have had national policies and initiatives relevant to SCP to 109 countries, including 40 countries with a stand-alone policy on sustainable consumption and/or production⁷.

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

⁷ Other sources include the 2015 pilot survey conducted by UNEP acting as Secretariat of the 10YFP, and the subsequent global report [Shaping the Economy of Sustainable Development. An Overview of National Policies and Initiatives Supporting the Shift towards Sustainable Consumption and Production](#). For various reasons, the policies and instruments once identified may no longer be active, they could also have been only partly implemented, transformed or prematurely terminated. Hence, the map here does not necessarily reflect the status of such policies and instruments worldwide, but the fact that some initial steps have been taken which can be scaled up and replicated at scale.



Figure

3: Countries with national policies and initiatives relevant to SCP (past and on-going)

19. Well-designed national policy frameworks and instruments are necessary to enable the fundamental shift in the way we consume and produce. The pilot reporting on SDG 12.1.1 clearly shows that, for the last 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting this shift have been increasing in all regions, a trend which intensified since the Rio+20 Conference and adoption of the 10YFP in 2012 and the adoption of Agenda 2030 in 2015.
20. Governments can choose to define their action through: a) mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting policies (37% of policies reported), b) – mainstreaming in sectoral policies 34%, or c) through stand-alone policies specifically focused on SCP (29%). In general, the mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring: for instance, macro-policies integrating SCP objectives are more often monitored (76%), compared to stand-alone policies (48%).
21. According to the pilot reporting, there is a good balance between regulatory and voluntary approaches, 46% and 43% respectively, while economic and financial instruments were only 11% of all reported instruments. Likewise, only 20% 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 whole economy operates, creating drivers and incentives, generating new incomes, and redirecting investments. The structural role that SCP policies and measures could play in boosting sustainable financial investments, economic growth and job creation is not yet fully tackled.
22. An integrated approach to SCP requires strong coordination across the government. However, only 26 of the 71 countries that have reported on SDG 12.1.1 have shared information on national coordination mechanisms at national level. Those mechanisms are mainly used for information sharing and identifying synergies, and only a few are mandated to coordinate policy implementation across ministries (10%). In the meantime, the necessity to engage all relevant stakeholders, especially 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% of 262 reported

policies and instruments⁸.

23. Shifting to SCP at scale requires national public policies creating 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 socio-economic benefits of this transformation. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the One Planet network, have a key role to play in these inter-related tasks for sustainable development.

Demonstrating the impacts of the shift to SCP

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 SDG 12⁹. As such, the SCP impact indicators identified in the *Indicators of Success* focus on resource efficiency, environmental impacts, and human well-being as key areas of impact of shifting to SCP. This connection between human well-being and the environment was further recognized when the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2017 adopted a resolution on Environment and Health ([UNEP/EA.3/L.8/REV.1](#)) recommending the inclusion of a cross-cutting indicators on health and well-being in the *Indicators of Success*.

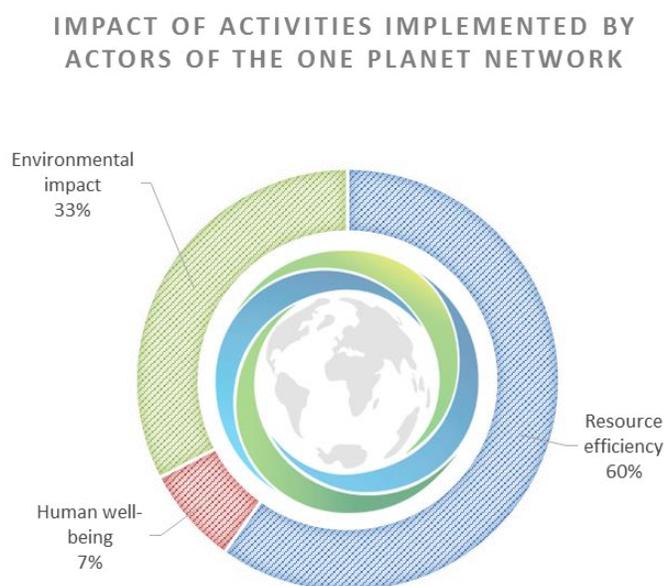


Figure 4: Impact of activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network

25. The International Resource Panel estimates that policies and initiatives focusing on resource efficiency

⁸ Excluding coordination mechanisms

⁹ International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use](#): A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction. Page 9.

could reduce natural resource use globally by 26 per cent by 2050¹⁰. 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 2050¹¹. 301 activities implemented by partners of the One Planet network estimate an impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, indicating a potential contribution of the network in realising this 2050 projection.

26. It is estimated that approximately 19 million premature deaths are to 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 provision¹². However, pilot reporting on SDG 12.1.1 and the mid-term reporting of the One Planet network, show that there is a “social gap”, with social benefits still being weakly perceived and rarely included as objectives or measures. As an example, only 117 activities (8%) aimed to have an impact on human well-being, including health, decent work and gender equality, and only 44 activities (3%) aimed at impacting 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 SCP requires a systemic approach, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations across governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, scientific organisations, international organisations, and citizens. Such partnerships are essential in supporting to achieve the 2030 Agenda, as affirmed by [SDG 17](#).
28. A broader systemic transformation will require concerted action from i) scientific institutions, to understand what is needed; ii) businesses, to identify solutions and bring net positive impact; iii) policy makers, to create conducive environments, social and physical infrastructures and regulate markets; iv) civil society, to strengthen advocacy, campaigning and promote behaviour change, and v) international organisations, to broker diverse partnerships for innovative solutions. According to the United Nations Secretary General; “We 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, we 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.”¹³

The One Planet Network: an operational implementation mechanism on SCP

29. The One Planet network is a multi-stakeholder partners composed of 700+ partners, including national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organisations, and international organisations. Beyond the 611 partners engaged directly within the programmes, the

¹⁰ International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use](#): A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction. Page 12.

¹¹ International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use](#): A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction. Page 12

¹² Ramaswami et al., 2016 in: International Resource Panel, 2017. [Assessing global resource use](#): A systems approach to resource efficiency and pollution reduction. Page 17.

¹³ UNSG, 2017. [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – Ensuring a Better Future for All](#)

network also includes 130 national focal points, stakeholder focal points and the 22 members of its UN 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 of successful practices, and the pooling of resources and expertise.

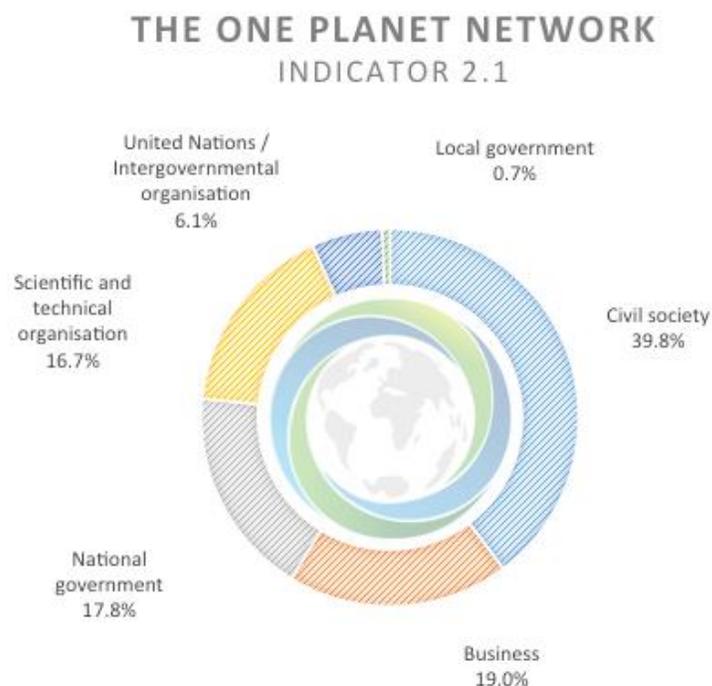


Figure 5: Composition of the One Planet Network

30. The formation, establishment and operationalisation of the One Planet network is a key achievement in response to the commitment made with the adoption of the 10YFP. At the conclusion of the first five years it is clear that building multi-stakeholder partnerships require time, effort and resources. Investment in the initial phases of the partnership is critical to build trust and relationships, ensure ownership and ensure a strong engagement of partners, while laying the foundation for a successful implementation. This is further confirmed by the [Independent External Review](#), which found that the 10YFP and its network is recognized by stakeholders as a global platform, that brings together a variety of actors, expertise, resources and activities to deliver SCP, offering opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing, providing and obtaining technical assistance, increasing capacities, and raising awareness on SCP.
31. The One Planet network is facilitated through its six thematic programmes, which: a) build synergies and cooperation, bringing together existing initiatives and partners, leveraging resources towards common objectives; b) scale up and replicate successful policies and best practices for SCP, responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances; and c) generate and support new collaborative projects and activities on SCP in response to regional and national priorities and needs, as they emerge.

32. More specifically as accelerators within their respective fields of expertise¹⁴:

- 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 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 at accelerating 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 with a holistic, system-based approach towards more integrated and inclusive policy-making. 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, upscaling, 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 through mainstreaming of these into formal education and learning environments, and empowerment of 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 at building the case for sustainable public procurement (SPP) by improving the knowledge on SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote SCP, support greener economies and sustainable development. Furthermore, supporting the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and better access to capacity-building tools and support from SPP experts.
- f. The **Sustainable Tourism programme** envisions a tourism sector that has globally adopted SCP practices resulting in enhanced environmental and social outcomes and improved economic performance. Its mission is to catalyze a transformation for sustainability, through evidence-based decision making, efficiency, innovation, collaboration among stakeholders, monitoring and the adoption of a life-cycle approach for continuous improvement. Through the development and implementation of activities, projects and good practices in resource

¹⁴ [See Annex I for overview of programme structures and achievements](#)

efficient and low-carbon tourism, the programme steers the tourism sector towards enhanced sustainability by reducing the loss of biodiversity, preserving ecosystems and cultural heritage, while advancing poverty alleviation and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

33. At mid-term (2012-2017) the six programme partners have reported 447 core activities initiated, developed and/or implemented collaboratively and 1071 affiliated activities that contribute to the objectives of the 10YFP.¹⁵ These activities are further highlighted and examples are presented in the coming sections of this report.

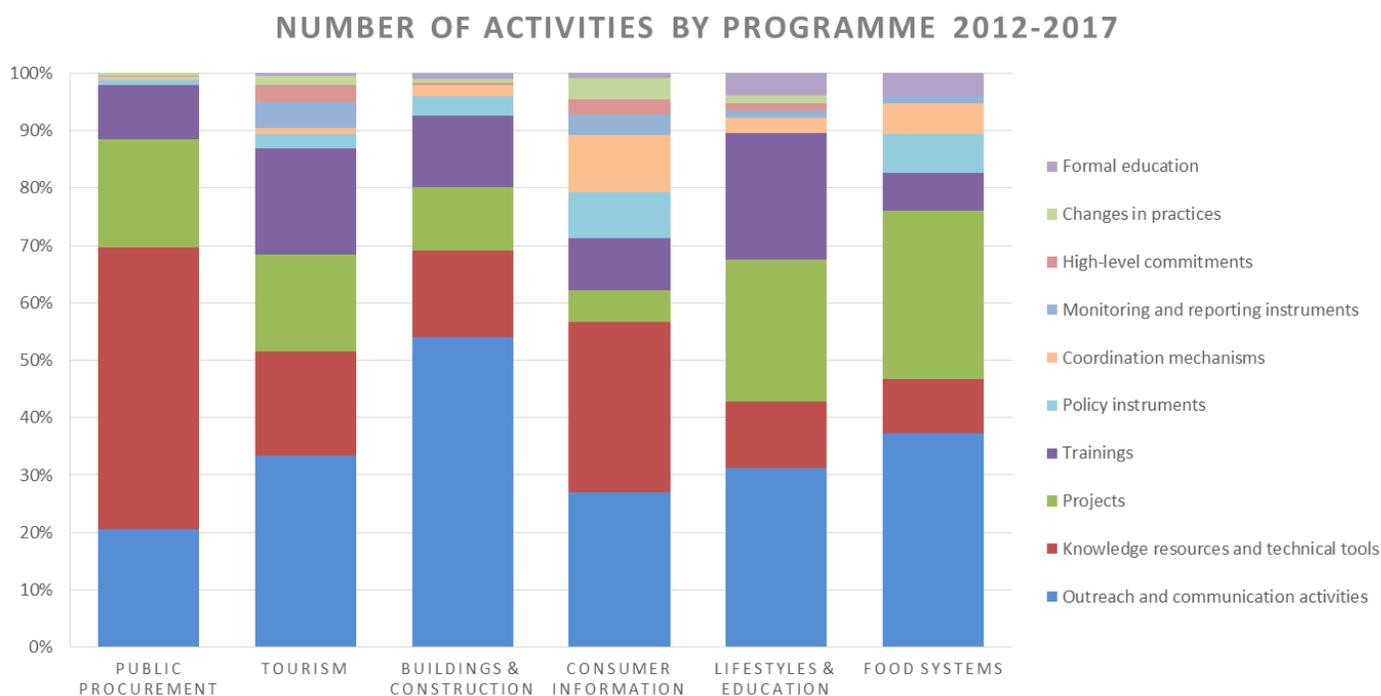


Figure 6: Activities by programme 2012-2017

Setting the Agenda

34. Gathering partners across sectors, regions and types of stakeholders offers key opportunities for aligning goals and setting the global agenda within areas of SCP. As an example, the Sustainable Food Systems programme organized its [1st Global Conference](#) hosted by South Africa. This was organized by Switzerland, South Africa, Costa Rica, USDA, Hivos, WWF, UNEP and FAO, with financial support of Nestlé, and with contributions by 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 journeys, and a “Taste of Waste” dinner event serving rescued food. The [Pretoria Resolution](#) 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 with investment and means for implementation. It recognises that addressing the heavy burden of malnutrition is the priority entry point into changing currently unsustainable food systems.

¹⁵ As per: 10YFP, 2017. [Network in Action: Programme Portfolios – key principles and approaches.](#)

35. Within the Sustainable Tourism programme, the leads and co-leads 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 SCP. The call is shaped around four levers of action: lead the creation of the necessary conditions for SCP in tourism; innovate to accelerate the adoption of SCP practices in tourism; finance a shift towards SCP practices in tourism; and empower actors to scale up SCP practices in tourism.
36. The One Planet network through the influence of its various partners enables the inclusion of SCP 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 10YFP and to achieve goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are related to SCP. This call was further strengthened by other resolutions and declarations in 2017. The United Nations General Assembly Second Committee acknowledged the Sustainable Food Systems programme in its draft resolution on Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition ([A/C.2/72/L.59](#)), subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in January 2018 ([A/RES/72/238](#)). The Consumer Information programme's [*Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information*](#) were included in the UNEA 3 resolution on Environment and Health ([UNEP/EA.3/L.8/Rev.1](#)). Also in 2017, the Year of Tourism for Sustainable Development, sustainable tourism components and considerations were integrated into a range of commitments made. In addition, the Human Rights Council resolution on Human Rights and the Environment ([A/HRC/34/L.33](#)) made explicit reference to the 10YFP and to the need to change our consumption and production patterns to ensure human well-being.

Raising awareness on SCP

37. A network of 700+ actors has the potential to reach a wide audience and a broad range of stakeholders for increased 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 SCP in different sectors and on implementing the SDGs and national priorities. Since 2013 a total of 538 such activities have been implemented throughout the One Planet network. These included knowledge sharing workshops, conferences, side events, stakeholder dialogues and consultations and webinars, as well as communication materials, campaigns, newsletters and social media presence.

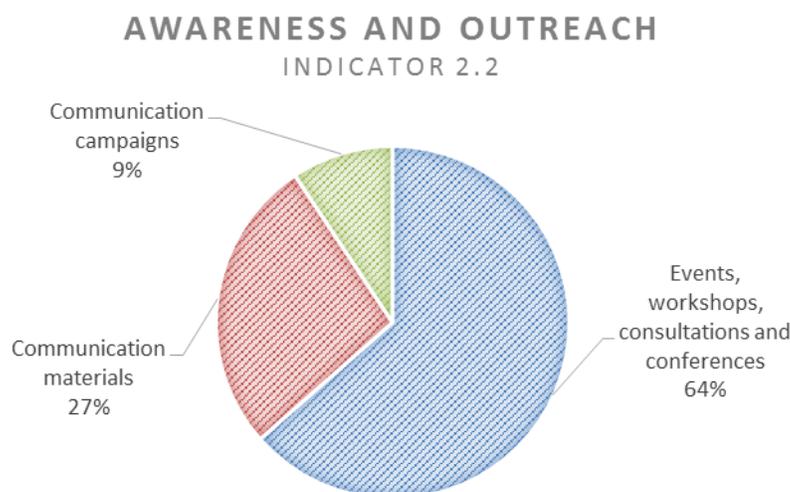


Figure 7: Awareness and outreach activities (393) by the One Planet network

39. 50 campaigns have been reported by the network. Examples include the [4 Billion Dreams Campaign](#) supported by SWITCH Asia and funded by the European Commission, which showcases the stories of people in the Asia-Pacific region, relating to their current lifestyles and aspirations for the future. This personification of consumption patterns and efforts towards sustainable lifestyles contributes to the rapid transmission of sustainable practices in the everyday life of middle class consumers in Asia, collectively leading to a reduction in the impacts of consumerist material use and therefore GHG emissions and waste. Hundreds of people have participated in this campaign, which has been presented at various global conferences, proving to be an effective means of communication on sustainable lifestyles progress and visions for the future.
40. Tackling SDG 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction, the [Think Eat Save](#) campaign, which is a collaboration between UNEP and FAO, takes stock of the current state of knowledge and on-going methodological activities, shares approaches and promotes harmonization of food losses and waste measurement around SDG 12.3. The campaign aims to strengthen tools 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 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 centered around 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 collaboration of partners in the programme network, across various themes and approaches. These ranged from normative or knowledge-based initiatives to action-oriented project 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 successful multi-stakeholder collaboration. Developed through a working group led by UNEP and the International Trade Centre, over 140 stakeholders contributed via workshops, consultations and 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 this area. The guidelines respond to this by providing a comprehensive set of high-level principles, from fundamental to aspirational, and guidance on how to apply them.

43. Collaborating with specialised networks mobilises further experts and practitioners in implementing SCP. Such efforts to foster collaboration include [the SPP Regions – regional networks for sustainable procurement](#) project led by ICLEI 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 2500 procurement practitioners and policy makers. 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 policy makers, the project estimates a reduction of 380,000 tons of CO₂/year as well as 54,3 GWH/year in primary energy savings.
44. Several specialised networks are partners of the One Planet network, such as the World Global Green Buildings Council, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, and ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability. These 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, two trainings, and four knowledge resources.
45. Collaboration between thematic programmes is facilitated by initiatives such as the [Sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling project \(SPPEL\)](#) between the Consumer Information and the Sustainable Public Procurement programme led by UNEP and funded by the European Union. The project aims to stimulate 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.

Partnerships and collaborations are also developing through national and regional coordination mechanisms. At the national level such mechanisms include national roundtables, interministerial committees and national networks on SCP. Regional roundtables and expert groups on SCP facilitate coordinated efforts in the implementation of SCP across the regions, including the regional SCP roundtables in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East, the Asia Pacific, and the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP in Latin America and the Caribbean.

IV. The One Planet network: providing guidance, tools and solutions for SCP

46. Transformative action at scale requires knowledge, resources, tools and 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 SCP..
47. 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 reaching an audience of more than 3,900 members across countries, sectors and stakeholder

groups.

48. 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.

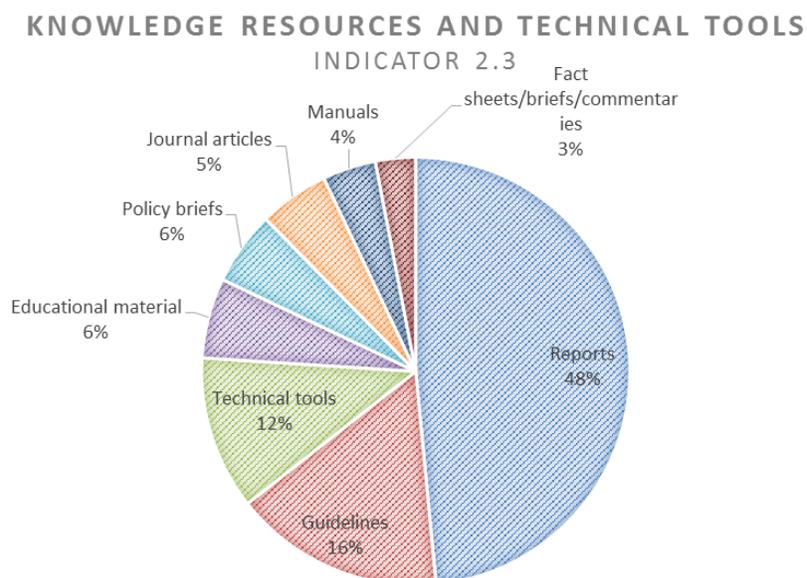


Figure 8: Knowledge resources and technical tools by the One Planet network

49. The [Annual Magazines](#) of the Sustainable Tourism programme, published by UNWTO and the Republic of Korea, [Setting the foundations for collective impact](#) (2015) and [Advancing towards a clear North](#) (2016), contain a series of interviews, case studies and reports from actions on the ground, implemented by programme partners. These showcase the implementation of sustainability initiatives and efforts to accelerate the shift towards SCP in the tourism sector across the globe.

Policy implementation toolkits

50. A key role of the One Planet network is to support and provide advice in the development of policies and to enable relevant, impactful and cost-effective implementation of SCP. A [Toolkit for 10YFP National Focal Points](#) was published in 2017, including essential information for policy-makers on SCP relating to key global challenges, with tips to support national coordination and initiatives. The toolkit provides policy-makers with concrete examples of successful initiatives, as well as information on how to actively engage in and benefit from the activities of the network.
51. Sectoral reviews are undertaken to increase understanding of current barriers, needs, opportunities and innovations. The [2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement](#), 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 [Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments](#) detailing

policy frameworks, priorities and implementation activities for each of the participating countries.

52. The development and implementation of sectoral policies are also supported through toolkits and guidance on standards. For example within sustainable food systems programme, the One Planet network offers the [Global Policy Toolkit for Public Support to Organic Agriculture](#) developed under the leadership of IFOAM Organic International. This supports policy-makers in implementing organic production methods, through guidelines, lessons learned and available policy instruments. The toolkit also includes a decision-aid to guide policy-makers 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 retailers](#) through a collaboration led by Nestlé. This report supports standard-setting organisations and companies in the food sector in choosing and implementing “state of the art” biodiversity impact evaluation tools. The recommendations of this report address degradation and destruction of ecosystems, overexploitation of natural resources and invasive alien species.
53. Within the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, policy support was provided through the [Mainstreaming sustainable social housing in India](#) project funded by the 10YFP Trust Fund and implemented by Oxford Brookes University, Development Alternatives Group, TERI and UN-HABITAT. The project includes support to policy-makers 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 sub-national levels.

Guidance for SCP practitioners

54. The One Planet network also offer guidance to SCP practitioners at national and global levels through guidelines and handbooks. Such reports are often thematic and specific in scope, including the report on [Using product service systems in circular procurement](#) developed through a working group of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme. This report examines the nexus between product-service systems and sustainable public procurement, drawing together international experience. Demonstrating, through best practices, how governments can use product-service systems in the context of sustainable public procurement policies and initiatives, thus contributing to a more resource-efficient, low carbon and inclusive green economy.
55. Providing specific and tangible guidance on approaches to SCP, [The Long View - Exploring Product Lifetime Extension](#) was developed by UNEP and TU Delft in the Consumer Information programme. It offers recommendations on the opportunities available to consumers, private sector and governments of developed and developing economies, to address product lifetime extension. Also within the Consumer Information programme, the report [Collaboration or business: from value for the user to a society with values.](#), developed by the Organización de Consumidores y Usuarios (OCU), analyzes the impact of the sharing economy on society, the economy and the environment, and provides recommendations on how collaborative consumption platforms can be improved .
56. As a partner of the Sustainable Tourism programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity, raises the capacity of protected area authorities through the [Concession Guidelines for Tourism in Protected Areas](#), and supports them in their development and use of tourism partnerships and concessioning to contribute financially and technically to protected areas through sustainable tourism.

57. The handbook [*Destination: a circular tourism economy*](#) was developed by the Sustainable Tourism programme partner Center for Regional and Tourism Research (CRT) in Denmark, within the framework of the EU funded project “CIRTOINNO”. It highlights opportunities for tourism SMEs in the South Baltic Region and beyond to adopt circularity 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 trigger further action from tourism practitioners, experts and academia in line with the priorities of the One Planet network.

Technical tools

58. 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 the [*Sustainable Housing Design Tool*](#), developed by UN-Habitat through Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme’s Trust Fund project “SHERPA”. This is a free, easy-to-use, and locally adaptable tool, accesible through a mobile application and an online website, to assist housing practitioners in developing countries in designing socially and culturally responsive, climate-resilient and economically sustainable housing projects.
59. Targeting youth, the [*Foodways App*](#) is a smart phone application that helps millennials to prepare and enjoy healthy and sustainable meals every day. Moving beyond pure awareness raising to create a solution that enables the target group to overcome practical day to day barriers and eat according to their values, the application develops understanding of each user's practical preferences and motivations to show relevant available products. Through collaborations with food sector actors interested in offering more sustainable food products the aim is to identify consumer trends and ensure that lack of demand for or awareness of more sustainable products does not create a barrier to more sustainable consumption patterns.
60. The [*MiCodigoVerde*](#) 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, Fundacion Chile and SERNAC developed a website to provide science-based, clear, comparable and complete information on the sustainability of fast-moving consumer goods. This aims to empower consumers and enable them to make well informed, sustainable decisions by incentivising and guiding producers to improve the sustainability of their products, and raise the standards of the Chilean consumer goods industry.
61. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme contributes to the development of technical tools for scaling-up impact generation and best practices towards sustainable lifestyles. The *Monitoring and Evaluation of Sustainability Impacts and Scalability of Sustainable Lifestyles Project* developed a technical tool *A Framework for Assessing Impacts and Scalability of Projects for Sustainable Societies* incorporating quantitative and qualitative methods for assessing gaps, contexts, impacts, and scalability of projects to facilitate the scaling-up of innovative models. The [*Upscale and Mainstream Green Office Lifestyles in Vietnam*](#) project led by 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

62. 198 trainings have been offered by partners of the One Planet network since 2013 providing a total of 919,260 person-days of training on SCP. The global, regional, national and local trainings target

practitioners, policy-makers and other stakeholders, providing them with knowledge, skills, tools and solutions. This provides a space for knowledge sharing, enabling practitioners to effectively implement SCP within their respective fields.

63. In supporting policy makers, partners of the One Planet network have conducted a range of trainings on the integration of SCP into policies. This includes the *9th ASEAN-Plus-Three Leadership Programme on SDG 12* implemented by UNEP and SWITCH Asia, at which policy-makers were trained in policy development and implementation, to achieve key goals and targets related to SCP in SDGs. Made accessible to policy makers and other stakeholders online, the e-learning course [*Sustainable Consumption and Production in Latin America & the Caribbean: approaches and practical tools*](#), developed by UNEP and UNITAR, provided participants with a variety of guidance and knowledge on key elements of effective policy planning for SCP; enabling conditions for implementing national SCP policies; understanding challenges and opportunities for advancing SCP in national contexts; and applying SCP in a policy-making context.
64. Partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme train public procurers in the integration of sustainability in procurement processes. At a global level, through the project [*Building sustainable procurement capacity through training*](#), UNOPS, UNEP, ITC, and ILO and ITC-ILO trained 225 UN procurement officials on balancing environmental, social and economic considerations using sustainability criteria. At the regional level, a series of workshops were offered between 2015 and 2017 as part of the European Commission's [*European Assistance for Innovation Procurement \(EAFIP\)*](#) initiative. Through the workshops, a total of 5600 person-days of training were provided, training public procurers of eight European countries on methodologies for deploying complex procurements that involve innovative solutions.
65. At national and local levels trainings 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*](#), implemented by UN-Habitat and Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburra (AMVA), construction professionals were trained on the use of the Metropolitan Sustainable Construction Guides. The resulting Sustainable Construction Policy, which promotes constructive eco-efficient and resilient activity, provides spaces with high levels of habitability for people, while promoting ecological connectivity and promoting biodiversity. This activity brought together 119 construction professionals over 14 days, increasing their capacity to operationalise the guides for practical use in the planning, design and construction of urban and building projects.
66. Trainings 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. As an example, training were provided to 9,351 farmers on sustainable farming, living, adaptation and mitigation practices to climate change as part of the [*Sustainable lifestyles among rural families in Zimbabwe: Small-scale conservation farming to change lifestyles in Africa and beyond*](#) project implemented by Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe and AGRITEX. In Sweden, the Stockholm Environment Institute and Berghs School of Communications collaborated on a course for students on how businesses can encourage sustainable consumer lifestyles through sustainable business models.
67. Through the Consumer Information programme, UNEP and the Life Cycle Initiative have, in collaboration with national partners, trained practitioners and policy-makers on Life Cycle Analysis (LCA). In Peru, a training targeted public institutions to support them in the management of LCA data, as a way for policy makers to make more informed decisions and improve information for consumers.

In Sri Lanka, a training of trainers programme targeting staff of the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) and selected LCA practitioners took place to increase capacities and develop a Life Cycle Inventory Database for selected products in the agri-food sector.

68. In addition to in-person training, partners of the One Planet network also offer online solutions, such as the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on [Food and Our Future: Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia](#), developed by the International Resource Panel in partnership with the Sustainable Food Systems programme and the Stockholm Environment Institute. The course provides policy-makers 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 Southeast Asia; complex dynamics within food system activities, actors and outcomes in Southeast Asia and their implications for natural resource use; and policy and biophysical options in the region to move towards more resource smart food systems.

V. Adoption of new or improved practices

69. Shifting to SCP requires changing existing practices and adopting new ones, such as 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 SCP is key to supporting policy implementation, and offers entry points to measure impact and advocate for replication and scaling-up changes.

Improved processes and systems

70. 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 organisations in the Netherlands as part of the [Green Deal project](#) led by the European Union, a partner **a collaboration of four organisations in the Netherlands (Rijkswaterstaat, MVO NL, Pianoo and NEGVI)**, partners of the Sustainable Public Procurement programme. Changes included: the selling of discarded products for reuse and refurbishment; contracts including high quality remanufactured products or refurbishment as a service; modularity and flexibility in buildings; inclusion of recycled content in e.g. textiles; new design principles in construction works; and redesign of products and new circular services models for life extension.
71. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, in collaboration with the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and the Korean Public Procurement Services, introduced several [public procurement initiatives](#). These included: 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 nation-wide online monitoring system. State organizations are required to submit a yearly implementation plan on green purchase and annual performance records to stimulate public demand and a green market. ~~In 12 months, the total public expenditure in green purchase more than tripled to USD 787 million in 2005. The~~ **As a result of the green public procurement initiatives implemented, the total public expenditure in green purchase increased from USD 768 million to USD 2.1 billion over 2005-2015. In addition, the number of products certified by the Korea Eco-Label nearly quadrupled between 2004 and 2012.**
72. Through the [Building Energy Performance Improvement Toolkit \(BEPIT\)](#), Bioregional, a partner of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, is supporting developers to maximise energy performance in 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 10-25% in heating energy and 40% in airtightness

of the buildings.

New or improved technologies

73. The Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme partner Society for Sustainable Development Design implemented small energy efficiency measures in households exposed to energy poverty, changing the way in which energy is being consumed. This was needed in order to make energy use more sustainable and energy more accessible to the consumers in Croatia. Measures implemented include LED lighting, draft proofing, thermometers, aerators for saving water, and time switches on electric boilers and electric cables. Changes were implemented by over 400 households resulting in reduction of energy use, reduction of CO₂ emissions, and financial savings for the households. This proved to be an easy-to-implement and cost-effective approach to lowering household consumption.
74. An example of cost-effective transitions to SCP 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 in implementing cost-effective changes to technological solutions helping to 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, certification and standards

75. Labelling schemes, certifications and standards are effective ways of incentivising and implementing changes in practices. For instance, through the UNEP-led [Advance SCP Project](#), part of the Consumer Information programme 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 the use of drain water heat recover system, installment of solar panels, usage of large instead of individual packaging, use of natural care products, removal of halogen lamps, replacement with LED tubes, and more. The changes implemented by the hotels have so far resulted in: 20% reduction in water consumption onsite; 22% reduction in energy consumption; 17% reduction in CO₂ emissions; and a 30% rise in environmentally-friendly and organic certified products.
76. The [GSTC Criteria](#), developed by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), 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, policy-making, measurement and evaluation and as a basis for certification. The criteria aim to effectively change practices taking into consideration main sustainability issue areas: sustainable management; socioeconomic impacts; cultural impacts; environmental impacts, including consumption of resources, reducing pollution, and conserving biodiversity and landscapes. Being implemented both within industry and tourism destinations, the criteria are designed to be adapted to local conditions and specific activities. As such, the GSTC has developed associated standards and tools to help measure sustainability, to support governments and businesses in meeting the criteria.
77. In Morocco, the Sustainable Tourism programme partner Consulting-Elementerre has supported seven accommodation businesses in switching to sustainable tourism practices according to their specific needs, through the test phase of the [Greenadvisor Criteria System](#). To obtain the associated label, businesses are required to implement 13 mandatory criteria covering: decent jobs, energy accounting, training of personnel, local procurement, and communication on sustainability, as well as other voluntary changes related to ecological footprint, human resource management, interaction with guests and impact on the local communities.

Fostering change through education practices

78. From 2015 to 2017 33 countries across Europe and Central Asia (13), Asia-Pacific (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (6), Africa (2), and North America (1) integrated SCP into pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational and teacher education. Learning methodologies, learning and pedagogic material, and teaching toolkits, as well as lectures and professional seminars on SCP were delivered.
79. In Brazil, the *Education for Sustainability and Consumption* project 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 and design thinking teaching practices, and trained more than 2,500 teachers and their trainers in 500 schools across five regions nationally. In Honduras, the Honduras National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES), partner of the Consumer Information programme, together with representatives of the Directorate of Consumer Protection under the Ministry of Economic Development visited schools to raise awareness of SCP among potential consumers.
80. In Asia-Pacific, Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme co-lead RMIT University led the integration of SCP into tertiary and teacher education, such as in Singapore with formal education for part time students working towards their construction management degree, and through the [Sustainable Development Research in the Asia Pacific Region Symposium](#) providing professional education for the tertiary teaching staff focused on sustainable buildings, cities and infrastructure. Also in Asia-Pacific, UNEP and SWITCH-ASIA developed a curricular for tertiary education at the National University of Laos to increase the capacity of stakeholders to deliver SCP policies at national level.

VI. The means to implement the shift to SCP: Resources that count

81. The 10YFP Trust Fund was established in 2012, as a means to implement the 10YFP. A total of 37 projects have been selected through competitive call for proposals covering the six thematic programmes¹⁶. The Trust Fund projects are being implemented in : Africa 8; Asia-Pacific 13; Latin America and the Caribbean 12; Europe and Central Asia 1; and globally 3¹⁷. Despite their different stages of implementation, these projects already showcase achievements and share practices on SCP, in particular by creating resources and tools; conducting capacity building, facilitating policy development and implementation, implementing new or improved practices. The high number of proposals received also indicated a high demand for funding initiatives for SCP that at this stage could not be met by the available resources in the Trust Fund, whereby it was only possible to fund 2.8% of proposals received.
82. Partners of the One Planet network contribute to making financial resources available for the shift to SCP, as they are currently implementing 121 projects for a value of approximately USD 148 million, primarily within the areas of sustainable tourism (56%) and sustainable public procurement (24%)¹⁸.
83. The [Independent External Review](#) identified the 10YFP as dramatically resource constrained and calls for “Member States and other in a position to do so, to mobilise contributions for the 10YFP Trust

¹⁶ See Annex II for full list of selected Trust Fund projects

¹⁷ Detailed information on the selected Trust Fund projects can be found on oneplanetnetwork.org

¹⁸ A total of 198 projects were reported. Budgets of 121 projects were reported. 77 projects did not provide budget information.

Fund as a means of implementation of SCP and SDG 12, as well as for an in-depth and comprehensive review of the Trust Fund.

84. Though recognized through global agendas, “sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) is the least well-resourced of all SDGs”¹⁹ having received only USD 90 million in 2016 through the UN. The 2017 Dalberg report²⁰ highlights sustainable consumption and production as areas where new norms and standards are likely to emerge in the coming years, emphasising this as an opportunity for the UN system.
85. As a key recommendation to deliver the 2030 Agenda the UN Secretary General’s report (2017) highlights the need to financially incentivise collective support needs. The report recommends the strategic use of multi-partner trust funds to help catalyse support to the “new” SDGs that are especially transversal in nature, including SDG 12, as a way to streamline implementation of the SDGs and decrease the resource gap. “Well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds are more effective and transparent and complement agency-specific funds. Pooled funding mechanisms have 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.”²¹
86. 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 institution 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. The Way Forward

Taking stock at mid-term

87. The comprehensive stock-taking at mid-term of the 10YFP, undertaken through the progress reporting 2012-2017 and the Independent external review, has highlighted a number of achievements and opportunities to build upon and challenges to be addressed over the next five years.
88. The One Planet network, which has formed to implement the 10YFP, is a multi-stakeholder partnership composed of 700+ organisations - including national and local governments, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organisations, and international organisations. It is an operational partnership that has the potential to be transformational and through which efforts in implementing SDG 12 can be strategically channelled. Strengthening existing partnerships which have made significant investments in the initial phases of development is critical to the ambitious timeframe for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development.
89. The definition of the ‘[Indicators of Success: Demonstrating the shift to SCP](#)’ and the engagement of the One Planet network in the reporting efforts has provided an overview of current efforts, approaches and solutions for SCP. Monitoring of the shift to SCP across sectors, organisations and countries is essential to identify emerging trends and strategic gaps, demonstrate and showcase the benefits of SCP

¹⁹ Dalberg, 2017. System-wide outline of the functions and capacities of the UN development system.

²⁰ Dalberg, 2017. System-wide outline of the functions and capacities of the UN development system.

²¹ UNSG, 2017. [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda - our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet](#)

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

90. Reporting across the One Planet network identified evident progress on the development of policies, knowledge resources and technical tools, whereas the application and implementation of these to foster concrete and tangible changes in practices and impacts remains limited. Prioritising support to policy implementation is necessary to effectively achieve the shift to SCP and SDG 12.
91. The pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1.1 further confirms this, clearly showing that for the last 15 years, national policies and instruments promoting this shift to SCP have been increasing in all regions. It also shows mainstreaming of SCP objectives into cross-cutting macro-policies performs slightly better than stand-alone macro-policies in terms of domestic investments, inclusiveness and monitoring.
92. The One Planet network offers concrete solutions and tools to governments, organisations and other stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 12 and SCP. The 1,800 activities implemented by the partners include solutions such as policy toolkits, guidelines and manuals for practitioners, technical tools, trainings, monitoring instruments and examples of successful policies and practices. Through these the One Planet can effectively support policy implementation.
93. The adoption of new or improved practices, which offer tangible solutions for the shift to SCP, have been primarily led by business organisations in the network. A strengthened engagement of businesses would enable the identification of further such innovations and solutions.
94. As an implementation mechanism of SDG 12, the solutions and initiatives of the thematic Programmes need to be conducive to taking action on SCP at national level. Ensuring coordination of country-level initiatives and efforts on SCP is key to delivering SDG12 and Agenda 2030.
95. Achieving sustainable consumption and production will deliver not only SDG 12, but will simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the SDGs, directly or indirectly. Further to this, SCP helps address key environmental and social challenges, such as poverty alleviation, pollution, climate change, health and biodiversity. Prioritising the implementation of SDG 12 and scaling-up action on SCP will enable integrated delivery of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development.
96. The importance of communications and awareness raising is well understood by the network as it was the most reported activity across the network, however communication campaigns only account for 9% of these activities. Demonstrating the benefits of SCP through strengthened and strategic communications efforts is key to demystifying SCP, positioning it as an integrated approach to sustainable development and mobilising the necessary political support for the shift to SCP.
97. Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. SDG 12 has been highlighted as the 'least well resourced SDG' and the 10YFP 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 SDG 12 as the transversal Goal that it is.

Strategy 2018-2022

98. Building on the achievements to date and the comprehensive stocktaking at mid-term, a five year strategy 2018-2022 has been developed by a dedicated task force and consultations throughout the network, providing a clear way forward on the shift to SCP and enabling strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network.
99. The five-year [Strategy 2018-2022 '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 recognised and perform as the lead mechanism to support and implement the shift to SCP. This entails, to:
 - a. Be an effective implementation mechanism for SDG 12, by monitoring trends, prioritising support to national policy implementation, as well as fostering awareness of SCP as an enabler of other SDGs.
 - b. Catalyse ambitious action by providing tools and solutions that support the shift to SCP, by 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 SCP, by being an authoritative voice on the current state of knowledge on SCP, setting the agenda, influencing national and international action.
 - d. Demonstrating the impacts of SCP 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.
100. The strategy is designed to enable the One Planet network to deliver its longer term vision on consumption and production patterns that are resource efficient, generate economic growth, environmental benefits and human well-being.
101. The network will use the diverse strengths of its partner base that embraces government, civil society, businesses, scientific institutions and international organisations. Chief among these strengths is the commitment of each actor in the One Planet network to take tangible and substantial action on sustainable consumption and production, as well as to encourage and enable others to do so.