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convened under the auspices of the Economic and  
Social Council**

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

**Note by the Secretary-General\***

*Summary*

The Secretary-General transmits herewith the progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme, in its capacity as secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and building on an annual reporting mechanism for Member States and stakeholders. The present report is prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [67/203](#), [68/210](#), [69/214](#) and [70/201](#). The objective of the report is to share with Member States and other stakeholders progress achieved in 2022 on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework, based on official reporting of Member States on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1. In addition, the report introduces the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030, highlights updates in the initial implementation of the Strategy during 2023 and presents four sustainable consumption and production pathways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and presents key messages for decision-makers for the consideration of the 2023 high-level political forum on sustainable development.

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



## **I. A universal framework for international cooperation and action for systemic change**

1. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, adopted in 2012 by Heads of State as part of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (see [A/CONF.216/5](#)), is a universal framework to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production at the regional and national levels. The 10-Year Framework is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focused on the first target of Sustainable Development Goal 12, and serves as a framework of reference for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with Goal 8.

2. The decision of the General Assembly in its resolution [76/202](#) extended the mandate of the 10-Year Framework until 2030, thus signalling a renewed ambition to accelerate the implementation of sustainable consumption and production through multilateral and multi-stakeholder cooperation. The resolution also led to the organization of an inclusive consultative process, under the leadership of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns, to develop a Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030. The Global Strategy was welcomed by the Assembly in its resolution [77/162](#).

3. Sustainable consumption and production, captured in Sustainable Development Goal 12, is recognized as an overarching objective of and prerequisite for sustainable development (see [A/CONF.199/20](#) and [A/CONF.199/20/Corr.1](#)), and therefore serves as a key enabler for all 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

4. A global transition to sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy and resource efficiency, has been increasingly recognized by the international community, from the Earth Summit in 2002 to the Stockholm+50 Conference in 2022, as a solution to address the world's triple planetary crisis.<sup>1</sup>

## **II. Sustainable consumption and production: a vehicle to address the triple planetary crisis and support a sustainable recovery**

5. Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution are interdependent crises driven by current unsustainable consumption and production based on an ever-increasing demand for resources.

6. Over 50 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, 90 per cent of global biodiversity and water stress impacts and one third of health-related pollution impacts are directly linked to the way material resources are extracted, cultivated and processed in consumption and production systems.<sup>2</sup> Material extraction is expected to double by 2060.<sup>3</sup> These trends illustrate the prevalence of linear “take-make-waste” and “grow now, clean up later” models that have thrived at the expense of the environment and its ability to regenerate. Studies estimate that currently only 7 per cent of the global

<sup>1</sup> See also Inger Andersen, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), “Circularity to advance sustainable development”, statement made at the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly, 22 February 2021. Available at [www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/circularity-advance-sustainable-development](http://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/circularity-advance-sustainable-development).

<sup>2</sup> UNEP and the International Resource Panel, *Resource Efficiency and Climate Change: Material Efficiency Strategies for a Low-Carbon Future* (Nairobi, 2020).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., *Global Resources Outlook 2019* (Nairobi, 2019).

economy is circular, meaning 93 per cent of used materials are either wasted, lost or unavailable for reuse.<sup>4</sup> The social and economic risks associated with natural resource depletion, ecosystems loss and linear economic approaches are very high: some 1.2 billion jobs, or 40 per cent of total world employment, most of which are in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, depend directly on ecosystem services.<sup>5</sup> These phenomena also contribute to increasing inequality. The average person in a high-income country has a material footprint that is 60 per cent greater than that of the same person in an upper-middle-income country and more than 13 times greater than in a low-income country.<sup>6</sup>

7. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis has shed light on the fragility of the global economic system, emphasizing the urgent need for preparedness, investments, innovation and reforms on a massive scale. The social costs of the pandemic and other instabilities are enormous. More than four years of progress against poverty has been erased by COVID-19.<sup>7</sup> The number of people in Africa living in extreme poverty is projected to rise by 3.7 million because of the conflict in Ukraine.<sup>8</sup> The global economy is still facing a deficit of around 52 million jobs compared with pre-pandemic levels.<sup>9</sup> An estimated 65 per cent of Governments in low- and lower-middle-income countries, and 35 per cent in upper-middle- and high-income countries, have reduced funding for education since the onset of the pandemic.<sup>10</sup>

8. New crises have hampered efforts to build back better. Growth slowdowns for the largest economies (from 6.0 per cent in 2021 to 3.2 per cent in 2022); the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, which has triggered sharp increases in food and energy prices; and the highest inflation in several decades all weigh heavily on the prospects for the future.<sup>11</sup>

9. In this context, the environmental, social and economic imperative of transitioning towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through resource efficiency and circularity, is critical to the planet's future, to preserving its natural capital, which has lost 40 per cent of its value per capita in the past 25 years,<sup>12</sup> and to maintaining the capacity to achieve economic development that provides prosperity in an equitable and cost-efficient manner while reducing environmental impacts. Building the demand, norms, knowledge and skills needed to accelerate market transformations across high-impact sectors and seizing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and job creation will also be fundamental. The right mix of investments, policies and measures will be required to adopt sustainable choices and lifestyles in which consumption is a means to meet basic needs and achieve well-being.

10. The 10-Year Framework, through its programmes and initiatives, offers solutions to help Governments and stakeholders move towards more sustainable

<sup>4</sup> CGRI, *Circularity Gap Report 2023*. Available at [www.circularity-gap.world/2023](http://www.circularity-gap.world/2023).

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO), *A double transition: formalization and the shift to environmental sustainability with decent work* (Geneva, 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Janez Potočnik and Izabella Teixeira, "Making climate targets achievable: improving wellbeing through reduced absolute resource use", opinion piece of the Co-Chairs of the International Resource Panel, 2022.

<sup>7</sup> *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022* (United Nations publication, 2022).

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2022", 18 May 2022.

<sup>9</sup> ILO, *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022* (Geneva, 2022).

<sup>10</sup> See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-04>.

<sup>11</sup> International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook: Countering the Cost-of-Living Crisis* (Washington, D.C., 2022); United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2022"; and Statista, "Global inflation rate from 2000 to 2022, with forecasts until 2028", available at [www.statista.com/statistics/256598/global-inflation-rate-compared-to-previous-year](http://www.statista.com/statistics/256598/global-inflation-rate-compared-to-previous-year).

<sup>12</sup> Partha Dasgupta, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review* (London, 2021).

patterns of consumption and production. These solutions, developed over a decade of implementation and hosted in its knowledge centre, have been contextualized to different countries, circumstances and realities. However, scaling up and sustaining such solutions remains a challenge.

### **III. Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030**

11. One of the most significant policy developments that took place in 2022 was the approval of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030 to support the achievement of global sustainability ambitions and a just transition by 2030 through the shift to sustainable consumption and production practices across society. It calls for the 10-Year Framework and its large multi-stakeholder network – the One Planet network – to actively contribute to the implementation of the Global Strategy. The Global Strategy has four complementary and interconnected pillars. The objective of pillar 1 is to further position sustainable consumption and production as an essential requirement and means to achieve global commitments for sustainable development, climate, biodiversity and pollution reduction.

12. The aim of pillar 2 is to create broad multi-stakeholder coalitions to enable changes through circularity and transformative multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships by providing tools and solutions across high-impact systems and sectors. Building on the partnerships, achievements and assets of the One Planet network, the objective is to facilitate the uptake of enablers for change (i.e. circularity, social inclusion, digitalization, consumer information, public procurement and education) in high-impact sectors. These sectors include food systems and the built environment, which drive a large part of global environmental impacts; tourism, which plays an essential role in many national economies and offers opportunities to advance sustainability across other sectors; and sectors related to products and services, such as electronics and critical minerals, textiles, and mobility and transport, which are at the heart of global consumption within growing markets.

13. The third pillar aims at empowering countries, in particular developing countries, and stakeholders to mainstream and implement sustainable consumption and production patterns, leveraging the United Nations development system. Acknowledging that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution, the Global Strategy is intended to accelerate cooperation across the United Nations for demand-driven and coherent support to countries in the design and implementation of national sustainable consumption and production policies. This decentralization of sustainable consumption and production policy development ensures an integrated approach to implementation while avoiding the association of sustainable consumption and production solely with an environmental agenda. To this end, the 10-Year Framework and its One Planet network aim at providing tailored support to United Nations country teams and Governments in mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production as a vehicle for economic transformation. Existing methodologies, practices, strategies and instruments and tools, including those of the One Planet network, will be made available for tailoring to regional and country-specific contexts and priorities. By contributing expertise and resources to the United Nations system, resident coordinator offices, United Nations country teams and United Nations agencies, the 10-Year Framework will ensure a more effective response to countries seeking to

integrate sustainable consumption and production approaches into common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.<sup>13</sup>

14. Finally, the Global Strategy will foster commitments for action by growing and amplifying a global movement for sustainable consumption and production based on a coherent, science-based narrative, to change how people think about, act on and talk about consumption and production (pillar 4). This approach will build public support, secure and monitor concrete commitments for action and engage Governments, the private sector, workers, youth, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and the United Nations in a common effort to drive that change.

15. In 2022, the development of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production reinforced progress made through multilateral processes on climate change (the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), biodiversity (the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity) and pollution (the first session of an intergovernmental negotiating committee on plastic pollution) on mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production to achieve international environmental commitments.

## **IV. Accelerating the shift to sustainable consumption and production at national and global levels: updates for 2022**

### **A. Member States' leadership at the national level: an update on progress achieved under Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1<sup>14</sup>**

16. Since 2015, multilateral and multi-stakeholder cooperation on sustainable consumption and production has intensified, inspiring the design and implementation of science-based and transformative policies in numerous countries. In four years (2019–2022), a total of 485 policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production were reported by 62 countries and the European Union, supporting progress on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1.<sup>15</sup> Of the total policy instruments, 61 policies were reported or updated by 13 countries in 2022,<sup>16</sup> highlighting increasing linkages with global environmental commitments on climate

<sup>13</sup> More information on the approach to implementation by the 10-Year Framework is available in the report entitled "Approved results framework and budget of the 10YFP Secretariat (2023–2024)". Available at [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/10YFP%2520Results%2520Framework%2520and%2520Budget%25202023-2024%2520Final.pdf](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/10YFP%2520Results%2520Framework%2520and%2520Budget%25202023-2024%2520Final.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> National policies referred to in the present report are based on the outcomes of the 2022 official reporting on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1 regardless of the year of adoption. The official reporting on target 12.1 is administered by the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework. In 2022, 13 Member States reported on target 12.1, including 9 from the Group of Western European and Other States. As a result, national policies mentioned in the report are not regionally balanced. This does not necessarily reflect actual progress in different regions of the world and at the country level, but rather the uneven participation in reporting.

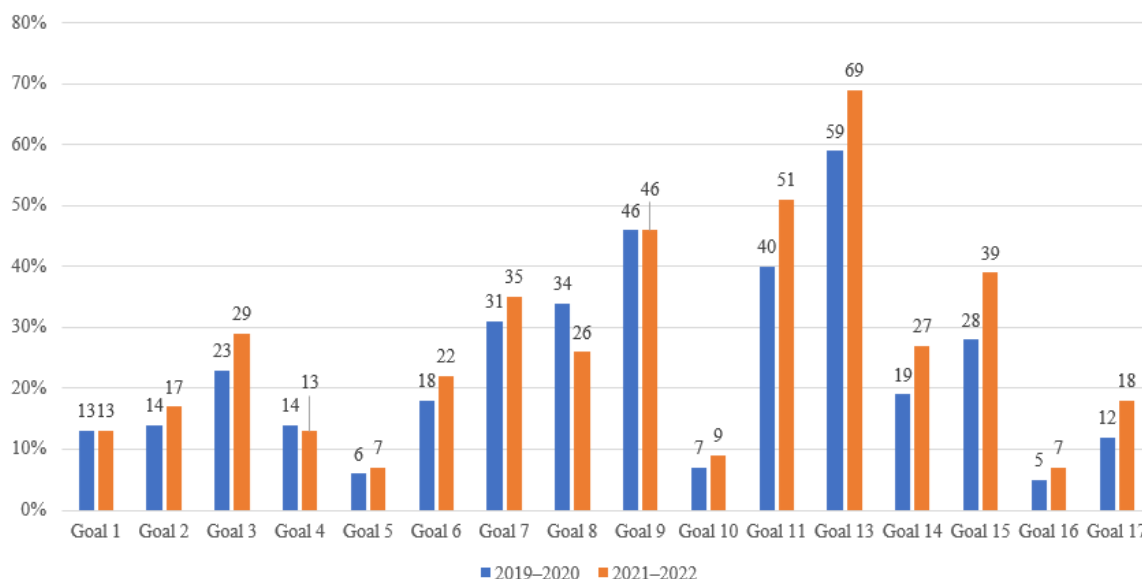
<sup>15</sup> Based on indicator 12.1.1. The 2022 reporting on indicator 12.1.1, coordinated by UNEP as the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework, does not include information collected through the 2017 pilot reporting exercise, but focuses instead on the confirmed national data submitted from 2019 to 2022. For the purpose of analysing evolutions in global trends using comparable data sets, reported policies have been aggregated under two periods of two years: 2019–2020 and 2021–2022.

<sup>16</sup> List of reporting countries in 2022: Australia, France, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Norway, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United States of America.

(Goal 13), biodiversity (Goals 14 and 15) and pollution, including waste, chemicals and, more specifically, plastic pollution (see figure I).

Figure I

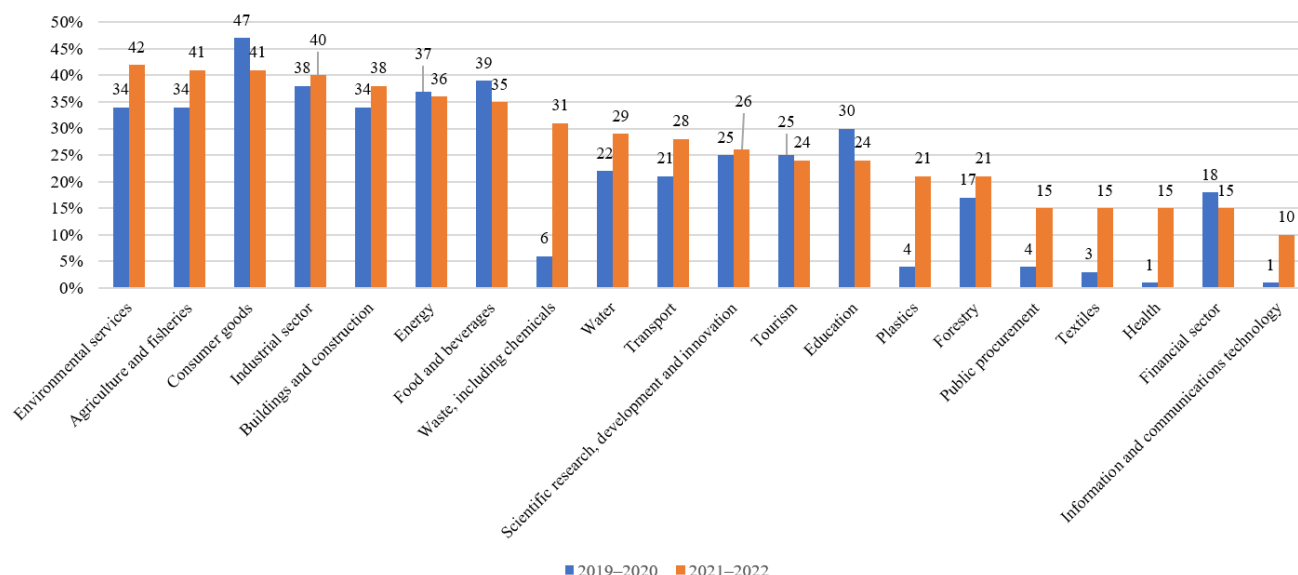
**Relevance of policies to Sustainable Development Goals other than Goal 12, 2019–2020 and 2021–2022**



17. Policies reported in 2022 under target 12.1 also reflect the increasing importance of circular economy policies and approaches in promoting the shift to sustainable consumption and production. In Hungary for example, the fifth National Environmental Programme defines the environmental measures necessary for the country to achieve long-term development goals and international commitments. Mauritius adopted its road map and legislative framework on circular economy in 2022 to bring about the shift to a sustainable, low-carbon, inclusive development strategy.

18. Member States' reporting on national sustainable consumption and production policies also reveal an increasing focus on high-impact sectors such as consumer goods, agriculture and fisheries, buildings and construction, energy, and transport, which are relevant to more than one third of all reported policies, and also on new sectors of interest – health, textiles and information and communications technology – relevant to the pollution agenda (see figure II). Addressing the impacts of unsustainable consumption and production patterns through a sectoral lens has become central to national sustainable consumption and production strategies, as illustrated by the forthcoming national sustainable consumption and production action plan of Türkiye, to be completed by the third quarter of 2023 by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Similarly, the Lao People's Democratic Republic adopted a sustainable consumption and production road map for 2022–2025 in 2022 with the objective of developing and improving its policy framework for the implementation of sustainable consumption and production in key sectors, including industry and commerce, agriculture and forestry, energy and mines, and culture and tourism.

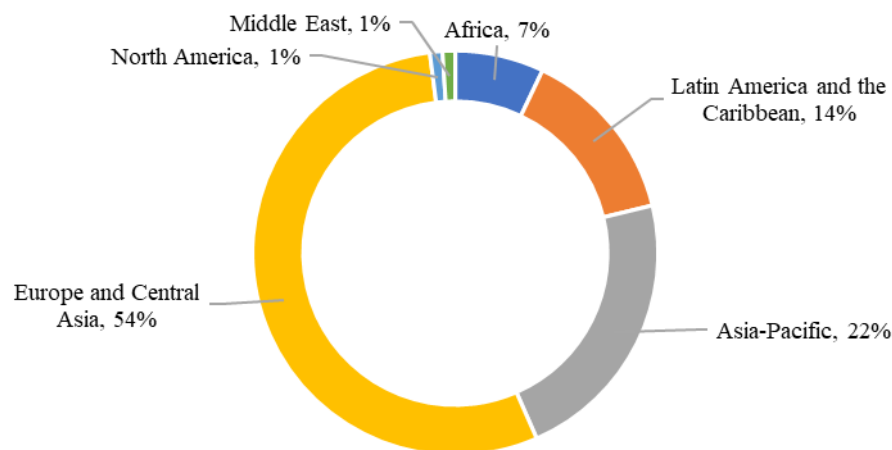
Figure II  
Relevance of policies to sectors, 2019–2020 and 2021–2022



19. Sustainable consumption and production policies also aim at generating economic and social benefits, including through positive impacts on decent jobs, alleviation of poverty and inequalities and women's economic empowerment. Still, the proportion of policies identified as relevant to Goal 8 (Decent jobs and economic growth) has decreased. Goals 1, 4, 5 and 10 remain the Goals least identified as relevant to policy instruments reported under target 12.1. However, some countries, such as South Africa, have reported steps towards integrating environmental, social and economic objectives into sustainable consumption and production-relevant policies. The Just Transition Framework supports the country's efforts to redesign the economy to enable deep, just and transformational shifts to effectively respond to climate change, sustainably manage natural resources and protect the health of communities.

20. Adopting sustainable economic models that promote circular approaches to consumption and production remains urgent. However, reporting on target 12.1 has been decreasing every year since 2019 and continues to reflect considerable regional imbalances, with more than 50 per cent of policy instruments reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia (see figure III). Hence, there has been an increased focus within the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production on communication and increased efforts to share progress within and across regions to better understand where the world stands on sustainable consumption and production policies and to promote good practices. These efforts must be complemented by technologies, expertise, partnerships and financial resources that can unlock opportunities for change and innovation.

Figure III  
Regional distribution of reported policies, 2019–2022



## B. Mobilizing the United Nations system to support the design and implementation of national sustainable consumption and production policies in developing countries

21. The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production promotes demand-driven support to countries for national implementation through coherent and coordinated cooperation that leverages the United Nations development system.

22. In 2022, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), serving as the secretariat for the 10-Year Framework, continued to support the establishment of a network of regional science partners for sustainable consumption and production. By partnering with recognized scientific institutions in Africa, the Asia-Pacific region and the Latin American and Caribbean region,<sup>17</sup> as well as with the Global Opportunities for the Sustainable Development Goals initiative, which connects global initiatives with regional needs and solutions, national Governments were supported with science-driven approaches for effective and impactful sustainable consumption and production interventions and policies. The science partners are focusing on a “hotspot analysis tool”<sup>18</sup> to support sustainable consumption and production policies by offering capacity-building and technical advice. The tool has been integrated into the curricula of institutions.

23. A new capacity-building platform was created as part of the Sustainable Development Goal 12 hub (the “SDG 12 Hub”)<sup>19</sup> that integrates practical tools for sustainable consumption and production implementation developed across the United Nations system and geographical regions. The platform includes two inter-agency toolkits (the “Re-Think Buildings Toolkit: RE-think sustainability in the building sector”, and the toolkit entitled “Rethinking our food systems: a guide for multi-stakeholder collaboration”) created through the One Planet multi-partner trust

<sup>17</sup> To date, the regional science partners for sustainable consumption and production include the following institutions: for the Asia-Pacific region, the Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment, King Mongkut’s University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand, and the Energy and Resources Institute, India; for the Latin American and Caribbean region, the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and CLIOPE Group at Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, Argentina; for Africa, the National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa.

<sup>18</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/scp-hotspot-analysis-tool](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/scp-hotspot-analysis-tool).

<sup>19</sup> See <https://sdg12hub.org/take-action>.



fund.<sup>20</sup> In 2022, 25 tools were mapped and integrated into the one-stop SDG 12 Hub by an inter-agency technical group of 10 United Nations agencies.<sup>21</sup>

24. Building on the inter-agency partnerships established through the multi-partner trust fund for Goal 12, the SDG 12 Hub and the One Planet network programmes, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework is working with its partners to create a United Nations alliance for Sustainable Development Goal 12, expected to be launched in 2023. Several nexus dialogues<sup>22</sup> will be organized under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Management Group to unlock opportunities for cooperation and resource mobilization.<sup>23</sup>

25. Steps have been taken in 2022 to better support and equip United Nations country teams and the resident coordinator system for the provision of assistance to countries on sustainable consumption and production, leveraging the new partnership between the One Planet network, the Global Opportunities for the Sustainable Development Goals initiative and other initiatives such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. A peer-exchange webinar on sustainable consumption and production as a vehicle for a green economic transformation, organized jointly by the Development Coordination Office, UNEP and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, brought together over 50 economists from resident coordinator offices from various regions in October 2022. The webinar highlighted the importance of political will to mainstream sustainable consumption and production into common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. It also revealed the need for a better understanding of sustainable consumption and production and of contextualized benefits and gains at the regional, subregional and national levels, and called for the sharing of best practices on how sustainable consumption and production and circularity support a fair and sustainable economic transformation. Building on the outcomes of this webinar, the One Planet network will organize regional workshops targeted to United Nations country teams, resident coordinator offices and government representatives with engagement and expertise from the Partnership for Action on Green Economy.

<sup>20</sup> The multi-partner trust fund is a joint effort of six United Nations agencies from across the One Planet network, supported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Development Programme).

<sup>21</sup> The 10 agencies comprise the partner agencies of the multi-partner trust fund and ILO, the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Trade Centre and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

<sup>22</sup> The nexus dialogues of the United Nations Environment Management Group bring together experts from diverse institutions and disciplines to explore emerging, persistent and systemic cross-cutting issues.

<sup>23</sup> During the technical segment of the twenty-eighth Senior Officials' Meeting of the United Nations Environment Management Group in October 2022, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework presented a proposal to establish a United Nations alliance for Sustainable Development Goal 12. It was agreed to coordinate a series of nexus dialogues promoting inter-agency coordination in 2023. See Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report*, available at [www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGIII\\_FullReport.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FullReport.pdf); and UNEP, *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window – Climate Crisis Calls for Rapid Transformation of Societies*, available at [www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022](http://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022).

### **C. Joining efforts with multilateral agreements to address the triple planetary crisis through sustainable consumption and production**

26. A central objective of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production is to promote and support the operational integration of sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy, into relevant multilateral environmental agreements and national plans and strategies that address the underlying causes of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution crises, highlighting the strong linkages between Sustainable Development Goals 12, 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land). Priority actions include: (a) building and strengthening institutional cooperation and political support to mainstream sustainable consumption and production patterns and life-cycle approaches into the decision documents of parties to the related agreements and conventions; (b) facilitating the uptake of enabling approaches, standards and solutions and enhancing collaboration across high-impact sectors and value chains; (c) facilitating the exchange of policies, knowledge and experience at the national and regional levels; and (d) strengthening technical capacities for implementation in countries by leveraging the United Nations development system and the expertise of the One Planet network.

#### **Implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving climate objectives through sustainable consumption and production and circularity**

27. At the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, progress was made in recognizing the importance of sustainable consumption and production and circularity to tackling the climate crisis. In a decision of the Conference of the Parties – the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan – the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change was noted. This reflects the increasing recognition from the scientific community that decarbonization efforts must be coupled with circularity and resource efficiency to close the emissions gap in relation to material flows.<sup>24</sup> In a joint side event entitled “Beyond decarbonization: tackling the triple planetary crisis through systemic resource efficiency and circular economy” held at the Conference of the Parties, the Co-Chair of the Board of 10-Year Framework, together with the representatives from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany, the International Resource Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, emphasized the importance of implementing sustainable and equitable production and consumption processes in relation to climate and nationally determined contributions and the need for further cooperation among scientific bodies.

28. The linkages between sustainable consumption and production and circularity measures and national climate objectives are captured in some countries’ national strategies, as reflected by Member States’ official reporting on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1. In November 2022, the United States of America announced five initial priorities when launching its Net-Zero Game Changers Initiative, which will help the country reach its nationally determined contribution target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50 to 52 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030 and the national goal of reaching net-zero emissions by no later than 2050. One of those priorities focuses on industrial products and fuels for a net-zero, circular

<sup>24</sup> See Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report*; and UNEP, *Emissions Gap Report 2022*.

economy, and more specifically on materials and fuels that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase efficiency and cut waste.

29. As reflected in the 2022 official reporting on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1, national energy strategies appear to be natural places to put sustainable consumption and production approaches and measures, from decarbonized and circular technologies, such as the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan of South Africa, launched in November 2022, to energy efficiency standards and tools that can shift demand and consumer behaviour, such as the implementation by Serbia of the European Union's regulation on energy labelling,<sup>25</sup> or the Equipment Energy Efficiency programme of Australia,<sup>26</sup> which promotes energy-efficiency for products sold in Australia and New Zealand.

30. Sustainable consumption and production policy instruments, tools and solutions must be more systematically integrated into climate strategies and their implementation better supported by large-scale investments and sectoral strategies. During 2022, the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the One Planet network engaged high-level policymakers on the implementation of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism,<sup>27</sup> the objective of which is to raise the climate ambition of tourism stakeholders through concrete commitments for action, and doubled the number of signatories in 2022 from 300 to 788, including 11 national Governments (Barbados, Finland, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama and Portugal). Throughout 2022, the Sustainable Tourism Programme, under the leadership of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), organized a series of capacity-building events and training sessions on implementation and impact monitoring,<sup>28</sup> encouraging a total of 109 organizations to submit their first tourism-focused climate action plans.

31. Supporting countries in the integration and implementation of circular economy in their nationally determined contributions, including through sectoral approaches, is essential to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement. UNEP (as the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework), the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), together with partners of the One Planet network, are jointly developing a pilot toolbox and user guide that will provide critical support to countries in this regard. Designed for policymakers working on national climate policies who require guidance to identify and connect circular economy interventions, the toolbox will also assist line ministries involved in the nationally determined contributions process as well as focal points working on sustainable consumption and production and circular economy. A pilot phase will be conducted at the national and regional levels in 2023.

<sup>25</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/projects/establishing-and-strengthening-conformity-assessment-bodies](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/projects/establishing-and-strengthening-conformity-assessment-bodies).

<sup>26</sup> A joint initiative of the Government of Australia, Australian state and territory governments and the Government of New Zealand.

<sup>27</sup> Two side events were organized by the One Planet network Sustainable Tourism Programme: one event focused on policies and corporate strategies to support emissions management (see [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/glasgow-declaration/COP-27/10-Nov-2022](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/glasgow-declaration/COP-27/10-Nov-2022)), and another looked at specific approaches to unlock innovative financing mechanisms to support regenerative tourism models (see [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/glasgow-declaration/COP-27/11-Nov-2022](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/glasgow-declaration/COP-27/11-Nov-2022)).

<sup>28</sup> The Sustainable Tourism Programme of the One Planet network is developing concrete tools for monitoring and measuring impacts, including *Climate Action in the Tourism Sector: An Overview of Methodologies and Tools to Measure Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, released in 2023.

### **Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through sustainable consumption and production and circularity**

32. The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework represents a critical milestone and shows the progress achieved in the integration of sustainable consumption and production approaches across many of the Biodiversity Framework's targets. It also reflects the importance that the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity place on sustainable consumption and production to address biodiversity loss. In the Biodiversity Framework, sustainable consumption and production is embedded in target 7, on pollution from all sources; target 10, in relation to food production systems; target 15, in relation to sustainable patterns of production and the role of business; and target 16, in relation to sustainable consumption choices and reducing the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including by halving global food waste.

33. An information note for the parties was developed by the One Planet network as an input to the fifth meeting of the open-ended working group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the importance of integrating sustainable consumption and production language into a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The secretariat of the 10-Year Framework also co-developed and coordinated sessions and events during the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including a high-level ministerial meeting entitled "Halving the global footprint by 2030 – a leaders' dialogue on sustainable consumption and production and circular economy".

34. Several of the One Planet network programmes are engaged in key international gatherings on biodiversity. The Consumer Information Programme developed a toolkit on communicating biodiversity,<sup>29</sup> establishing the linkages between consumer information and choices and biodiversity outcomes. The members of the Consumer Information Programme presented these arguments at a session of the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on making the business case for nature-friendly consumption.

35. The One Planet network developed additional resources on the relationship between lifestyles and biodiversity outcomes. A webpage entitled "Lifestyle impact on biodiversity and nature" developed by UNEP is a foray into research to better understand, address and eventually influence the lifestyle areas that have the greatest impacts. The *Biodiversity Learning Kit* developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provides further relevant and actionable information for individuals to better understand how their choices affect biodiversity.

36. In the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, partners have developed guidance and toolkits focused on biodiversity measures to support the business sector in adopting new standards and practices. Under the European Union's LIFE initiative, a report entitled "Biodiversity in standards and labels for the food sector" and a set of recommendations<sup>30</sup> were developed that focused on standards and company policies, providing practical steps for the reduction of negative impacts and the creation of more potential for biodiversity conservation. An easy and practical guide for key actors along the food value chain,<sup>31</sup> whose decisions can have huge impacts on both

<sup>29</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/consumer-information-scp/biodiversity](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/consumer-information-scp/biodiversity).

<sup>30</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/recommendations-improve-biodiversity-protection-policy-and-criteria-food](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/recommendations-improve-biodiversity-protection-policy-and-criteria-food).

<sup>31</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/easy-guide-biodiversity-criteria-standards-and-labels-food-sector](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/easy-guide-biodiversity-criteria-standards-and-labels-food-sector).

production and consumption patterns, and the resulting biodiversity outcomes, was also developed.

37. The number of policies reported by Member States under target 12.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals as being relevant to Goals 14 and 15 has increased over the past two years, ranging from broad national biodiversity strategies, such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2015–2025, of South Africa, and its National Biodiversity Framework, which were revised in 2022 to demonstrate a more integrated, coordinated and inclusive approach to the sustainable use of biodiversity, to targeted instruments such as the European Union’s regulation on deforestation to promote the consumption of deforestation-free products. These findings, including those illustrated in figures I and II of the present report, underscore the opportunities for further mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production across productive ministries and sectors.

38. Further cooperation and support will be required to develop and implement national biodiversity strategic action plans that integrate practical sustainable consumption and production approaches in sectors that depend and have an impact on biodiversity.

### **Ending plastic pollution through sustainable consumption and production and circularity with a focus on upstream solutions**

39. Challenges regarding plastic pollution are a result of unsustainable consumption and production patterns and inadequate waste management, compounded by the increased demand for single-use plastic products created by, inter alia, the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>32</sup> The Global Commitment 2022 Progress Report illustrates that, in 2021, the use of plastic packaging increased by 2.5 per cent, reverting to 2018 levels.

40. The number of Member States reporting sustainable consumption and production policy instruments that address plastic pollution has increased over the past two years. National policies reflect diverse approaches, from investing in new technologies to minimizing plastic pollution at all stages of the life cycle and/or reducing its use at the consumer level. For instance, a decision was made in Australia to reform the regulation of packaging by 2025<sup>33</sup> to fully apply circular economy principles, shifting the focus of regulation from the downstream recovery and recycling of packaging to focus on design instead, placing mandatory obligations on brand owners to ensure that all the packaging materials and products they place on the market are designed and produced sustainably so they can be recovered, reused, recycled and reprocessed. In the Philippines, the Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022 focuses on the development of environmentally friendly products and waste reduction, recovery and recycling. Notably, the Act requires large companies to establish a mechanism for the recovery of their plastic packaging. A tax on single-use plastics was also approved in the Philippines in November 2022, and its incremental revenues are allocated to the implementation of the country’s Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

41. The momentum for change continued during the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, during which 175 countries adopted resolution 5/14, entitled “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”. In the landmark resolution, the Environment Assembly established an intergovernmental negotiating committee to draft a new global instrument to end plastic pollution that will address the entire life cycle of plastics. The work that the One Planet network

<sup>32</sup> UNEP, *From Pollution to Solution. A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution* (Nairobi, 2021).

<sup>33</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/reforms-australias-packaging-co-regulatory-framework](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/reforms-australias-packaging-co-regulatory-framework).

has been undertaking since 2019 can provide effective support to Governments and businesses through the provision of tools, resources and expertise for the implementation of the future global instrument.

42. In 2022, the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative of the One Planet network Sustainable Tourism Programme continued to grow, engaging 53 additional signatories to reach a total of 145 signatories, of which 75 per cent were business stakeholders. To support signatories in advancing their commitments, the Initiative launched two tools (financed by the French Ministry of Environment) in October 2022: a plastics measurement methodology for accommodation providers,<sup>34</sup> to support tourism businesses in tracking the weight of plastics in their operations (accompanied by tools to collect data at both the property level and company level), and guidance for tourism businesses on addressing plastic pollution through sustainable procurement.<sup>35</sup> The measurement methodology and tools are currently being piloted by signatories to the Initiative.

43. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme of the One Planet network, with support from the Environmental Protection Agency of Sweden, has developed a series of recommendations and pilot studies on “green nudges” to reduce the usage of single cups: the “Green Nudges Playbook” and a report entitled “Behavioural insight to promote reusable cups – a field study on reducing the use of single-use cups in Sweden”. To effectively implement the recommendations of the report entitled “Can I recycle this? a global mapping and assessment of standards, labels and claims on plastic packaging”, the One Planet Consumer Information Programme issued three key message papers for businesses, Governments and standard-setters and labelling organizations, complemented by a set of five case studies.<sup>36</sup>

44. In 2022, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework joined as an observer of the twelfth session of the Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention and of the small intersessional working group on the strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention in order to provide inputs to the draft recommendations on the integration of circularity, sustainable consumption and production and life-cycle aspects. The secretariat of the 10-Year Framework submitted an official information note<sup>37</sup> (circulated in 2023) informing parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions of the new Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production and potential cooperation areas. In May 2023, the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions adopted a decision under the joint agenda item “International cooperation and coordination with other organizations” requesting the secretariat of the Conventions to enhance its cooperation and coordination with the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework on issues of common interest, subject to the availability of resources, and to report at its next conferences of the parties.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>34</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/gtpi-plastic-measurement-methodology-tools-accommodation-providers](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/gtpi-plastic-measurement-methodology-tools-accommodation-providers).

<sup>35</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/addressing-plastic-pollution-tourism-through-sustainable-procurement](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/addressing-plastic-pollution-tourism-through-sustainable-procurement).

<sup>36</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/consumer-information-scp/consumer-information-and-plastic-packaging](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/consumer-information-scp/consumer-information-and-plastic-packaging).

<sup>37</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/UNEP-CHW.16-INF-52.English-2.pdf](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/UNEP-CHW.16-INF-52.English-2.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> See <https://enb.iisd.org/basel-rotterdam-stockholm-conventions-brs-cops-2023-summary>.

## D. Strengthening the One Planet network: a growing global partnership for sustainable consumption and production knowledge and action

45. By April 2023, the One Planet network included more than 5,800 member organizations of all sizes and 4,000 individual sustainable consumption and production experts, representing all sectors of society from across the globe. It is one of the largest global platforms dedicated to engaging and supporting countries and all relevant stakeholders towards sustainable economic transformations.

46. The One Planet network has built a knowledge- and experience-sharing community that serves as a solid science-policy-action interface on sustainable consumption and production globally. From the launch of its data collection to date (January 2013 to March 2023), 611 organizations, including national Governments (19 per cent), civil society organizations (30 per cent), the business sector (21 per cent), scientific and technical organizations (15 per cent) and United Nations entities (6 per cent), have reported on over 7,300 activities. Those activities include the creation of resources and guidelines (38 per cent) and policies (11 per cent) and the implementation of projects (18 per cent). More than one third are national-level activities (35 per cent) and another third are global (33 per cent), followed by regional and local-level activities (20 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively). All regions are represented and activities have been reported as relevant to as many as 170 countries in the world, with many of them, such as Sweden, Brazil, Germany, the Philippines, India, South Africa and others, leading the way in sharing knowledge and experience (see figures IV and V).

Figure IV

Scope of activities by geographic sector, January 2013–March 2023

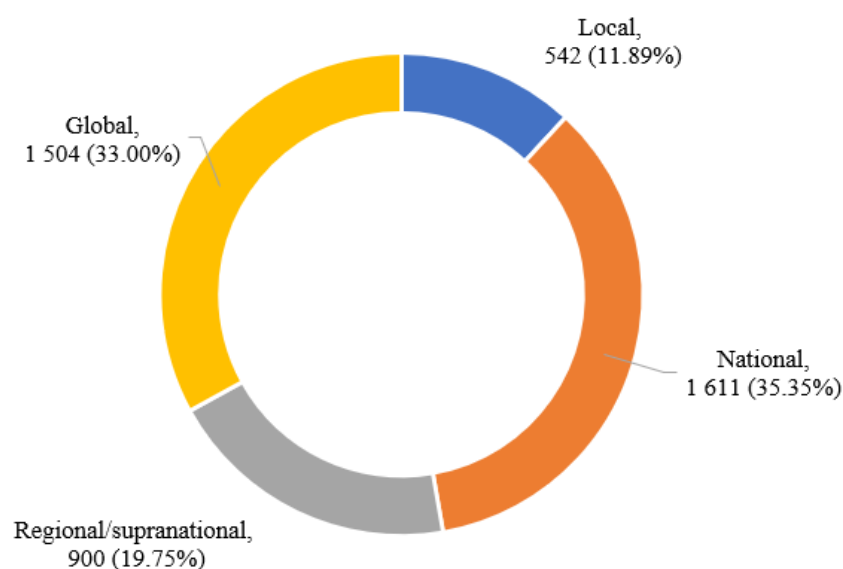
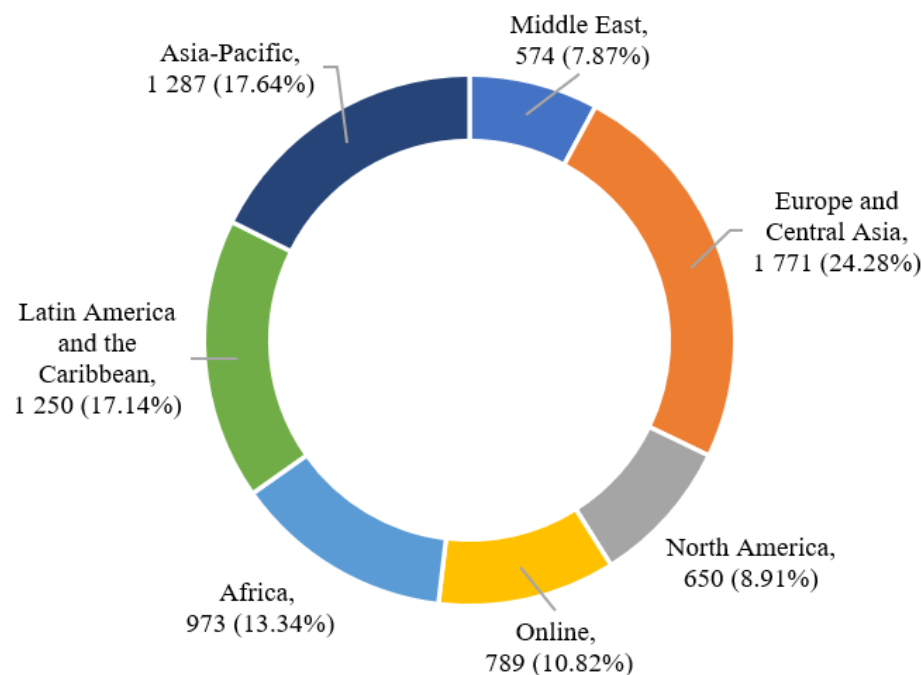




Figure V  
Distribution of activities by region, January 2013–March 2023



47. Action and the knowledge from the One Planet network stakeholders demonstrate the centrality of sustainable consumption and production patterns, including circular economy solutions, in achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda: nearly two thirds of reported activities across the network were identified by stakeholders as addressing Goal 13 on climate (64 per cent), and nearly one third of all reported activities addressed most of the Goals under review in 2023, including Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities (39 per cent), Goal 17 on partnerships (28 per cent), Goal 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure (27 per cent) and Goal 7 on affordable and clean energy (19 per cent). This is consistent with trends at the policy level (Goal indicator 12.1.1) and illustrates the potential to support sustainable economic development while addressing the triple planetary crisis in an integrated manner through sustainable consumption and production.

48. Engaging the private sector in all activities and strategy pillars has been one of the key priorities of 2022 for the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and the One Planet network. The national actions highlighted in the present report include the Swedish Delegation for Circular Economy, an independent multi-stakeholder advisory body to the Government of Sweden mandated to identify challenges, opportunities and relevant policy options for supporting business transitions. In the Philippines, the Green Economic Development programme introduces the concept of green economy to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and provides them with guidance on implementing environmentally friendly and climate-smart processes and practices. In China, the China Environmental United Certification Center, a co-lead of the One Planet network's Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, supported value-chain stakeholders in advancing on climate action. The Center's publication, *Scope 3+ Emissions Reduction 2022: A New Methodology for Corporate Climate Actions beyond Value Chains*, developed jointly with Alibaba and the Carbon Trust, provides guidance to help businesses quantify the impact of emissions.



49. At the international level, partners are advancing the sustainable consumption and production agenda with the development of the “Sustainable SME Action Agenda” and the Coalition for Innovation, Circularity and Entrepreneurship. The Coalition, which brings together the Global Opportunities for the Sustainable Development Goals initiative, SEED, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and other partners, including United Nations agencies, the European Commission and Germany, was launched at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to provide better-tailored and more accessible support for green small and medium-sized enterprises by 2030. The Coalition aims at enabling such enterprises to develop green business models while providing a voice for small and medium-sized enterprises and enhancing system-wide innovation and collective green climate action.

## **V. Transformative sustainable consumption and production pathways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

50. The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production identifies various pathways in which the international community can concentrate its efforts to accelerate a systemic transformation that contributes to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the present report, four concrete pathways are highlighted, building on ongoing initiatives associated with the 10-Year Framework and its One Planet network.

51. To accompany these four pathways, in May 2023 the Board of the 10-Year Framework, with the support of the secretariat, endorsed a set of key messages for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the General Assembly. The key messages are presented in section VI of the present report.

### **A. Pathway for transformation I: scaling up demand-driven approaches and lifestyles for sustainable development**

52. Addressing the triple planetary crisis requires a paradigm shift in the way people look at progress and well-being, as societies and as individuals for whom prosperity and happiness are no longer tied to endless material consumption. It also requires revaluing traditional and Indigenous knowledge and sustainable practices.

53. Sustainable lifestyles have recently been featured at the centre of the international political agenda carried forward by the Group of 20, as part of the agenda of its Development Working Group, the first meeting of which took place in December 2022. In this context, UNEP, through the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and its One Planet network and with technical expertise and inputs from the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, supported India, which currently holds the presidency of the Group, in its efforts to develop the Group’s High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. Those principles build on Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), an initiative launched at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in November 2021 by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi. The High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development were endorsed by the Group of 20 in June 2023. One of the main objectives behind its endorsement is to provide concrete actions to promote

interlinkages between developmental, environmental and climate-related agendas and their associated goals.<sup>39</sup>

54. Initiatives such as the Group of 20 High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development have the potential to provide specific guidance for policymakers on ways to establish the enabling conditions for sustainable lifestyles through public infrastructure, economic incentives, market instruments, educational initiatives and regulatory measures, as well as provide clear definitions and approaches regarding ways to promote sustainable behaviours. One additional relevant aspect of the Group of 20 initiative is the emphasis on the creation of an enabling business environment by encouraging support for and incentives to small and medium-sized enterprises and social entrepreneurs.

55. In 2022, the 10-Year Framework took another important step to develop recommendations on ways Member States can advance the policy agenda on sustainable consumption through circularity. In close cooperation with Chatham House and a group of international leading experts, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework is developing a report and a set of recommendations for policymakers and business organizations on the adoption, normalization and increase of circular practices from a consumption-based perspective.

56. The Product Lifetime Extension hub of the One Planet network's Consumer Information Programme collects resources and tools on measures taken and processes applied to accelerate the circular economy by extending the useful life of products. Through the hub and a dedicated working group, the Programme aims at building a critical mass of engagement, fostering progress towards product lifetime extension policies and practices worldwide. As of the time of writing, the Consumer Information Programme had brought together 139 partner organizations. One of the most strategic developments in 2022 was the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to join as an institutional co-lead of the Programme, together with Consumers International, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, thus increasing the relevance of the Programme from a policymaking perspective.

57. National policies on sustainable consumption and production and circularity have also started to address consumption drivers and behaviours. In France, since January 2021, a repairability obligation has been enforced for five categories of electronic and home appliance products.

58. Enabling sustainable lifestyles will require a broad shift in the values that underlie national socioeconomic programmes, public procurement systems and investments in infrastructure.<sup>40</sup> The power of public procurement can be used to promote sustainable living, for instance to ensure schools become the very expression of what it means to live sustainably, from the way they are built and the food they serve to the knowledge and skills they are tasked with developing.

59. The 2022 Sustainable Public Procurement Global Review, led by UNEP under the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the 10-Year Framework, is based on a cross-cutting analysis of data collected in 2021 from 314 organizations and 45 national Governments, as well as insights from sustainable procurement experts. The research is complemented by *Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in*

<sup>39</sup> Group of 20, "G20 High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development", Varanasi Development Ministerial Meeting, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India, 12 June 2023. Available at [www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/G20\\_High\\_Level\\_Principles\\_on\\_Lifestyles\\_for\\_Sustainable\\_Development.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/G20_High_Level_Principles_on_Lifestyles_for_Sustainable_Development.pdf).

<sup>40</sup> See also UNEP, *Enabling Sustainable Lifestyles in a Climate Emergency* (Nairobi, 2022).

*National Governments*, detailing the policy frameworks, priorities and implementation activities for each of the 45 countries.

60. Public procurement can positively influence the entire food value chain. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, through the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the One Planet network, developed a series of recommendations, entitled “The power of the public plate”, for procurers and policymakers that encourages them to adopt systemic thinking. The recommendations build on a global analysis and a podcast series that features public procurers from eight countries.

61. A flagship initiative to leverage sustainable public procurement in the construction sector will be developed with the One Planet network and key partners such as the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, continuing the work of the One Planet network Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme. This will be done with the support of Finland, which is leading the cooperation on materials and circularity under the Global Alliance, and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as co-lead of the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the One Planet network. This initiative will aim at engaging Governments in further developing and implementing sustainability as well as circularity criteria as part of their public procurement processes to trigger market transformation in the construction sector.

62. Good sustainable public procurement practices at the country level reported to the 10-Year Framework in relation to Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1 include a green public procurement strategy for 2022–2027 adopted by Hungary in 2022, which includes a comprehensive action plan to apply green criteria across different public procurement procedures. Norway has adopted an action plan to increase the proportion of green public procurement and green innovation for 2021–2030. Similarly, Sweden adopted an action plan for public procurement to increase the ability of procuring organizations to carry out procurements that enable circular business models.

63. In addition, under a United Nations Development Account project to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for sustainable consumption and procurement, Senegal strengthened its public procurement framework with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the African Development Bank and the China Environmental Center, which are leading partners of the 10-Year Framework’s Sustainable Public Procurement Programme.

## **B. Pathway for transformation II: harnessing the potential of digitalization to accelerate the transition to a circular economy**

64. Digital technologies have an increasingly important role in enabling the shift to sustainable consumption and production and circular economy. More than 60 per cent of global gross domestic product passes through digital channels and 2 billion people will be online consumers by the end of 2023. Meanwhile, digital technologies and improved design could help reduce the use of natural resources and other materials in products by 90 per cent – through efficiency, tracking and tracing, and e-waste and energy management.<sup>41</sup> However, in leveraging digital transformation, the environmental and social risks associated with it must be minimized, including e-waste, energy demands, hyperconsumption, misinformation and the growing digital divide.

<sup>41</sup> James Arbib and Tony Seba, “Rethinking humanity: five foundational sector disruptions, the lifecycle of civilizations, and the coming age of freedom”, June 2020. Available at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/585c3439be65942f022bbf9b/t/5ef223cbff5d8e025b9d2fee/1592927193457/RethinkX+Humanity+Report.pdf>.

65. A new flagship initiative entitled “Digitalization for circular economy” was initiated by the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework to develop and implement a critical path towards harnessing digital technologies and unleashing the full potential of sustainable consumption and production and circular economy. The critical path was developed in cooperation with the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability and based on research and consultations conducted through the Metabolic Institute.

66. An expert group on digital technologies for circular economy was established with more than 30 actors from various alliances and coalitions, businesses, the venture capital sector, academia, international organizations and public entities within the circular economy, behaviour-change and digitalization space. The expert group will contribute to a report, to be launched in 2023, that will set out a clear critical path of concrete, feasible and urgent recommendations for both the public and private sector for action that will enable digital technologies to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production and circular economy. The recommendations include critical actions needed to establish global digital standards on transparency and interoperability, and business models for the digital circular economy, that enable better public policy environments, green upskilling and education and consumer behaviour through the provision of sustainability information and disclosures, including in e-commerce. These recommendations provide the basis for the flagship initiative to effectively support the public and private sector in the implementation of the critical path.

67. One Planet network partners are already engaged in promoting digital technologies for sustainability. The BiodiverCities by 2030 initiative<sup>42</sup> of the World Economic Forum and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute, championed by the Government of Colombia, is aimed at supporting city governments, businesses and citizens to live in harmony with nature by 2030, exploring the possibility of harnessing the power of artificial intelligence and crowdsourcing technologies to transform cities’ relationship with nature. In China, a green e-commerce initiative was launched that included the translation and publication of the One Planet network Consumer Information Programme’s *Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information* in e-commerce.

### **C. Pathway for transformation III: creating opportunities for all through job creation, skills development and youth engagement in sustainable consumption and production and circularity**

68. The 10-Year Framework has begun cooperation with the Green Jobs for Youth Pact: a legacy initiative of the Stockholm+50 Conference, UNEP, ILO and the United Nations Children’s Fund/Generation Unlimited. The Pact tackles the deficit of green jobs for youth based on three tracks: employment and entrepreneurship, education and training for green skills, and empowerment and youth partnerships. The objectives of the Pact are ambitious: develop 1 million new green jobs, transform 1 million existing jobs and help 10,000 young green entrepreneurs start their businesses by 2030. The Pact will be co-designed and implemented with youth champions through a youth advisory group composed of young experts from various sectors and geographies. To achieve this ambitious goal, the Pact advocates for investments in reskilling and upskilling as a crucial enabling action to facilitate employment creation in the context of a circular economy over the long term.

<sup>42</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/WEF\\_BiodiverCities\\_by\\_2030\\_2022.pdf](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/WEF_BiodiverCities_by_2030_2022.pdf).

69. Resources and tools to foster learning and the development of skills were also developed across the One Planet network. The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, for example, developed a webseries entitled *Career Journey Advice*.<sup>43</sup> Through monthly interview sessions, the programme provided young professionals with a better overview of how leaders strive to amplify ideas and action on sustainable lifestyles and education globally. The Global Opportunities for the Sustainable Development Goals initiative launched the Sustainable Lifestyles Action Academy, which offers educational tools to train youth and others on transitioning to sustainable lifestyles.

70. The tools of the Sustainable Lifestyles Action Academy include the “Anatomy of Action”, a social media toolkit that encourages people to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 12; the “My Sustainable Living Challenge”, a curated, online gamified learning platform that promotes behaviour change; and the “Sustainable Lifestyles Learning Module”, a self-paced three-hour online course that provides facts on the urgency of sustainable living. It was developed by UNEP and the United Nations System Staff College, with research from the Hot or Cool Institute and in cooperation with the One Planet network Programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, and initially tested by some 100 sustainability experts. Further recommendations to upscale this pathway are elaborated under section VI.

#### **D. Pathway for transformation IV: continuing the transformation of food systems**

71. A strong and inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen cross-sectoral, participatory approaches that adopt a “systems lens” is at the core of the One Planet network’s vision for sustainable food systems.

72. The present subsection provides highlights of the contributions of the One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, including national pathways for food systems transformation and the various food systems coalitions for action.

73. Over the course of 2022, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme developed a multi-stakeholder mechanisms initiative advocating for the use of participatory decision-making forums, and was present at the fiftieth session of the Committee on World Food Security and other major international forums. The outcome of the advocacy efforts undertaken in 2022 resulted in the decision of the Programme to convene the fourth global conference of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, on the theme “The transformation we need”, in Hanoi from 24 to 27 April 2023. The conference resulted in an outcome document that will contribute to the United Nations Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment. The outcome of the conference focused on how food systems need to be transformed to overcome the multiple deeply rooted and interlinked crises of hunger, malnutrition, health, inequality, increasing cost of living, climate, biodiversity, conflict, and energy in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

74. With the One Planet network, FAO developed a series of podcasts entitled *Towards Sustainable Food Systems* featuring interviews with researchers, public sector officials, development specialists and private sector representatives. The World Wide Fund for Nature, which co-leads the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, was involved in a large project entitled “Transforming food systems in the global South”, which focused on six countries and addressed a range of food systems challenges

<sup>43</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/news-and-events/webinars/sle-career-journey-advice-series](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/news-and-events/webinars/sle-career-journey-advice-series).

specific to the national context by promoting and integrating sustainable consumption and production practices throughout the value chain.

75. The multi-partner trust fund of the One Planet network has financed innovative work to support resilient and sustainable food systems. A joint project involving FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNWTO<sup>44</sup> tackles a number of workstreams: addressing the knowledge gaps faced by policymakers when formulating sustainable food policies; fostering linkages between the food and tourism sectors; improving dialogue across institutions and sectors involved in food systems; and promoting behaviour changes at all different levels and across value chain stages.

76. This systems-based approach is essential to advancing sustainability in the food sector at the country level, and Member States have begun to embrace it. As reflected in the 2022 official reporting on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1, the United States Department of Agriculture announced details of the country's Food System Transformation Framework to transform food systems in a way that will benefit consumers, producers and rural communities by providing more options, increasing access to affordable and nutritious foods and creating new, more and better markets for small and mid-size producers. Similarly, Switzerland took steps in 2022 to establish the future direction of its agricultural policy<sup>45</sup> and food security through a holistic approach from production to consumption, involving all actors that play a role in the food system and setting clear targets on greenhouse gas reductions, labour productivity and food loss and waste to be achieved by 2050.

77. Advancing sustainable food systems requires multi-stakeholder approaches in which public-private partnerships are central. This is illustrated by the Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems initiative of UNDP, which is a member of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee of the One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme. In 2022, the initiative supported six countries (Peru, Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay, Mongolia and Côte d'Ivoire) in implementing multi-stakeholder dialogues and public-private partnerships to improve sustainability in commodities such as coffee, palm oil, cocoa, cashmere and beef. One of the flagship projects of the initiative, the Good Growth Partnership, finalized and launched the guidance note entitled "Value beyond value chains: guidance note for the private sector".

78. Another key area of focus for the One Planet network is the issue of sustainable and healthy diets, and the relationships between diet and global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss. The International Fund for Agricultural Development, a member of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, has developed strategic partnerships with implementing agencies and organizations that have specialized technical expertise on nutrition. Through a partnership with Diversity International, a digital toolbox for Indigenous Peoples, entitled "Sustainable and resilient Indigenous Peoples' food systems for improved nutrition" was initiated. This toolbox will provide guidance for designing and implementing projects and initiatives that aim at improving the nutrition of Indigenous communities by leveraging local biodiversity and food systems.

79. Roughly 30 per cent of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted every year, and 10 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions come from producing food.<sup>46</sup> The Global Opportunities for the Sustainable Development Goals initiative, the One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) set up four regional multi-stakeholder working groups

<sup>44</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/projects/multi-partner-joint-programme-promoting-sustainable-food-consumption-and](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/projects/multi-partner-joint-programme-promoting-sustainable-food-consumption-and).

<sup>45</sup> See [www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/report-future-direction-agricultural-policy](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/report-future-direction-agricultural-policy).

<sup>46</sup> UNEP, *Food Waste Index Report 2021* (Nairobi, 2021).



in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia in 2022 to increase national capacities to measure and reduce food waste, bringing together representatives from 25 countries and 68 national and regional institutions, organizations and partners. Sixteen countries developed draft measurement plans, 12 developed plans for measurement at the household level and 10 focused on retail and food services.

80. Many countries have now started tackling the challenge of curbing food waste and loss. Among the activities reported on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1, in Norway, 124 individual companies signed the Voluntary Agreement on Reduction of Food Waste to reduce edible food waste by 50 per cent by 2030. The agreement was also signed by 12 sectoral organizations and 5 ministries in 2017. In Hungary, a law to reduce food waste targets food waste by working with retailers and distributing unsold food to those in need through the Food Rescue Centre, a new State-owned non-profit entity established in 2022. The National Food Waste Strategy of Australia aims at halving food waste by 2030. It provides a framework to support collective action by adopting a circular economy approach, promoting collaborative action across the food value chain with a focus on avoiding and repurposing food waste, using technologies to reduce food waste, developing markets and fostering changes in behaviour and attitude.

## **VI. Key messages from the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the General Assembly**

81. **Intensify multilateral and multi-stakeholder collaboration to accelerate coordinated action for sustainable consumption and production in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.** As set out in the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030 ([A/77/607](#), annex) a multilateral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on sustainable consumption and production should be established under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and report to the high-level political forum on sustainable development or to the General Assembly. The global dialogue, convened and moderated by the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework in coordination with relevant United Nations entities, would provide a platform for securing and monitoring concrete commitments for action across sectors and stakeholder groups, and promote sustainable consumption and production actions through awareness-raising, experience-sharing and communities of practice. To inform the global dialogue and future cooperation and decisions, all countries should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to report on their national sustainable consumption and production policies and related impacts (see Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1).

82. **Accelerating the shift towards sustainable consumption and production entails that high-impact industry sectors significantly reduce their negative footprints.** To transform high-impact industry sectors and promote more sustainable and circular business models, it is urgently necessary to build on the existing leadership and assets within the One Planet network and to examine new opportunities and collaborate with the United Nations system and with other relevant stakeholders. This will entail, inter alia, a closer collaboration with the private and finance sectors to spur innovation and incentives towards sustainable outcomes.

83. **Harness digital technologies as an enabler for achieving sustainable consumption and production.** Through digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data and blockchain, businesses can reduce their environmental impact, optimize processes, reduce waste and decrease the use of resources. Digital

technologies also have the potential to guide consumers towards more sustainable options through increased access to product sustainability information. To effectively leverage digital technologies as an enabler, global, regional and institutional environments and investments are needed that actively mitigate adverse effects associated with digital transformation, such as e-waste, energy demands, the growing digital divide, hyperconsumption and misinformation, and promote a sustainability-centred and -premised digital transformation. To achieve this, policy mechanisms and instruments that recognize the role of digitalization in accelerating the transition to sustainable consumption and production and circular economy are required.

**84. Ensure that people everywhere have relevant information on and awareness of sustainable lifestyles in harmony with nature.** With an estimated global population of 10 billion people by 2050, and increasing demands on natural resources and the environment, the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 12 is critical. This will require developing the evidence needed to rethink the way societies are organized, resourced and maintained, including through education in all its forms, in order to inform and support the development of incentives; enabling the development of infrastructures and solutions, new skill sets and job opportunities; and taking into consideration social norms, economies, cultures and local contexts. It will also entail a clearer, positive, human-centric and more compelling narrative on the shift to sustainable consumption and production, together with effective transition policies that can connect people and inspire action across society. Furthermore, an inclusive approach to transition efforts focusing on gender equality and the uplifting of vulnerable communities while acknowledging the role of the informal sector and decent work conditions is key to achieving sustainable consumption and production systems.

**85. Policies that can effectively drive behavioural change towards sustainable outcomes need to be prioritized.** Policies should be based on the “polluter pays” principle and on the evidence of their impact across lifestyle domains, and target the full life cycle of products (from design, production, retail and consumption to final disposal). Such policies could focus on sectors that have a disproportionate influence on consumer choices. Governments can enable and encourage sustainable consumption, including by deploying nudges and incentives grounded in empirical and scientific evidence and in behavioural, ecological and other related sciences. Governments, in partnership with the private sector, can also reframe approaches to consumption to make them sustainable, inclusive, affordable and accessible in order to increase the uptake of sustainable lifestyles.

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