

One Planet
Multi-partner Trust
Fund for SDG 12
Report
2023

Introduction of the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund for SDG 12

The One Planet Multi-partner Trust Fund (MPTF) on SDG 12 is a partnership between six UN agencies engaged in the [One Planet Network](#) (OPN): the Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Development Programme, UN Environment Programme, UN-Habitat, the UN Office for Project Services, and the World Tourism Organization, administered by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office.

The MPTF aims to support countries in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12) and the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and its OPN for integrated action at national level to deliver on Agenda 2030.

The Fund is a pooled funding mechanism for cohesive action to support countries in assessing, designing, prioritizing and implementing policies and practices for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), bringing together the comparative advantages of the participating UN agencies and the expertise of the OPN partners in high-impact sectors.

The Steering Committee of the MPTF is the decision-making body of the Fund. It is composed of 9 members, comprising high-level representatives of all 6 UN Agencies, Chair of the 10YFP Board, and representatives of the funding partners from Germany and Denmark.

Major developments for the 2023-2024 cycle

The world is currently facing a triple planetary crisis, namely climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, that comes with extremely high social, health, and economic costs. The urgency of this crisis necessitates unprecedented joint efforts to accelerate shifts towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. A global and inclusive transition towards sustainable consumption and production is an opportunity for all to address simultaneously the multiple crises the world is facing. It must be supported by innovative and collaborative approaches to renew international cooperation through the combination of financial resources and expertise, to ultimately achieve ambitious social and environmental outcomes.

To this end, the Fund Secretariat proposed the revitalization of the MPTF to provide innovative solutions to invest for impact, support the implementation of the [Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production](#) (Global Strategy), and cultivate funding sources towards SDG-12 and the 2030 Agenda. The repositioning of the Fund will align with the [Approved Results Framework and Budget of the 10YFP Secretariat \(2023-2024\)](#) (Results Framework) to support the Global Strategy and drive actions towards achieving sustainable consumption and production of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Against this backdrop, a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy developed by the Fund Secretariat has included 1) linking funding with measurable social and environmental impacts, 2) strengthening inter-agency partnerships and broadening donor base, 3) introducing three innovative funding mechanisms under the MPTF, emphasizing Impact Grant Fund, Membership Fees, and Impact Investment Fund, which will be tied to OPN's impact initiatives.

Another major institutional development in 2023 was the decision of the Steering Committee of the MPTF to approve the project "Supporting the Implementation of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production through the Approved Results Framework and Budget for the period 2023-2024", through which the 10YFP Secretariat will seek to implement in partnership with MPTF agencies the Results Framework, fully aligned with the Global Strategy and the Secretariat's mandate. This allowed the allocation of the outstanding balance of funds from the MPTF to support the implementation of resource mobilization activities and the repositioning of the MPTF. In addition, this outcome paved the way for the 10YFP and its large multi-stakeholder network to actively contribute to the strategy's implementation.

Joint Programmes of the MPTF

The overview of the three joint programs implemented under the MPTF are:

1. "Supporting the Implementation of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production through the approved Results Framework and Budget for the period 2023-2024"

Building on the decision of the Members of the MPTF for SDG-12, where the Global Strategy was endorsed by the MPTF, this project aims to implement in partnership with MPTF agencies the Results Framework approved by the 10YFP Board for the period 2023-2024, fully aligned with the Strategy and the Secretariat's mandate.

To this end, the Fund Secretariat will prioritize through the use of MPTF outstanding balances the implementation of output 1.1. of the project document aimed at increasing the number of countries and funds committing financially to the implementation of the Strategy (Indicator connected to Output 1.1 in the Budget) including through a resource mobilization strategy implementation, including coordination and repositioning of the MPTF (membership, ToRs, promotion).

Main Outputs:

- Endorsement of the Results Framework as a project under the MPTF to bridge the gap between the activities of the 10YFP and those of the MPTF
- Several rounds of consultation with the Steering Committee and external experts on the resource mobilization strategy and reposition of the MPTF
- Development of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy emphasizing three innovative mechanisms
- Proposal of a revitalized innovative Fund Structure of the MPTF

Achieved Outcome:

Increased donors contributing financially to support the implementation of the Global Strategy.

2. “SDG 12 Resource Efficiency Housing (Multi-agency support to UN Country Teams in mainstreaming resource efficiency in the housing, buildings, and construction sector)”, jointly implemented by UN-Habitat, UNEP and UNOPS

The programme aims to integrate resource efficiency into the building’s life cycle by equipping UN Country Teams (UNCTs) with the necessary tools and information. More specifically, the two main objectives are to:

- Support governments in transforming their buildings and construction sector to be a resource efficient, low carbon and climate resilient, through coherent policy support and results-focused programming based on science and local needs.
- Raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders on sustainable buildings and construction-related benefits and opportunities with the emphasis on material efficiency

Main Outputs:

- Inception Report on the selected countries, Sri Lanka and Burkina Faso, emphasizing the selected sustainability and value assessment tools, understanding of the value chain-approach, and development of a general roadmap and stakeholder’s map.
- Sustainable Buildings and Construction Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs covering policy, investment value, and capacity building in building and construction programmes, tested in pilot countries
- Value assessment methodology for national buildings and construction programmes, focusing on national housing-related ones, tested in pilot countries
- Country assessment tailored to the pilot countries to provide a solid baseline of the construction sector, followed by the development of national Sustainable Buildings and Construction roadmaps.

Achieved Outcome:

Improved strategic implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement through enhanced UN support to governments to mainstream sustainable buildings and constructions, with the focus on the housing sector.

3. “Promoting sustainable food consumption and production patterns through integrated tools, advocacy and multi-stakeholder action”, jointly implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNEP, and UNWTO

The programme aims to achieve coherent policies and strengthened human capacities for sustainable, resilient, and inclusive food systems development at national and municipal level. It achieves this aim with the development of global tools and approaches for facilitating a cross-sectorial and whole-of-government approach for collaborative and integrated food systems development at national and sub-national levels, and for promoting sustainable food management in the tourism sector.

Main Outputs:

- Tools for multi-stakeholder collaboration for food systems transformation (piloted in Uganda).
- Global tools and approaches for sustainable food management in the tourism sector.
- Enhanced policy coherence and multi-stakeholder and sectoral actions to promote sustainable food consumption and production patterns at national and sub-national levels (in Uganda, and Brazil at urban level).
- Strengthened capacities of food system actors on sustainable approaches in policies and interventions, on urban and peri-urban linkages for sustainable food systems and nutrition, and on sustainable good management for food and hospitality businesses.
- A global behavioural change campaign “Groundswell” catalysed at city level, including the establishment of a Sustainable Food City Partnership in Brazil.

Achieved Outcome:

Coherent policies and strengthened human capacities for sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development at national and municipal levels.

The way forward for 2024

Based on the proven assets of OPN and the consolidated UN interagency partnerships, the MPTF will shift towards operating at the cutting edge of development finance. In this regard, the MPTF could open innovative financing windows for donors (both public and private) to invest for outcomes by tying funding to measurable results and to scale up funding and the impact of SDG 12. Option includes the following:

1. The Fund will create a window of Impact Grant Fund for the OPN thematic programmes and flagships, including the NDC Toolkit, sustainable buildings and construction, sustainable public procurement, sustainable food systems, consumer information, sustainable lifestyle and education, digital innovation, and sustainable tourism. This will ensure the focus on catalytic activities that trigger systemic changes in high-impact industries and sectors and address key hotspots along value chains using SCP tools and solutions.
2. The Fund will seek to absorb funding from mainstream and traditional donors and bring in new players, such as philanthropic foundations, international financial institutions, technology companies, and high net worth individuals.

3. The Fund will also promote social inclusion through the Innovation Fund window with a special focus on gender and underserved populations. By introducing Gender Lens Investing (GLI), the Fund creates an approach to investing that takes into consideration gender-based factors across the investment process. This will bridge the gender gap of sustainable development in the context of the whole impact investment portfolio as well as achieve the 2030 Agenda.
4. Through an outcome-based structure, the fund will facilitate the valuation of the social and environmental impact of investments for investors.

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ANNEX

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

to the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development,
convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council



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High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

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

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 covering the period January to December 2023. 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 2023 on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework, based on reporting of Member States and Stakeholders. In addition, the report presents key messages for decision-makers for the consideration of the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development.

I. Introduction

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 Sustainable Development Goal 12, and serves as a reference for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.¹

¹ 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.

1. The following section provides perspectives from the 10YFP on the theme for the 2024 High Level Political Forum “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions.”² Section III updates on progress achieved in 2023 based on official reporting of Member States on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1; on the activities of the Programmes of the 10YFP; and on three initiatives launched in 2023 by the 10YFP in the context of the Approved results framework and budget of the 10YFP Secretariat (2023–2024).³ In its last section, the report also presents key messages for decision-makers for the consideration of the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the United Nations General Assembly.

II. Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda in times of multiple crises through sustainable consumption and production including circular economy approaches

2. Better resource management is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the 2024 edition of the Global Resources Outlook, the question is no longer whether a transformation towards sustainable resource management is necessary, but how to urgently make it happen. The scale of impacts linked to the way material resources (biomass, fossil fuels, metals and non-metallic minerals) are extracted and processed for our global economy is increasing; it is responsible for over 55% of greenhouse gas emissions, up to 40% of particulate matter health related impacts, and over 90% of total land-related biodiversity loss. If not addressed, the impacts of the current trajectory of resource use will derail the aim of meeting Multilateral Environmental Agreements like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁴

3. At the heart of more sustainable resource use is an accelerated shift in resource productivity, together with responsible consumption. Fairer and more responsible consumption can be facilitated by strategic investments in public and private infrastructure and provisioning systems to guide the global economy towards more sustainable and equitable resource use and management.⁵

² This progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), was drafted by the United Nations Environment Programme, in its capacity as secretariat pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [67/203](#), [68/210](#), [69/214](#) and [70/201](#).

³ “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

⁴ United Nations Environment Programme (2024): Global Resources Outlook 2024 Summary for Policymakers: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes. International Resource Panel. Nairobi. <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/44902>

⁵ Ibid.

4. Eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities requires an urgent shift of current patterns of production and consumption with higher-income countries taking the lead. According to the International Resources Panel, high-income countries consume six times more materials and contribute ten times more to climate impacts than low-income countries.⁶ Over the last twenty years, upper-middle income countries have more than doubled their material footprint⁷ and material footprint per capita, fast approaching high-income country levels - which themselves have remained constant over the same time period. More concerning, the material footprint of low-income countries – where there is an urgent need for improvements in material standards of living - has remained low and almost unchanged over the past twenty years.⁸ As a global community of nations, we are failing to achieve the goals set for more sustainable consumption and production.

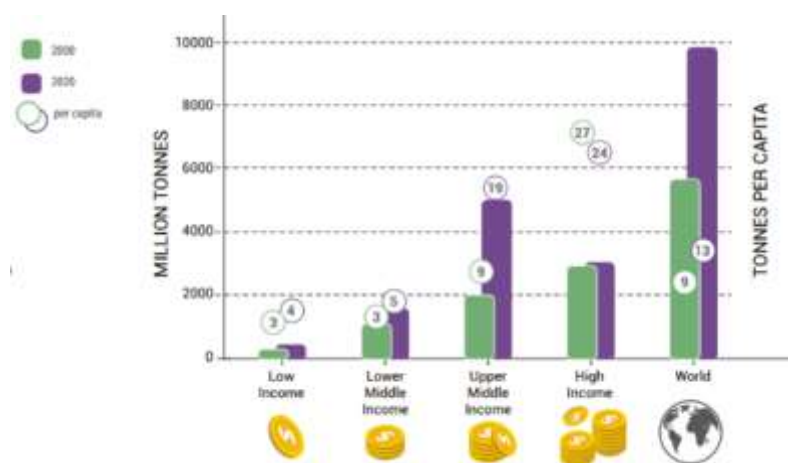


Figure 1: Material footprint by income group (Source: UNEP-IRP (2023) Global Material Flow and Resource Productivity Database)

5. Resource efficiency and supporting policies, including circular economy approaches, can reduce material resource use and dramatically reduce environmental impacts in high and upper middle-income countries (absolute decoupling) while improving well-being and boosting economic growth. This can also create the space for resource use to grow where it is most needed.⁹ For instance, dietary changes that reduce consumption of commodities with high environmental impacts including animal protein, and policies that reduce food loss and waste can decrease the land needed

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Material footprint is a measure that attributes all the material resources mobilized globally to the final consumer and is used as an indicator to report on SDG 12.2. SDG 12 indicator 12.2.1: material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (2024): Global Resources Outlook 2024 Summary for Policymakers: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes. International Resource Panel. Nairobi. <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/44902>

⁹ Ibid.

for food by five per cent by 2060 compared to 2020 levels while more equitably ensuring adequate nutrition for all.¹⁰ The following table illustrates recommended strategies for reducing resource use across four provisioning systems (food, built environment, mobility and energy), which cut across two sectors covered by the 10YFP.

Provisioning system	Food	Built environment	Mobility	Energy
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the demand of the most impactful food commodities Reducing food loss and food waste Protecting and restoring productive land while meeting demand for nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuring sustainability of the new building stock Retrofitting the existing building stock More intensive use of buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities moving towards active mobility and public transportation Reducing carbon-intensive frequent traveling modalities Decreasing emissions intensity of transport modalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonizing electricity supply through the scaling up of low-carbon renewable energies and increased energy efficiency
Outcomes from policies modelled in Scenarios	Can decrease the land needed for food by 5% compared to 2020 levels while more equitably ensuring adequate nutrition for all	Can decrease building material stocks by 25% by 2060, leading to a 32% decrease in energy demand, and 30% decrease in GHG emissions compared to current trends	Can reduce related material stock requirements (-50%), energy demands (-50%), and GHG emissions (-60%) by 2060 compared to current trends	Can drive a sharp decrease in energy demand, with reductions of climate impacts by more than 80 per cent

Figure 2: Recommended strategies for reducing resource use across four systems, and expected outcomes based on scenario modelling of the International Resource Panel Global Resources Outlook 2024.

6. It is possible to reduce resource use while promoting sustainable development, reducing inequality, improving well-being and dramatically reducing environmental impacts.¹¹ This requires system-based approaches across sectors. According to the International Resources Panel, integrated action on resource efficiency, climate and energy, food and land can achieve significantly larger positive effects than any one of these policy areas would in isolation.¹² Taken together, by 2060 these actions could lead to a global GDP about 3% larger alongside a global Human Development Index 7% higher than could be expected by following historical trends.¹³ Such measures could also mitigate growth in material use by 30 per cent, and reduce GHG emissions by more than 80 per cent from current levels by 2060, consistent with the Paris Agreement, along with absolute reductions in energy use, agricultural land area, and other pressures.¹⁴

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ United Nations Environment Programme (2024): Global Resources Outlook 2024 Summary for Policymakers: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes. International Resource Panel. Nairobi. <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/44902> (page 7)

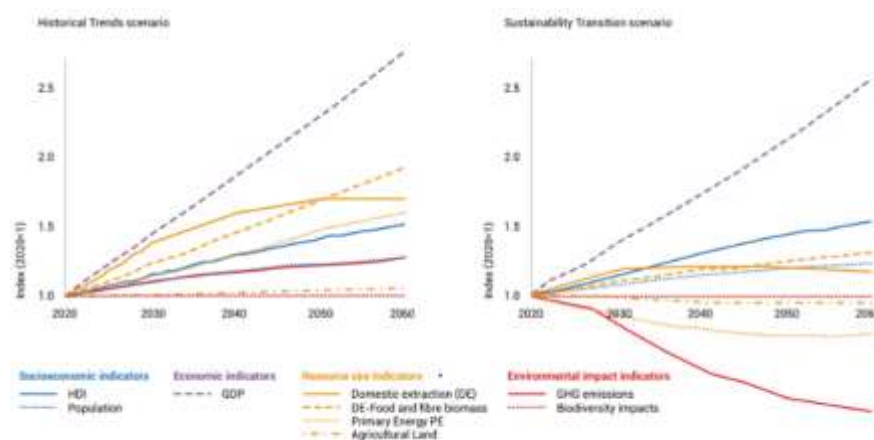


Figure 3: A comparison of the global outcomes of two scenario models: Historical trends (left) showing increasing pressures and impacts alongside economic growth, and Sustainability Transition (right) showing moderated or falling pressures and impacts while wellbeing improves alongside stronger economic growth and higher incomes. (Source: IRP GRO24)

7. A shift towards circular economy approaches, as compared to business-as-usual, could also result in a global net increase of jobs between 7 and 8 million by 2030.¹⁵ During 2023, the 10YFP and its One Planet Network have therefore concentrated on scaling up multilateral action to accelerate this shift, with a focus on jobs, income and supporting a just transition.

III. Accelerating the shift to sustainable consumption and production at national and global levels

III.1 Member States' leadership at the national level to implement the 10YFP under Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1

8. This section will cover policies officially reported in 2023 under SDG 12.1 and highlight the increasing importance of circular economy policies and approaches in promoting the shift to SCP.

9. At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, one third of member states (33%-64 countries) has reported policies and actions to implement the 10YFP as set out under target SDG12.1. Since 2019, when the official reporting under the 10YFP was initiated and up to December 2023, a total

¹⁵ International Labour Organization (2019): Skills for a greener future. Key findings. Geneva. [Work for a brighter future – Global Commission on the Future of Work \(ilo.org\)](https://www.ilo.org/publications/Work-for-a-brighter-future)

of 516 policy instruments to accelerate the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns have been cumulatively reported. This represents a 7.7% increase from the 2022 cycle.

10. From January through December 2023, 41 policy instruments including national strategies for circular economy were reported by the 10YFP National Focal Points from 14 Member States (Australia, Cambodia, France, Hungary, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Niger, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America).

11. Policies and initiatives reported in 2023 were mainly national roadmaps and strategies (49%). The objective of these policies was mainly to align roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders at national level and overall raise attention towards SCP. Some countries took further steps to enforce sustainable consumption and production through legal instruments (30%) meanwhile voluntary instruments reported decreased during the reporting period (14%).

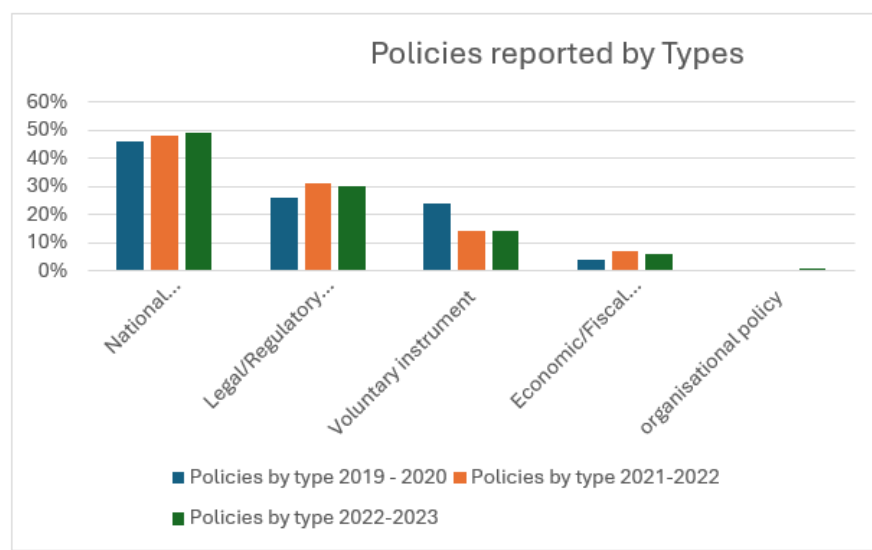


Figure 4- Policy instruments reported in 2023 as classified by member states.

12. More than a third of Member States' reported policies in 2023, continued to show an increased focus on applying circular economy approaches across high-impact economic sectors such as consumer goods, agriculture and fisheries, buildings and construction, energy, and transport. While significant acceleration is needed to meet all SDG12 targets, progress has nevertheless been achieved in 2023, in recognizing circular economy approaches in the context of SCP as tools for economic diversification, value creation and sustainable resource management.

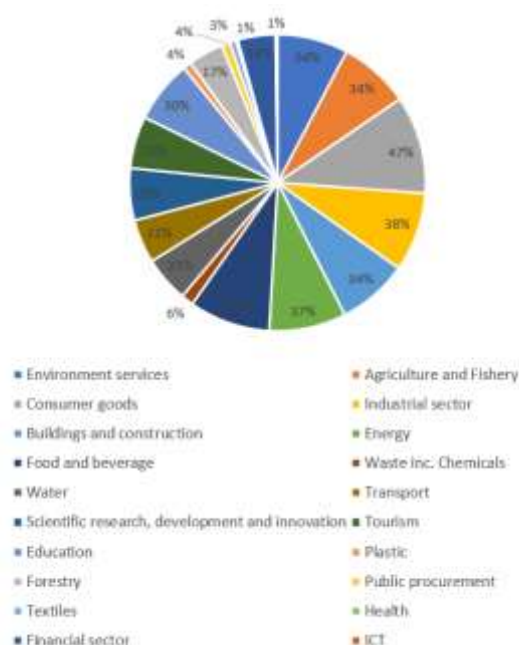


Figure 5 Sectoral distribution of SCP reported policies.

13. During 2023 four Member States namely (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Niger and Mozambique) submitted during 2023 a first official national report under target SDG12.1 thus signalling a positive trend in the implementation of SDG 12. The policy instruments on SCP submitted by three of these Member states show a positive trend towards connecting sustainable resource use with economic and social benefits. For example, **Mozambique** launched a 20-year national development plan to promote sustainable management of natural resources, conservation of biodiversity and progress towards a circular economy. Its national plan encourages the reduction, reuse and recycling of materials and incorporate actions to promote sustainable lifestyles and education. **Niger** adopted a national strategy and action plan for integrated management of oasis ecosystems. This action plan emphasizes public procurement as a tool to implement its strategic priorities and recognizes the coordinated assistance from the UN system. **Cambodia** adopted its first National SCP Roadmap focused on supporting the transition of its towards circular economy approaches. The national roadmap contains components cutting across education policies, research and communications, monitoring as well as gender and social inclusion measures.

III.2 10YFP Programmes taking action to support sustainable consumption and production

14. Inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration, in all its different forms and levels, is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda and address the

environmental crises that are perpetuating and worsening inequalities globally. This message is at the core of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (2023-2030) and all the One Planet Network Programmes and Initiatives supporting its implementation. Consequently, this section summarizes progress achieved in 2023 by the 10YFP Programmes, which represent a trend towards mainstreaming SCP and circular economy approaches in high-impact sectors, by strengthening the main enablers for SCP such as consumer information, public procurement, lifestyles and education approaches as well as measurement and disclosure measures.¹⁶

III.2.1 Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

15. Strengthening public demand for sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy approaches, is crucial: national and local governments can use their purchasing power to advance key environmental and social policy objectives through ambitious public procurement policies and procedures in high-impact sectors.

16. Public procurement represents on average 13% to 20% of GDP (annually, across countries) and global expenditure in procurement is estimated at nearly 9.5 trillion US dollars (World Bank).¹⁷ As such, governments can leverage their purchasing power to advance key environmental and social policy objectives through sustainable public procurement. It can translate ambitious investment strategies and drive market innovation and transformation, including through sustainability information and standards for sustainable products and services. Yet, the potential of public procurement is not fully realized. For example, only 10% of the 194 Parties to the Paris Agreement that submitted their first National Determined Contributions (NDCs) have expressly indicated public procurement as a strategic policy instrument to support their NDCs.

17. National and local governments play a key role in steering the transformation of the construction sector towards sustainability and circularity as regulators, investors, urban and territorial planners. Indeed, decisions made at financing, planning and design stages are those that exert the greatest influence and largely determine what type of construction is built and where, how much is being built, and how they are built, thereby shaping activities along the rest of the value chain together with their social and environmental impacts.¹⁸

¹⁶ The 10YFP and its One Planet Network comprise seven global multistakeholder programmes and initiatives: Sustainable Public Procurement, led by China's Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Netherlands' Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and ICLEI; Consumer Information for SCP, led by Germany, Consumers International and UNCTAD; Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme, formerly led by Sweden and Japan; Sustainable Food Systems, led by Switzerland, WWF and Costa Rica; Sustainable Tourism, led by UN Tourism; the Global ABC Materials Hub co-managed by the One Planet Network and the Life Cycle Initiative, and its three working groups – Circular Built Environment, led by Finland's Ministry of Environment and RMIT Australia, Whole Life Cycle Policy Coalition, led by the United Kingdom and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Bio-based materials, led by Argentinian Center of Engineers; Digitalization 4 Circular Economy (D4CE) Impact Initiative, in collaboration with the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES).

¹⁷ [Global Public Procurement Database: Share, Compare, Improve! \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

¹⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *Catalysing Science-based Policy action on Sustainable Consumption and Production – The value-chain approach & its application to food, construction and textiles*. Nairobi.

18. Supporting national and local governments in their efforts to use their planning, managing and purchasing power to accelerate the uptake of sustainability and circularity in the construction sector has become one of the strategic objectives of the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme. In this context, with the support of UNEP and UNOPS, the development of the One Planet Network Flagship Initiative “Mainstreaming Circularity in the Construction Sector Leveraging the Power of Public Procurement” was initiated in 2023, under the leadership of the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme and the Circular Built Environment (CBE) working group of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Buildings and Construction (Materials Hub).

19. Also, during 2023 the 10YFP Secretariat undertook the preparatory steps to establish an international advisory to guide the flagship initiative Mainstreaming Circularity in the Construction Sector, and elaborated an engagement and outreach strategy leading to the [Buildings and Climate Global Forum](#) co-organized by UNEP and France in March 2024.

20. With a substantial demand for food from the public sector, sustainable public food procurement (PFP) plays a crucial role in determining the type of food purchased, the source of procurement, and the production methods employed. These three factors can help address food security and nutrition, livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Notably, school feeding programs, serving as one of the largest social safety nets globally with 418 million children benefiting¹⁹ and an annual investment of US\$48 billion, present a unique opportunity.

21. To respond to this demand, during 2023 the One Planet Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Food Systems Programmes advanced a joint interest group on sustainable food procurement, led by FAO and ICLEI, with participation from over 30 organizations. This effort led to the development of a partnership between UNEP and FAO, which aims to formulate recommendations for sustainable public procurement practices that integrate social and environmental considerations holistically into public food procurement processes in the LAC Region. Launched in December 2023, the outcomes of this project will serve as a foundation for implementing the prioritized flagship initiative that leverages sustainable public procurement to advance sustainable food systems and provide in-country technical support on the matter during 2024.

III.2.2 Consumer Information for SCP Programme

22. Making markets work for people and the planet requires empowered consumers who have access to healthy and sustainable products, as well as to accurate and comprehensive sustainability information. The 10YFP Consumer Information for SCP Programme promotes consumer protection policies that level the playing field and guarantee that institutional and individual consumers are well-informed about the environmental and social impacts of the products and services they consume.

23. In 2023, the 10YFP Consumer Information for SCP Programme implemented a comprehensive outreach initiative aimed at raising

¹⁹ WFP. 2022. State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022. Rome, World Food Programme.

awareness and disseminating the critical role played by sustainability information to diverse stakeholder groups, including government representatives, consumer groups and businesses. This included [the Consumer Information Global Conference](#) held in Bogota, Colombia (November 2023) and dedicated sessions at the [Consumers International Global Congress](#) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2023 and well as a series of workshops and webinars aimed at equipping stakeholders with the necessary tools to engage with sustainability information regulation, labelling and best practices.

24. The EcoAdvance project²⁰, jointly implemented by UNEP, GIZ, and Öko-Institut with the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), was launched in 2023 to support five Latin American countries – Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico to create incentives for cleaner production focusing on high impact sectors (building and construction, electronics, textiles) through the use of ecolabels to convey the environmental impacts of products and services to consumers and public authorities.

25. Aligning consumer protection and information policies and instruments with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the global sustainable development agenda was another priority area for the 10YFP. In 2023, a partnership agreement between UNEP and UNCTAD, co-lead of the 10YFP Consumer Information for SCP Programme, was established to promote, from a regulatory and consumer protection perspective, the uptake of sustainability information principles and guidelines developed by the Programme as tools to facilitate the implementation of international environmental agreements. The objective of this partnership also includes the identification of the conditions required to develop a multi-dimensional global standard for consumer information of products and services with regards to climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and to inform the future strategic directions of the 10YFP Consumer Information for SCP programme in 2024 and beyond.

III.2.3 Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme

26. Institutions, policies, infrastructures, markets, business models, products and services all contribute to shaping our ways of living. In 2023, the 10YFP Secretariat supported India's G20 Presidency in the development of the G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. Principle 4 refers to the 10YFP and its One Planet Network and calls for the engagement of all stakeholders to drive synergies while delivering on development, environment, and climate goals through sustainable production as well as to create and scale up sustainable ecosystems that are socially inclusive and promote decent jobs to encourage sustainable lifestyles and consumer choices for achieving all SDGs.²¹

27. Circular Economy policies and solutions, often focused on production and management practices, can also enable sustainable consumption patterns. Following expert and multi-stakeholder

²⁰ [EcoAdvance: Ecolabels and Sustainable Public Procurement | One Planet network](#)

²¹ [G20_High_level.pdf \(mea.gov.in\)](#)

consultations conducted in 2023, the 10YFP Secretariat in partnership with the research institution Chatham House initiated the development of a report entitled “Achieving Well-Being and Transforming Consumption through Circular Policies and Solutions”. This report is expected to be presented as a background document of the 2024 One Planet Network Forum to be held in Rio de Janeiro on 12 and 13 of September, 2024, under the overarching theme “Reducing inequalities and achieving just transitions for all through sustainable consumption and production including circular economy”.

III.2.4 Sustainable Food Systems Programme

28. Food systems transformation is a whole-of-society and whole-of-government task that requires active engagement and effective participation of all actors across all sectors, leaving no one behind. Multi-stakeholder collaboration mechanisms that enable meaningful participation of stakeholders who have often been excluded from policymaking processes, such as Indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers, women, youth, and informal food systems workers, are essential to create food strategies and actions that simultaneously benefit food security, environmental and socio-economic goals.

29. In 2023, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme convened its 4th global conference “[The Transformation We Need](#)”, focused on how food systems need to be transformed to overcome the multiple, deeply rooted and interlinked crises which undermine the achievement of the SDGs. The conference served in addition as a preparatory meeting for the first Stocktaking Moment of the UN Food Systems Summit. The outcome of the Conference, captured high-level [messages](#)²⁹ which subsequently influenced other international processes held in 2023, such as the Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action launched during UNFCCC COP28, as well as the Food System Coordination Hub’s Convergence Initiative.

30. The Sustainable Food Systems Programme also promoted other initiatives, in particular the publication of the UNEP-FAO-UNDP guide “[Rethinking our Food Systems: A Guide for Multi-stakeholder Collaboration](#)”, a series of [shared learning events](#) in support of the implementation of the National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Support of the 2030 Agenda, as well as a [webinar series with a focus on the Mediterranean region](#) on topics including the role of consumers, women, and green growth in promoting sustainable food systems.

31. To facilitate knowledge sharing and support implementation, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme also launched a Food Systems Knowledge Hub which provides guidance and tools for promoting and implementing such approaches.

III.2.5 Sustainable Tourism Programme

32. Sustainable tourism has the capacity to drive economic development and create jobs, while conserving and protecting the fragile environmental and cultural ecosystems. If well managed, tourism can also be a catalyser of sustainability in other sectors: food, buildings, transportation. The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme, led by UN Tourism (World Tourism

Organization) in collaboration with the 10YFP Secretariat, demonstrates that collaborative and pre-competitive platforms where tourism businesses, destinations, and other relevant organizations can share best practices, and develop tools, methodologies, and solutions to implement sustainability and circularity, can drive the transformation of an entire sector.

33. The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme continued to engage the tourism sector in the fight against climate change and inclusive transitions through its Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism (GD), included in 2023 as an initiative under the Global Climate Action Platform²² of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Glasgow Declaration acts as a catalyst and has continued to secure commitments from the tourism sector in 2023, with 80 new signatories (mainly businesses) out of a total of 868, and track progress on their implementation, particularly through collection and review of climate action plans that signatories must submit within a year after joining the initiative. The Glasgow Declaration Implementation Report 2023 – Advancing Climate Action²³ presents an overview of the rapidly developing engagement of tourism sector with the strategic pathways of measurement, decarbonization, regeneration (adaptation), collaboration and finance. The report is based on 420 updates on progress shared in in 2023, including 257 first-of its kind climate action plans. Most of the Climate Action Plans submitted are from business signatories (59%), followed by supporting organization signatories (30%) and destination signatories (12%).

34. In 2023, 59 National Tourism Administrations nominated, a national tourism climate focal point to UN Tourism and participated in consultations to develop the Policy Guidance to Support Climate Action by National Tourism Administrations²⁴. The guidance document is intended to assist governmental agencies in the development of tourism climate action policies and initiatives to support the low-carbon transition with a focus on integrated mitigation and adaptation approaches. The Policy Guidance was developed with technical support from UNEP and released in collaboration with UNFCCC.

35. In 2023, the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (GTPI) of the Sustainable Tourism Programme secured 73 new signatories (215 in total) committed to take ambitious commitments on circular economy of plastics and track progress of their implementation, including 74% from the business sector. Initial analysis based on data collected in 2023 shows that at least half of the signatories measuring plastic weight (following GTPI signatories have to annually disclose weight of plastics in their operations: large hotel chains, tour operators that own properties, cruise lines and suppliers) have reported lower usage intensity of plastic, and that accommodation providers are making steady progress in eliminating unnecessary and/or problematic plastics as well as in introducing reuse models. To further support those efforts, a series of trainings and piloting activities focused on phasing out unnecessary and problematic plastic

²² <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/Initiatives?id=134>

²³ [Glasgow Declaration Annual Progress Report 2023 | One Planet network](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/policy-guidance-support-climate-action-national-tourism-administrations)

²⁴ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/policy-guidance-support-climate-action-national-tourism-administrations>

packaging and items in the operations of tourism businesses took place in 2023, in cooperation with several tour operators and companies.

36. To foster more sustainable food systems within the tourism sector, the “Global Roadmap for Food Waste Reduction in the Tourism Sector”²⁵ was launched to promote the sustainable management of food so that it does not become waste. The roadmap proposes a systemic approach and is complemented by a series of nine Procuring Food Sustainably Factsheets²⁶ which emphasize sustainable procurement strategies across various food types, detailing their climate and water footprints, as well as ethical considerations like fair trade and organic sourcing. Additionally, the Programme has produced seven case studies²⁷ and continuously updated a database of resources to assist tourism businesses in adopting sustainable food practices. To raise awareness, a toolkit²⁸ aimed at different audiences including policymakers, businesses, and tourists was developed, complemented by a video²⁹ showcasing chefs’ recommendations on food waste reduction and sustainable procurement. Furthermore, the promotion of these initiatives was highlighted during a panel on Circular Solutions for Reducing Food Waste at the 8th UNWTO World Forum on Gastronomy Tourism³⁰.

III.3 Initiatives launched in 2023 by the One Planet Network

37. The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production identifies various pathways in which the international community can concentrate its efforts to accelerate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on ongoing partnerships of the 10YFP and its One Planet Network, three solution-driven initiatives were launched in 2023. These initiatives address gaps and opportunities for disclosure and mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy approaches.

III.3.1 Building circularity into Nationally Determined Contributions – a practical toolbox

38. As set out in the introductory section of this report, demand for materials is a key driver of energy use, GHG emissions and waste production worldwide. With existing mitigation measures in NDCs mainly focusing on the energy sector, representing approximately 55 % of global GHG emissions, there is a vast potential for circular economy approaches to contribute to closing the gap on the remaining 45% and raise the ambition of new NDCs³¹.

²⁵ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/global-roadmap-food-waste-reduction-tourism-sector>

²⁶ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/sustainable-food-systems/procurement-factsheets>

²⁷ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/food-waste-reduction/case-studies>

²⁸ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/sustainable-food-systems/sustainable-food-management-toolkit>

²⁹ [Video on Food waste Reduction and recommendations from Chefs](#)

³⁰ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/news-and-events/events/circular-solutions-reducing-food-waste>

³¹ Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2019), Completing the Picture: How the Circular Economy Tackles Climate Change

39. The global stocktake (GST) decision³² adopted at COP28 noted the importance of “transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change, including through circular economy approaches” and encouraged efforts in this regard.

40. To support countries raise the ambition of their national climate plans (NDCs) through circular economy, the One Planet Network, UNDP and UNFCCC Secretariat jointly developed a first-of-its-kind digital and practical [toolbox platform](#) and [user guide](#) for “Building circularity into NDCs”. The Toolbox was launched during the Middle East and North Africa Regional Climate Week in October 2023. The toolbox platform received over 1400 unique visitors with over 4380 site visits in the first two months, representing the most visited page on the host website.

41. The digital toolbox platform is structured as a stepwise methodology that includes key questions, checklists, case studies and sectoral examples, enabling countries to:

- Identify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from material use to prioritize sectors and/or sub-sectors for circular economy interventions;
- Select circular economy interventions for the prioritized sectors/sub-sectors for the NDC and update targets;
- Identify policy instruments, indicators and finance for the implementation of selected circular economy interventions; and
- Track and report progress in the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), if desired.

42. Enhancing the use of this toolbox and accelerating implementation is essential, as current NDCs, if fully implemented, fall short of fully achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement³³. During 2023 the toolbox was rolled out in three pilot countries (Ecuador, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe). Regional workshops engaged over 30 countries from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific for capacity building, learning and knowledge exchange on circular economy and NDCs. The activities also supported the identification of technical and financial support needs for the next phase of this project.

III.3.2 Promoting disclosure on circular economy approaches by private sector actors through a Global Circularity Protocol for Business

43. In 2023, the One Planet Network, in collaboration with the World Business Council on Sustainable Development, spearheaded the Global Circularity Protocol for Business; this is a business-led initiative accelerate circularity by providing a voluntary framework for businesses on circularity. It aims at providing companies with a standard corporate performance accountability system for circularity, resulting in harmonized circularity methodologies and accounting metrics for reporting and

³² UNFCCC COP 28 Decision 1/CMA.5 Outcome of the first global stocktake
³³ UNFCCC 2023: NDC Synthesis Report

disclosing their circularity performance, target-setting, assurance, and communication. It will also provide policymakers with practical policy levers to address the roadblocks that impede leading companies from scaling and speeding up their circular transition.

44. The Global Circularity Protocol for Business addresses the pressing need for standardized metrics and targets, aligning with ISO standards and other existing metrics for circular economy. Moreover, it promotes the involvement of businesses and stakeholders in taking an active role in addressing the interconnected challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The benefits of such a circular transition are substantial, potentially unlocking \$4.5 trillion of economic growth and creating 6 million new jobs through activities like recycling, repair, rent, and remanufacture. In the textile industry for example, by switching to more circular business models including fashion rentals, re-commerce, repair and refurbishment, this could enable the industry to cut around 143 million tonnes of GHG emissions in 2030.

45. The Global Circularity Protocol for Business will be developed through a collaborative and inclusive process, engaging stakeholders from diverse geographical, sectoral, policy, and value chain backgrounds. Regional consultations will further fortify this approach and enhance the participation of the Global South, ensuring a comprehensive and representative framework. To lay the foundation for the development of the Protocol, an impact analysis has been initiated to estimate the circular transition's effects on various aspects such as the value chain, climate, biodiversity, and social indicators. Subsequently, the focus will shift towards the development of a comprehensive Corporate Performance and Accountability System specifically tailored for circularity; this will foster harmonized circularity methodologies and accounting metrics for reporting and disclosure, thereby enabling comparisons between businesses. Lastly, the development of a policy framework for circularity will additionally support policy makers in creating the right incentives and establish a level playing field for businesses.

III.3.3 Advancing a Sustainable and Circular Built Environment

46. The construction sector is critical to our economy and wellbeing, representing an estimated 10% to 13% of Global GDP³⁴ ³⁵ and some of the greatest present and future investment opportunities³⁶. The construction sector also consumes almost 50% of the total material footprint across the global economy³⁷. This translates into a heavy contribution to global GHG emissions (37%), mainly associated to the production and supply of construction materials as well as to the operation of buildings, which account for around 40% of resources use, global energy use and GHG emissions of the sector³⁸. These trends, both in terms of resource use and

³⁴ United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *Catalysing Science-based Policy action on Sustainable Consumption and Production – The value-chain approach & its application to food, construction and textiles*. Nairobi.

³⁵ McKinsey & Company (2020). *The next normal in construction. How disruption is reshaping the world's largest ecosystem*.

³⁶ [International Finance Corporation \(2019\)](#). *Green Buildings: A financial and policy blueprint for emerging markets*.

³⁷ UNEP, SCP Hotspot Analysis Tool (2020)

³⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *Catalysing Science-based Policy action on Sustainable Consumption and Production – The value-chain approach & its application to food, construction and textiles*. Nairobi.

associated impacts, are expected to intensify: 50% of the buildings that will exist in 2050 have not been built yet. Construction materials are set to dominate resource consumption in fast-growing developing economies, with associated GHG emissions expected to double by 2060³⁹.

47. In 2023, a new partnership between the One Planet Network and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GABC) materialized at the World Circular Economy Forum 2023 and the General Assembly of GABC⁴⁰. Its main objective is to foster change across the construction and materials ecosystem by promoting circular principles and sustainable practices throughout the entire lifecycle. The main platform for this partnership consists of a Materials Hub composed of three working groups, respectively led by Finland and RMIT Australia (Circular Built Environment), the Direction of Energy Security and Net-Zero UK and WBCSD (Whole Life Cycle Policy Coalition), and Argentinian Center of Engineers (Bio-based materials).

48. Building on the legacy of the One Planet Network Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, the first global programme that mapped circularity indicators of the construction sector against the SDGs and highlighted the importance of the Global South to lock-in sustainable and circular approaches in buildings and construction, the Circular Built Environment working group engaged with a core set of partners and organizations in 2023 such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the World Green Building Council, UNOPS, UN-Habitat, Habitat for Humanity, University of Cape town, and Energies2050, to support policy development, capacity building and knowledge creation, and market transformation.

49. With the support of Finland and the Circular Built Environment working group, the 10YFP Secretariat in UNEP, in partnership with UNOPS and UN-Habitat, launched the development of a standardized circularity assessment framework for the construction sector at national level, aligned with the SDGs and other international agreed objectives. The aim is to develop and pilot in 2024 a standardized but flexible set of qualitative and quantitative indicators as well as methodological guidance to help countries, in particular developing and emerging economies, assess the performance and challenges of their buildings and construction sector with regards to circularity, thereby supporting their strategy towards shifting to a just and equitable circular economy model in that sector.

IV Key messages for the consideration of the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the General Assembly

50. **Economic transformations and shifting to sustainable consumption and production patterns requires addressing inequalities.**

³⁹ UNEP/GlobalABC (2022). [Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction](#)

⁴⁰ World Circular Economy Forum session “Building blocks for a circular future: trends, policies and solutions”, 31 May 2023 and Accelerator session “Building a circular environment”, 1 June, GlobalABC Assembly, 1-2 June 2023, Helsinki Finland

Current economic models are based on the overconsumption and exploitation of natural resources, with soon to be irreversible consequences on our environment and capacity to thrive as societies and individuals. On a global level, humanity is overconsuming or overexploiting finite resources such as fossil fuels and minerals as well as renewable resources that ecosystems cannot replenish at the rate they are being consumed. Ecosystems are unable to cope with excessive resource extraction rates, resulting in biodiversity loss and the deterioration of the natural environment and ecosystem services. The long-term effect of overconsumption is ecological overshoot and a reduction in the planet's carrying capacity. In this regard The One Planet Network Forum 2024 will offer an opportunity to the international community and key partners of the 10YFP to showcase concrete solutions and make commitments bringing together the SCP and social development agendas.

51. Circular economy approaches in the context of SCP present opportunities for economic diversification, value creation, skills development and to address the triple planetary crises, but challenges remain. Evidence of the co-benefits from circular economy approaches need to be further elucidated and elevated into decision-making and policy processes. While the evidence base is growing, circular economy is far from being the norm and the challenge remains to move from piloting to scale. While there is no one-size-all approach, policies for a circular economy transition need to ensure an inclusive upskilling of the national workforce, including informal workers, while maintaining and creating dignified and green jobs and livelihoods⁴¹. Economic policies and incentives need to reflect the true costs of resources and the redirecting of finance towards sustainable resource use⁴². There is still a tendency for circular economy to focus on waste management (downstream interventions,) while it should aim to keep materials at their highest value for as long as possible along the value chain and encourage the regeneration of natural systems to reap the greatest benefits overall⁴³. Scaling up circularity in policies and practices also requires increased data availability, technical capacities, finance and alignment on indicators for monitoring and reporting in both public and private sectors⁴⁴.

52. Member States are called upon to establish a multilateral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on SCP as set out in the [Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production \(2022-2030\)](#). This platform could work under the aegis of UNEA and ECOSOC and inform the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The global dialogue, convened and moderated by the 10YFP Secretariat in coordination with relevant UN entities, could provide a platform for securing and monitoring concrete commitments for action across sectors and stakeholder groups, and promote SCP actions through awareness-raising, experience sharing and

⁴¹ UNEP (2023). Turning off the Tap. How the world can end plastic pollution and create a circular economy

⁴² UNEP (2024): Global Resources Outlook: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes. International Resource Panel. Nairobi.

⁴³ UNEP, UNDP and UNFCCC secretariat. (2023). Building Circularity into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - A Practical Toolbox User Guide. Nairobi

⁴⁴ IBID (building circularity into NDCs)

communities of practice. To inform the global dialogue, future cooperation and decisions, all countries should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to report on their national SCP policies and related impacts in accordance with the sustainable development goals.