



**One planet**  
handle with care

Implementing  
**SDG 12**



THE ONE PLANET NETWORK  
2018 ANNUAL MAGAZINE

# Building a new relationship with natural resources

This annual magazine is based upon the progress report submitted through the Economic and Social Council for the consideration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2019.

All 700 organisations in the One Planet network are invited to report their contribution to Sustainable Consumption and Production (Sustainable Development Goal 12) through annual reporting. Please visit [www.oneplanetnetwork.org](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org) for the complete list of organisations.

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Despoina Kouria



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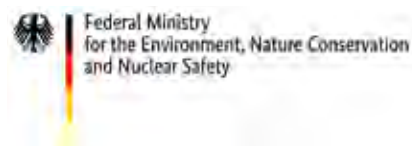


Photo Cover: The Nubian Vault Association (AVN) disseminates a low-carbon, energy-efficient sustainable building alternative in West Africa, known as the Nubian Vault (NV) technique. Using only raw earth, a locally available material, the NV technique allows the construction of sturdy, weather-resistant buildings while also providing access to green jobs for many rural youth. This photo was submitted to the 'SCP in Action' photo contest by partners in our Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, AVN, ('Association la Voûte Nubienne' or the Nubian Vault Association).  
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**THE ONE PLANET NETWORK  
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**Building a new  
relationship with  
natural resources**



"Natural resources are at the foundation of our current social and economic systems. They provide the essentials we need. They provide us with the food we eat and the buildings we live in. One thing is certain: natural resources are not limitless. This means that natural resources, and our relationship with them, lie at the core of our ultimate sustainable development challenge: meeting all of our people's needs within the boundaries of our planet."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carlos B. Gentile'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'C'.

Carlos B. Gentile  
Chair of the 10YFP Board, Argentina

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## THE WAY FORWARD

# WE ARE ONE PLANET

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Source: "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." (A/RES/70/1.) The Global Goals For Sustainable Development, UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.<sup>1</sup>

'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'

Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015, to launch Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.



An implementation mechanism of sustainable Development Goal 12.

The One Planet network: a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development.

A network that leads the shift to sustainable consumption and production, providing unified and coherent direction, tools and solutions.

The One Planet network formed to implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).

The One Planet network is a multi-stakeholder partnership across stakeholder groups and regions, composed of 700+ partners, including national and local governments, 22 UN agencies, civil society, businesses, scientific and technical organisations, and international organisations.

Six programmes generate collective impact – Food Systems, Lifestyles & Education, Buildings & Construction, Consumer Information, Tourism and Public Procurement. With the active participation of its stakeholders, the One Planet network has the potential to foster integrated and systemic approaches in various sectors. One Planet creates value by disseminating innovative solutions and successful practices that can be replicated in order to achieve scale.



Sustainable Food Systems: Working towards 25% reduction in food waste and loss.



Sustainable Lifestyles and Education: Proactively contributing towards the uptake of sustainable lifestyles as the common norm where these are desirable, beneficial and accessible.



Sustainable Buildings and Construction: Working towards circular built environment, aiming at global 30% recovery rate of construction and demolition waste.



Consumer Information: Working to have the 10 largest global retailers provide reliable sustainability information on at least 20% of their products.



Sustainable Tourism: Ensuring that sustainable tourism policies and corporate strategies commit to the regular and timely monitoring of resources efficiency in tourism.



Sustainable Public Procurement: Aiming to have 20% of public procurement incorporate economic, social and environmental sustainability considerations.



SDG Target 12.1 and SDG 8.4 call for the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP patterns (hereafter referred to as the 10YFP). Adopted in 2012, the 10YFP is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.



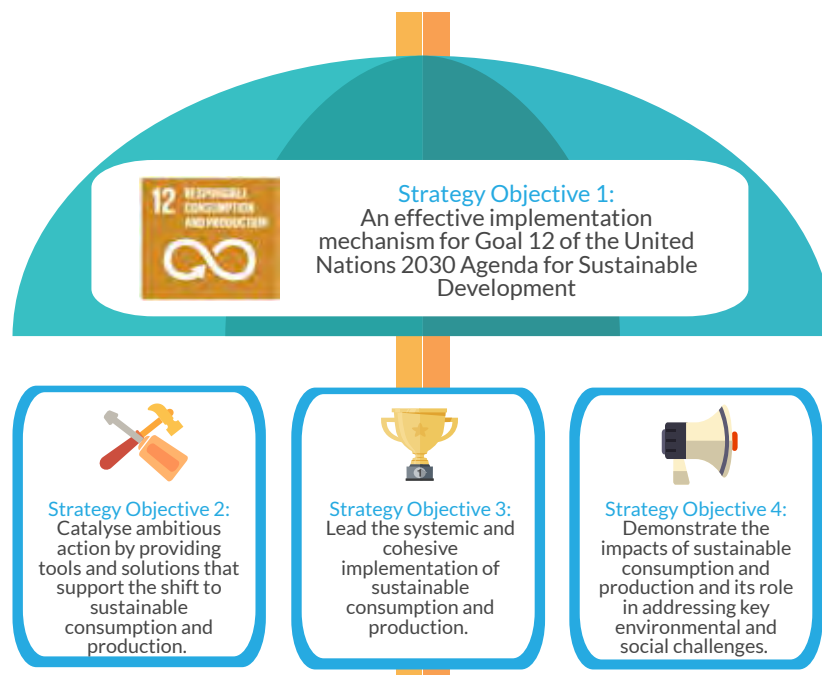
Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead.

## WHAT WE DO



The 'One Plan for One Planet': Strategy 2018-2022, was officially launched at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2018. Seeing as Sustainable Development Goals are achieved by countries, this strategy was specifically designed to support countries in delivering on SDG 12 through four strategic objectives:

The official launch of the 'One Plan for One Planet: Strategy 2018-2022' at UN Global Headquarters during the 2018 High-Level Political Forum in New York. © IISD





Chef Terror Lekopa, a professional from a non-coastal province of South Africa, prepares sustainable seafood on the journey from '#Soweto2Sodwana', a WWF social media campaign that reached over 80,000 people as part of SASSI, the 'Southern African Sustainable Seafood Initiative'. As part of the physical journey between the two destinations, Chef Lekopa snorkeled for the first time in his life. This photo was submitted to the 'SCP in Action' photo contest by Sustainable Food Systems co-leads, WWF. ©WWF South Africa

# BREAKING UP WITH 'BUSINESS AS USUAL'

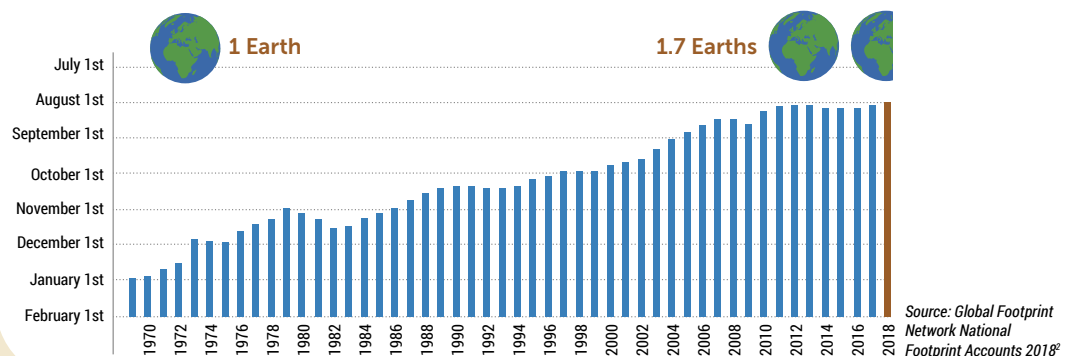
## 'Business as Usual'

In a relationship as old as time, economic growth and natural resource use have gone hand in hand throughout history. This is an 'old couple' that has existed for so long that imagining a different configuration might seem impossible. How can a nation possibly be prosperous without the depletion of natural resources?

Economic growth and social development both require the production of goods and services – and this unavoidably requires the use of natural resources. Over the past five decades, the global population has doubled while global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has grown fourfold, requiring large and increasing amounts of natural resources to fuel economic development. The use of natural resources has more than tripled, with increasingly negative impacts on human health and the environment.

In 2018, the world reached 'Earth Overshoot Day' on the 1st of August, earlier than any time before. This means that for the final five months of the year, we overdraw on our natural resource budget. It would take 1.7 Earths to supply the materials needed to sustain our current annual global resource use.

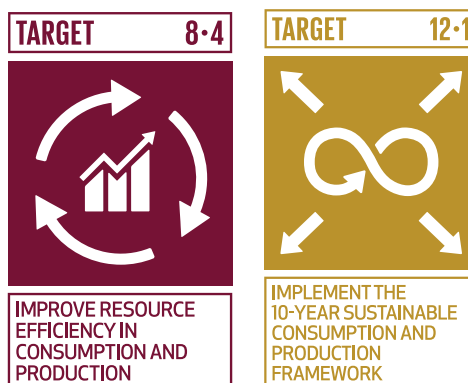
### Earth Overshoot Day 1969-2018





Current annual global resource use is clearly beyond the limits of the Earth’s capacity. Not only is it not possible to keep this up, but we are extremely far from achieving the target on sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 (SDG targets 12.2 and 8.4). These trends highlight the shortcomings of the ‘old couple’, our current economic model.

There is a dangerous assumption at the heart of the relationship: that extracting, processing, and disposing of an endless supply of materials provides a reliable path to increased economic growth and improved human well-being. **The traditional model requires a never-ending and ever-increasing use of natural resources, jeopardising our collective socioeconomic growth and development. The old relationship needs to be broken.**



## The Cost of Inaction

In the absence of urgent and concerted action, the use of natural resources will continue to grow unsustainably. According to the Global Resource Outlook of the International Resource Panel (IRP), under current ‘business as usual’ trends, GDP will continue to grow at an average rate of 2.2% per year- reaching 216 trillion USD by 2060. This would require a 110% increase in global resource extraction (190 billion tonnes), which would be accompanied by a 43% increase in Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) (70GT CO<sub>2</sub>e).<sup>3</sup>



## Building a new relationship with natural resource use

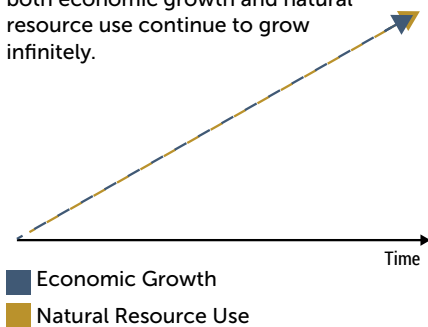
Decoupling, in its simplest form, means breaking the current link between natural resource use and adverse environmental impacts—while ensuring increased economic activity and improved human well-being.

We rely on natural resources to provide employment and decent work. SDG target 8.4 “*decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10YFP*” is evidence of the need to change the current unsustainable economic model. SDG target 8.4 introduces the notion of decoupling, forcing us to look at the true cost of development and to find the most efficient and sustainable way forward. So far, both indicators under target 8.4 – material footprint and domestic material consumption – continue to rise at the global level. **Yet, in SDG target 8.4 lies the inherent assumption that a new economic model is possible.**

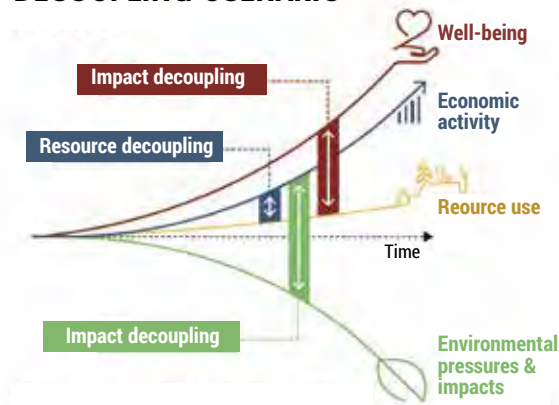
If measures were taken to improve resource efficiency and complemented by well-designed and concerted sustainability actions and policies, the IRP projects a substantial opportunity for sustained economic prosperity within our planetary boundaries. Net economic benefits indicate global GDP can increase 8% more than projections indicate on our current trajectory (Historical Trends), reaching 233 trillion USD by 2060 while including a more equal distribution of GDP per capita. This would be accompanied by a 25% reduction in global resource extraction to 143 billion tonnes, which contributes to a 90% decrease in GHG emissions to 4.8GT CO<sub>2</sub>e.

## 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' SCENARIO

In a 'Business as Usual' scenario, both economic growth and natural resource use continue to grow infinitely.



## 'DECOUPLING' SCENARIO



In a 'Decoupling' scenario, economic growth 'breaks up' with natural resource use - meaning long term human well-being increases while environmental impacts decrease.

Source: IRP, 2017.



## Think of a system as a machine.

Every little piece, each individual cog and gear, must function in order for the machine to deliver the desired result.

A 'systems approach' refers to an approach that takes into account every piece in the system. A systems approach is a 'macro view' that takes into account how all these pieces work together. Sustainable Consumption and Production is, in itself, a systems approach!

## The potential of a Sustainability Scenario Model: net benefits compared to 'Business as Usual' (IRP, 2019)

Net economic benefits indicate a global GDP 8% above the business as usual path with a more equal distribution of GDP per capita. This comes with a 25% reduction in global resource extraction, which contributes to a 90% decrease in GHG emissions.



USD233 trillion  
in global GDP +8%



Decrease in global  
material extraction



Decrease in Greenhouse  
Gas Emissions

With a 25% reduction in resource extraction as a basis to ensure future socioeconomic development, sectors that are particularly resource intensive are key entry points. For example, on average, the sectors of agriculture, food and construction, accounted for nearly 70% of the world's total material footprint in 2015<sup>4,5</sup>. **Changing the way we produce and consume food or the way we construct buildings are game changers that can shift our current economic model and significantly contribute to building a new relationship with natural resource use.**

There are numerous ways to approach this transformation.

For instance, with changes in practice in the construction sector such as the application of specific innovations and technologies, including the network's BAMB (Buildings as Material Banks) and SHERPA (a Personal Guide to Sustainable Housing) it is possible to save up to 50% of building materials from previous structures for reuse in the construction of new buildings. If the construction sector shifted to reusing as many materials as possible, the demand for further extraction of materials (and the associated water, energy use entailed) would be reduced. By changing the relationship between new material extraction and the demand for new infrastructure, buildings can be constructed, jobs can be created, and raw materials can remain in the earth.

In the food and agriculture sector, with changes in practice such as the improved measurement and management of food waste, the results are inspiring. In the case of the hospitality industry, these changes in practice can also help businesses improve their profitability. WRAP, a Sustainable Tourism programme partner, released a study in 2018 in which 42 hotels in 15 countries demonstrated that **an average of \$7 can be saved for every \$1 invested to reduce kitchen food waste**. Costa Cruises halved food waste on a ship that piloted their food waste reduction program 4GOODFOOD, and nine hotels within the framework of PATA's BUFFET campaign saved \$200,000 USD and 70,000 kg of food in the first six months of 2018. By addressing food loss and waste, the tourism industry can enhance the guest experience, save money, and additional pressures on the environment can be avoided.

By definition, 'decoupling' requires resource efficiency. As a systems approach that considers all of the parts of the system, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) offers resource-efficient solutions, while minimising trade-offs. In order for SCP to drive transformation, the following priorities are recommended:

-  **Approach highly resource-intensive sectors as potential game changers. For example, it may be relevant to use the food and building sectors as entry points.**
-  **Replicate and increase the scale of 'changes in practice.' Changes in practise with a quantified reduction in resource use illustrates that tangible solutions exist.**
-  **Strengthen coordination and policy coherence across ministries, engaging those with key economic and financial portfolios. Implementing SDG 12 requires integration into an economic shift.**
-  **Foster strong partnerships and the contribution of all stakeholders in society for coordinated action at both national and global level. The One Planet network is an example of a multi-stakeholder partnership that hosts many other communities.**



## BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

- 40% of global resource use<sup>6</sup>
- 25% of water use<sup>7</sup>
- 40% of solid waste<sup>8</sup>
- 10% of our workforce is employed in the sector<sup>9</sup>
- 10-15% of countries' GDP<sup>10</sup>
- 60% of the urban infrastructure expected to exist by 2050 is yet to be built - presenting a major opportunity<sup>11</sup>



## FOOD

- 30% of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted every year<sup>12</sup>
- 940 billion USD in economic losses globally per year from food loss/waste<sup>13</sup>
- 800 million go hungry<sup>14</sup>
- 2 billion are malnourished<sup>15</sup>
- 60-80% of biodiversity decline is due to food<sup>16</sup>
- 25% of the world's habitable land is used for food production<sup>17</sup>
- 25% of GDP in developing countries is linked to agriculture<sup>18</sup>



# THE ONE PLANET NETWORK: AN IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM FOR SDG 12

The 10YFP and its One Planet network were recognised as an implementation mechanism for SDG 12 in the Ministerial Declaration of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council and in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF):

*“We acknowledge the mid-term review of and progress achieved in the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), including the development of the One Planet network, an important implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12”* (E/HLS/2018/1).

## Strengthening coordination across the UN Development System

Reports from the UN Secretary General state that SDG 12 is the least resourced of all the goals and only covered in a fragmented way. The subsequent resolution [A/RES/72/279](#) calls on the UN Development System to, inter-alia, “promote progress on those Goals lagging behind [...] building on comparative advantages, reducing gaps, overlaps and duplication across entities.”

The UN entities supporting the operationalisation and implementation of the 10YFP and One Planet net-



work provided joint recommendations to the review of SDG 12 at the HLPF 2018. These are captured in the ‘One UN for One Planet’ report developed jointly by UN Environment, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO).



# 'GREENING THE BLUE' THE SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT INDICATORS PROJECT



The overall procurement volume (goods and services combined) of UN organizations in 2016 was \$17.7 billion. The UN Procurement Network (HLCM-PN) is responsible for the UN Global Marketplace (UNGM)<sup>19</sup>, the procurement portal of the UN System, which brings together more than 2500 UN procurement staff and the supplier community.

Aiming to systematically integrate sustainability considerations into procurement processes, the Sustainable United Nations (SUN) team collaborated with the HLCM-PN network to engage over 40 agencies' procurement officers from across the UN system. Sustainable Procurement indicators, including economic, social and environmental areas of measurement are coupled with layers of questions and relevant options for procurement officers to implement on a voluntary basis.

*"The development and now the launch of the Sustainable Procurement indicators was an intensive collaboration between many UN agencies. As we move forward on this transformational journey, the Sustainable Procurement indicators are one more step towards the goal of making sustainability the rule versus the exception in procurement."*



Patricia J. Moser  
Director, Procurement Group: UNOPS  
Advisory Chair: UN Procurement Network

### Did you know?

The Sustainable United Nations (SUN) team aims to demonstrate that the UN is "walking the talk" through its 'Greening the Blue' activities and initiatives across the UN system!



© One Planet Network/Reese Muntean

### A SMALL SECTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

| Area of Measurement           | General question 1st Level Question   | Does your tender incorporate considerations...  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental                 | Prevention of pollution   | ... for the prevention of polluting emissions to air, solid waste to land and discharges to water (e.g. EMS, waste and waste water management)?                             |
|                               | Sustainable resource use  | ... promoting the sustainable use of resources (e.g. energy saving, recycling etc.)?  |
|                               | Climate change mitigation and adaptation  | ... for preventing or minimizing damage associate with climate change (e.g. energy efficiency, greenhouse gas reporting and offsetting)?                                    |
|                               | Protection of the environment, biodiversity and restoration of natural habitats | ... related to the protection of the environment, biodiversity and restoration of natural habitats (e.g. sustainable/ organic agriculture, fishing or forestry)?            |
| Social                        | Human rights and Labour issues  | ... related to human rights, fundamental principles and rights at work, occupational health and safety, fairly traded goods, etc.?  |
|                               | Gender issues   | ... addressing gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g. gender mainstreaming, women-owned businesses)?   |
|                               | Sustainable consumption   |   |
|                               | Social health and well-being  | ... promoting health and general well-being of consumers/reipients of the good/service (e.g. hazardous chemicals, labelling of chemicals)?                                  |
| Economic                      | Whole life cycle cost   | ... of the whole life cycle cost of the service or product you are purchasing?  |
|                               | Local communities and SMEs  | ... for local SMEs, local communities or/ and disadvantaged groups (e.g. reserved labour, local materials)?   |
|                               | Promoting sustainability throughout the supply chain                            | ... promoting sustainability through the entire supply chain (e.g. sustainability of tier 2 suppliers)?   |
| Generic additional indicators |   | ... promoting vendors' participation to the UN Global Compact?  |
|                               |   | Does your tender incorporate contract conditions/KPIs that stipulate verification of suppliers' environmental and social claims through "spot checks" and audit provisions? |



To strengthen support for SDG 12, the following five key recommendations were presented to contribute to the UN development reform and respond to reports from the UN Secretary General.

- 1** Mainstream SDG 12 in the UN Development System and strengthen the One Planet network multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12 building on the convening power and complementarity between the agencies;
- 2** Coordinate in-country support and development assistance building on the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator System and the new generation of UN country teams;
- 3** Facilitate the streamlining of efforts to monitor progress on SDG 12 targets and indicators;
- 4** Place SDG 12 on the agenda of UN agencies at the highest levels to strengthen coherence and support to SDG 12 across the UN System; and
- 5** Establish a One Planet multi-partner trust fund for SDG 12 to strengthen coherence and coordination and increase effectiveness and financial leverage for collective support to SDG 12.



The One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund for SDG 12 was established at 2018's High Level Political Forum in New York, in the context of the review of SDG 12. The Memorandum of Understanding for the Fund was signed at the Forum by: UNEP, FAO, UNWTO, UN-Habitat, and UNOPS, supported by the MPTF Office. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) joined the fund in February 2019. This transition of the 10YFP Trust Fund into a multi-agency fund provides the means to bring SCP implementation to the next level in terms of scale and impact. The multi-partner trust fund integrates a structure that avoids any duplication of operating procedures and minimises implementation delays and transaction costs.

This Global Fund enables a strong partnership for coordinated action across six UN entities for system-wide delivery to support the implementation of SDG 12 at national level with the UN Country Teams and UN Development Assistant Frameworks, leveraging on the UN Development Reform. The Fund also leverages the unique strengths of the participating agencies – each with their respective mandates, expertise and convening power– to enable stronger integration of SCP in the overall support that the UN Development System provides at national level.

Supported by:



Agency representatives pose together for a photo after signing the Multi-Partner Trust Fund agreement at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum in New York. L to R: Rafael Tuts (UN-Habitat), Ligia Noronha (UN Environment), Dirk Glaesser (UNWTO), René Castro (FAO), Jennifer Topping (UN MPTFO), Nikolaj Gilbert (UNOPS)

©One Planet Network/ Robin Takami

## COSTA RICA IS USING GASTRONOMY AS A DRIVER TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS: 'PLAN NACIONAL DE LA GASTRONOMÍA SALUDABLE Y SOSTENIBLE'

In 2012, Costa Rica launched 'The National Plan on Healthy and Sustainable Gastronomy', a multi-stakeholder initiative that integrates the participation of both public and private sectors. Led by the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, this policy was the collaborative effort of a total of five ministries: Ministry of Environment & Energy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Culture & Youth; and, the Ministry of Tourism.

"Unhealthy diets are a major reason for health problems, environmental degradation and food biodiversity loss. Our local, edible plants that often have high nutritional value are disappearing. Some of them are endemic and can only be found here—we have a responsibility to the next generation to preserve them. As the vice-minister who is responsible for Agriculture and Livestock, I see an opportunity in our nation's gastronomy. With this policy, we are positioning healthy and sustainable cuisine as a driving force for the diversification of family farming systems. Sustainable Gastronomy is the context for a new approach to agriculture development. The way the private sector has integrated into this process so far has been truly inspiring—chefs are really making this happen. Every country, every region, every city has its own gastronomy culture. Together, we can start a global sustainable gastronomy movement!"

Ms. Ana Cristina Quiros Soto:  
Vice-Minister,  
Ministry of  
Agriculture  
and Livestock



"Of the 12,000 species of native plants in Costa Rica, about 500 have been used as food. These plants traditionally provided the basis for our national dishes. Keeping these plants in the food chain helps our farms be more resilient to climate events and helps our people stay healthy. By ensuring these plants continue to have a place in our gastronomy, I feel I am helping to preserve Costa Rican culture. More than anything, eating these plants is an expression of our identity.

I am a professional in the food service industry, and a founder of the Costa Rica Gastronomy Foundation, and by engaging in sustainable gastronomy, I feel I am doing something meaningful for my country that I am very proud of. It is not my job just to promote gastronomy and develop programs to communicate and improve healthy eating practices—it is also my job to nourish the land and the people that that food came from. Today, it is everyone's job to ensure a better tomorrow. Pura Vida!"

Alfredo Echeverría:  
Director Ejecutivo,  
Grupo HRS  
Consultores  
Hoteleros y  
Gastronómicos



Central Market, San Jose  
© Hivos/Cristiana Castellon

The Sustainable Food Systems Programme's 2nd Global Conference, 'Good Food for People and the Planet: Working together towards 2030' was recently held in San Jose and included a dinner event that exclusively featured sustainably-produced local ingredients and a reimagining of traditional preparation techniques—all expertly executed under the guidance of some of the nation's top chefs.



Chefs dish out a special traditional soup that is prepared in a special method that includes stones from the river. ©Hivos/Jose Pablo Porras





# MOTIVATED TO BECOME THE GLOBAL SDG 12.3 ROLE MODEL BY EFFECTIVELY CUTTING FOOD WASTE IN HALF, THE NETHERLANDS IS 'UNITED AGAINST FOOD WASTE'



**The 2015 launch of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, a global call to create 'The Future We Want', includes an ambitious target on food waste (12.3). This target helped revitalize the Netherlands. Realizing that simply naming food waste reduction a national priority was not yielding the desired results, a dedicated task force of six began working together in 2017. On 12 March 2018, the Netherlands launched the National Agenda Against Food Waste.**

**target helped revitalize the Netherlands. Realizing that simply naming food waste reduction a national priority was not yielding the desired results, a dedicated task force of six began working together in 2017. On 12 March 2018, the Netherlands launched the National Agenda Against Food Waste.**

## 'Tips for implementing a 'Systems Approach'

- ➔ Set up a [national] agenda
- ➔ Bring together stakeholders from across the system
- ➔ Set up a voluntary agreement between the stakeholders so that expectations are clear
- ➔ Continuously execute: Target – Measure – Act

The Netherlands considers sustainable food production and consumption a national priority—ultimately making food waste an unacceptable misuse of an incredibly valuable resource. It is estimated that food waste causes 6% of the greenhouse gases emitted through human activity in Europe. Combatting food waste creates a direct link to the nation's goals regarding climate and circular economy. Current food waste in the Netherlands is estimated to be between 1.8 to 2.5 billion kg per year—according to their own projections, 'United Against Food Waste' has the potential to reduce that amount by 450 to 900 million kg per year.

brings together various stakeholders to achieve the 'National Agenda Against Food Waste.' It works by introducing a systematic approach to combatting food waste. This process marks the first time in Dutch history that all parties have come together to find solutions throughout the entire food chain.

Led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Netherlands' systemic approach to reducing food waste involves many stakeholders, including: academia (Wageningen University and Research), sectoral experts (The Netherlands Nutrition Centre), financial institutions (Rabobank), the private sector (McDonald's Nederland) and civil society (Slow Food Youth Network). According to a WRAP study on behalf of the Champions 12.3, in general the cost-benefit ratio is 1:14. This means that for every dollar saved by mitigating food waste, 14 additional dollars are generated/saved



The original task force has evolved. Now 52 organizations strong—and growing—'United Against Food Waste' is a national platform that

Between 2018-2021, the Dutch government will invest 8 million Euro into 'United Against Food Waste'. In March 2019, a subsidized voucher programme was launched to help incentivize the private sector. With a voucher, any company involved in the food chain can receive customized analysis and training with food waste experts for a 50% discount.

## Supporting national implementation of SDG 12



As Sustainable Development Goals are achieved by countries, national implementation is absolutely key to achieving SDG12.

As the Sustainable Development Goals are achieved by countries, the One Planet network's strategy places emphasis on supporting countries in implementing national SCP-relevant policies to achieve SDG 12. In 2018, the One Planet network strengthened its support to national implementation by: advancing a better understanding of national enabling conditions and readiness on SCP; establishing stronger communication channels between 10YFP National Focal Points and the six programmes; and providing tools for identifying priority sectors and intervention areas in countries.

A review of existing conducive policies and institutional conditions needed to accelerate and scale up SCP implementation has been conducted on the basis of the readiness criteria identified in the One Plan for One Planet strategy.

Based on this review as well as on the programmes' existing resources and capacities, four out of the six One Planet network programmes have identified 20 countries as potential partners for the next phase in offering targeted support at the national level. The identified countries are currently exploring the most effective way that these specific programmes can support them in achieving their SCP policy objectives.

### Criteria considered key enabling conditions for SCP implementation at scale, include:

- ➔ the existence of national SCP strategies or SCP objectives mainstreamed into national policy frameworks;
- ➔ the priority sectors and intervention areas identified in such policies;
- ➔ the presence of national inter-ministerial and/or multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms on SCP; and
- ➔ the support that could be provided by One Planet network partners located in the country.





Artisan fishermen adapting to climate change through the Adapta2+ Programme in Tárcoles, Costa Rica. ©Luis Gamboa  
This photo was submitted to the 'SCP in Action' photo contest by Sustainable Tourism Programme Partner, Fundecooperación

# LEADING THE SHIFT TO SCP

## Identifying emerging SCP trends

Monitoring the shift to SCP is critical in:



Identifying emerging trends and strategic gaps.



Demonstrating and showcasing the benefits of SCP to build greater momentum for change.



Guiding and supporting the implementation of policies and practices.

The One Planet network tracks the progress on the shift to SCP through annual reporting on the 'Indicators of Success', the network's monitoring and reporting framework. The results presented here stem from activities implemented by partners of the network supporting the shift to SCP at local, national, regional and global levels.

### IMPACT

Increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity

#### INDICATORS:



- 4.1 Resource Efficiency**
- Material use efficiency
  - Waste reduction
  - Water use efficiency
  - Energy use efficiency



- 4.2 Environmental Impact**
- GHG emissions reduction
  - Reduction of air, soil and water pollutants
  - Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use



- 4.3 Human Well-Being**
- Gender
  - Decent work
  - Health

### OUTCOMES

Accelerate the shift towards SCP in all countries by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives

#### INDICATORS:

- 3.1 SCP in policy instruments
- 3.2 SCP monitoring and reporting
- 3.3 Education on SCP
- 3.4 SCP changes in practices

- 3.5 SCP commitments
- 3.6 Coordination on SCP
- 3.7 Use of SCP knowledge and technical tools

### OUTPUTS 1

Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance to developing countries

#### INDICATORS:

- 1.1 SCP Projects
- 1.2 Financing the shift to SCP
- 1.3 Training for SCP

### OUTPUTS 2

Serve as an information and knowledge sharing platform on SCP to enable all stakeholders to exchange and cooperate

#### INDICATORS:

- 2.1 SCP network
- 2.2 Outreach and communication for SCP
- 2.3 Production of SCP knowledge and technical tools



## Key insights from 2018 One Planet network reporting

In 2018, more than 600 activities were implemented across the network, the highest number in the history of the network. This communicates a trend of stable growth in reporting on the Indicators of Success and demonstrates the ongoing commitment of programmes and their partners in providing data that supports the implementation of SDG 12!



646  
Programme  
Partners



136  
National  
focal points



21  
UN entities



600+  
activities implemented  
28%  
at outcome level



164  
implementation  
countries out of  
193  
UN Member States



250  
new projects  
in the online  
portfolio



111  
new knowledge  
resources and technical tools  
developed



99 trainings  
1.1 million  
person-days of training



146  
changes in  
practice  
implemented



15  
high-level  
commitments



250  
Outreach and  
communication  
activities

Results from 2018 One Planet network reporting noted many positive trends in the global shift to SCP. The most notable of these trends are:

## 1 Evidence of an initial shift from SCP Readiness to SCP Implementation (outcomes)

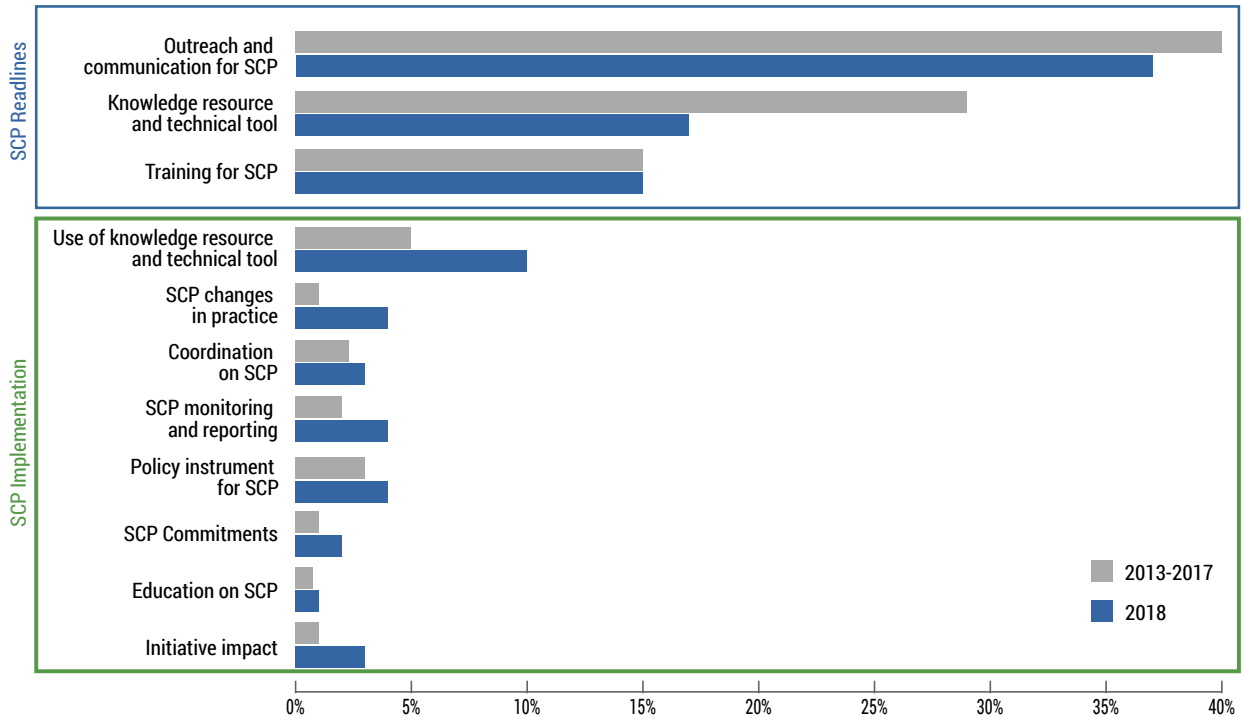
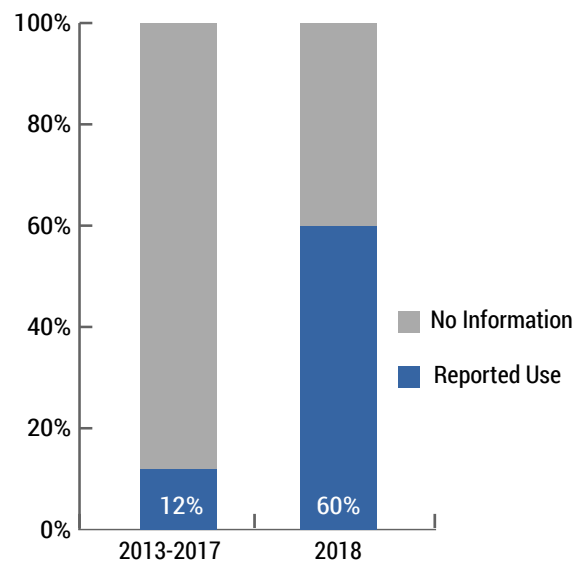


Figure 1: Percentage of activities implemented by indicator type, 2013-2017 vs. 2018 results

## 2 A significant increase in the use of tools (understanding tools and applying them)

In 2018, information on the use of technical resources was provided for 60% of the reported knowledge resources and technical tools, a marked increase from the 12% reported at the mid-term.

Figure 2: Percentage of knowledge resources and technical tools that reported an occasion of use, 2013-2017 vs. 2018 results.



# 3

## A significant increase in 'changes in practice' in the private sector – specifically seen in the tourism sector

The adoption of the reported new or improved practices ('Changes in Practise') has overwhelmingly been led by businesses, representing 82% of the total changes across the network, more specifically by businesses in the tourism sector which make up 76% of the total. Businesses have increased their participation on reporting from 7% of the total in the 2013-2017 period to 11% in 2018, signalling an increased engagement of this type of actor.

The high proportion of resource efficiency-oriented activities is no surprise, as it simply highlights the central role that natural resource management plays in the SCP approach. These results also indicate that the network itself can likely improve in understanding the inherent social benefits of its work.

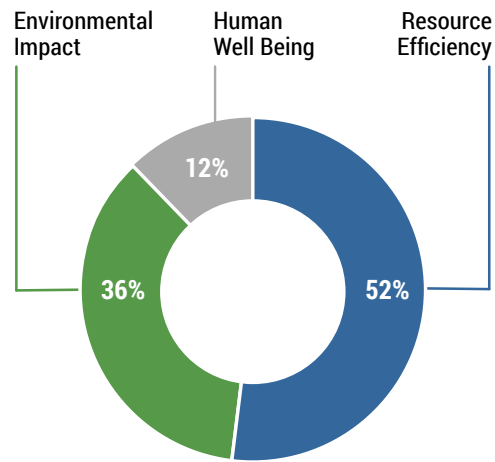
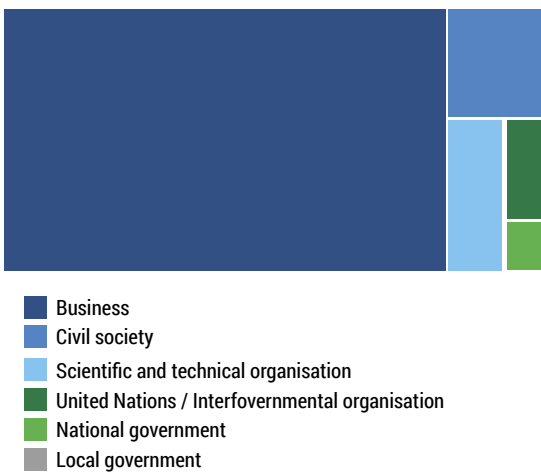


Figure 3: Percentage of reported activities lead by the type of actor, 2013-2017 vs. 2018 results

Figure 4: Percentage of activities implemented by type of impact, 2018 results.

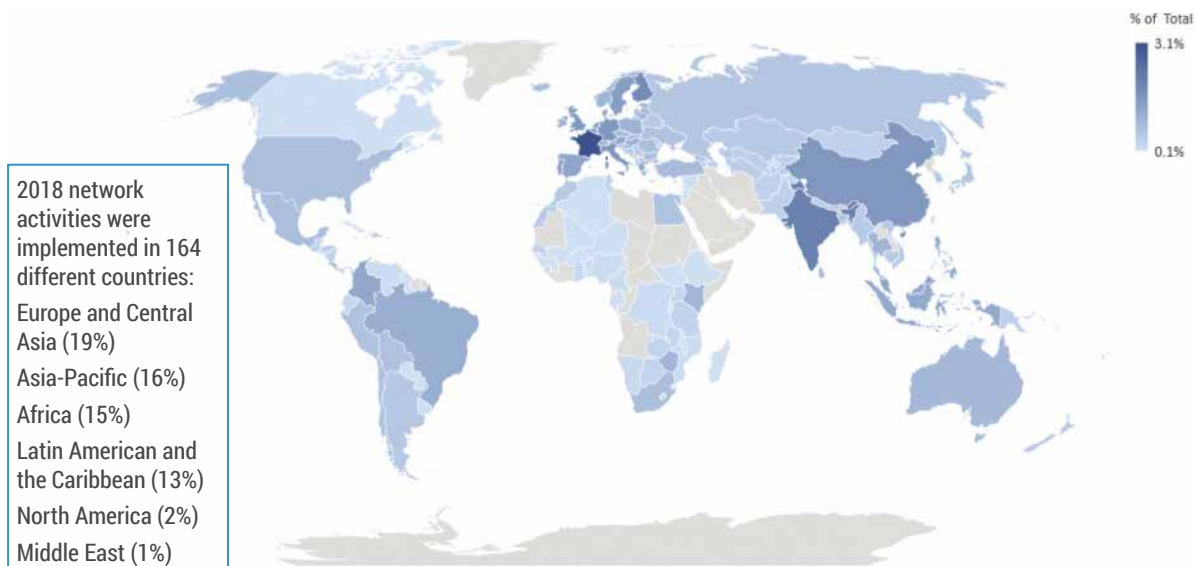


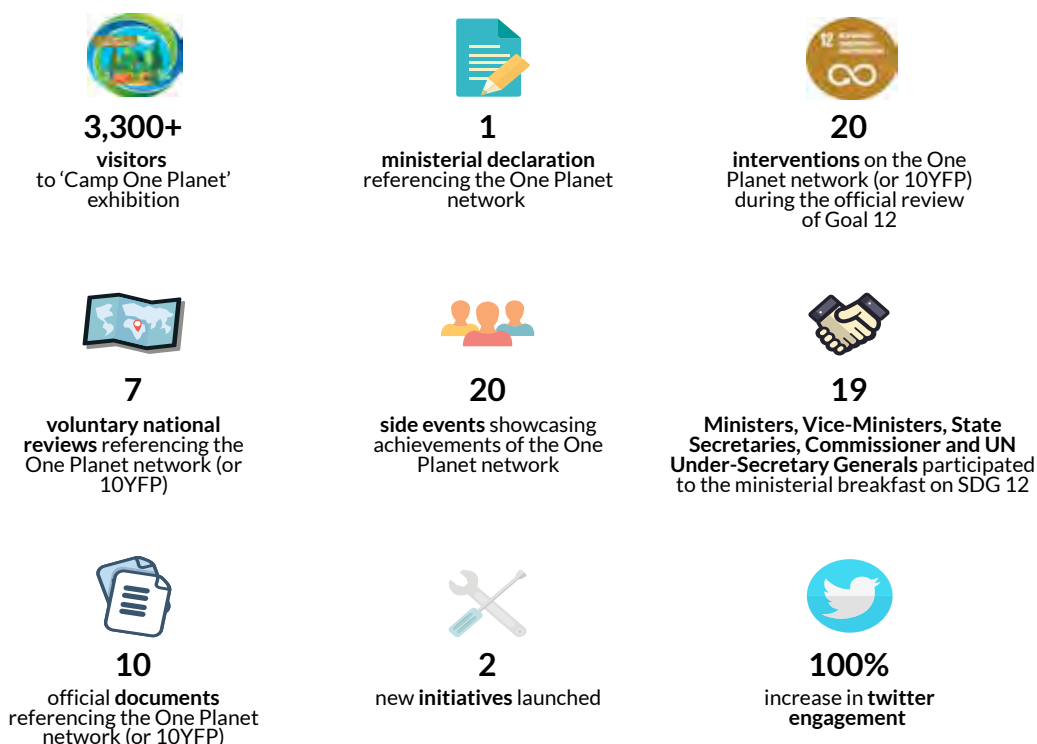
Figure 5: Percentage of total activities per country of implementation, 2018 results.

## Set the agenda and lead the shift to SCP

The review of SDG 12 at HLPF 2018 considered progress, challenges and solutions. The panel acknowledged the 'One Plan for One Planet' strategy, while approximately twenty separate interventions by delegates referred to the One Planet network; including those from Denmark,

Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, European Union (EU), UN Chief Economist, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Africa Roundtable on SCP, Workers and Trade Unions Major Group, and NGO Major Group.

### The One Planet network at the High Level Political Forum 2018



The 10YFP and its One Planet network were recognized as an implementation mechanism for SDG 12 in the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF (E/HLS/2018/1). This was echoed at the Fourth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4) resolution on Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Consumption and Production (UNEP/EA.4/L.2).

The United Nations General Assembly's resolution on the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism (A/RES/73/245) includes an explicit invitation for Member States and stakeholders to join the One Planet network's Sustainable Tourism programme. This resolution underlines the need to integrate SCP in the tourism sector.

The One Planet network's Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Buildings and Construction programmes held consultations within their networks as the basis for establishing overarching, programmatic strategies. These two programmes are currently discussing coordinated action in procurement and infrastructure—a collaboration which has also been requested through the UNEA4 resolution on Sustainable Infrastructure (UNEP/EA.4/L.6).

# SETTING THE TABLE FOR A FOOD SYSTEMS APPROACH:

## the journey from HLPF 2018 to UNEA 4

*"(...) We call on all stakeholders to adopt a sustainable food systems approach and to develop effective strategies and innovations to reduce food losses and waste. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods, and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production (...)"*



*Ministerial declaration of the 2018 high-level political forum (HLPF) on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" (E/HLS/2018/1)*

Sustainable Consumption and Production requires an integrated approach. It is crucial that a unified agenda is collaboratively set with diverse stakeholders across various sectors. While a focus on sustainable food systems was called for in 2018 HLPF Ministerial Declaration in July 2018, it merely marked one step on an-going journey. The call for a systems approach in food was further reflected in the Food and Agricultural Organization's

(FAO) Committee on Agriculture in October 2018 (COAG/2018/13/Rev1) and the fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly's (UNEA 4) resolution on 'Promoting Sustainable Practices and Innovative Solutions for Curbing Food Loss and Waste' (UNEP/EA.4/L.3) in March 2019. These resolutions and high-level commitments bring together stakeholders in sustainable development, agriculture and environment in a coordinated effort—with the added value of guidance and support from the expertise in our sustainable food systems programme.

The Sustainable Food System's programme itself organised its 2nd Global Conference 'Good Food for People and the Planet, working together towards 2030' hosted by Costa Rica in February 2019. The conference resulted in a cross-ministry policy to support smallholder farmers, a call to action and 14 commitments on sustainable food systems.

The journey of setting the table for a Food Systems approach has achieved many milestones in the past year. As represented by official commitments, food systems has been woven into the priorities of a collection of a diverse group of key stakeholders.



©One Planet Network/ Reese Muntean

Member States, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Environment—representation of the implementers, the producers and the consumers—have all come to the table to emphasize the importance of a systems approach in food.

HLPF 2018:  
Ministerial Declaration  
(E/HLS/2018/1)



26th Session of the  
Committee on Agriculture  
(COAG/2018/13/Rev1)



UNEA 4 Resolution:  
'Promoting Sustainable  
Practices and Innovative  
Solutions for Curbing Food  
Loss and Waste'  
(UNEP/EA.4/L.3)



'Good Food for People and  
the Planet, working together  
towards 2030'  
Signing of Cross-Ministry  
Policy for Small-Holder  
Farmers (Costa Rica),  
Call to Action,  
14 commitments







©One Planet Network/ Inna Shnayder

## Demystifying SCP

The importance of communications and awareness raising efforts in positioning SCP as an integrated (AKA: systems) approach to sustainable development is a priority to the network. In 2018, the network implemented a revised approach to story-telling. The new approach follows the One Plan for One Planet strategy and is centred around demystifying SCP while demonstrating its benefits. Communications and awareness raising are the network's most reported activity in 2018 (37% of the total). Notably, 2018 saw an increase in the proportion of communications campaigns in relation to other types of communication activities (up to 14% in 2018 from 9% in 2013-2017)

This is precisely why the network's first global exhibition 'Camp One Planet' was developed. The exhibit made its debut at the HLPF

2018, welcoming over 3,300 visitors, including a number of Ministers, senior officials from UN agencies, businesses, non-governmental organisations and the public. The camp featured multimedia displays of network activities and accomplishments and an interactive 360-degree video series of SCP projects from around the world. In March 2019, the exhibition was displayed at UNEA4, where it welcomed over 1,600 visitors and garnered media coverage regarding its innovative, experiential approach.

'Camp One Planet' and its 360 Degree video series are prime examples of the revitalised story-telling approach that is taking place across the network. They provide an interactive space for SCP to become memorable and accessible to a wide audience, allowing visitors to share pictures, connect with others, and interact around a "virtual campfire".



©One Planet Network/ Inna Shnayder

# 'THE GOOD LIFE GOALS'

## Personal actions to support the Sustainable Development Goals

*"For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you."*

The United Nations

To increase the accessibility of the global sustainable development agenda, 'The Good Life Goals' pair each Sustainable Development Goal with a friendly emoji character. This emoji not only makes each goal more friendly and accessible, but also suggests five personal actions for each of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

'The Good Life Goals' were shaped through a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Futerra, UN Environment, UNESCO, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the One Planet network's Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme (co-led by the governments of Sweden and Japan represented by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

Designed to be used by policy-makers, businesses, civil society, creatives and educators who want to communicate about the (SDGs),



'The Good Life Goals' help promote sustainable lifestyles by offering a tool to foster an internal culture of sustainability and bolster new product/service development.

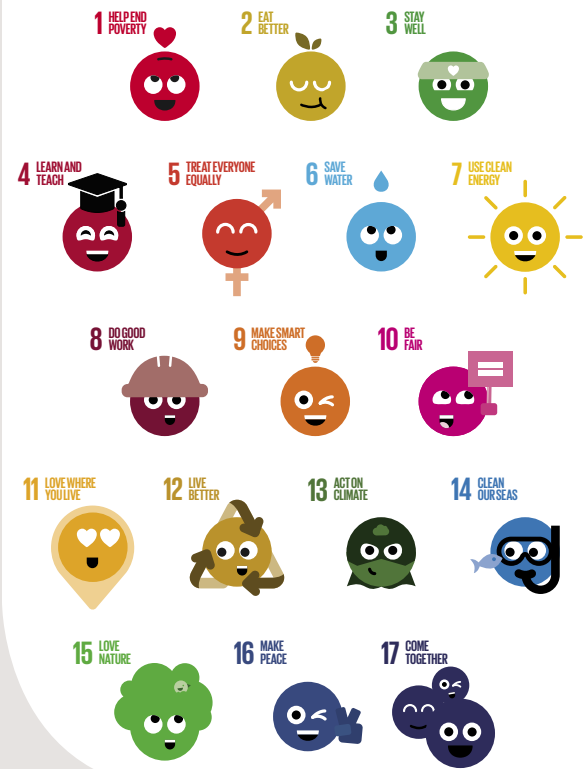
*"After working in the private sector for many years, I came to Stockholm Environment Institute at the end of 2017. It has been rewarding for me to use my marketing and communication skills to now promote the SDGs and the science behind them. Making the SDGs tangible for individuals through tools like 'The Good Life Goals' is highly motivating. I look forward to continuing to help spread the word."*

Andrea Norgren: Stockholm Environment Institute


Created as an educational outreach tool, the 85 actions of 'The Good Life Goals':

- provide a clear link between the SDGs and sustainable lifestyles
- increase recognition of individual actions towards the SDGs
- offer an accessible tool for those seeking to engage others in making tomorrow better
- consciously integrate environmental, economic and social benefits equally

Formally launched at the United Nations General Assembly 2018 Global Day of Action, The Good



'The Good Life Goals' were featured at several events including: Global Action Hour in September 2018, a UN Environment Workshop "How to Make Sustainable Living the New Normal" in December 2018 and throughout the Fourth Session of the UN Environment Assembly in March 2019. These events sparked 113 media articles which have reached a potential audience of more than 6,2 million readers. Translations of 'The Good Life Goals' are now available in six additional languages – Brazilian Portuguese, Chinese, French, German, Japanese and Spanish.



**LIVE BETTER**  
Actions

12


**1** Learn about sustainable development

**4** Collect friends and experiences, not just things

**2** Reuse, repair, recycle, share and borrow


**5** Demand that businesses respect people and planet

**3** Waste less food and use leftovers



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOALS



## PROVIDING AND FACILITATING THE APPLICATION OF TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS THAT SUPPORT THE SHIFT TO SCP

2018 saw a complete revamp of the network’s online programme portfolios. Programme portfolios provide a snapshot of the tools and solutions from across the entire network to an audience of more than 4,500 members. Around 250 new projects were added during the year, three times the number added in 2017. By strengthening the portfolios, the One Planet network improved the accessibility of information to countries, providing more leverage and entry points for programmes to directly support them.

The One Plan for One Planet strategy identifies the need to foster the application of knowledge, resources and technical tools. In 2018, the One Planet network focused its initial implementation of this strategic objective around three key points:

- 1

the development of strategic products under each programme and their application throughout the network;
- 2

placing more emphasis on the application of existing tools; and
- 3

the identification of changes in practices with measurable impact for replication and scaling up.



## Development and application of programmatic strategic products and core tools

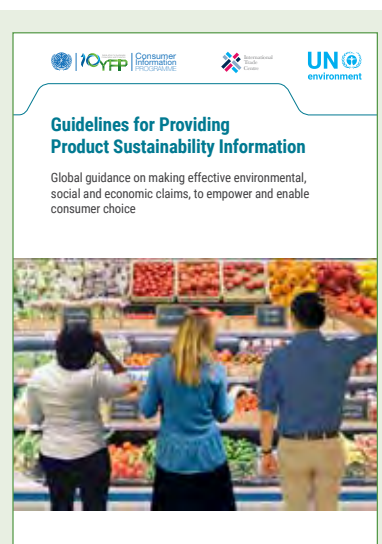
Strategic products under each programme – standards, criteria, guidelines, tools and methodologies – can be drivers of change and support countries in the implementation of SDG 12.

The Sustainable Food Systems programme is in the process of developing a suite of tools for decision-makers to address food and agriculture challenges through the lens of food systems.



The 'SFS Toolbox', as it has been named, includes four components: a framework, a glossary, a set of case studies, and a capacity- building module for policy-makers. The Collaborative Framework for Food Systems Transformation, **the first component in the Toolbox**, provides guidance to policy makers in their institutional set up and policy making processes, while at the same time elaborating on the role of other stakeholders

to support governments in managing food systems. Created through multi-stakeholder consultation under the 'Setting the Table for our Children' initiative, the Framework focuses on practical actions to implement food and agriculture policies through a holistic lens by connecting food and agriculture sectors with others - such as health, trade, education and finance.



The Consumer Information programme has been 'road testing' its signature: Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information.

The Guidelines, developed in 2017 through a multi-stakeholder collaboration engaging 140 organisations, provide guidance and examples for companies, governments and standard-setters to make effective,

trustworthy claims to consumers on product-related sustainability information. The 2018 'road testing' exercise, which involved 28 organisations from a broad range of industry sectors and sizes, aimed to establish a community of practice around the Guidelines and tested the applicability of the Guidelines' ten principles against real life sustainability claims. This process, together with ten in-country workshops to promote capacity building around the communication of product sustainability information, has equipped the 'road testers' with practical insights on how to improve their claims. This has led some to change the way they communicate with consumers.

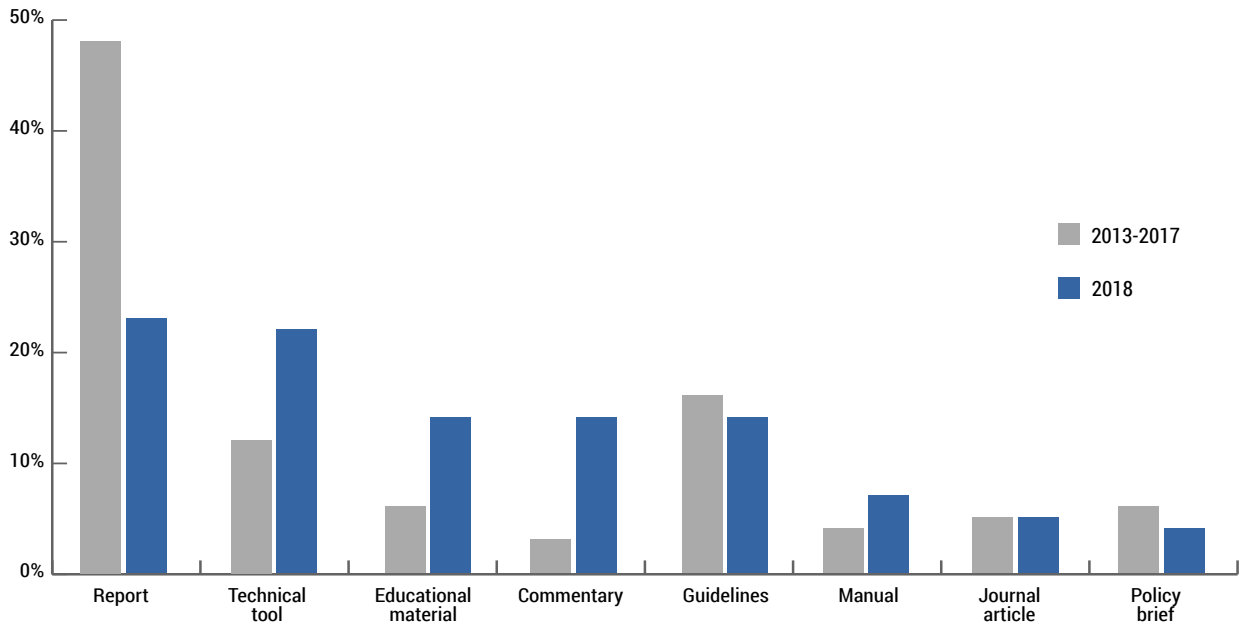


Mrs. Masvare shows off part of her harvest. She is part of a community that is using small-scale conservation farming to change lifestyles in Zimbabwe. This photo was submitted to the 'SCP in Action' photo contest by Sustainable Lifestyles & Education partner, 'Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe'.

## Applying tools and strengthening capacity

In 2018, a total of 111 new knowledge resources and technical tools have been developed by partners of the One Planet network, a lower number than the previous two-year average. This category now makes up 17% of the total number of activities reported vs. 29% in the 2013-2017 period (Figure 6). The decrease in the development of new knowledge resources

and technical tools is mainly due to a decrease in the number of reports produced and a slight decline in the number of guidelines, the two main types of resources developed during the 2013-2017 period. Interestingly, the number of technical tools, educational materials and manuals developed has increased significantly in 2018.



**Figure 6: Types of knowledge resources and technical tools implemented, 2013-2017 vs. 2018 results.**

Nearly one hundred training programmes were offered by partners of the One Planet network in 2018, providing more than 1.1 million person-days of training on SCP. The majority of training programs had a national scope and engaged practitioners from the civil society (48%) and businesses (20%). These training programs provided a space for knowledge sharing, enabling practitioners to effectively implement SCP within their respective fields across the globe, particularly in Africa.

As an example, the **small-scale conservation farming to change lifestyles in Africa** project engaged 2000 farmers in rural Zimbabwe in capacity building activities, enabling a shift to sustainable agricultural practices. The project led to the adoption of conservation farming techniques by more than 95% of the trained farmers, an increase in garden production by 47% and an increase in garden crop production from 5 to 13%. Led by 'Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe', it is a project in the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme that received support from the first 10YFP Trust Fund.



# SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE FOR HIGH-IMPACT DECISIONS: The SCP 'Hotspot Analysis Tool'

The Sustainable Consumption and Production 'Hotspot Analysis Tool' is an online application that provides data to feed the analysis of 171 countries' environmental and socioeconomic performance over the last 25 years, offering empirical evidence of 'hotspots' where unsustainable consumption and production practices may be particularly prevalent.

The 'Hotspot Analysis Tool' uses a unique framework that combines national environmental and socio-economic data with trade information for the estimation of supply-wide environmental pressures and impacts. This approach allows tracing environmental pressures and impacts along the supply chain of the goods and services consumed within a given country--an essential dimension of our globalized economy.

The first iteration of the tool integrates data on raw material use, GHG emissions and climate change, air pollution and health, land use and biodiversity loss. It also offers basic socio-economic data at both the national level (i.e. GDP; Human Development Index) and the sectoral level (i.e. added value, employment).

The tool also offers basic socio-economic data at both national (i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Human Development

Index) and sectoral levels (i.e. added value, employment). This tool enhances the understanding of national trends on decoupling natural resource use from economic activity and human well-being. With three specific modules, the tool is targeted at multiple audiences: including the general public, policy experts and statisticians.

The methodology and application were piloted by Argentina, Ivory Coast and Kazakhstan during the development phase to ensure policy relevance and user-friendliness. The tool will be further tested with additional pilot countries in 2019 with the support of the 10YFP Secretariat at UN Environment and the UN Development Account.

The tools and methodology were developed and launched in partnership between the One Planet network, the International Resource Panel (IRP), the Life Cycle Initiative and scientific



At its recent launch at UNEA 4, in Nairobi, a participant explores the 'SCP Hotspot Analysis Tool' on a touchscreen.  
©One Planet Network/ Reese Muntean

partners Vienna University of Economics and Business and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.




Sustainable use of raw materials



Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change



Air pollution and related health impacts



Sustainable land use

## Disseminating and upscaling 'changes in practice'

The adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts. Identifying and promoting successful changes in practice for SCP is key to supporting policy implementation and offers entry points to measure impact and advocate for replicating and scaling-up changes. In 2018, a total of 146 changes in practice were implemented by 442 organisations and governments, with some changes being implemented by several organisations simultaneously. This represents a significant increase from the 2013-2017 period.

The adoption of these new, or improved, practices has overwhelmingly been led by businesses in the tourism sector, accounting for 76% of the total changes reported across the network. This seems aligned with the fact that the Sustainable Tourism programme has the highest number of businesses in the network, showing that a strengthened engagement of the business sector enables the identification and implementation of tangible solutions.

The most common types of change in practice are changes in:

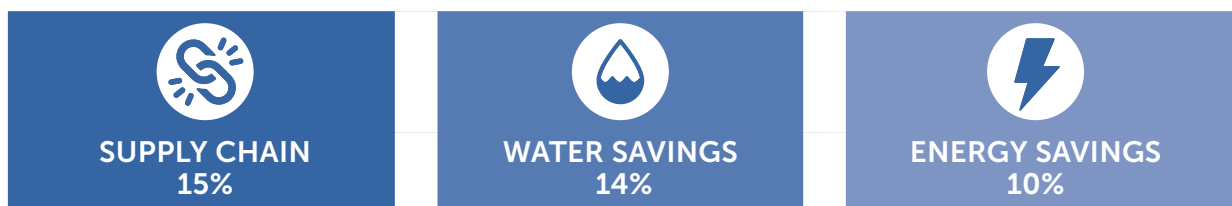
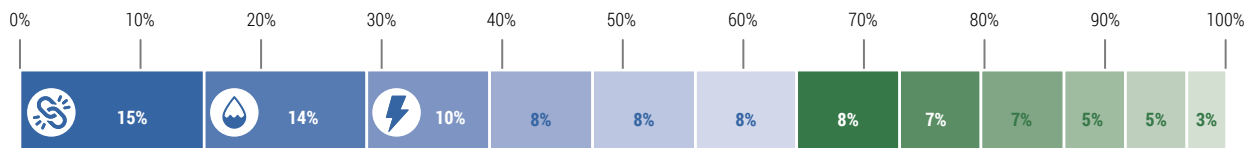














Figure 7: Changes in practice by type, 2018



|   |                            |   |                   |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
|  | Supply chain               |  | Design            |
|  | Energy saving              |  | None of the above |
|  | Water saving               |  | Plastics          |
|  | Sustainable products share |  | Transportation    |
|  | Supplier diversity         |  | Materials used    |
|  | Zero waste                 |  | Recycling / reuse |

## Partnerships in action

Gathering diverse partners across sectors and regions offers key opportunities for aligning objectives and setting the global agenda around an SCP approach to sustainable development. Joint efforts across the network are exemplified through 26 ongoing multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on SCP reported during 2018.





## THE SUSTAINABLE RICE PLATFORM: Changing the global supply chain

Rice is a global staple for more than 3.5 billion people and is critical to global food security. Rice provides livelihoods for over 1 billion people. To meet projected future demand by 2050, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) estimates that global rice production needs to increase by 25%.

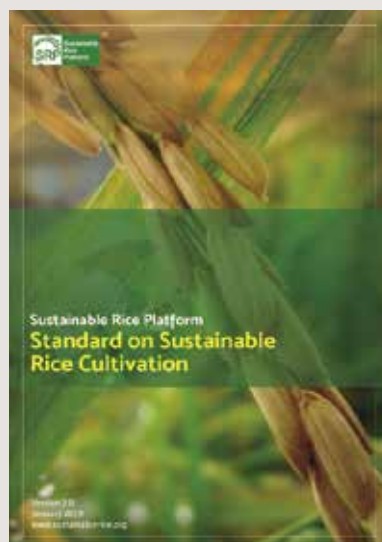
Co-convened by UN Environment and IRRI, the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) works with over 100 institutional partners in the public and private sectors to promote climate-smart practices among rice smallholders in key rice-growing countries.

*"I was selected to participate in the Sustainable Rice Platform's (SRP) Standard pilot testing that was conducted by the Loc Troi Group and the International Finance Corporation in 2016. After three crop seasons, I realized the great importance of protecting my health and the environment, in order for me to continue my work as a farmer in An Giang province. By complying with the SRP Standard, and with the support of 'Farmer Friends' from Loc Troi Group, I learned how to control pests, and I was able to reduce my use of chemicals. This approach lessened my exposure to chemicals and has also reduced the amount of inputs absorbed by soil and water. By reducing my production costs, I have been able to save more money. More importantly, my health and the environment's health are better protected."*

Mr. Nguyen Van Nhat: An Giang Province, Vietnam

The SRP launched the world's first Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation with a set of Performance Indicators to enable monitoring of progress and impact in 2015. Together, these tools can serve both the private sector (as a basis for assurance and sustainable supply chain procurement), and the public sector (as a normative basis for policymaking). Version 2.0 of the SRP Standard and Performance Indicators were recently launched (2019), together with the SRP Assurance Programme.

As the leading corporation with the SRP and owner of the world's largest rice brand, UNCLE BEN'S®, Mars Food played a pivotal role



Local specialists meet with representatives from UN Environment and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to discuss the current rice crop. ©IRRI

in developing the Standard. At the launch of the Standard in 2015, Mars Food announced its commitment to use the Standard to sustainably source 100 percent of its rice by 2020.

*"Field validation of the Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation in 13 countries around the world point to surprisingly similar trends across diverse production contexts. By adopting the Standard, rice farmers saved up to 20% on farm inputs and water use, while maintaining productivity; these savings led to improvements of up to 15-20% in net farm incomes and up to 50% reductions in GHG emissions in flooded rice."*

Dr. W. Wyn Ellis: Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform





One of My Green Butler's multiple persuasive communication approaches is to provide an in-room TV channel, just like this one in the Amora Hotel Jamison. © Amora Hotels

## Spotlight

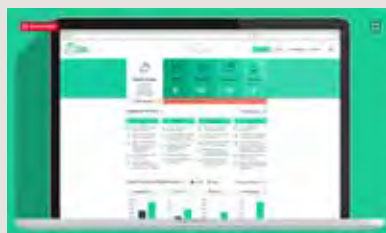


# 'MY GREEN BUTLER' IS TRIGGERING BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN HOTEL GUESTS AND STAFF BY PROVIDING POWERFUL ANALYTICS AND DIRECT FEEDBACK

'My Green Butler' provides an integrated digital sustainable hospitality management system which persuades guests to reduce waste through an enjoyable, interactive process that simultaneously increases customer satisfaction. The initiative provides training for hospitality staff to improve guest engagement by empowering them to save resources with the help of customized data and innovative technology.

Led by the International Centre for Responsible Tourism Australia, a member of both the One Planet network's Sustainable Tourism and Consumer Information programmes, the initiative has expanded globally and has reached over 16,000 guests so far. In a 17-month pilot, 1000 guests achieved an average of 21% water savings and 33% electricity savings with the use of 'My Green Butler'. The tool itself is integrated into the guest experience through a myriad of techniques- ranging from portable tablets to elevator messages to in-room TV channels.

The initiative's innovation is based upon PhD research and has already appeared in no less than six academic papers including, The International Journal of Tourism Research. Based upon empirical findings and integrated into cutting edge academia, 'My Green Butler' offers a guided experience with Artificial Intelligence.



*"At the Amora Hotel Jamison we recognise how important it is for the long-term sustainability of the hospitality sector to significantly cut carbon emissions, so we are really excited about introducing the 'My Green Butler' system. This innovation breaks new ground in hotel guest engagement because it enables us to transparently provide guests 'real time' resource use performance and conserving advice using Artificial Intelligence, a world first for a 5-star hotel."*

Mr. Arpad Romandy:  
General Manager,  
Amora Hotel  
Jamison



Engagement with the private and academic sectors has been paired with government collaboration. Elected as an official partner of the City of Sydney's sustainability

programme, the initiative has also been awarded the 'City of Sydney Environmental Performance-Innovation Grant.'

*"Amora Hotel Jamison [and My Green Butler] are in our Sustainable Destination Partnership – a group of nearly thirty leading hotels, event centres, cultural institutions and tourism bodies who are working together to improve their environmental performance and make Sydney a truly sustainable destination. This is particularly important because this sector is responsible for 47 percent of commercial waste, 21 percent of carbon emissions, and 14 percent of drinking water consumption in the City of Sydney. Working with businesses in our city to improve their environmental performance is a critical part of the urgent action we are taking to address climate change."*

Councillor Clover  
Moore  
Lord Mayor,  
City of Sydney





## 'ICLEI': LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

'ICLEI' – Local Governments for Sustainability contributes to the mainstreaming of innovative procurement worldwide by connecting and empowering decision makers and practitioners with tender advice, trainings, and international exchange activities.

Partners of the One Planet network's Sustainable Procurement Programme (SPP), ICLEI is a global network of more than 1,750 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development in 100+ countries. Aiming to influence sustainability policy and drive local action for low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development, ICLEI's members and experts epitomize 'partnerships in action' by working together through peer exchange and capacity building to create systemic change for urban sustainability.

A snapshot of three of their many activities demonstrates their global reach in the local context:

1. Co-organized by ICLEI, the EcoProcura conference series started in 1998 as a forum to promote exchange and dialogue on the latest strategies and practical solutions on sustainable, circular and innovation procurement.



2. ICLEI members saw the potential of encouraging public authorities within a region to collaborate in the implementation of sustainable procurement. The 'SPP Regions' initiative was established in Europe and has implemented over 40 eco-innovative tenders with an estimated reduction of almost 400,000 tons of CO2/year. In 2018, the coordination mechanism established four new networks for twelve ongoing collaborations to promote the creation and expansion of European regional municipal networks working together towards sustainable public procurement.

3. Aligned with the One Planet's working group on 'SPP Tender Implementation and Impact Monitoring in the East Asia region,' the 'Green Public Procurement' (GPP) programme aims to increase the environmental

Construction site at the Guangming Cultural and Arts Center in China, part of the One Planet working group on 'SPP Tender Implementation and Impact Monitoring in the East Asia region'  
© ICLEI



performance of purchasing activities by public authorities in the East Asia region. Public Procurers at Binhai New District (Tianjin City, China) adopted a new tender model that used a separate green evaluation scorecard to procure school furniture in 2018. The green scorecard covers the life cycle of the product from raw material to end of life and accounting for 15% out of 100% in addition to price and quality evaluation. The innovative green furniture procurement evaluation system developed by Tianjin Binhai New District was recently awarded the local government's highest award in public procurement in China: 'Innovation of the Year'.

**In its first 20 years, EcoProcura has achieved the following:**

- Over 170 projects
- Over 120 conferences, seminars and workshops
- Over 2000 people trained
- Over 350 cities supported in over 50 countries
- Over 1 Million tonnes CO2 saved





## 'READY TO DRIVE THE MARKET: EXPERIENCES FROM ROAD TESTING THE *GUIDELINES FOR PROVIDING PRODUCT SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION*'

'The Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information' (the Guidelines) were published in November 2017 by UN Environment and the International Trade Centre to encourage information providers to communicate credible and reliable sustainability information to consumers. This flagship tool aimed to address the underlying causes of information overload, consumer confusion and lack of credibility. After their successful launch, the One Planet network Consumer Information Programme embarked on an ambitious global road testing process from January to June 2018.

The exercise was held in batches over the course of three months. All activities were developed online through webinars, phone calls and online questionnaires. One-to-one support was provided to the road testers whenever needed.

The road testing process allowed companies to test their own claims and reflect on potential improvements, while giving feedback on the Guidelines' utility.



**Private sector engagement in road testing the Guidelines was successful. In total, 28 organisations participated—ranging in size from 8 to 100,000 employees and hailing from around the world (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, and Oceania.) The road testers represented a wide range of sectors, including: automotive, chemicals, consumer goods, financial services, food and agriculture, garments and textile, manufacturing, retail, sports equipment and accessories, household and personal care, ornamental, and hospitality sectors. The types of product claims tested included labels, product declarations, marketing campaigns, voluntary standards and certifications.**

The testing process confirmed that the Guidelines are useful for the improvement of existing product sustainability information or the development of upcoming claims. In one case, a company analysed a claim that was still under development. During the process of completing the questionnaire, the organization recognised there was not yet sufficient evidence to make this claim reliable and therefore decided to not move forward with their communication strategy.

The recently released report, 'Ready to Drive the Market' presents results, challenges and lessons learned throughout the process of road testing the Guidelines. It is complemented by a number of case studies around the practical application of the Guidelines' principles by companies and standard-setting organizations.

Have a claim to test? A collection of tools and resources, including a new self-assessment tool are available online at the 'Product Sustainability Information Hub!'

# REVITALIZING A REGION: SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION IN THE ABURRÁ VALLEY OF COLOMBIA

The Sustainable Construction Policy in the Aburrá Valley in Colombia is a Trust Fund project from the Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme. The Policy worked with several municipalities and private sector construction companies to establish a mechanism to mainstream the implementation of sustainable construction policy frameworks. Asserting the motto that: “The sum of sustainable buildings does not generate sustainable cities, “ the knowledge generated was shared with national level agencies, such as the National Planning Department, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Housing.



© Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá in Colombia

The sustainable construction policy was issued in 2015, with the aim of fostering a paradigm shift towards an eco-efficient, socially inclusive and economically viable urban development in the Aburrá Valley and its adjacent regions. Focused primarily on the design and construction phases, the policy promotes a focus on the full lifecycle, seeking to reduce ecological footprints through indicators such as water and carbon.

The policy implemented strategies relevant to local needs, constraints and opportunities, while also keeping global priorities in mind. The conceptual, methodological and legal policy framework that have been developed in this process serve as a reference to both national policy as well as well as to policy development in other metropolitan regions of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In creating a more sustainable and habitable region, the project and its policy have improved the overall well-being of different groups and markets-- including real estate owners, builders, designers, environmental authorities and, everyday citizens.

## Activity 1. Public Awareness and stakeholder engagement

Within the framework of the agreement, a relationship was established with 64 public and private institutions in different ways. Among these institutions are union representatives, construction companies and public institutions.

## Activity 2. Training

Four training courses were offered to managers, architects, builders, contractors and engineers working for the public and private sector and who are committed to one of the interested institutions listed above. 165 professionals were successfully trained.

## Activity 3. Demonstration projects

The goal of introducing sustainability criteria for metropolitan guides in the planning and design phases of three pilot projects was established. In total, five construction projects received guidance: three housing projects, an institutional project and a commercial project.

## Activity 4. Economic analysis of the inclusion of Sustainable Construction criteria

Based on the studies and designs given to the demonstration projects described in activity 3, an analysis was made of the economic costs of introducing sustainability criteria in building projects. While these results are preliminary, they will be useful in providing the sector with an initial idea of the opportunities and constraints of sustainable construction.





# FOOD FOR THOUGHT: AN EXPLORATION IN HAVING A NETWORK-WIDE THEME

Conference attendees enjoy sustainably-produced dishes at a dinner event for 'Good Food for People and the Planet Working together towards 2030.' The event featured a unique menu that integrated endemic ingredients and traditional techniques prepared by top chefs. ©Hivos/Jose Pablo Porras

To streamline efforts and present a unified vision, the 'One Plan for One Planet' strategy recommends the identification of an annual cross-cutting theme to implement across the One Planet network.



## THE PURPOSE OF A NETWORK THEME IS TO

1

Rationalise and make sense of what the different programmes are doing around a topic.

2

Leverage the complementary expertise of programmes on the selected topic and foster cross-programme collaboration.

3

Aid in communication efforts by helping make SCP more accessible.

Under the overall theme of “Innovative solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production”, UNEA4 set out to address “environmental challenges related to poverty and natural resources management, including sustainable food systems, food security and halting biodiversity loss” as one of its three focus areas.

To capitalise on the success of the One Planet network at HLPF 2018 (which made specific reference to the adoption of sustainable foods systems) and in preparation for UNEA4, food was adopted to pilot the concept of a network-wide theme.

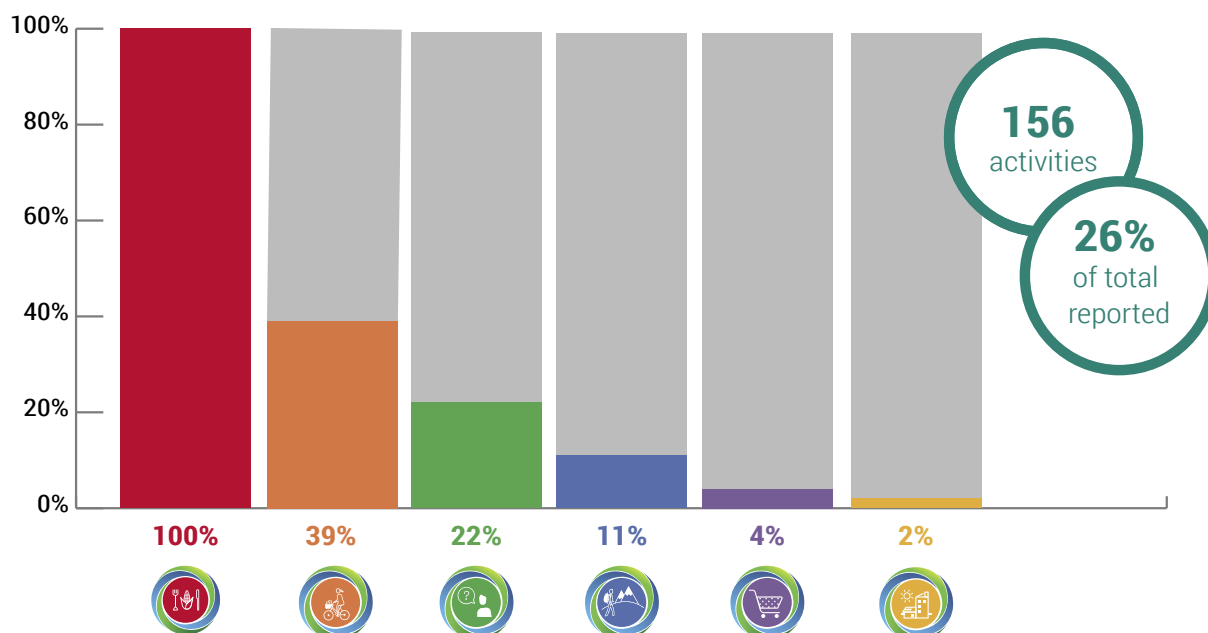


Figure 8: Percentage distribution of food-related activities implemented per programme total, 2018

**Overall, the 156 food-related activities implemented in 2018 represented 26% of the year’s total, with partners in all six programmes implementing activities related to the cross-cutting theme. This quantity of food-related activities equals nearly the total amount of such activities for the entire 2013-2017 period and represents a significant increase from the 10% achieved in the mid-term total.**

These trends do not suggest that the network’s activities suddenly shifted in response to a network theme, but rather that the implementation of a theme drives increased information sharing and data collection, providing a basis to better explore how to best benefit from the complementary expertise of the programmes. The data suggests that having a cross-cutting theme encourages a deeper examination of a given programme’s portfolio and partners, and activities that may have otherwise been interpreted as less correlated to the context of the programme are now recognised as meaningful contributions to SDG 12.

With the cross-cutting nature of SCP, it is natural that the activities of different programmes would complement each other. In the past, finding opportunities to bring programmes together to share and further explore their intersection has largely been done on an *ad hoc* basis. In the context of the cross-cutting theme of food, several programmes have taken the opportunity to collaborate.



The Consumer Information programme led a session at the 2nd Global Conference of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, 'Good Food for People and the Planet: Working together towards 2030'. The session, titled 'Engaging consumers in sustainable food systems: communicating food products' sustainability information', examined the global challenge of sustainable food consumption and production set against the backdrop of low consumer awareness of sustainable food options. The Consumer Information programme subsequently led an official side event at the UNEA4 titled "Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Consumption & Production: Partnerships in Action - The One Planet Network Response". The session explored collaboration in the food sector in a panel-based discussion featuring the co-leads of the Consumer Information and Sustainable Food Systems programmes.

Analysis through the lens of this cross-cutting theme has helped identify options for future collaboration.


The Sustainable Tourism programme's network in the business sector can be a significant entry point for the Sustainable Food Systems programme to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems as recognised in the

UNEA4 resolution on *Promoting Sustainable Practices and Innovative Solutions for Curbing Food Loss and Waste (UNEP/EA.4/L.3)*.

As a case in point, the cross-cutting theme of food has proven to be a catalyst in inspiring programmes to identify key messages. Through a collaborative process, the Sustainable Food Systems programme is creating a collection of communication products, including a series of videos and an interactive game. The first video, *10 Tips to Support Sustainable Food Systems*, is available online.

Ultimately, food-related activities implemented in 2018 show how the One Planet network can benefit from the expertise of the all six programmes in order to further implement their priorities and enhance their reach. The preliminary findings of implementing a theme show that this could be a first step in leveraging the complementary expertise of the programmes to apply a systems approach and deliver high-impact change.

The One Planet network will continue to analyse and capitalise on findings around potential cross-cutting themes and programme intersections to provide a common vision on SCP, jointly deliver added value and scale up impacts.



**Food is truly universal. Every living creature must interact with food in order to survive. This fundamental truth makes food an excellent entry point to SCP and helps communicate and demystify the SCP approach.**

Seed sharing fair and market held in George Town, Malaysia. The fair, the highlight of 2018's Green Action Week, welcomed farmers, gardeners and the general public. This photo was submitted in our 'SCP in Action' photo contest by co-leads of our Consumer Information programme, Consumers International.



## BIOVISION'S PARTICIPATORY APPROACH IS HELPING MAKE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS A REALITY IN SENEGAL

The Biovision Foundation promotes sustainable agriculture throughout the world, championing the interests of smallholders in Africa at the international level and aiding in discussions with politicians and government officials.



©UN Photo/Evan Schneider

The agricultural sector in Senegal is facing multiple intricate challenges, from low productivity, food and nutrition crisis, degradation of the soils and other natural resources, to poorly organized value chain and low competitiveness. All those challenges are interconnected and linked to other sectors, such as energy or infrastructure. National policies often fail to address these issues in an integrated way. Addressing these multidimensional targets requires a systems approach.

Biovision collaborated with Senegalese think tank IPAR (L'Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale) and its long-term partner, the Millennium Institute to establish a participatory process to apply a system-dynamic tool for influencing policies towards sustainable food systems. The initiative mainly focussed on providing policy planning support to government officials. Targeted capacity-building was integral to this process. The project developed

a course on systems thinking for experts. The course was open to post-graduate students, officials and representatives from organisations and associations at the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (ENSEA) in Senegal.

The project also aimed to build an important bridge between policy makers and the country's farmer community, academia, civil society and research institutes. The project also brought together officials from two ministries. The Senegalese version of the T21-iSDg Model was appropriated and utilized by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Planning: The policy outputs of the model were specifically included in a strategic government document, the "Stratégie Nationale Faim Zéro Sénégal".

The T21-iSDG's approach is highly replicable across countries. For instance, similar work has been conducted in Kenya and Ethiopia. The approach can also

be used on other thematic areas and with other ministries, or at a sub-national level to support decentralisation. The model is not specific to agriculture and integrates all the important sectors and drivers in a given country.



**The tool, the 'T21-iSDG Model', analyses the impact of various strategies on the agriculture and food sector in the context of all of the SDGs at the same time. (The SDGs are embedded into the tool's interface.) The 'T21-iSDG Model' is customized to a country-specific context to address its specific priorities in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.**



Laurent Alis Praslin

## 'BETTERFLY TOURISM' AND 'THE SEYCHELLES SUSTAINABLE TOURISM FOUNDATION'

At the suggestion of a university student named Rossetta Alcindor, 'The Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Foundation' (SSTF) and 'Betterfly Tourism' teamed up to reduce food waste in hotels and restaurants in Seychelles.

Seychelles receives about 350,000 tourists per year. Today, 50% of the landfill's content is made up of green waste and kitchen waste-- and it is estimated that the landfill's capacity will be reached within the next two years.

Food waste is a serious issue for the islands, which rely heavily on food imports and have little, to no, food waste treatment facilities in place. In order to decrease the negative impacts of food waste on the climate while simultaneously encouraging increased local production and minimizing economic losses, the SSTF, with Rossetta's help, reached out to Betterfly Tourism for guidance and technical support.

Betterfly Tourism offers technical support in the form of a 2-day customized training course with a hospitality provider. Analysis is conducted to measure what is being wasted in the restaurant and with the input of the whole team, an action plan is created to reduce it. The action plan involves



the use of Betterfly's online tool, 'Edgar', a program that streamlines the monitoring of food waste with an accessible and simple user interface. Hotels are encouraged to weigh their bins on a regular basis after the training programme, and with the use of the 'Edgar' tool, they are easily able to monitor the results.

*"Food waste management has introduced a number of new suggestions on how to control our food waste. The waste*

*information from the previous day is sent to the chef who prepares breakfast so that he has an idea of how much to prepare to avoid wastage. It is so amazing that all staff of 'Eden Blue' hotel now talk about food waste in many situations in their day-to-day work. We have managed to successfully reduce the amount of rice we serve with our curry dishes-- from a bowl of rice to just a cup-- and all our guests are happy with the portion. Close to 10kgs or rice is saved per month thanks to this initiative."*

*'Eden Bleu' Hotel management*

Reducing food waste automatically leads to cost savings. For example, one of the project's participants, the hotel 'Eden Bleu', a high-end hotel with 88 rooms, reduced their food waste by 9.6% over the last 6 months with the use of the 'Edgar' tool and on-going staff engagement. Rossetta now works with SSTF and currently helps train hospitality teams!



# THE WAY FORWARD

The One Planet network, a multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development, has been recognised as an implementation mechanism for SDG 12. The potential of the network to effectively support countries in delivering on SDG12 is evidenced by the data gathered in the first year of the adoption of an implementation-driven strategy. While the results are encouraging, successful implementation over the next four years requires the programmes to lead and enable coordinated action on the shift to SCP in their respective areas. This process has been initiated through the review of programme-specific strategic plans and aspirational targets, as well as through measuring each network member's contribution to SDG 12.

Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale, is a key factor in the successful implementation of any goal. SDG 12 is recognised as being significantly under-funded. The One Planet network, as SDG 12's implementation mechanism, is limited in the change it can catalyse given the current lack of financial investment. The private and public sectors and financial institutions must be encouraged to support the implementation of SDG 12, including through contributions to its Global Multi-partner Trust Fund.

A fundamental change in how we use and manage natural resources is essential to a sustainable socio-economic future and a liveable planet and must be central to discussions on economic policy.

A new approach to tourism: enjoy a 'Nature getaway without a car' in the Grands Sites of France. This photo was submitted to the 'SCP in Action' 2018 Photo Contest by Sustainable Tourism partners, Réseau des Grands Sites de France. Photo: Mehdi Hemart



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