



Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



Sara Castro-Hallgren, Economist, RCO System, UNDCO

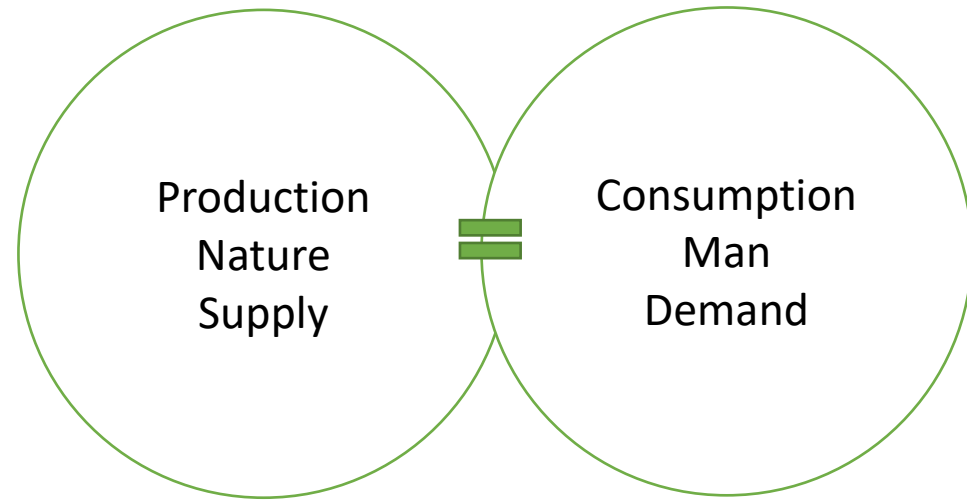
Outline

1. Shared understanding – Basics of SCP
2. The Anthropocene, Great Acceleration and Earth System Impacts
3. SCP in Global Governance up to the SDGs
4. SCP and GDP, poverty
5. SCP defined
6. Where does SDG 12 fit in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs
7. Exploring Data
8. SCP examples around us
9. Earth Overshoot Day and Calculating Your Footprint
10. Why behavior matters
11. Q & A and Discussion

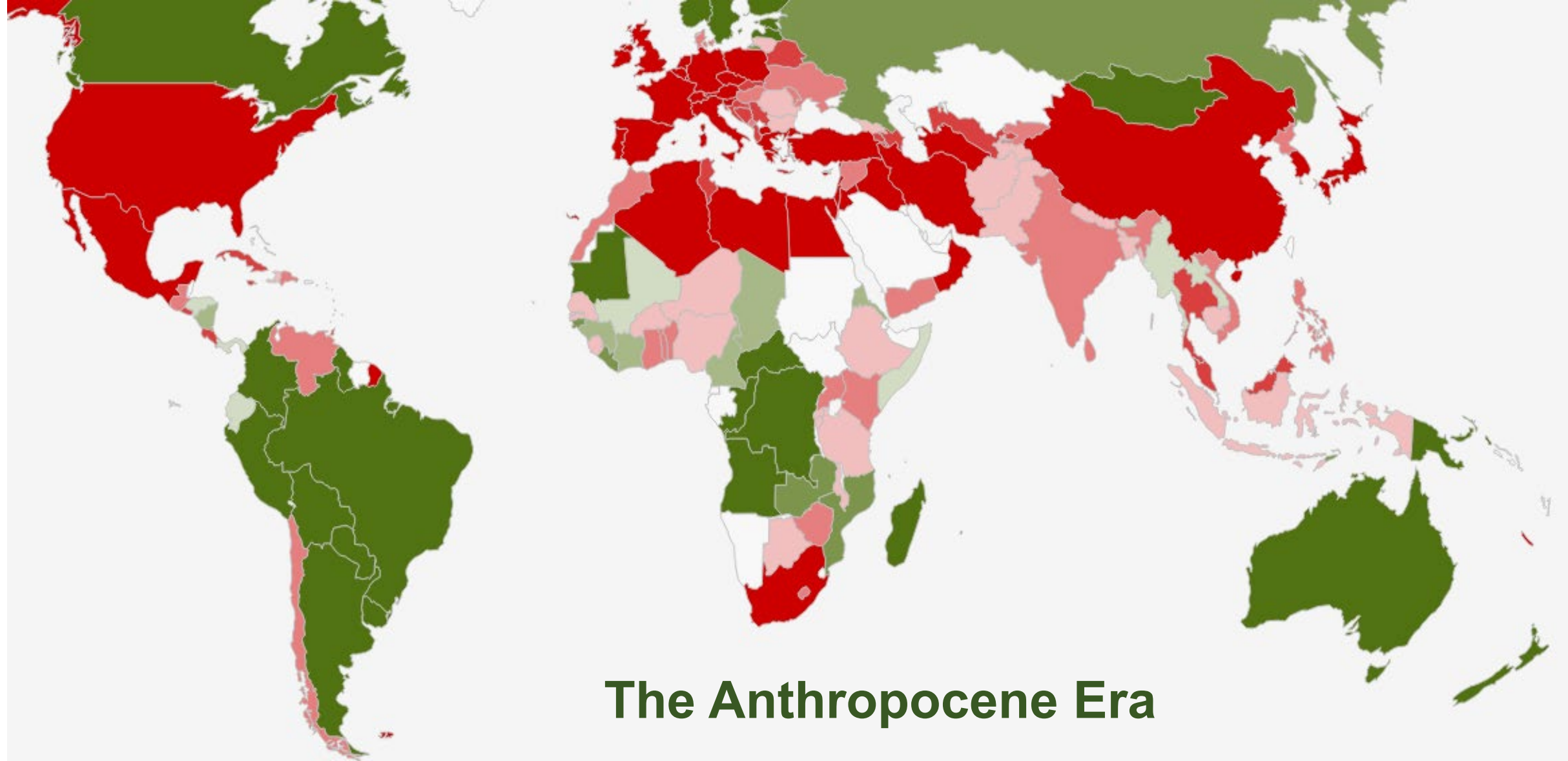
SDG 12 – Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is?

Let's get a baseline idea 😊

SDG 12 – Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is...



But, why now?



The Anthropocene Era

ECOLOGICAL DEFICIT/RESERVE

An ecological deficit occurs when the Ecological Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. A national ecological deficit means that the nation is

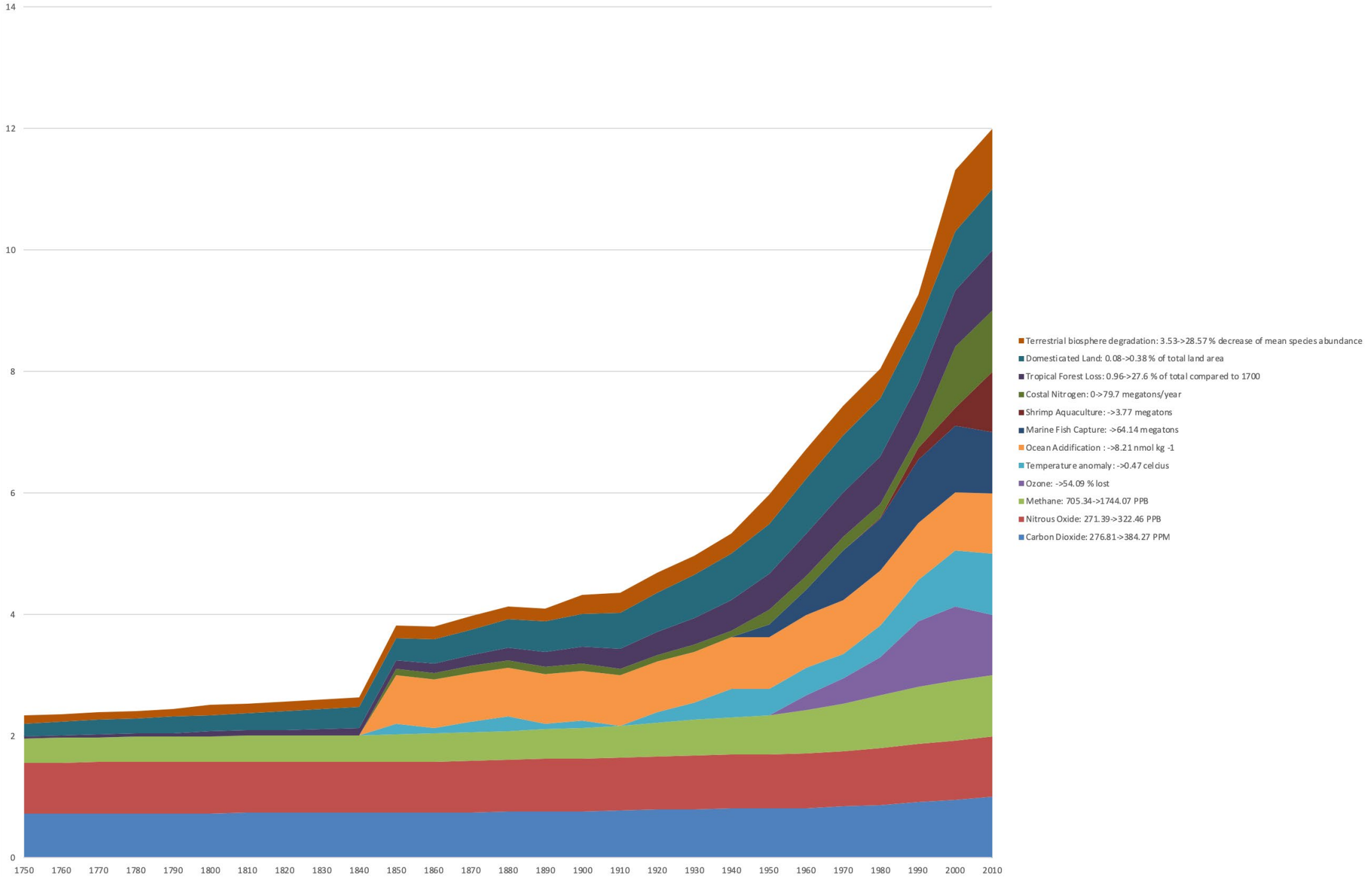
BIOCAPACITY CREDITORS

BIOCAPACITY GREATER THAN FOOTPRINT

BIOCAPACITY DEBTORS

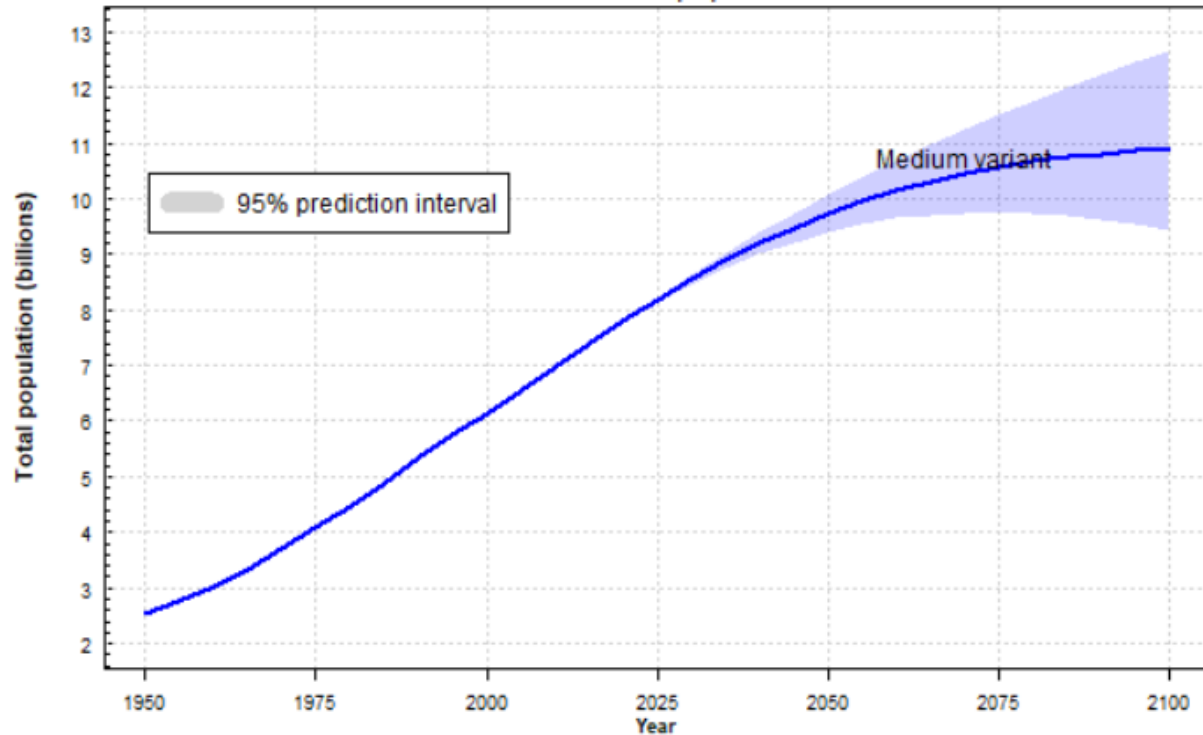
FOOTPRINT GREATER THAN BIOCAPACITY

Earth System Trends 1750 -> 2010



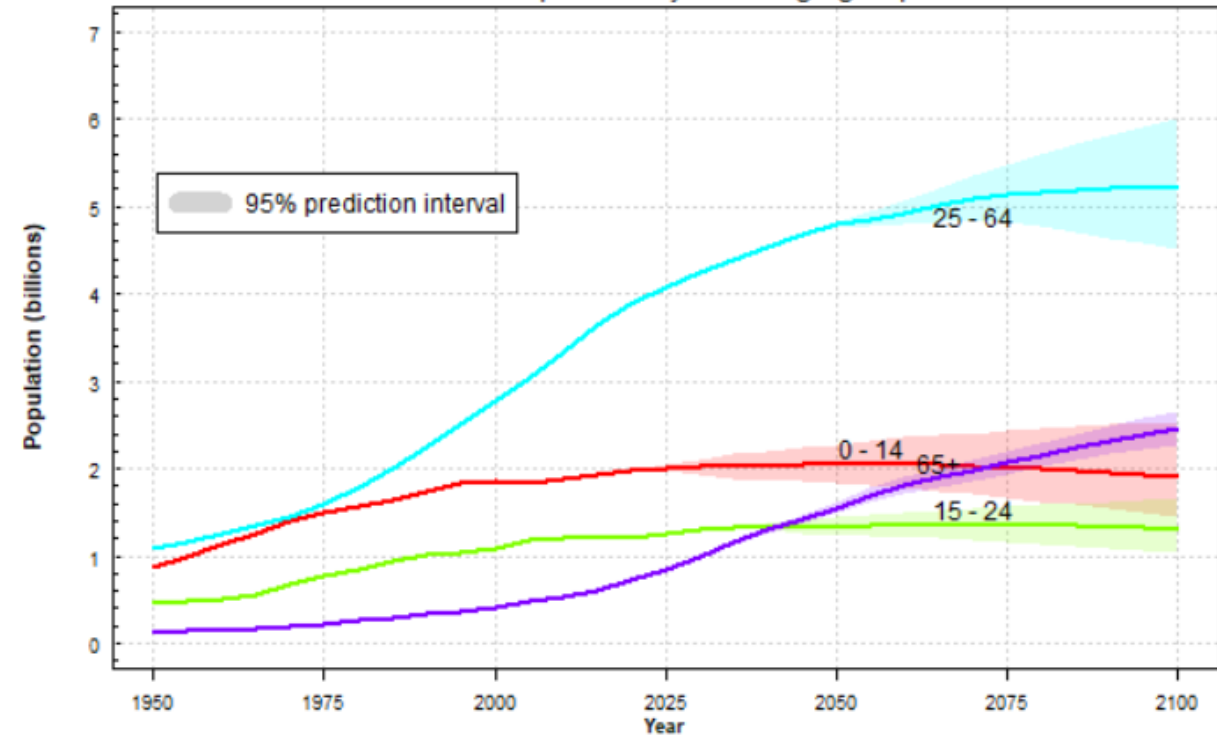
The link between Population and Consumption

World: Total population



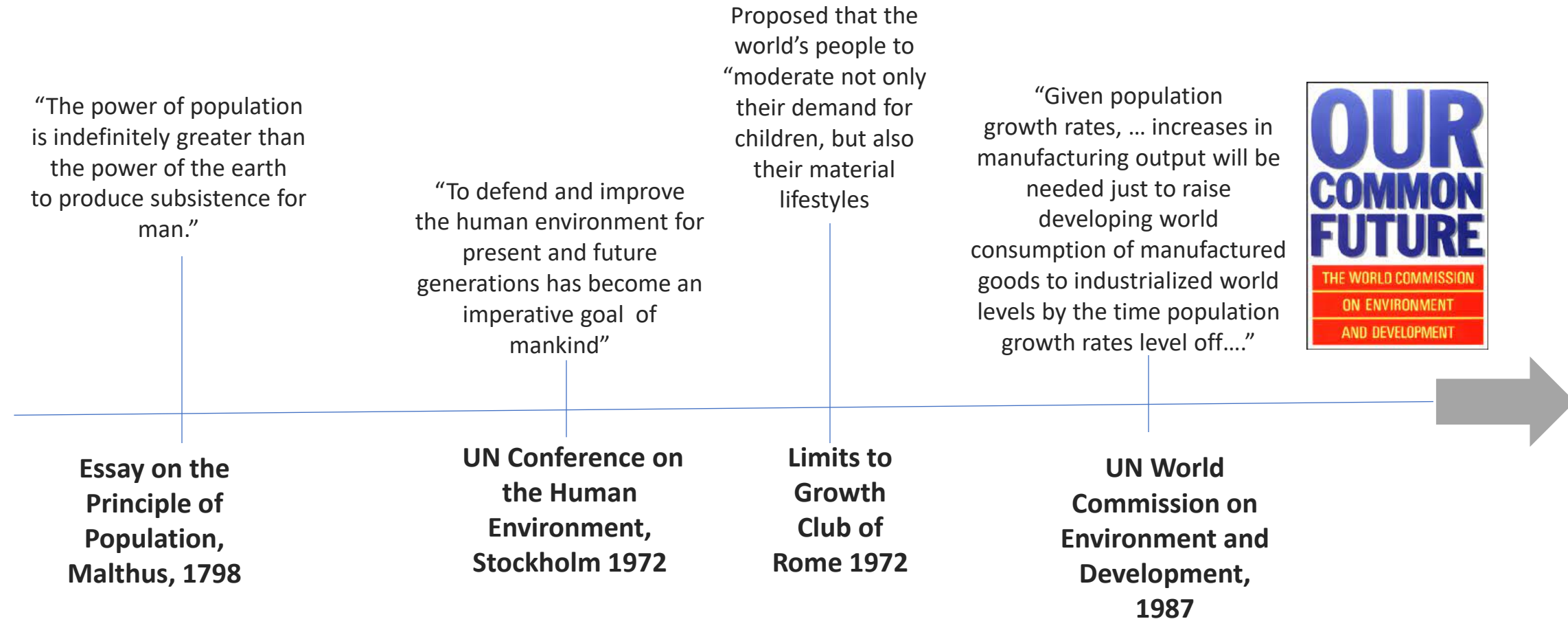
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United Nations, DESA, Population Division. *World Population Prospects 2019*. <http://population.un.org/wpp/>

World: Population by broad age groups

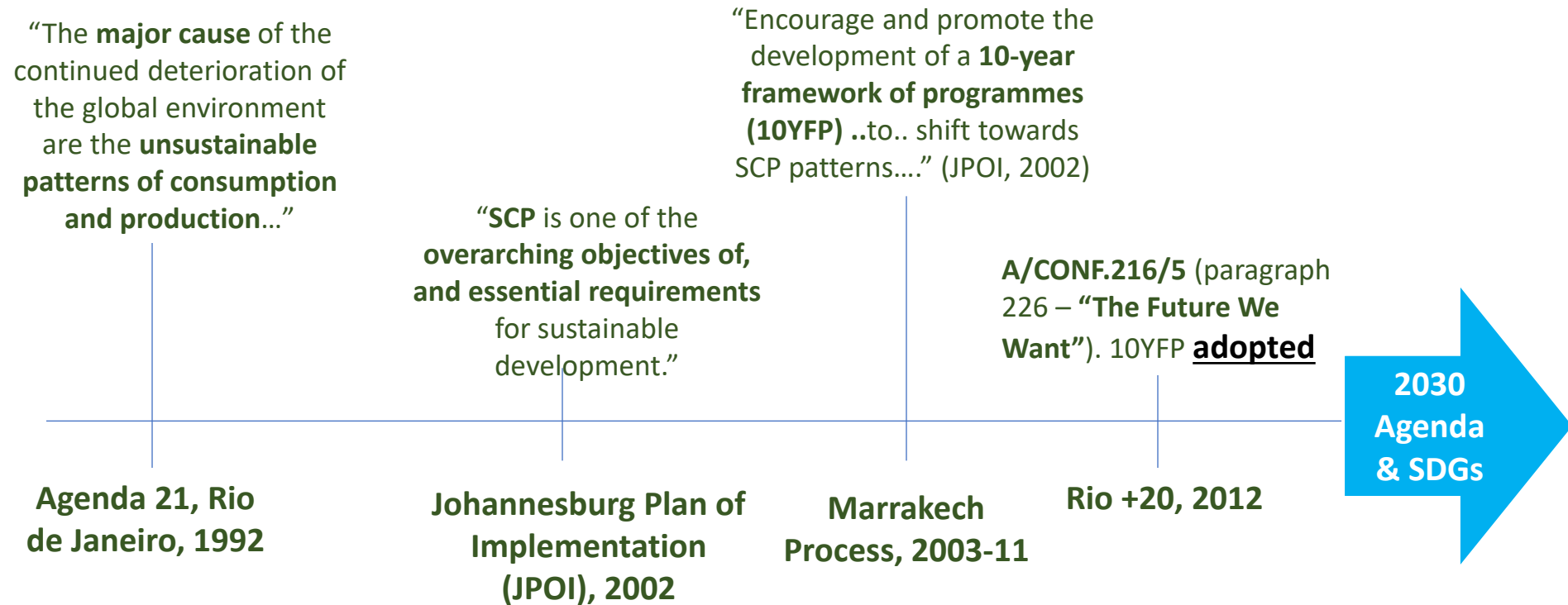


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United Nations, DESA, Population Division. *World Population Prospects 2019*. <http://population.un.org/wpp/>

The Roots of SCP in Global Governance

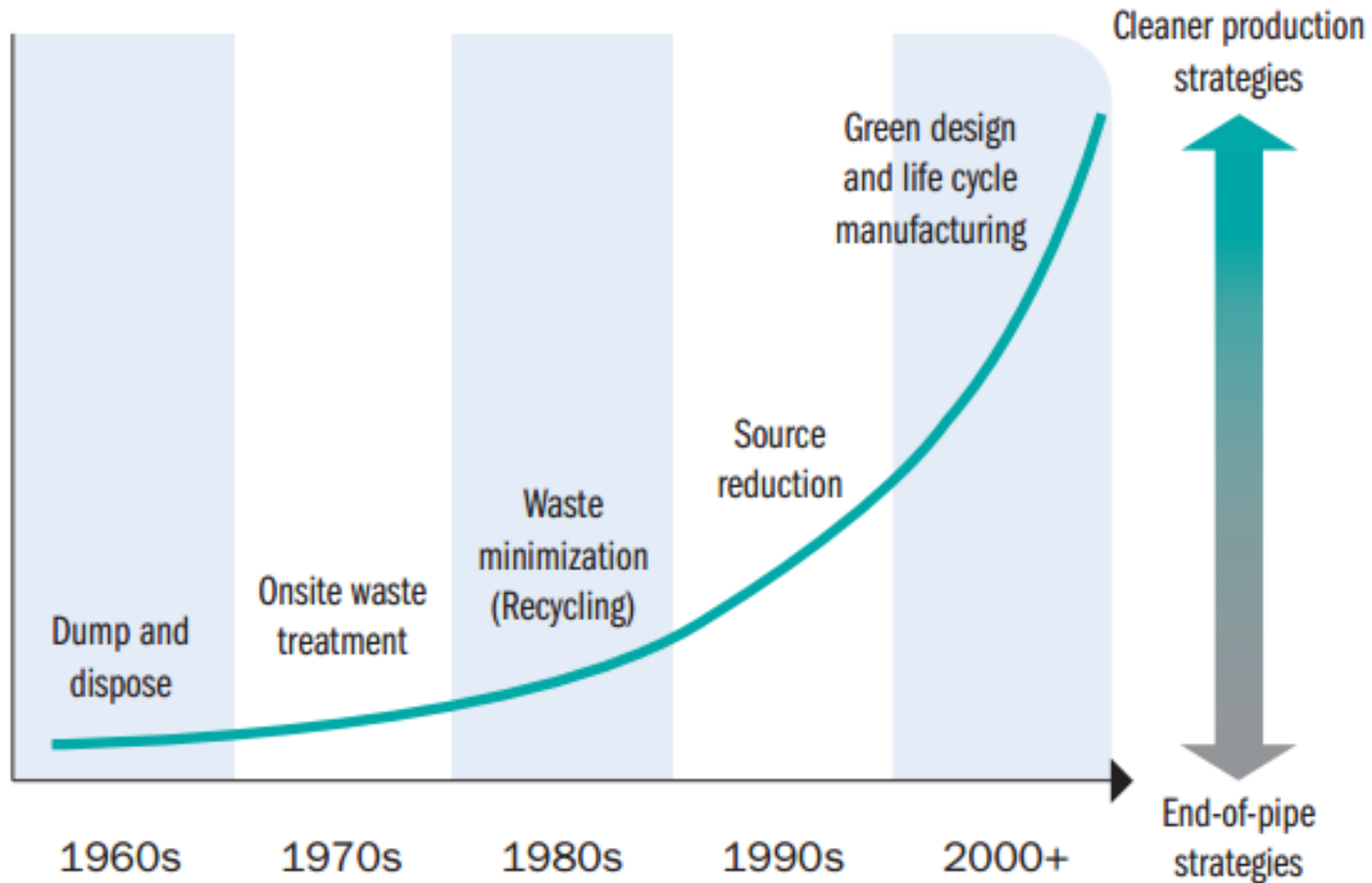


Global Mandate for SCP in Global Governance



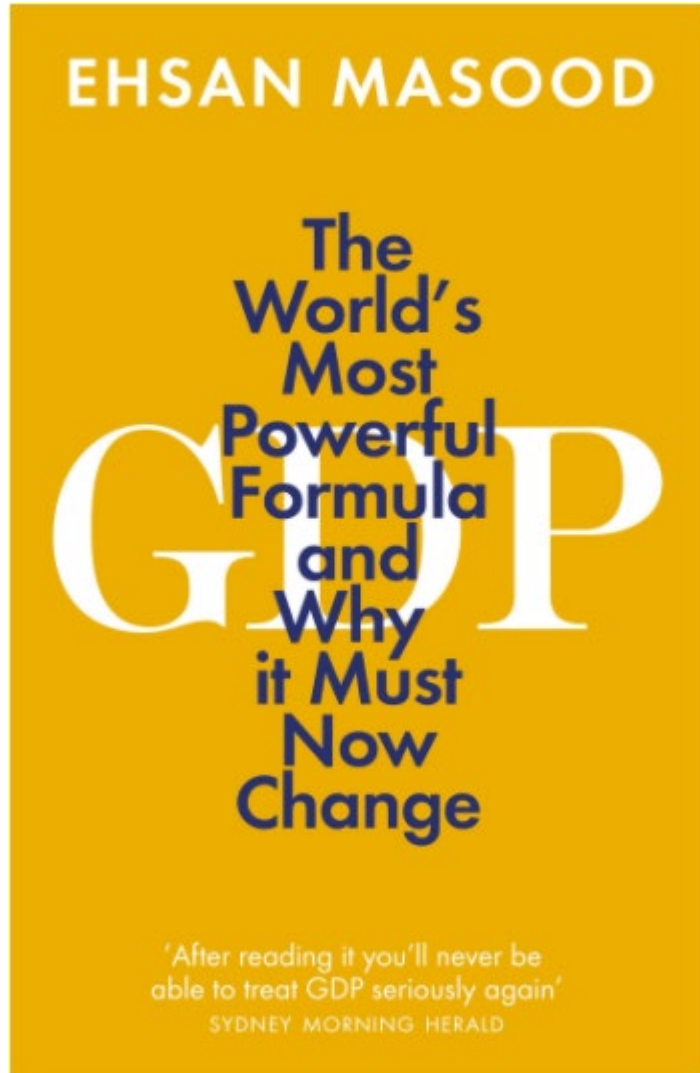
Evolution of SC & P Concept

Supply-side focus



SDG 12 and GDP

Who can tell me how we calculate GDP?



Macro-Economics 101 - National Income Formula

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

Y = National Income (GDP)

C = Consumer Spending

I = Investment

G = Government Spending

X = Exports

M = Imports

Consumption – Livelihoods v. Lifestyles

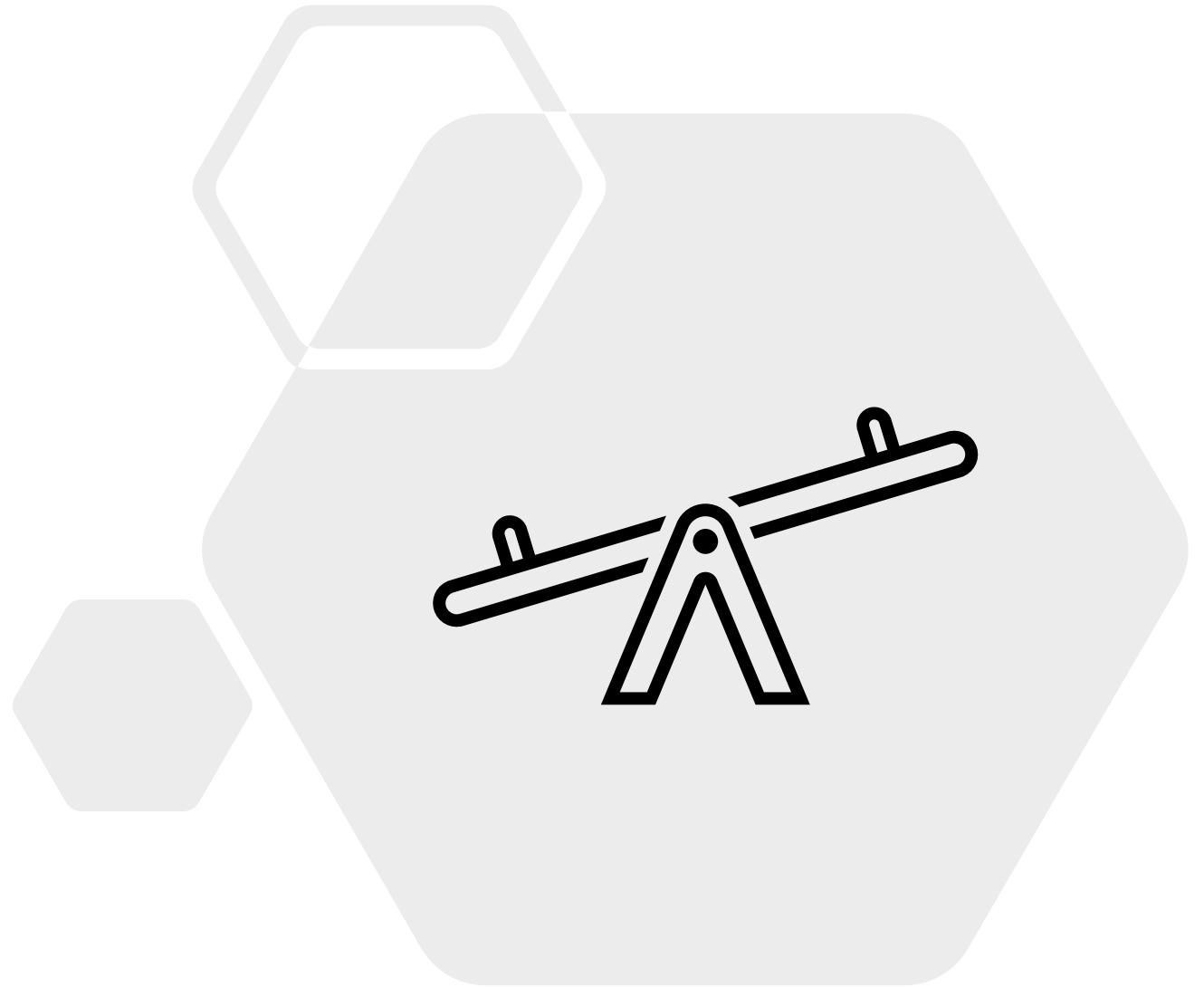
4 consumption segments:

- Lowest—below \$2.97 per capita a day
- Low—between \$2.97 and \$8.44 per capita a day
- Middle—between \$8.44 and \$23.03 per capita a day
- Higher—above \$23.03 per capita a day

SCP Defined Today

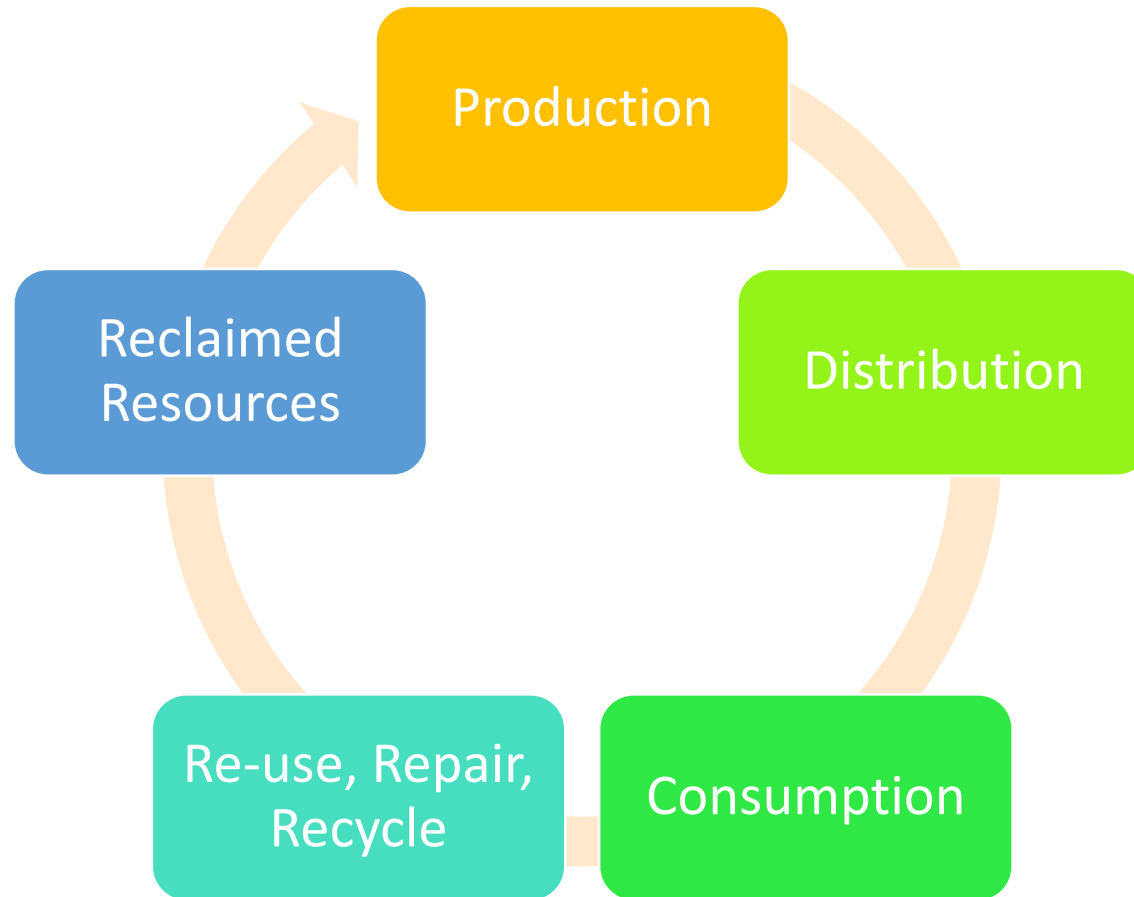
Sustainable Consumption and Production is...

- ***“a holistic approach to minimizing the negative environmental impacts from consumption and production systems while promoting quality of life for all”*** (UNEP, 2011)



Goal: From linear to circular economies...

Take>make>waste to...



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 Sustainable Development Goals

- Interdependent
- Interconnected
- Buy 1 get 3+++ free
- 10 years remaining
- Decade of Action





1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

[See all](#)

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future

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Acronyms and Note on Terminology

Chairman's Foreword

From One Earth to One World

Part I. Common Concerns

1. *A Threatened Future*

I. *Symptoms and Causes*

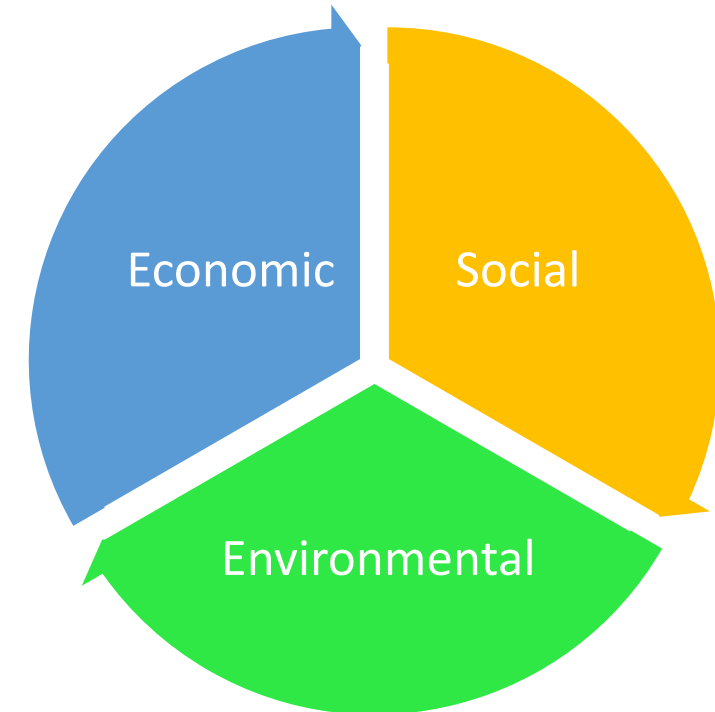
II. *New Approaches to Environment and Development*

2. *Towards Sustainable Development*

I. *The Concept of Sustainable Development*

II. *Equity and the Common Interest*

III. *Strategic Imperatives*





Sustainable Development Paradigm Shift – from 3 to 5



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

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

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



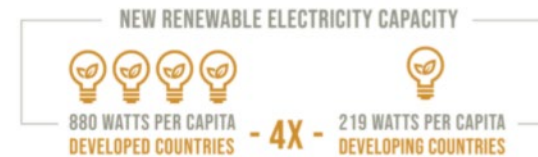
THE GLOBAL "MATERIAL FOOTPRINT"

INCREASED BY 70%

BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STILL HAVE VAST UNTAPPED POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY



ELECTRONIC WASTE CONTINUES TO PROLIFERATE AND IS NOT DISPOSED OF RESPONSIBLY

EACH PERSON

GENERATED ABOUT 7.3 KILOGRAMS OF E-WASTE



BUT ONLY 1.7 KILOGRAMS WAS RECYCLED

[2019]



DESPITE PROGRESS, FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES CONTINUE TO THREATEN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND 2030 AGENDA



\$432 BILLION IN 2019

A DECLINE OF 21% FROM 2018



UN DESA Sustainable Development @SustDev · Jul 15

#SDG12: Disposal of electronic & electrical equipment has become a fast-growing #waste stream, driven by growing consumption, short product life cycles & limited repair.



Learn more at new @UN #SDG Report: unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/20...



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION



TARGET

12.5



SUBSTANTIALLY
REDUCE WASTE
GENERATION

SDG 12 – Ensuring
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production Patterns

Let's explore some data

SDG INDICATOR 12.2.1

Material footprint

Definition: Indicator 12.2.1 is “material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP”.

Material Footprint (MF) is the quantity of material extraction that is required to meet the consumption of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.

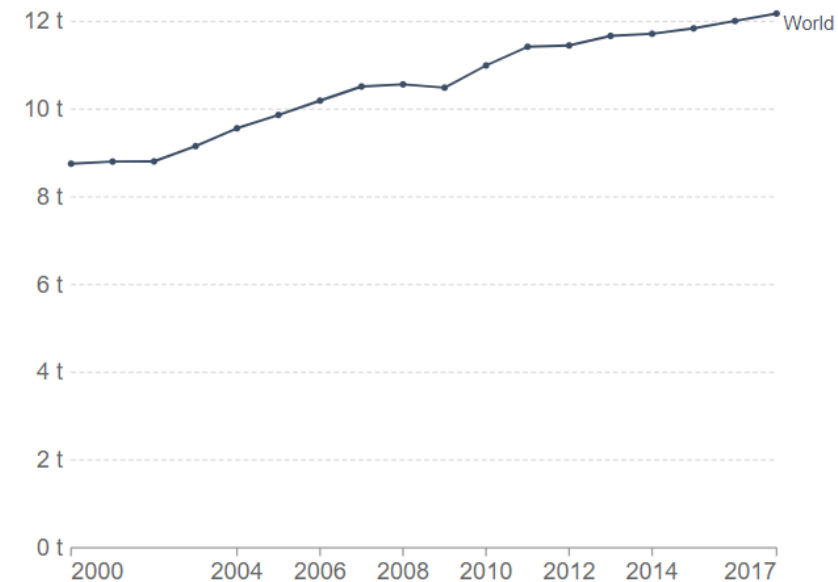
The definition or target level of sustainable material footprint is not defined. Data on material footprints are outdated and unavailable for years following 2010.

Goal: “By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources”.

Material footprint per capita, 2000 to 2017

Our World
in Data

The total material footprint (MF) is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores, measured in tonnes per person per year.



Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

2000 2017

CHART

TABLE

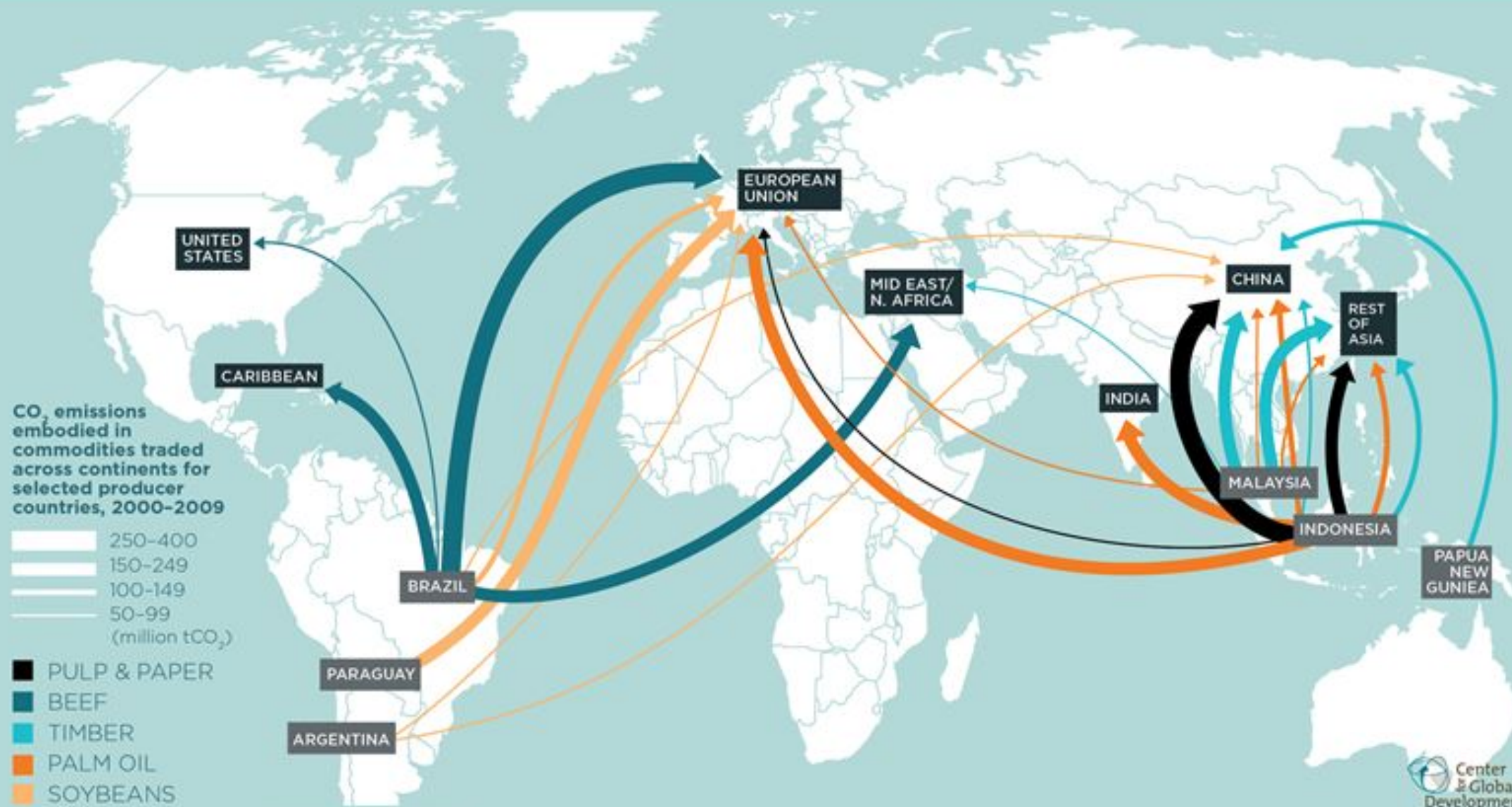
SOURCES

DOWNLOAD

Share

Let's visit <https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>

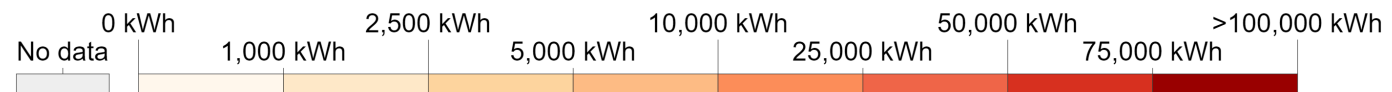
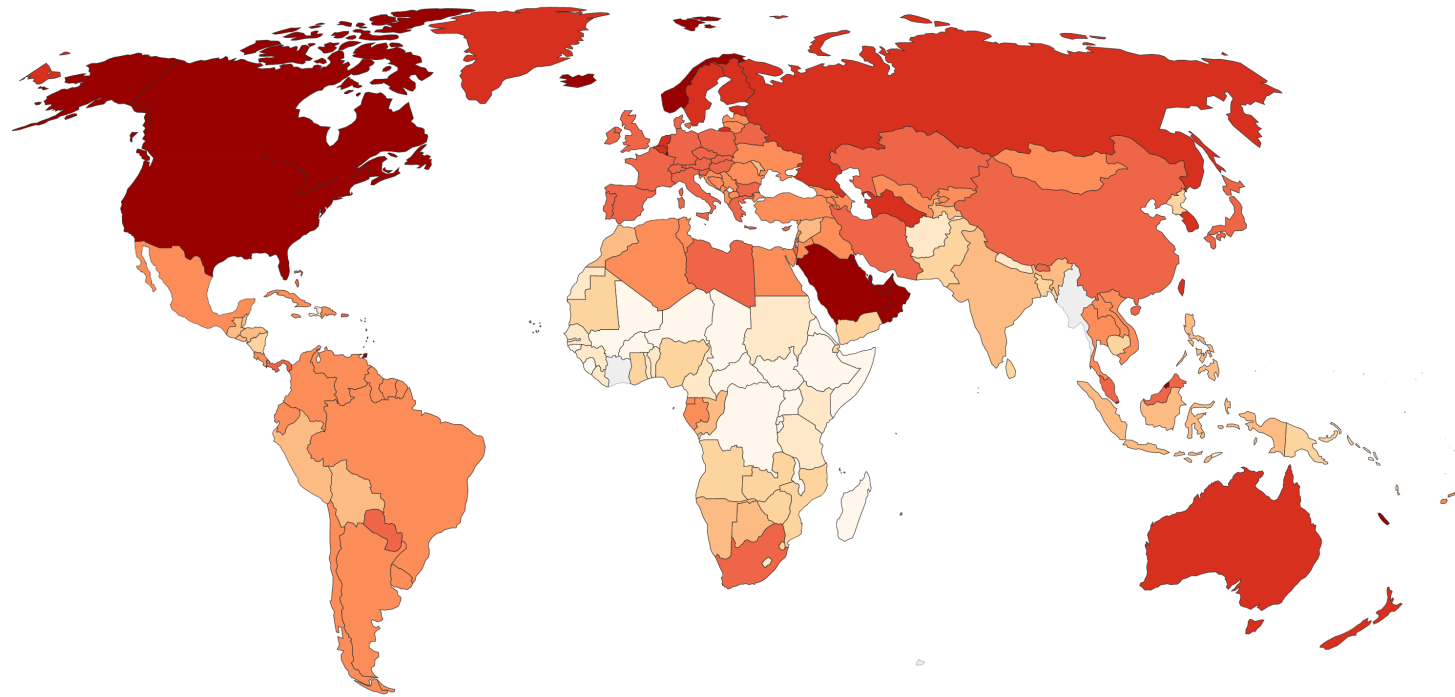
Consuming countries share responsibility for emissions from deforestation



Source: Persson et al. (2014)

Energy use per person

Our World
in Data



Source: Our World in Data based on BP & Shift Data Portal

OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Note: Energy refers to primary energy – the energy input before the transformation to forms of energy for end-use (such as electricity or petrol for transport).

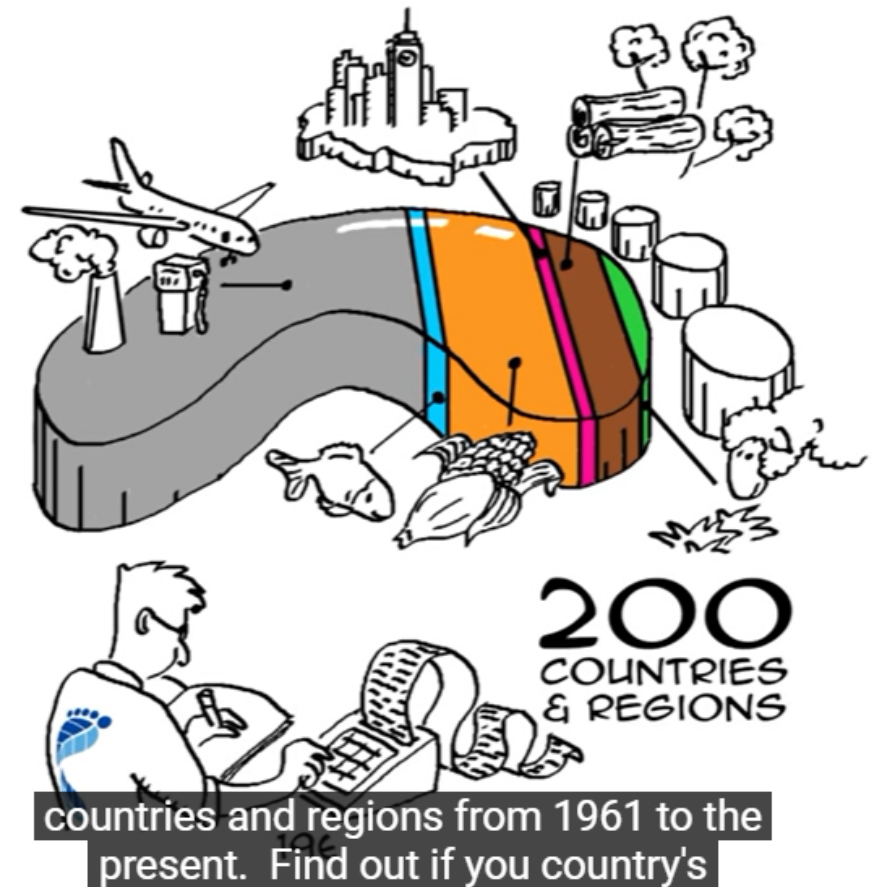


What does sustainable consumption and production look like around us?

LESSON: What day is Earth Overshoot Day?

Your footprint and Earth Overshoot Day

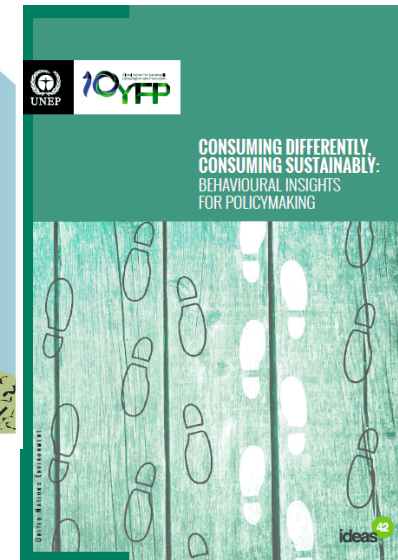
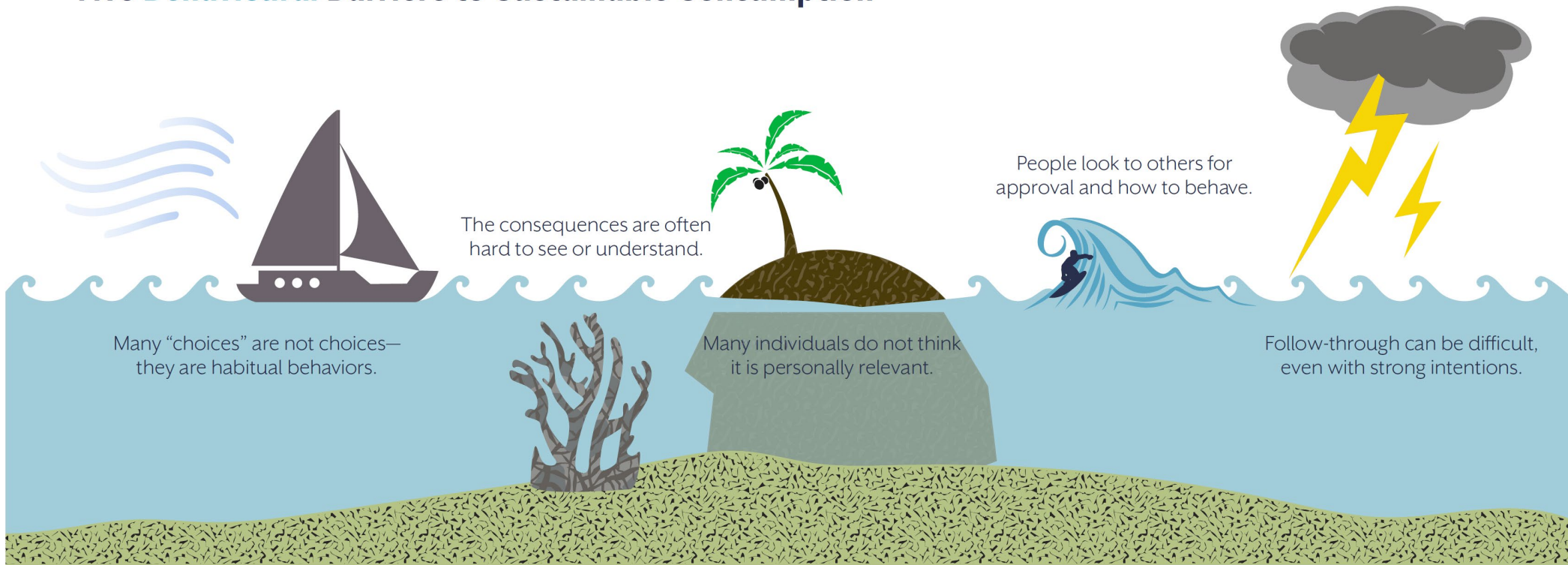
<http://www.footprintcalculator.org/>



BUT can we change our behavior fast enough?

There is a intention-action gap...

Five Behavioural Barriers to Sustainable Consumption





Thank you.