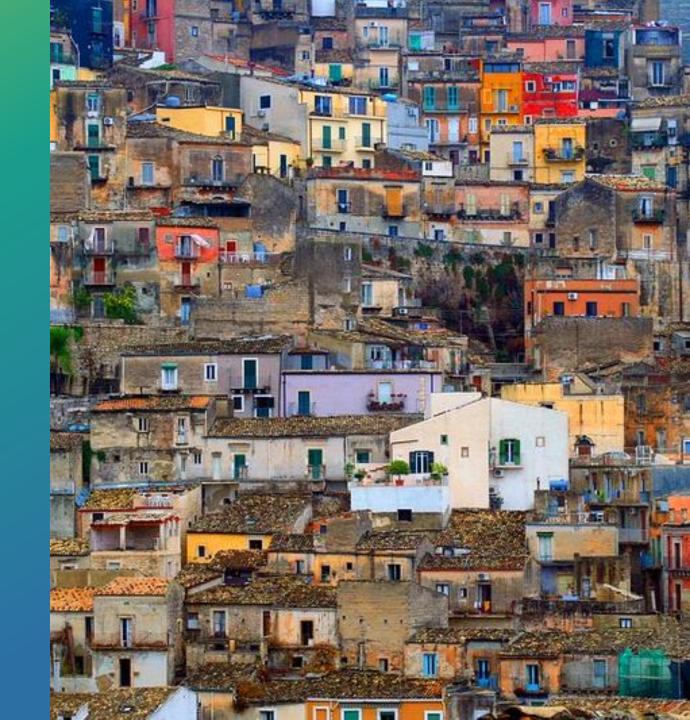


Agenda

- 1) Why report on SDG 12.1.1?
- 2) Workflow
- 3) What to report?
- 4) How to report?
- 5) Value of reporting



Why report on the implementation of the 10YFP (SDG 12.1)?



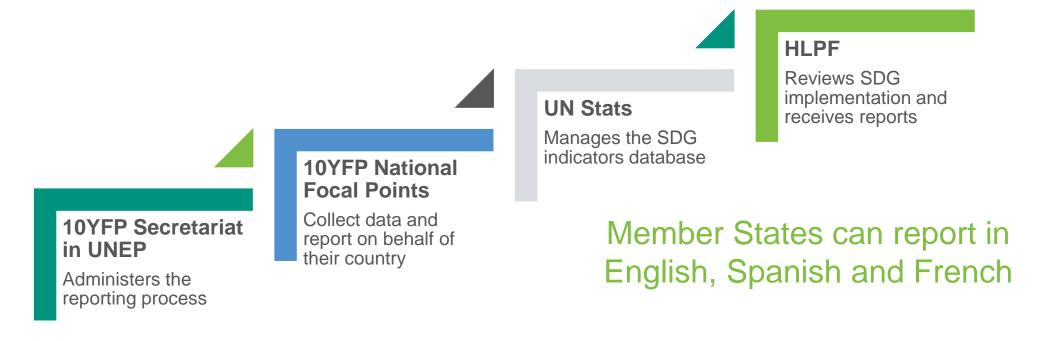




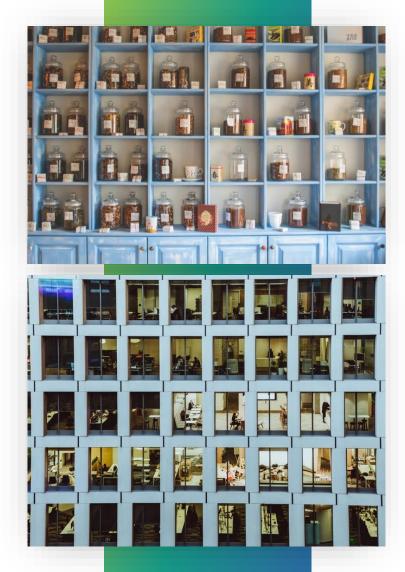
- Report achievements and communicate on **contribution to the 10YFP** implementation at national level, while sharing best practices with other countries
- Encourage cooperation on SCP across the government through the reporting process, strengthen inter-ministerial dialogue and policy coherence
- Communicate on policy performance and help the international community better understand the quantified impacts of national policies and instruments
- Highlight progress on sustainable development and in specific sectors / value chains (e.g. food, construction)
 - Feed in the **country's profile** on the One Planet network website (under development)

SDG 12.1 reporting workflow

Ongoing reporting – NEXT REPORTING CYCLE JULY 2021 – JANUARY 2022



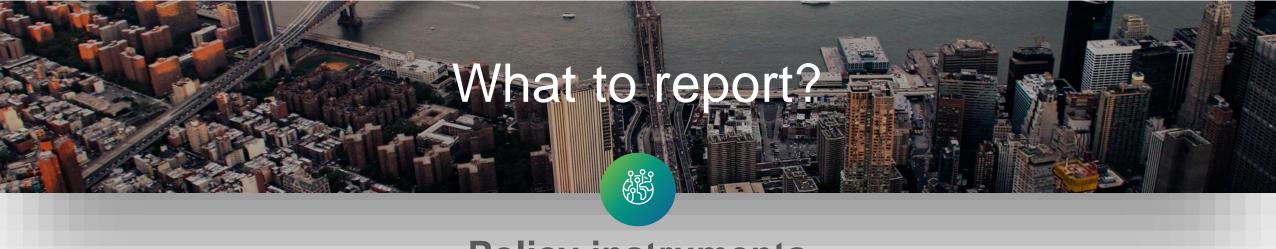




Guiding principles

- High relevance
 - Promoting the shift to a sustainable economy (changing rules & institutions, processes, technologies, behaviors)
 - ✓ Addressing unsustainable consumption & production patterns
 - ✓ Focusing on economic / industrial sectors of high interest to the country (where most of the impacts and opportunities are)
 - ✓ More attention needed on economic / financial instruments, and regulatory instruments, including in relation to the MEAs (climate change, biodiversity, chemicals and waste)
- Significant policy instruments for the country (new national strategy, innovative or cutting-edge approach, quantified / demonstrated impacts, etc.)
- Not an exhaustive inventory: quality over quantity





Policy instruments

Macro-policies (National Action Plan for SCP; National Sustainable Development Strategy; Green Economy Roadmap; etc.), regulatory, economic / financial and information-based instruments



Activities under reported policy instruments

(optional but encouraged)

Specific activities implemented as part of reported policies



Example: a national regulation on sustainable public procurement has been adopted (policy instrument). To support the implementation of this new regulation, a guidance manual targeted at procurers in public administrations has been developed (implementation activity).

Main categories of policy instruments





Governed by a legal structure and a system of sanctions (legally binding):
 laws, regulations, standards,
prescriptions or prohibitions, where the highest level of compliance is expected.





Economic or financial instruments

Include economic incentives and disincentives which aim at bringing about an intended behavior or outcome (potentially legally binding): grants, subsidies, taxes, deposit-refund system, tradable pollution permits, etc.





Information-based instrument

Measures or initiatives aimed at influencing individuals and organizations indirectly by means of information, awareness raising, setting of moral standards or codes of conducts:

Voluntary agreement, product labeling, award schemes, etc.



Regulatory instruments

"Hard" legally binding rules / "command and control" approaches



Address activities with serious risks of impacts for the environment and society



May be the only option where there is no scope for self-regulatory actions or when they have failed



Provide clarity on the rules and requirements, stable and standardized conditions of operations



Prevent excessive / unfair competition, protect consumers, maintain quality and other standards (ethical)

Main challenges include enforcement (requires capacity, resources and knowledge), standardization and lack of flexibility.





Regulatory instruments

A few examples from the 2019 campaign

Costa Rica

Construccion sostenible en el sector publico costarricense (Directriz No. 050-2019)

China

Circular Economy
Promotion Law of
the People's
Republic of China

European Union

EU Regulations on eco-design (electric motors, electric displays, washing machines etc.)

Philippines

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (RA 11285)

Germany

German
Packaging Law

South Africa

National
Environmental
Management: Waste
Act



Economic and financial instruments



Mobilizing the financial resources required to develop the infrastructures, human capital and institutional capacities needed to advance SCP (financial)



Align decisions and behaviors (individual, institutional, business, etc.) with sustainable consumption and production policy objectives (economic)



Correct policy and/or market failures, reinstate pricing that takes account of environmental and social costs (fiscal)



Prevent excessive or unfair competition, protect consumers, maintain quality and other ethical standards (economic)

Main challenges include monitoring short-term & long-term effects on behaviors and markets, anticipating on potential "rebound effects" / unexpected responses





Economic and financial instruments

A few examples from the 2019 campaign

Bulgaria

Tax and Fee
Incentives for
Green Vehicles
Promotion

Ivory Coast

Mise en place d'une fiscalité environnementale incitative

European Union

Action plan on financing sustainable growth

Maldives

Green Tax

Sweden

Subsidies for Electric Bicycles

Costa Rica

Pago por servicios ambientales en sistemas mixtos



Description of the policy instrument questionnaire



General information

Policy title; Is it contribution to a specific programme?; What type of policy instrument is it (macro-policy, regulatory, etc.); Is it legally binding? At what advancement stage is it? When was/will it be adopted? (no older than 2002 / later than 2022)



Purpose

Description of objectives; How is it supporting the shift to SCP? To which SDGs does it contribute? Is the policy related to the year's theme (plastics); link to relevant website



Budget

Cost estimate for the implementation; Type of financial sources (public/private)



Collected inputs for reporting

Have other ministries been involved / provided information?



Actors involved

Who has led development/implementation of the policy instrument? Type of lead organization; How many organizations / stakeholders involved?



Sectoral focus (if any)

Is this a sectoral policy? Identify relevant sectors; which stage(s) of the value chain are being addressed?



Impacts

Quantified objectives / targets / impacts on resource efficiency (material, water, energy, waste); GHG emissions, pollutants & and land use / biodiversity loss; human well-being (inequality, decent jobs, health); has funding been catalyzed?



Support received

Support received from non national partners? From the One Planet network



Institutional arrangements for SCP

E.g. inter-ministerial committees on SCP, national commission on sustainable development national or regional multi-stakeholder roundtables on SCP

Knowledge resource and technical tool

E.g. Scientific articles, policy briefs, reports, guidelines, media products, software, educational materials. Any format whether digital or physical.

Trainings

 Intended to transfer knowledge and skills; 2) documented curriculum, objectives, outcomes;
 designated lead persons or networks for peer-to-peer learning

Outreach and communications

E.g. events, meetings, conferences, presentations, briefings, press conferences, site visits, speeches/talks, social media, magazines, blogs, brochures, video, etc.

Monitoring and reporting

Various forms: e.g. annual sustainability reports, accounting systems (indicators, associated targets, monitoring and reporting guidelines, principles, etc.).







Implementation activities

A few examples from the 2019 campaign

Bhutan

Inter-ministerial
Task Force on
Sustainable
Consumption and
Production (under
NAP on SCP)

Finland

Personal Climate Change Action Plan (under Sitoumus2050 -Commitment 2050)

Colombia

Talleres regionales y sectoriales (under Estrategia Nacional de Economia Circular)

Germany

Federal prize for innovative projects to reduce food waste (under National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction)

Croatia

International
Expert
Conference
'Energy Efficiency
in buildings - for a
better tomorrow'
(SBC policy)

Tunisia

Organisation de trois
sessions de
formation sur les
Achats Publics
Durables



Main points



Encouraging Member States to report on

- Regulatory instruments
- Economic and financial instruments
- High-impact value chains: food,
 construction and others such as
 textiles
- Instruments translating MEAs in national strategies / legislation, addressing consumption and production patterns (their impacts on climate, biodiversity, etc.)



Tracking policies and instruments along the value chain





A strong emphasis on collecting policy impact data

- Finance / investment
- Policy / regulation
- Research and Development / Innovation
- Product / service design and planning
- Marketing / advertising
- Extraction / production of raw materials
- Processing of raw materials and making of product parts & components
- Production / manufacturing / construction
- Packaging
- Transportation
- Distribution / retail
- Service
- Use / consumption
- Disposal / treatment of waste / recycling
- Not targeting a specific step of the value chain



www.oneplanetnetwork.org





HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMEN

- 1) High-Level Political Forum (annually)
- 2) Annual report on the SDGs
- 3) Annual report on the 10YFP to HLPF
- 4) Briefing on SCP policy impacts
- 5) Voluntary National Reports
- 6) SDG Indicators database (UN Stats)
- One Planet network annual magazine, success stories and website











