Official reporting on national SCP policies and instruments (12.1)

Implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)
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)?

01. Follow up on **strong commitments made over the last 25 years**

02. Report achievements and communicate on **contribution to the 10YFP** implementation at national level, while sharing best practices with other countries

03. Encourage cooperation on SCP across the government through the **reporting process**, strengthen inter-ministerial dialogue and policy coherence

04. Communicate on **policy performance** and help the international community **better understand the quantified impacts of national policies and instruments**

05. Highlight progress on sustainable development and in **specific sectors** / value chains (e.g. food, construction)

06. 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

10YFP Secretariat in UNEP
Administers the reporting process

10YFP National Focal Points
Collect data and report on behalf of their country

UN Stats
Manages the SDG indicators database

HLPF
Reviews SDG implementation and receives reports

Member States can report in English, Spanish and French
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
What to report?

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

Legal or regulatory 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)

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

Philippines
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (RA 11285)

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

Germany
German Packaging Law

South Africa
National Environmental Management: Waste Act
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)

**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?

**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

**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?

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

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

**Collected inputs for reporting**
Have other ministries been involved / provided information?
Implementing activities

**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**
1) Intended to transfer knowledge and skills; 2) documented curriculum, objectives, outcomes; 3) 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)

**Colombia**
Talleres regionales y sectoriales (under Estrategia Nacional de Economía Circular)

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

**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

A window into Sustainable Consumption and Production across the globe

Search the Global SCP database
Value of reporting

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)
7) One Planet network annual magazine, success stories and website