



The One Planet network – Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for biodiversity, ecosystem conservation and the 2030 Agenda

Sustainable Consumption for Biodiversity and
Ecosystems Worldwide
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Natural resource use and biodiversity loss

The use of natural resources accounts for 90% of global water stress and biodiversity loss.

- Current overuse of fertilizers causes eutrophication
- Ecosystem conversion, land degradation and soil erosion contributes to freshwater and marine pollution.

Business-as-usual scenario by 2060 (as compared to 2015):

- Expansion of agricultural and pastural land = +20% & +25%,
- Reduction in forest areas (-10%) and other natural habitats (-20%)
- 11% of existing species could become extinct by 2060 due to land use activities.

Well-designed, integrated policy approaches to achieve resource efficiency & decoupling:

- Global material extraction can be reduced by 25%
- Agriculture and pasture land can be reduced by 9% and 30%, respectively
- Forest areas and other natural habitats can be increased by 10%.

Restoring 350 million hectares of degraded landscapes by 2030 could generate USD 9 trillion in ecosystem services and take 13-26 gigatons of greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.



An overarching objective of and prerequisite for sustainable development

One Planet network formed to implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (target 12.1)





The One Planet network

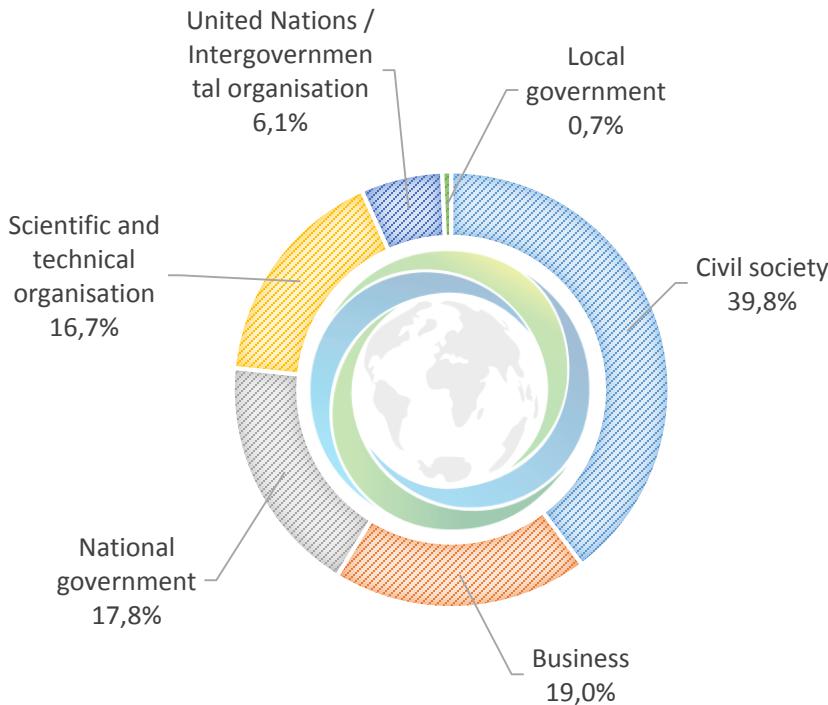
Mission: To accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries.

Vision: The development of societies is driven by consumption and production patterns that are **resource efficient, generate economic growth, decent jobs and shared prosperity without degrading the natural environment.**

Strategy objective: By 2022, the network is the primary source of support and cohesively leads the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns

A multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG12

THE ONE PLANET NETWORK



- 1** operational multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG 12
- 650 +** Partners in programmes
- 1,800+** tools, solutions and initiatives
- 130** National Focal Points
- 6** years of experience

- An implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12
- Providing unified and coherent direction, tools and solutions
- Delivering support at regional and national levels through its partners



50 targets

across 13 SDGs **depend on achieving SCP patterns** many of which contribute to maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services

16 targets in other goals closely linked to biodiversity and ecosystems

Six targets in SDG 12 – 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8

Ecosystem/Biodiversity

2 ZERO HUNGER	2.4	2.5	9.4
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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.9	11.6
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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	6.3	6.4	13.2
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7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	7.3	14.1	14.4
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8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8.4	15.1	15.2	15.3
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9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9.4
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.6
13 CLIMATE ACTION	13.2
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	14.1
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	14.2
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.1
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.2
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.3



Three sectoral programmes and three “enabling” programmes
- the latter focused primarily on changing consumption patterns



**Sustainable
Food Systems
PROGRAMME**



**Consumer
Information
PROGRAMME**



**Sustainable
Lifestyles & Education
PROGRAMME**



**Sustainable Tourism
PROGRAMME**
Committed to drive the change



**Sustainable
Buildings & Construction
PROGRAMME**



**Sustainable
Public Procurement
PROGRAMME**



High impact sectors are levers for change

On average, agriculture, food and construction, accounted for nearly 70% of the world's total material footprint^[2] in 2015. The extraction and processing of materials, fuels and food account for approximately 50% of total GHG emissions^[1] and more than 90% of global biodiversity loss and water stress.

Changing the way in which we produce and consume food, or the way in which we construct and use buildings, are game changers for sustainable development, biodiversity & ecosystems.



Food:

- 800 million go hungry
- 2 billion are malnourished
- 30% of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted every year
- 940 billion USD in economic losses globally per year from food loss/waste
- 60-80% of biodiversity decline due to food
- 25% of the world's habitable land is used for food production.
- 25% Agriculture accounts for 25 % of GDP in developing countries



Buildings and Construction:

- 40% of global resources use
- 25% of water use
- 40% of solid waste
- 10% of our workforce is employed in the sector
- 10-15% of countries' GDP
- 70% of the urban infrastructure expected to exist by 2050 is yet to be built - presenting a major opportunity

^[2] Material footprint attributes all resources mobilized globally to the final consumer (IRP, 2019).

Sustainable food systems & biodiversity

Sustainable Food Systems

- Resource efficiency measures
 - Water use efficiency
 - Resource management
 - Reduce food waste
- Mitigating impacts on the environment and human well-being
 - Pollution
 - Food waste
 - Biodiversity
 - Land degradation
 - Sustainable agricultural practices

Sustainable Food Systems programme has >150 partners and underpins targets in goal 2 on sustainable food production and enhancing productivity

Collaboration with the Consumer Information programme to create or expand sustainable value chains which increase the production and supply of biodiversity friendly products .



Tourism



The Sustainable Tourism Programme is working towards a regional sustainable Tourism Programme for the South Pacific which will engage with 100 businesses in Samoa and 200 businesses in Fiji.

- Key global economic sector
- Contributes to around **10%** of world GDP
- Provides **1 in 11 jobs globally**.



- While tourism sector revenues sustain local communities, the ecosystems and biodiversity which attract tourists must also be sustained. Requires “consumption without degradation”.
- More resource efficient and less polluting tourism infrastructure are part of that answer. This also requires aware and active tourists, who can exert demand for sustainable holidays.
- Local, sustainable agricultural production another, creating employment, keeping tourism revenues within the local economy, driven by tourists demanding sustainable food.



One planet
handle with care



Thank you!

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