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Social Council**

**Progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes
on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General transmits herewith the progress report on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme, in its capacity as secretariat of the 10-Year Framework, and building on an annual reporting mechanism for Member States and stakeholders covering the period January to December 2024. The present report is prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [67/203](#), [68/210](#), [69/214](#) and [70/201](#). The objective of the report is to share with Member States and other stakeholders progress achieved in 2024 on the implementation of the 10-Year Framework on the basis of the reporting of Member States and stakeholders. In addition, the report presents key messages for decision makers for the consideration of the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development.



I. Introduction

1. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (see [A/CONF.216/5](#)) is a universal framework to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production at the global, regional and national levels. The 10-Year Framework serves also as a reference for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.

2. The first section of the present annual report presents perspectives from the 10-Year Framework on the theme for the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development: “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind.” Section II provides an update on progress achieved in 2024 on the basis of official reporting of Member States on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1, on the activities of the programmes of the 10-Year Framework and on progress made in the context of the initiatives launched through the 10-Year Framework as part of its approved results framework and budget of the 10-Year Framework secretariat (2023–2024).¹ Section III of the report presents three key messages for decision makers for the consideration of the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the General Assembly.

II. Contribution of the 10-Year Framework to the theme of the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development

3. The Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/162](#), identifies pathways in which the international community can concentrate its efforts to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and promote stronger and more inclusive economies. Experience drawn from the implementation of the 10-Year Framework demonstrates that progress towards the 2030 Agenda requires an accelerated shift in resource productivity, together with responsible consumption.

4. More fair and responsible consumption can be facilitated by strategic investments in public and private infrastructure and high-impact sectors and value chains to guide the global economy towards more sustainable and equitable resource management. A contribution from the 10-Year Framework to the theme of the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development are four scalable and science-based solutions reflected in the outcome document of the 2024 One Planet Network Forum² and approved as part of the approved 10-Year Framework results framework and budget (2025–2026),³ focusing on efficient use of public procurement; circular business models and consumer information; skills development and integration and implementation of a circular economy to achieve sustainable consumption and production. These four solutions are not isolated interventions, but tools to help to reshape how societies provide goods and services, influencing how resources are used and shared to improve fairness and well-being for all while respecting each country’s unique situation and priorities.

¹ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/approved-results-framework-and-budget-10yfp-secretariat-2023-2024.

² Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/one-planet-network-forum-2024-outcome-document.

³ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/approved-10yfp-results-framework-and-budget-2025-2026.

1. Public procurement can lead to more efficient use of public resources while improving social well-being and minimizing environmental impacts

5. Public procurement, accounting for 13 to 20 per cent of gross domestic product globally,⁴ represents a powerful mechanism to influence markets and accelerate transitions toward sustainability and resilience. Its reach across high-impact sectors, such as construction, mobility and food, places it at the centre of efforts to reduce environmental pressures while delivering public value.

6. Despite its transformative potential, public procurement remains underutilized as a lever for advancing climate and sustainability goals across high-impact sectors. In the built environment, for example, it can be a powerful tool for driving low-carbon, circular and resource-efficient construction practices. However, as highlighted in *Building Circularity into Nationally Determined Contributions: A Practical Toolbox User Guide* of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, fewer than 10 per cent of first-round nationally determined contributions explicitly reference public procurement as a key strategy to support their climate goals.

7. Providing technical assistance to governments in alignment with their needs and priorities in integrating environmental and social criteria into public procurement processes is a cost-effective tool to successfully finance and promote sustainable development. Realizing this potential requires coordinated governance, legal reform and institutional capacity across all levels of government. As public institutions begin to act as market shapers, the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme can become a cornerstone of science-based, inclusive transformation.

2. Scaling circular business models can drive innovation for sustainable and competitive production and consumption

8. Scaling circular business models is crucial to achieving social, economic and environmental sustainability goals. According to *Global Circularity Protocol for Business: Impact Analysis on Climate, Nature, Equity and Business Performance*, an initiative of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, with the support of the 10-Year Framework, a shift towards circular business models can yield an additional reduction of material consumption by 4–5 per cent per year between 2026 and 2050 by accelerating the decoupling of economic activity from resource use; it can also help to significantly decrease air pollution (fine particulate matter) on average by 11–12 per cent per year between 2026 and 2050, with an additional reduction in arable land occupation on average by 1–2 per cent per year over the same period. These figures highlight the additional benefits that economic sectors could achieve sooner through an accelerated adoption of circular economy approaches.⁵

3. Advancing youth employability with a new skill set for the jobs of tomorrow

9. As economies transition towards more circular and sustainable models, the skills and capacities of young people will shape the pace and inclusiveness of that transition. The International Labour Organization estimates that a circular economy could generate a net gain of 7 million to 8 million jobs globally by 2030, with particularly high demand in areas such as repair, remanufacturing, reverse logistics and sustainable agriculture.⁶ However, education and training systems are not yet

⁴ World Bank, “Global Public Procurement Database: share, compare, improve”, 23 March 2020.

⁵ Global Circularity Protocol for Business: Impact Analysis on Climate, Nature, Equity and Business Performance.

⁶ International Labour Organization, “Decent work in the circular economy”, May 2023.

aligned with these emerging needs. Without deliberate action, there is a risk that the shift to circularity could reinforce existing inequalities and leave young people behind, especially in contexts where access to skills development, finance and decent work is already limited.

10. Building youth employability in the context of a circular economy involves more than technical training. It requires integrated approaches that combine digital literacy, entrepreneurship, systems thinking and social innovation. Youth also bring perspectives, creativity and lived experience that are essential for reimagining production and consumption systems. Enabling their participation in policymaking, enterprise development and community-led solutions is therefore not only a matter of fairness but also a strategic investment in the long-term resilience and sustainability of the world's economies.

11. Lastly, a cornerstone of a just transition is the imperative to protect workers and create decent work. This recognizes the need to ensure that workers in industries affected by the shift towards a circular economy are not left behind. It emphasizes the importance of providing retraining and reskilling opportunities, coupled with social protection measures, to support workers' livelihoods during this transformative period. Concurrently, the transition must be focused on the creation of decent jobs, the offering of fair wages and the upholding of workers' rights, including the opportunity for representation. By prioritizing the protection of existing workers, skills development and the generation of new, decent employment opportunities, the move towards circularity can be both equitable and inclusive, ensuring that the economy works for everyone.

4. Integrating and implementing a circular economy to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns and meeting climate, nature and pollution objectives

12. An inclusive circular economy presents opportunities for economic diversification, value creation, skills development and human advancement, with significant benefits for urbanizing populations.⁷ When adequately designed and implemented, circular economy policies and solutions can significantly reduce waste and pollution, generate employment and enhance social outcomes, especially for the poorest communities.⁸

13. Strengthening policy coherence is key to achieving sustainable outcomes in the transition towards circularity. For example, policy alignment across food systems, climate, biodiversity, nutrition and equity agendas demands strong leadership, inclusive governance, integrated financial planning and robust institutional frameworks. Some countries have successfully embedded food systems considerations into national climate and biodiversity strategies, demonstrating how policy instruments can drive alignment. Coordinating food loss and waste reduction across ministries, integrating sustainability into dietary guidelines, and aligning public procurement with nutrition and environmental goals are among the strategies advancing sustainable consumption and production patterns and meeting climate, nature and pollution objectives.

14. Another significant recent example of advancement in the debate on the role that a bioeconomy and a circular economy play in the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns are the G20 High-Level Principles on

⁷ Laura Wellesley, Felix Preston and Johanna Lehne, *An Inclusive Circular Economy: Priorities for Developing Countries* (London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2019).

⁸ Richard Gower and Patrick Schröder, "Virtuous circle: how the circular economy can create jobs and save lives in low and middle-income countries", Tearfund, 2016.

Bioeconomy.⁹ The Principles are intended to advance sustainable consumption and production patterns and the efficient and circular use of biological resources while promoting the restoration and regeneration of degraded areas and ecosystems.

III. Accelerating the shift to sustainable consumption and production at the national and global levels

A. Member States' leadership at the national level to implement the 10-Year Framework under Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1

15. As of the end of 2024, more than a third of Member States had reported policies and actions to implement the 10-Year Framework as set out under Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1. Since 2019, when the official reporting under the 10-Year Framework was initiated, and up to December 2024, a total of 530 policy instruments to accelerate the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns have been cumulatively reported.

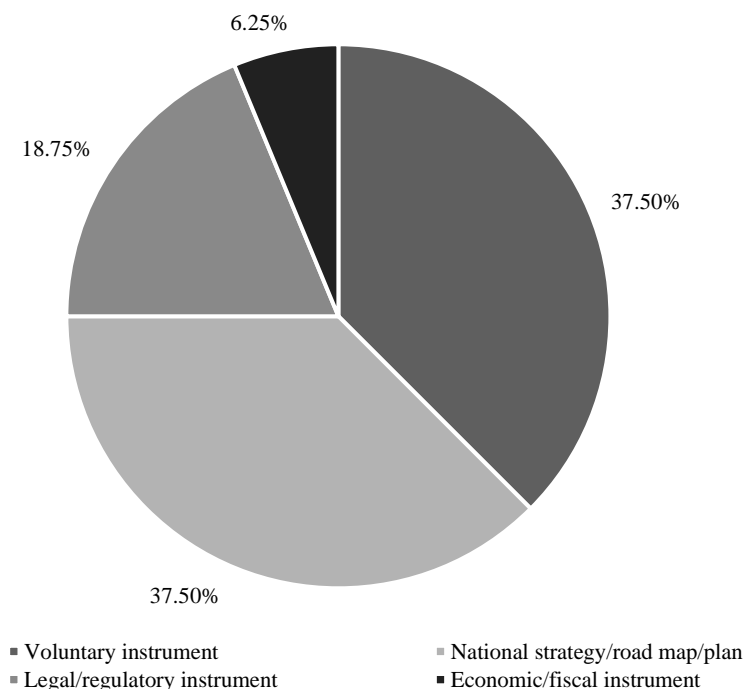
16. In 2024, Member States continued to advance sustainable consumption and production policies at the national level, reinforcing their commitment to integrating sustainable consumption and production into national strategies. This reflects a continued expansion of sustainable consumption and production policy engagement, with an increasing focus on circular economy principles and regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

17. In 2024, Member States reported 16 new policy instruments to the 10-Year Framework secretariat. Reporting by the 10-Year Framework national focal points from six Member States included Costa Rica and Sweden and, for the first time, Bangladesh, the Cook Islands, Kenya and Madagascar. The policy instruments submitted by these countries reflect an increasing emphasis on linking sustainable resource management with economic and social benefits.

18. Voluntary instruments represented the largest share (37.5 per cent), including measures such as sectoral guidelines and corporate sustainability initiatives. In all, 37.5 per cent of the reported instruments were long-term strategic frameworks, such as national policies and road maps, highlighting continued efforts to align stakeholder roles and strengthen multisectoral coordination. Legal and regulatory instruments accounted for approximately 18 per cent of the total, covering areas such as import restrictions on plastics and end-of-life product management. Figure I illustrates the continued use of a range of policy approaches, with voluntary instruments and strategic frameworks (national policies and road maps) remaining central to the efforts of Member States to advance sustainable consumption and production and achieve Goal 12.

⁹ Available at www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/09/g20-chega-a-consenso-e-estabelece-principios-de-alto-nivel-sobre-bioeconomia/11092024-g20-principios-bioeconomia-pdf-em-ingles.pdf.

Figure I
Policy instruments by type reported, 2024



19. Examples of policies and instruments reported in 2024 include the National Environment Policy 2022–32¹⁰ and the National Sustainable Development Agenda 2020+,¹¹ of the Cook Islands, both reinforcing cross-sectoral coordination for environmental priorities. Similarly, Sweden introduced multiple voluntary instruments to advance circularity in the construction sector, including guidance on reuse of structural members and improved project culture, as well as national guidance on the use of plastics in the context of a circular economy.¹² Madagascar submitted a regulatory instrument outlining procedures for end-of-life product management.¹³ Costa Rica submitted two instruments: the Blue Flag Ecological Programme in the agricultural category¹⁴ and Recognition of environmental benefits for investments with positive environmental effect.¹⁵ Kenya reported on the implementation of its National Environment Policy 2013,¹⁶ while Bangladesh submitted an update of its National Environment Policy 2018.¹⁷ These developments underscore the increasing institutionalization of sustainable consumption and

¹⁰ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/national-environment-policy-2022-32.

¹¹ Available at www.pmooffice.gov.ck/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Turanga-Meitaki-100-mataiti-Digital.pdf.

¹² See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/guidance-safe-and-sustainable-plastics-circular-economy.

¹³ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/decret-2012-754-fixant-procedures-de-gestion-des-produits-en-fin-de-vie.

¹⁴ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/blue-flag-ecological-programme-agricultural-category.

¹⁵ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/recognition-environmental-benefits-investments-positive-environmental.

¹⁶ Available at www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/policies/national-environment-policy-2013.

¹⁷ Available at <https://bangladeshbiosafety.org/bangladesh-doc/national-environment-policy-2018/>.

production within national policymaking, with a growing number of countries embedding sustainability principles into legal mandates and strategic planning processes.

20. Since 2019, a total of 67 Member States, as well as the European Union, have submitted official reports, reflecting sustained momentum in integrating sustainable consumption and production and circular economy approaches into policy instruments across key economic sectors such as consumer goods, agriculture and fisheries, buildings and construction, energy and transport. Since 2019, 251 national strategies, road maps or plans, 141 legal or regulatory instruments, 94 voluntary instruments and 43 economic or fiscal instruments have been reported. While further acceleration is needed to meet all targets of Goal 12, continued progress has been achieved in positioning circular economy approaches within the broader sustainable consumption and production agenda. These policies increasingly frame circularity as a means of promoting economic diversification, creating value through more efficient resource use and strengthening sustainable resource management at the national level.

B. Action taken under the 10-Year Framework and its programmes to support sustainable consumption and production

21. Progress achieved in 2024 by the programmes of the 10-Year Framework is summarized in the present section. The description of activities highlights the trend towards mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production and a circular economy into high-impact sectors by strengthening the main enablers for sustainable consumption and production, such as consumer information, public procurement, lifestyles and education approaches, among others.¹⁸

1. Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

22. In 2024, the One Planet Network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme made progress across its three priority sectors: construction, food and information and communications technology (ICT), reinforcing the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme as a key tool for resource efficiency, climate resilience and social safeguards.

23. In the food sector, the Programme, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, initiated in 2024 a regional project

¹⁸ The 10-Year Framework of Programmes and its One Planet Network comprise seven global multi-stakeholder programmes and initiatives: the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, led by the Environmental Development Centre of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the Western Cape Government of South Africa, with strategic support from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; the Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme, led by Germany, Consumers International and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, formerly led by Japan and Sweden; the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, led by Costa Rica, Switzerland and the World Wide Fund for Nature and; the Sustainable Tourism Programme, led by the World Tourism Organization; the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, which was superseded in 2023 by the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction Materials Hub, co-managed by the One Planet Network and the Life Cycle Initiative, and its three working groups (Circular Built Environment, led by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Whole Life Cycle Policy Coalition, led by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and Bio-based Materials, led by the Argentine Centre of Engineers); and the Digitalization 4 Circular Economy Impact Initiative, in collaboration with the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability.

for sustainable public food procurement in Latin America, with a focus on school meals. This project engaged over 90 participants from 12 countries through consultations, strengthening regional collaboration and establishing a foundation for in-country technical support. A baseline study covered 17 Latin American and Caribbean nations, linking procurement to nutrition, sustainability and support for local producers and contributing directly to Goal 2 on food security and enhanced livelihoods. The study reveals disparities in the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme integration across countries, with some making significant progress in food procurement while others remain less advanced, highlighting the need for cohesive policies and guidelines. On the basis of the findings of the study and regional and global multi-stakeholder consultations, 13 recommendations have been proposed for the adoption and implementation of a strategic approach to sustainable public food procurement that incorporates environmental outcomes through a holistic approach.

24. In the ICT sector, the Circular and Fair ICT Pact was expanded significantly in 2024, welcoming new members, including the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Pan American Health Organization and the city of Malmö. The Government of Ireland joined as a coordinating member, further strengthening the initiative. The Pact advocates ethical sourcing, extended product lifecycles and reduced environmental impact, promoting fair labour and responsible business practices throughout global ICT value chains. Real-world case studies demonstrated the implementation of the principles of the Pact's framework, offering replicable models for responsible ICT procurement that are aligned with Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth. For example, a case study from the Office of Government Procurement of Ireland, a Pact partner, highlighted a new framework agreement for purchasing 60,000 remanufactured laptops. The impact of this initiative demonstrates that the purchase of just one remanufactured device can prevent the emission of 316 kg of carbon dioxide, achieve 1,200 kg in mined resource preservation and save 190,000 litres of water. Over the contract's lifetime, this equates to 19 million kg of carbon dioxide equivalent, 72 million kg of mined resource preservation and 11 billion litres of water saved.¹⁹

25. The governance of the 10-Year Framework programme also evolved, with the Western Cape Government (South Africa) joining as a new co-lead, along with the Environmental Development Centre of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, with the strategic support of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which remains a key strategic and funding partner, ensuring continued implementation of the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme activities.

2. Accelerating circularity in the built environment

26. In the construction sector, the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme can drive demand for low-carbon materials, resource-efficient building methods, energy efficiency strategies and circular design principles, significantly reducing emissions and improving resilience in the built environment. Under the 10-Year Framework flagship initiative entitled "Mainstreaming circularity through leveraging the power of sustainable public procurement", the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme launched the Global Framework for Action: Harnessing Sustainable and Circular Public Procurement to Drive Demand for Near-Zero Emissions and Resilient Buildings at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This milestone is aligned with

¹⁹ See <https://circularandfairictpact.com/news/ireland-joins-cfit-new-case-study-remanufactured/>.

priority action 2, demand creation, of the Buildings Breakthrough initiative.²⁰ The Framework was co-developed through a year-long, consultative and evidence-based process informed by over 200 experts. It consists of five high-level common principles designed to guide the integration of the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme practices into the construction sector. Several Member States signatories to the Buildings Breakthrough initiative – Armenia, France, Kenya, Senegal, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America – have expressed their commitment to endorsing these common principles. These countries are recognized as leaders under Buildings Breakthrough initiative priority action 2. In addition, nine supporting partners joined this priority action in 2024. The 10-Year Framework secretariat has assumed the role of lead partner for Buildings Breakthrough initiative priority action 2, working to leverage the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme as a catalyst for driving demand for more circular and sustainable buildings and construction sector.

27. In 2024, the Circular Built Environment working group of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction Materials Hub (co-led by the One Planet Network and the Life Cycle Initiative) continued to promote the integration of circular economy principles and indicators into the built environment through three key initiatives. A major milestone was the launch of the National Circularity Assessment Framework for Buildings at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), a practical toolkit designed to help countries to measure circularity in their buildings sector, identify gaps and define priority actions to support resource efficient construction practices.

28. Complementing this work, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction Materials Hub launched the 10 Whole Life Cycle Recommendations for the Buildings Breakthrough during the Buildings and Climate Global Forum. Developed with contributions from over 100 experts across more than 40 countries, the recommendations offer strategic guidance for mainstreaming whole life cycle policy and circularity strategies. They are supported by an implementation toolkit and a case study platform aligned with the Buildings Breakthrough priority actions.

29. In parallel, Habitat for Humanity International led efforts to highlight the social dimensions of circularity in the built environment, organizing workshops and a dedicated session at the One Planet Network Forum 2024. This work emphasized the potential of circularity to create jobs, build local capacity and promote inclusive development, particularly in emerging economies.

3. Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme

30. In 2024, the Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme of the 10-Year Framework significantly strengthened its efforts to enhance transparency and accountability in product sustainability

²⁰ The Buildings Breakthrough is part of the Breakthrough Agenda. It was launched at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with the support of 29 countries and the European Union and the co-leadership of France, Morocco and the United Nations Environment Programme. It is aimed at decarbonizing the building sector by 2030 promoting the goals of near-zero emission and resilient buildings. The Buildings Breakthrough is focused on five priority actions: (a) standards and certification; (b) demand creation; (c) finance and investment; (d) research and deployment; and (e) capability and skills. The One Planet Network and the 10-Year Framework secretariat is the lead partner of priority action 2 on demand creation.

information, driving greater corporate responsibility, informed decision-making by institutional and individual consumers, and regulatory alignment.

31. The programme partnered with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to explore how consumer protection policies could support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements to enhance sustainable consumption. A dialogue was held with the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and two regional workshops were held with the Ibero-American Forum of Consumer Protection Agencies and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. Furthermore, technical assistance was provided to Paraguay in form of an advisory opinion for the regulation of sustainable consumption. Lastly, a report entitled “Advancing consumer information and consumer protection in alignment with selected Multilateral Environmental Agreements” was drafted and is expected to be launched by December 2025.

32. The Retail4Impact Initiative was launched to accelerate the adoption of the 10 principles of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information of UNEP. The initiative fosters greater accountability and transparency in sustainability communication, encouraging retailers to provide credible product sustainability information. By aligning retail sector commitments with sustainability goals, this initiative supports informed consumer choices and market transformation and strengthens corporate responsibility. As consumer demand for sustainable and transparent products continues to increase, Retail4Impact provides a platform for scaling best practices on product sustainability information across the global retail sector. By embedding clear sustainability standards into retail operations, businesses can drive behavioural change, empower responsible consumption and contribute to the broader sustainable consumption and production agenda. The initiative currently engages 10 leading retailers and brand owners operating in Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa and global South countries in strengthening capacities on developing and/or improving credible green claims. The initiative is supported by 28 key partner organizations, including local and regional business networks and leading global non-governmental organizations, alliances and consumer information networks.

33. In addition, the programme, in partnership with the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Wuppertal Institute, made progress in building consensus towards a global framework for digital product information systems.²¹ This framework provides a structured, sector-agnostic approach to digitally integrating product sustainability data, traceability and environmental impact metrics into decision-making processes. By establishing a unified framework for product sustainability data, this initiative strengthens corporate

²¹ The digital product information systems global framework represents an overarching vision to harmonize product sustainability data systems globally. It sets out the guidelines and principles that will steer the development, implementation, and harmonization of digital product information systems across diverse industries and regions. Key objectives of the framework include achieving global consensus on the data categories of digital product information systems and promoting the adoption of high-level principles on data governance and technology architecture aligned with the Global Environmental Data Strategy. It champions the sustainability priorities of the global South, ensuring that digital product information systems are designed to serve environmental and development goals equitably across all regions. The framework also recommends the adoption of financial mechanisms and capacity-building strategies for the implementation of digital product information systems, ensuring that these systems benefit all countries without creating trade barriers. For more information, see www.codes.global/resources/digitalization-for-circular-economy-initiative.

transparency, consumer trust and informed decision-making across supply chains. The global adoption of digital product information systems by private sectors and governments will support science-based sustainability reporting, ensuring that businesses and consumers have access to credible, comparable and standardized sustainability information. An initial outline was shared with over 90 participants from 30 countries and more than 59 institutions. This process, led by the 10-Year Framework secretariat, entailed a feedback and validation process reinforced through focalized consultations and stakeholder engagements in the second half of 2024, including dedicated discussions with over 20 institutions from relevant networks and key organizations. It is expected that the digital product information systems global framework will be launched in 2026, at the latest, in an appropriate intergovernmental forum to be identified in consultation with Member States.

34. Lastly, the relevance of environmental certification schemes and eco-labels was mainstreamed through: (a) supporting the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme's work on buildings and construction; (b) co-organizing with the Ministry of Environment of Brazil an event at the Convention on Biological Diversity at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change about the potential of eco-labels, certifications and the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme to protect biodiversity; (c) including recommendations in the sustainable consumption and production framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the importance of harmonizing ecolabel criteria for construction material; (d) launching a series of good practices²² on eco-labels and the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme through various webinars; and (e) enabling the legal constitution of the first regional eco-label of Latin America, the Environmental Alliance of America, on 10 July 2024, backed by regulatory, standardization and accreditation bodies from Latin America and the Caribbean (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay). The Alliance is developing criteria for seven product categories in high-impact sectors.

4. Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme

35. Institutions, policies, infrastructure, markets, business models, products and services all contribute to shaping the world's ways of living. In 2024, the 10-Year Framework strengthened its role in advancing policy action, awareness and capacity-building to promote sustainable living. A significant milestone was the One Planet Network Forum 2024, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Forum held under the theme "Reducing inequalities and achieving just transitions for all through sustainable consumption and production, including circular economy" featured dedicated sessions on sustainable lifestyles, women's economic empowerment and rethinking consumption norms.

36. The preparatory process for the One Planet Network Forum 2024 was supported among others by the International Resource Panel, which developed a think piece, entitled "Intentionally designing sustainable consumption and production policies and practices to reduce inequalities",²³ engaging over 20 international experts and United Nations agencies. This work emphasized the need to prioritize equitable well-being, social inclusion and just transitions in sustainable consumption and production strategies. In addition, a high-level ministerial dialogue convened representatives from governments, civil society, youth and Indigenous groups, ensuring a diverse and inclusive discussion on integrating social equity into sustainable consumption and production policies.

²² See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/news-and-events/news/good-practices-ecolabelling-and-sustainable-public-procurement.

²³ Available at www.resourcepanel.org/reports/intentionally-designing-SCP.

37. In 2024, the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme adopted resolution 6/8 on promoting sustainable lifestyles through their integration into existing national plans and the sharing of information, best practices and research. To this end, global side events and panel discussions were organized during the One Planet Network Forum, the Summit of the Future, the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Tourism World Forum to engage with Member States and showcase enabling policies on how sustainable lifestyles and behaviour changes are key enablers to enhance sustainability in high-impact sectors. Capacity-building activities that were organized engaged over 2,500 people, especially young people from over 140 universities across 88 countries, to foster green skills and knowledge.

38. The transition to more sustainable lifestyles can be accelerated by working directly with specific industry sectors, since it helps to better materialize and illustrate the need for and the benefits of adopting sustainable lifestyle approaches.

5. Sustainable Food Systems Programme

39. In 2024, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme achieved significant advancements, enhancing policy coherence and broadening stakeholder engagement with the admission of Uganda and Viet Nam to its Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee.

40. Significant progress was made in integrating food systems considerations into global policy frameworks, including at the United Nations Environment Assembly and the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The programme also initiated preparations for its fifth Global Conference, to be held in Brasília on 27 to 29 May 2025 and focused on coherent policies and equity-sensitive solutions to address hunger, malnutrition, biodiversity loss and climate.

41. Furthermore, in 2024, the Food Systems Programme continued to promote the alignment of National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation with other international commitment frameworks, such as the Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action of the United Arab Emirates.²⁴

42. The Programme's technical workstreams enriched the Sustainable Food Systems Approach Knowledge Hub²⁵ with 47 new resources – such as case studies on sustainable urban agriculture, interactive toolkits for policy practitioners and data dashboards that track system-wide indicators – and organized side events at the fifty-second plenary session of the Committee on World Food Security and the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These events convened experts on nutrition, biodiversity, climate and governance to share best practices, catalyse evidence-based dialogue and identify scalable solutions for transforming food systems.

43. A key objective of the programme remains to foster cross-sectoral action for sustainable development. In this regard, the integration of food systems transformation into global processes, particularly at the thirtieth session of the

²⁴ Available at <https://sdg2advocacyhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/COP28-UAE-Declaration-on-Sustainable-Agriculture-Resilient-Food-Systems-and-Climate-Action.pdf>.

²⁵ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/approach-knowledge-hub/about.

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, is a priority.

6. Sustainable Tourism Programme

44. Tourism has the potential to drive economic growth, create jobs and preserve the environmental and cultural ecosystems that many communities depend on. When managed effectively, it also serves as a catalyst for sustainability across other sectors, such as food, buildings and transportation. The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme, led by the World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism) in collaboration with the 10-Year Framework secretariat, expanded, in 2024, its impact through its ongoing two flagship initiatives: the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative and the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism. The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative grew to 238 signatories (32 new signatories), while the Glasgow Declaration increased to 910 (111 new signatories), marking a significant increase in commitments to circularity and decarbonization within the sector. The first Tourism Day at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change underscored the pivotal role of tourism in advancing climate-aligned policies.

45. The Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism played a key role in the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, strengthening the framework for climate action in tourism. This initiative, led by the State Tourism Agency of Azerbaijan and UN Tourism with the support of UNEP, supported the Presidency's efforts in advocating tourism's climate agenda. At the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, tourism was included in the Action Agenda for the first time, with the programme supporting the Presidency's efforts to organize a Tourism Day. The outcome of this event, the Declaration on Enhanced Climate Action in Tourism of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, was endorsed by 62 countries, resulting in a strengthened framework for tourism climate action.

46. Out of the 910 signatories to the Glasgow Declaration, 382 have submitted climate action plans, 127 of which were received in 2024. To support policy uptake, UN Tourism and UNEP, with support from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, released the Policy Guidance for Climate Action by National Tourism Administrations in March 2024 to advise the signatories to the Declaration.

47. The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative continued to make progress in 2024. The *Global Tourism Plastics Initiative Annual Progress Report 2023*,²⁶ released in October 2024, showed a 69 per cent increase in businesses eliminating single-use plastics in hotel rooms. Capacity-building activities were carried out by the Initiative in Bali, Indonesia and Mauritius in 2024, with training, field audits and mentorship, resulting in the training of 55 new Initiative trainers. The Initiative also led reuse-focused technical training and delivered tailored guidance to 109 hotels and two cruise vessels.

48. Promoting regenerative tourism in small island developing States has been another priority of the Programme, which recognizes their vulnerability and dependence on ocean economies. In 2024, the Programme hosted two official side events at the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, highlighting circular practices tailored to local needs and blue economy models. It also presented blue tourism solutions at the first Yeosu International Ocean Tourism

²⁶ See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-tourism/global-tourism-plastics-initiative/progress-reports/progress-report-2023.

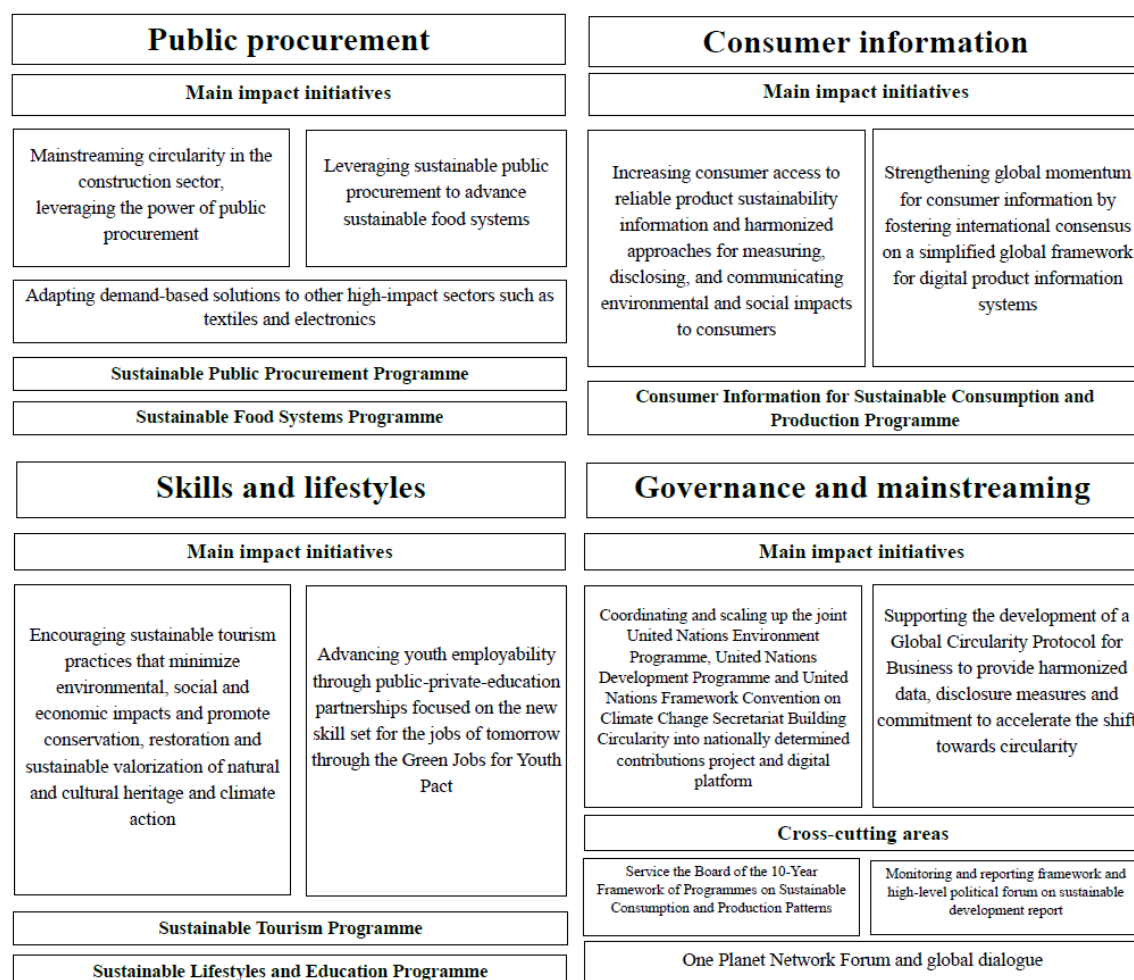
Forum, held in the Republic of Korea. In addition, the Programme supports the development of sustainable tourism standards, which are empowering local stakeholders in East Africa and Central Asia to drive quality, sustainability and green job creation in tourism.

7. A refocused 10-Year Framework secretariat to deliver change at scale for sustainable, competitive and resilient economies

49. The 10-Year Framework has continued to increase the membership of its One Planet Network, with 12,493 active members as of the end of 2024, compared with 10,032 members in 2023. This includes 6,535 individual members and 5,958 organizational members, encompassing private and public stakeholders, Member States, civil society and youth organizations. Members represent diverse regions, genders and stakeholder types, contributing actively to the Network's initiatives. This inclusivity enhances collaboration and knowledge-sharing, driving efforts to scale up sustainable consumption and production globally.

50. As a result of a decision by the General Assembly to extend the mandate of the 10-Year Framework (see resolution [76/202](#)), UNEP continued to serve as secretariat of the 10-Year Framework and its One Planet Network. To support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030 through effective leadership, the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework reorganized itself in the course of 2024 into four complementary workstreams. Figure II illustrates the four areas of excellence (public procurement, consumer information, skills and lifestyles, and governance and mainstreaming) around which the secretariat is organized to deliver change at scale for sustainable, competitive and resilient economies and highlights the main impact initiatives implemented by each area. These core functions and activities of the secretariat not only support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030 but also reinforce the established programmes of the 10-Year Framework.

Figure II
Structure of the 10-Year Framework areas of excellence



IV. Key messages for the consideration of the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the General Assembly

51. **Reducing inequalities and achieving just transitions for all in progressing towards sustainable consumption and production, including a circular economy, is central to leaving no one behind.** The 2024 One Planet Network Forum and its outcome document were welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution [79/202](#). The Forum underscored the need for promoting sufficiency in accordance with national policies and legislation. It also called for advanced inclusive governance, finance and data-sharing, supporting equity and benefit-sharing across value chains, and strengthening financial cooperation, capacity development and technological development, supporting the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, including through a circular economy and a bioeconomy.

52. **The co-benefits of sustainable consumption and production and a circular economy must be further explained, shared and integrated into decision-making and global, regional and national policy processes.** Member States can draw attention to how sustainable consumption and production can contribute to achieving

sustainable, competitive, resilient and circular economies. It is recommended that sustainable consumption and production and sustainable resource management be integrated systematically into relevant sectoral policymaking processes, including, where relevant, intergovernmental processes. Such integration will provide a platform through which to work with decision makers, business leaders, youth and other stakeholders to include sustainable consumption and production and circular economy policies and business models that create enabling conditions for people to have greater well-being, equity and sustainability while ensuring responsible resource use.

53. Member States are encouraged to seize the momentum in closing the gap on Sustainable Development Goal target 12.1, reporting ahead of the conclusion of the 2030 Agenda. While it is welcomed that a third of States Members of the United Nations have reported on target 12.1, there remain glaring gaps in the reporting of Member States, including many countries with known yet unreported policies. By increasing that level of reporting, especially by new reporting Member States, over each of the next four years, the momentum needed to achieve target 12.1 can be sustained.
