10YFP Strategy Task Force meeting – January 17-18, 2018

Meeting Report

The 10YFP Strategy Task Force (STF) meeting on 17-18 January, 2018 gathered members of the task force, as representatives of the 10YFP National Focal Points, 10YFP Programmes, 10YFP Inter Agency Coordination Group, UN Environment, European Commission, the HLPF Secretariat, and the Chair of the 10YFP Board. The 10YFP Secretariat assisted in preparation and facilitation of the meeting. The terms of reference and membership of the 10YFP STF are available here.

The meeting served as the face-to-face meeting of the STF, following an initial teleconference in November 2017. During the November teleconference, the STF agreed to focus on six key areas: 1) Partner engagement; 2) Capitalizing on existing initiatives; 3) Tracking and visualising impact; 4) 10YF: a strengthened platform to advance SDG 12 at global and national level; 5) Communication and visibility, and; 6) Collaboration between programmes and integration of key cross-cutting topics. Minutes of the first teleconference are available here. For each key area, volunteering task force members worked together in formulating a proposal to be discussed at the meeting.

The objectives of this meeting were to: a) Discuss and agree on the proposed objectives and approaches of the key areas, b) Integrate inputs from the external independent review in the strategy, c) Define key objectives of the 10YFP over the next 5 years – including by defining the problem the 10YFP aims to solve, its causes and effects as a basis to define the solutions; d) Agree on next steps for the drafting of the 10YFP strategy 2018-2022.

This report summarises key points and recommendations for the 10YFP strategy 2018-2022 derived from the proposals and discussions, including key conclusions and next steps. All meeting documents are available at the dedicated space on the clearinghouse here.

Summary of key recommendations

- The 10YFP is a network that provides advice and guidance on tools and solutions for the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- The 10YFP, as an implementation mechanism of SDG 12, clearly has a role in influencing, facilitating or supporting a more streamlined approach on SDG 12. However further analysis on what exactly this would entail is needed.

Key recommendations for the next 10YFP strategy include:

- Strengthen the position of the 10YFP as an implementation mechanism of SDG 12 and communicate that SCP is a key strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner.
- Prioritise the 10YFP's role in bridging the policy implementation gap.
- Strike a balance between 10YFP being a political commitment and a strategic framework on one hand, and an implementation mechanism with and set of practical tools and initiatives that have impact on the ground on the other hand.

- Strengthen the focus on SCP Practices (across stakeholder groups; and within and beyond the 10YFP): focus on SCP practices or changes in production and consumption practices will support policy implementation, are tangible entry points to measure impact, and provide success stories for communication content. Understanding the impact of changes in practices is the basis to advocate for successful practices, to promote their replication and scaling-up, and support building commitment.
- Measuring impact will focus on: i) promoting long-term benefits of SCP action, ii) identifying practices that have most impact or long-term benefits which are then promoted for inspiration, replication and scaling-up. In this context the most relevant level at which to measure impact is at the level of practices (rather than at national or organisational level) as it will help to identify, promote, advocate for successful practices.
- Continually create and refine key messages (that inherently communicate a value proposition) for the entire 10YFP Network to disseminate, as well as tailoring them to fit specific audiences and their needs. Key messages need to be accompanied by visuals, data and tools that illustrate what an SCP success story looks like.
- Use HLPF 2018 as a springboard to disseminate key SCP messages for the entire network to champion across the globe, highlighting the benefits of SCP and the added-value of the 10YFP
- To understand and promote further the effectiveness of the 10YFP network as a multi-stakeholder implementation mechanism of SDG12, and thereby increase the impact of the programmes, the next strategy will measure the number of "engaged" partners, in addition to the number of partners.
- Identify leading partners in key topics for each programme, as well as define their role and added value, in particular with strengthened outreach in the following groups: national governments, local governments, private sector, financing institutions and donor organisations. In national government this includes, but is not limited to, strengthening the engagement of National Focal Points
- To enable an overview of the solutions for the shift to SCP that are available across the 10YFP network, the next strategy will leverage the programme portfolios as the means to identify existing solutions and successful initiatives, and the 10YFP indicators (and reporting) as the means to collect and organise the products and solutions developed by the 10YFP network in support of the shift to SCP.
- Capitalising on existing initiatives, will include: sharing and promoting best practices, facilitating collaboration within and across programmes, advocacy to policy makers, replicating and scaling up.
- A strengthened support to national implementation of SCP policies will be prioritised, considering: 1) existing national SCP-relevant policies, including SCP National Action Plans, and 2) key priorities and sectors identified in such policies, as well as considering existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and 10YFP partners located in the country.
- Systematically strengthen collaboration across programmes, including by identifying cross-cutting topics of interest to all programmes that enable strategic channelling of efforts.
- The 10YFP Trust Fund is a means of implementation of the 10YFP and thereby a means to support implementation of SDG 12, which also contributes to other SCP-relevant SDGs and targets. Explore the collaboration with UNDP MPTFO to review the potential and effectiveness of the Trust Fund.

Partner Engagement

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Michael Mulet (SFS), Claire Thiebault (SPP), Elisa Tonda (UN Environment), Edda Fernandez (NFPs LAC). The presentation is available here.

What is an engaged partner?

As a network, it is key for the 10YFP to focus on partner engagement to increase effectiveness, in particular through the level of and quality of engagement of partners. An engaged partner[1] is defined as a partner contributing to one or more of the following:

- Provides a clear, unique, quality benefit to the 10YFP Programme;
- Has developed a sense of ownership and shows a sense of pride and belonging to the 10YFP (e.g. highlights in its own communication the engagement / contribution to 10YFP);
- Contributes to the 10YFP through a specific initiative, project or activity;
- Participates in activities organised by Leads, MAC and other actors of the 10YFP Programme;
- Builds on the expertise of the 10YFP Programme: engages with the 10YFP network to improve and strengthen its own SCP related initiatives/projects;
- Reaches out to its own network and engages new partners in the programme;
- Acts as multiplier in its own network and in its organisation / entity
- Is committed to promote change, deliver results, achieve impact towards SCP
- Is willing and able to translate its commitment into measurable, tangible actions and activities.

Measuring partner engagement

- To understand and promote further the effectiveness of the 10YFP network, and thereby increase the impact of the programme, the next strategy will measure the number of "engaged" partners, in addition to the number of partners.
- On the basis of the definition above this will be measured as the number of partners that use the 10YFP programme to (one or more of the following): report on their activities annually through the official 10YFP reporting; form coalitions; join hands in advocacy and awareness efforts; develop new collaborative initiatives / projects; contribute actively to the collaborative efforts of the programme (e.g. core initiatives, working groups, etc); and reach out to other organisations/entities to engage in the 10YFP.

Prioritising partner engagement

- The current representation of stakeholder groups within 10YFP programmes is the following: civil society 40%, national government 21%, business sector 15%, scientific organisations 15% and International organisations 9%. The analysis of partner distribution has been complemented by a survey to programme coordination desks on who would you engage in priority, why and how. Whereas the situation differs from Programme to Programme, some common elements include:
  - o Significant representation of civil society and scientific / technical organisations
  - o Interest to increase presence of national governments and business sector
  - o Business sector frequently represented by intermediaries and associations, rather than by companies
  - o Absence of local governments
- Four groups are therefore prioritised for engagement: national governments, local governments, private sector, financing institutions and donor organisations. The prioritisation only refers to a

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[1] partner = 10YFP actor, i.e. in a programme it includes Leads, MAC, partners

strengthened outreach to these four groups, while engagement of all 10YFP stakeholder groups is maintained.

- Private sector engagement:
  - o Why? Private sector can act as a "game changer" for the targeted topic due to influence and coverage; they have existing sustainability initiatives we can partner with; they have expertise, information and valuable practices which can be leveraged for replication and expert discussions.
  - o How? It is key to engage private sector entities including by: i) recognising and giving visibility to their successful sustainability initiatives and practices; and ii) highlighting their contribution to the SDGs, sustainable development, through their contribution to an official implementation mechanism of Agenda 2030. It is recommended to engage private sector entities on the basis of concrete and timebound activities which can be implemented jointly by engaging them in concrete activities (e.g. joint product development, testing of tools, etc).
  - o Who? Individual companies; leading and more visible in the thematic areas (i.e. programmes). Additional discussion is required to identify companies and understand the outreach to networks.
- National Governments:
  - o Why? They made the commitment, they are the key implementers, the key agents that can bring change by creating enabling frameworks for other actors.
  - o Who? Recommendations: i) identify active "leader" countries to champion and lead the shift to SCP; ii) within national governments, identify who to aim for engagement (ministry and level), avoid isolating relevant ministries and facilitate inter-ministerial coordination.
  - o How? The key assets of the 10YFP to countries is/should be: 1) the network, 2) the access to technical assistance, including best practices on SCP. Engagement is therefore based on these assets. In addition to this there is a need to tailor the value proposition and related messages. For instance: tailor the SCP/10YFP value proposition to key ministries required for the shift to SCP (e.g. Economy) and define the "business case"; consider generating interest with the support of "10YFP Champions" (e.g. top influencers, thought leaders, high-level political figures…); emphasize 10YFP's role as implementation network and "readymade" mechanism for the government to advance its SDG12 commitment; articulate SCP's transversal nature and thereby its contribution to the Agenda 2030, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets, the Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative and other global commitments; provide elements/information that may support governments in demonstrating SDGs alignment in budgetary discussions; advocate the added value of SCP implementation as a tool for complying with global commitments; advocate the urgency for SCP implementation.
  - o There is also a "When?": specific time periods in which engagement may align with renewed priorities.
- Additional analysis and discussion is required to define which private sector organisations and who in national government to reach out to in priority; local governments is yet to be addressed. In this context of the varied nature of the programmes, each programme will identify the specific organisations / entities for focused outreach and prioritised engagement; while sharing experience in a joint effort across programmes.

How do we engage partners?

- Define, tailor and actively share the 10YFP value proposition for the 10YFP Partners
- Recognise more clearly partners existing initiatives, tools, policies and successful practices as the partner's contribution to the shift to SCP/10YFP. Promote and encourage the identification of successful practices for replication and scaling-up.

- Provide opportunities for visibility: through affiliation of their initiatives to the programme and thereby to an SDG 12 implementation mechanism, highlight achievements and champions, events, dissemination, communication, etc.
- Provide opportunities for co-creation of knowledge and innovation: contribution to the development of innovative approaches (e.g. new food systems approach), leading working groups and participating in task forces, access to a network of top experts.
- Clarify that being a 10YFP Partner comes with responsibilities to engage and participate.
- Commitments: use the 10YFP to announce / renew commitments that are relevant to SCP.

Tracking and visualizing impact of the 10YFP

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Opher Zylbertal (NFPs WEOG), Svitlana Mikhalyeva (STP, France) Virginia F. Trapa (STP, UNWTO). The presentation is available here.

The 10YFP Indicators of Success (available here) has been developed by the 10YFP M&E task force, a pilot reporting was undertaken in January 2017, an online reporting system has been developed and is being used for the 10YFP mid-term progress reporting. This focus area builds on the 10YFP indicators of success, including the impact indicators developed in collaboration with the International Resource Panel and the Life-Cycle Initiative, as well as the results of the pilot reporting.

Indicators to identify priorities and gaps: the 10YFP bridging the policy implementation gap

- The 10YFP indicators help to
    - Break down the complex concept of SCP into tangible objectives
    - Better understand SCP context on regional/national levels
    - Identify of national priorities and strategic gaps would be context sensitive but the indicators set a starting point by outlining global challenges.
    - Programme level prioritization of programme/network efforts - 10YFP programmes should prioritize, including under their umbrella, those initiatives that are related to the 10YFP indicators.
- 10YFP pilot reporting shows:
    - A large number of SCP policies and knowledge and technical tools have been reported
    - Few changes in practices have been reported and little or no information was reported on the use of the knowledge and technical tools and on SCP monitoring and reported.
    - While acknowledging that a) the development and adoption of policies varies between regions and between countries, b) the data does not provide indication on how integrated those policies are to truly address SCP; the reporting data enables the 10YFP to prioritise its support to policy implementation.
- The 10YFP's role in bridging the policy implementation gap in the next strategy:
    - Prioritise bridging the policy implementation gap – implying primary support to policy implementation (rather than policy development).
    - Identify best practices, tools and solution for the implementation of SCP.
    - Strengthen the focus on the indicator on "Changes in Practices" – both in terms of monitoring and dissemination - as policy implementation relies on best practices and policy makers and other stakeholders can gain inspiration from "what is the latest" among SCP practitioners
    - Emphasis on supporting access to and use of existing tools (rather than developing new ones) and collaborative efforts on key gaps identified.
    - Measuring policy implementation: through 10YFP indicators (non-policy ones –i.e changes in practice, monitoring and reporting, coordination, use of tools, training...)

Visualising impact

- 10YFP Impact Indicators: material use efficiency, waste reduction, water use efficiency, energy efficiency, GHG emissions reduction, pollutants reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable landuse, gender, decent work, health.
- The purpose of visualising impact is to: i) promote long-term benefits of SCP action, ii) identify practices that have most impact or long-term benefits which are then promoted for inspiration, replication and scaling-up.
- In this context the most relevant level at which to measure impact is at the level of practices (rather than at national or organisational level) as it will help to identify, promote, advocate for successful practices.
- A change in practice is defined as: " a change in practices supporting the shift to SCP refers here to the adoption, deployment, implementation of new practices (systems, technologies, processes), or in a modification, or increase in use of SCP relevant practices into supply chains and their governance. A change in practice or production process supporting the shift to SCP directly results in concrete, tangible and measurable sustainability impacts." (10YFP indicators of success definition).
- Visualising impact in the next strategy will:
    - Focus on impacts of changes in practices
    - Strengthen data collection on 10YFP impact indicators in relation to changes in practice, as implemented and measure by members of the 10YFP network
    - Identify and highlight best practices and case studies based on their impacts – as a basis to advocate for successful practices, promote their replication and scaling-up.
    - Provide a basis for story-telling and developing inspirational case studies
    - Provide a basis to showcase the link to other global agendas (e.g. Climate Agreement through the impact indicator on GHG reduction, or the Biodiversity convention through the indicators on biodiversity).

Independent External Review

As part of the 10YFP midterm review, an independent external review (IER) was conducted by Mr. Badaoui Rouhban. The review consisted of a desk review of 10YFP documents, an online survey, as well as more than 50 one-to-one interviews.

Mr. Rouhban presented some of the main findings of the external review, as well as some of the main recommendations. It was stressed that the recommendations from his report should be taken as menu of options for the 10YFP programmes, and not prescriptions.
The advanced draft of the Executive Summary, including recommendations from Mr. Rouhban, can be found here.

From the Independent External Review presentation:
- The 10YFP has come to a defining point. 2018 could be a pivotal year for the Framework. Many actors within it seem conscious of the importance of this key point and are engaged in initiating visualization of its priorities and mode of operation.
- The concept behind the 10YFP remains highly relevant, yet the proof of scale-up as a result of the Framework's action is lacking.
- The 10YFP should not be seen as an organization or an activity, but rather as a commitment.
- Using the opportunity offered by the on-going process for the adoption of the 5-year strategy for the period 2018-2022, the scope of 10YFP needs to be better defined.

- The 10YFP Programmes must have a clearer vision of the "game changer" that they can realistically take forward, capitalizing on the products produced by partner organizations.
- The 5-year strategy for the period 2018-2022 and its implementation must be underpinned by a theory of change.
- The 10YFP should leverage its mandate on SDG 12, at global level and at the national level.

Reactions from the Strategy Task Force:
- Moving from a culture of projects to a culture of commitments. Moving forward it is necessary to operationalize and show the impact of our commitments.
- It is important for the 10YFP strategy to be grounded in a solid Theory of Change.
- The recommendations from the IER may need to be prioritised as not everything can be treated simultaneously.
- It seems to be difficult to render SCP visual and impactful, which is needed to bring the high-level players on board.
- It would be useful to establish a collaboration with the International Resource Panel (IRP) linking IRP scientific assessments to policy implementation supported by the 10YFP.
- Additionally, it would be useful to strategically strengthen the connection with relevant initiatives, programmes and networks, including beyond UNEP.

Reactions from the International Resource Panel (IRP)

The IRP provides independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and, in particular, their environmental impacts over the full life cycle; in order to contribute to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. The Secretariat of the IRP gave a brief presentation available here. Areas of potential collaboration include:

- The reports of the IRP make policy recommendations which may be useful for the 10YFP's policy implementation support. They may also be useful in terms of prioritisation and identifying strategic gaps which the 10YFP may be able to address.
  Examples of these reports are provided in the presentation, include the report's rationale, the relevant policy recommendations, as well as potential relevance to 10YFP programmes. As illustration, one of these is:
  - o Resource Efficiency – Efficient Cities and Transport Areas: Underlying rationale is that the global level of urbanisation is expected to rise from 54% in 2014 to 66% by 2050. Relevant policy implementation areas include: reducing transport demand; shifting demand onto more resource- efficient modes; upgrading transportation technologies to be more efficient or less polluting; municipal governments.
    Relevant 10YFP Programmes: Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, Sustainable Building and Construction.
- The reports of the IRP highlight the benefits of Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production, which may be useful information, facts and figures for the 10YFP to use in key messages and advocacy. Furthermore a number of the IRP reports have established clear links of resource efficiency with climate change, economic growth – these may support the efforts in linking sustainable consumption and production to other global agendas.
- The IRP has furthermore identified a series of high impact priority areas (HIPA) for its new strategy, which provides further opportunities for collaboration. The HIPAs identified are the following:
  - o HIPA 1: Explaining current and future trends of natural resources.
  - o HIPA 2: Mitigation and Adaptation of climate change and environmental impacts associated with resources. Provide policy options and strategies that promote low carbon and resource efficient societies.

- HIPA 3: Accelerating the transition towards the decoupling, from a natural resources perspective. Identify areas where government intervention can help support staying committed to the SDGs and Paris Agreement.
- HIPA 4: Resilience to conflicts and disasters, in terms of devising appropriate policies to help address the causes of conflict and displacement.

Capitalising on existing initiatives

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Michael Mulet (SFS), Farid Yaker (SPP), Svitlana Mikhalyeva (STP), Ian Fenn (CIP). The presentation is available here.

Effectively capitalising on existing initiatives consist of 3 steps: 1) Identifying existing initiatives, 2) defining what "capitalising" means; 3) prioritising action to capitalise on existing initiatives

Step 1: Identifying existing initiatives
- The programme portfolios, and the initiatives and resource they include, are the products or the solutions the programme offers (or is developing) to support countries and organizations in the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- Programme portfolios broadly consist of 2 types of initiatives: a) core initiatives: are the principal initiatives of the programme and are activities initiated, developed or implemented collaboratively under the programme, b) Affiliated initiatives: activities of the programme actors (co-leads, MAC or partners) for which the deliverables are solutions contributing to the shift to SCP. The criteria and methodology for inclusion of initiatives defined by the programme.
- Products and solutions primarily consist of: Projects, trainings, outreach and communication activities, knowledge resources and technical tools, policy instruments, monitoring and reporting, education, changes in practice, high-level commitments, coordination mechanisms... contributing to the shift to SCP!
- To enable an overview of what solutions for the shift to SCP are available across the 10YFP network, the next strategy will leverage the programme portfolios as the means to identify existing initiatives as per the key principles and approaches on programme portfolios (here) and the 10YFP indicators (here) as the means to collect and organise the products and solutions.

Step 2: What do we mean by capitalising on existing initiatives?
- Share/Promote successful practices
  - Highlighted in communications channels (e.g. clearinghouse, webinars, reports, annual magazine, twitter, etc)
  - Global thematic reviews (e.g. SPP review);
  - Awards or benchmarks to identify best practices (technical perspective)
  - Workshops and trainings (best practices as inspirational information used to better engage participants)
- Facilitate collaboration
  - Facilitate networking
  - identify complementary actors that may initiate focused collaboration
  - Facilitate connections between initiatives with similar objectives or deliverables
  - Facilitate or initiate and implement collaborative initiatives (e.g. SFS core initiatives)
  - Engage National Focal Points & other government focal points.
- Advocacy on policy-makers or other actors

- When applicable or relevant capitalise on initiatives that can be turned into an advocacy effort, targeting decision-makers at decision-making events, e.g.:
  - benchmarking exercise, policy recommendations, critical assessment of decision-makers current efforts in a certain field;
  - Targeting conferences like HLPF, COP, G20 summits, WEF, etc.
- Organize a 10YFP-wide petition/call to action/policy recommendation, to (re-)secure commitment to SDG12
- Replicate and/or Scale- up
  - Identify funding opportunities/willing institutions to undertake existing initiatives in other locations
  - Attracting new partners (eg private sector)
  - Common agenda

Step 3: What do we prioritize for capitalising?
- Existing initiatives are identified as successful on the basis of the following criteria:
  - Initiatives or practices with the most impact, as per the 10YFP indicators on impact
  - Initiatives with the most (potential for) influence – e.g. number of people reached
- Each programme prioritises successful initiatives and practices within their network and portfolio, whereby additional programme-specific criteria may be relevant
- Each programme develop their key messages and recommendations, which include:
  - Recommendations on impactful policies and practices
  - Benchmarking and critical assessments in specific fields
  - Story telling
- Identify a strategic gap, an issue behind which all of the 10YFP programmes can rally. This strategic gap will take advantage of and leverage the power of the large network of the 10YFP, by identifying the pressure points of different stakeholder groups. The cross-cutting issue(s) must be salient to all 10YFP programmes. The International Resource Panel has highlighted a number of policy recommendation and high-impact areas which may help to narrow the focus.

Communication and Visibility

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Edda Fernandez Luiselli (NFPs LAC), Svitlana Mikhalyeva (STP, France), Virginia Trapa (STP, UNWTO). The presentation is available here.

- The communications and visibility session opened with three brief presentations: defining why communications is a key strategic area for the 10YFP; reviewing the journey taken to arrive at the network's new visual identity; and exploring what the language of an SCP success story looks like.
- The Midterm Review Survey (2017) revealed the gap between the identified 'importance of communication and visibility to the 10YFP' (rated 8.6) and '[current] brand recognition in your community' (rated 4.4).
- The discussion focused on leveraging the network's visual identity and narrative voice as One Planet to increase visibility.

Defining key messages
- Key messaging needs to include a value proposition which also needs to be present for discussions around the revised narrative voice itself (for example elevator pitches.) The value proposition should never lose sight of the high-level political commitments already attached to the SCP and the 10YFP (Rio+20, SDGs, Agenda 2030, etc.)

- Key messages need to be accompanied by: a) visuals that illustrate what an SCP success story looks like, b) practical case studies whereby changes in practice are the ideal basis, c) a clear link to identified impacts of the case study / change in practice to attract attention.
- Whereas overarching key messages are essential, they will need to be complemented by programme specific key messages.
- The revised visual identity and narrative voice were embraced for addressing the following: simplifying 10YFP language, creating a customizable option for various audiences, utilising an actionable tagline, developing an accessible entry point for non-experts and introducing a more personal connection to SCP that is inclusive of other areas of sustainability. Programme representative on the task force welcomed the change as a key step for more effective outreach. Current acting board members on the Strategy Task Force (Arthur Adanmbi, Edda Fernandez Luiselli and Ulf Jaeckel) shared insights during discussion that echoed these wider sentiments.
- The revised visual identity and narrative voice needs to be supported by detailed guidelines and a targeted communications strategy.
- Recommendation for the next strategy: continually create and refine key messages (that inherently communicate a value proposition) for the entire 10YFP Network to disseminate, as well as tailoring them to fit specific audiences and their needs. Examples include:
  - SCP is tool that facilitates approaching sustainable development in an integrated way.
  - The One Planet Network provides tools for change.
  - The One Planet Network is the network of the 10YFP.
  - The 10YFP is an implementing mechanism for SDG12, (and the reporting mechanism for SDG12.1.1.)

Developing communications content

- Key messages need to be accompanied by: a) visuals that illustrate what an SCP success story looks like, b) practical success stories whereby changes in practice are the ideal basis, c) a clear link to identified impacts of the case study / change in practice to attract attention.
- First steps in implementing the new narrative voice and visual identity needs to be supported (for example there needs to be guidelines on logo use) and innovative technology (such as social media) should be used to help smooth the transition.
- With the help of engaged partners, the 10YFP has the capacity to become a centralized repository for SCP knowledge and tools (for example, through the clearinghouse.)
- Create multiple innovative approaches to engage the programme partners in sharing successes (reporting, champions/replicators, contests, accreditation, social media campaigns, web features, annual themes, publications etc.)
- Recommendation for the next strategy: creation of content to accompany key messages and communicate success stories, for instance by encouraging the network to contribute to a multimedia library to visualize and humanize SCP success stories. As such, programmes will build on the identified successful initiatives and practices to develop the stories, as defined under the section of this report on "capitalising on existing initiatives".

Visibility opportunities

- The 10YFP must be strategic in prioritising and selecting visibility opportunities – focusing on either strengthening/mobilising political support or engaging new audiences.
- Many opportunities exist to leverage the existing network and partners for increased visibility. The network will have to work together to identify key strategic visibility opportunities. New opportunities exist in other networks as well (for example, in the media sector) and may include identifying Champions and/or Ambassadors for SCP to raise awareness and facilitate change.
- Use HLPF 2018 as a springboard to disseminate key SCP messages for the entire network to champion across the globe.

- o Stress the message that the 10YFP is a commitment made by all governments
- o Consider organising an annual 10YFP/SCP event at HLPF
- Recommendation for the next strategy; strategically select visibility events each year - it is envisaged that while programmes will identify their specific events, collectively across the 10YFP there will be a focus on specific overarching events (HLPF, WEF, WCEF, TED)

The High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

The presentation given by Birgitte Bryld, representing the HLFP secretariat can be found here.
- The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.
- The 2018 session will take place in July at UN Headquarters in New York, with the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The set of goals for the in-depth review on progress are 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 together with 17 (every year). 48 countries will present their voluntary national reviews
- The HLPF is a key visibility forum for the 10YFP, as advocated at the 10YFP Board and by the 10YFP Executive Meeting in May. The review of SDG 12 in 2018 provides the additional opportunity to launch the new 10YFP strategy.
- Opportunities for the 10YFP network to support the preparatory processes :
  - o Expert Group Meetings (EGM) provide recommendations to inform HLPF. EGMs will cover each Goal under review, interlinkages, STI Forum
  - o Regional Preparatory Meetings: Regional Forums on Sustainable Development organised by the Regional Economic Commissions
  - o voluntary national reviews (VNRs) : country driven reviews of progress at national and sub-national levels, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants, with relevant UN and other partners
- Opportunities to showcase the 10YFP at HLPF, beyond the official programme :
  - o Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (11 July)
  - o SDG Learning, Training workshop (9-13 July)
  - o Partnership exchange (13 July)
  - o Local and regional authorities forum (16 July)
  - o Business Forum (17 July)
  - o Meeting of Chief Sustainability Officers (19 July)
  - o side events organized by governments, UN system and stakeholders
- In addition to ensuring high coverage of SCP/10YFP at HLPF in 2018, for the future it may be useful to consider organising an annual 10YFP event at HLPF

10YFP – A strengthened platform to advance SDG 12 at the global and national level

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Arthur Eijs (NFPs WEOG), Edda Fernandez Luiselli (NFPs LAC), Elisa Tonda (UN Environment), Claire Thiebault (SPP). The presentation is available here.

The session was divided into two parts: 1) can/should the 10YFP support streamlining/coordination of global reporting on SDG 12?; 2) how can the 10YFP better support SCP implementation in countries?.

Can/should the 10YFP support streamlining of global reporting on SDG 12?

- Overview of SDG indicator process and challenges for SDG 12:
    - SDG indicator development is led by UN custodian agencies, including on the development of the data collection / reporting platforms. The reporting flow for SDG indicators is as follows: national focal points → Custodian Agencies → UN Statistics Division
    - For SDG 12, this may result in 13 different methodologies and reporting platforms – further fragmenting efforts on SCP and rendering SDG 12 reporting burdensome for countries
    - Pilot reporting on SDG indicator 12.1.1: the following feedback was received from countries: a) concerns on the multitude of SDG indicators methodologies developed which use different definitions, categories, etc., b) concerns on the multitude of separate SDG indicator reporting platforms, and c) confusion on the data flows and reporting processes.
    - The 10YFP, as an implementation mechanism of SDG 12, may have a role in facilitating or supporting a more coordinated and streamlined approach.
- Analysis on SDG 12 indicators:
    - Who is the custodian of SDG 12 indicators? UNEP supports 75% of SDG 12 indicators, the other 3 organisations are all members of the 10YFP (though not necessarily in the same team)
    - Who is responsible for national data collection? A range of ministries are collecting data, a coordinated approach may facilitate interministerial coordination on SCP at national level
    - What type of indicators are they (qualitative/quantitative)? The 4 policy indicators provide a clear entry point for further streamlining. Slide 6 (to use if necessary) shows those indicators that have clear integration potential with 10YFP indicators.
    - What is the status of the indicators development? 50% of methodologies are still under development, whereby a streamlining would be timely at present.
    - The 10YFP indicators already integrate a number of the SDG12 indicators, and have been designed to integrate developments on SDG indicator methodology as they are published.
    - Indicator 12.1.1 methodology is being piloted and an online reporting platform has been developed (this indicator is supported by the 10YFP secretariat). Participants to this meeting are directly involved in indicators for 12.7, 12.6, 12.3, 12.3.
- Aspects on which the 10YFP could support a streamlined approach to SDG 12 reporting:
    - Aligning methodologies, concepts and terminology at least for the 4 policy indicators
    - Encouraging the establishment / adoption of on central platform for SDG 12 reporting by countries
    - Encouraging a degree of coordination at country level, for example through 10YFP national focal points, which may further support inter-ministerial coordination
    - Supporting a streamlined approached would not entail: developing methodologies, tools, or collecting data – as the entities responsible for these aspects are already designated and engaged on it.
    - Whereas there is a clear role for the 10YFP to influence a more streamlined approach, any effort in this area should have limited (and proportionate) financial implications.
- Benefits of streamlining efforts:
    - Clear communication on SDG 12 and SCP
    - Limiting confusion (where to report, to whom, when, how)
    - Facilitation of national data collection and report for focal point (central reporting platform)
    - Limiting duplication and scattering of efforts
- In the context of the next strategy: the 10YFP, as an implementation mechanism of SDG 12, clearly has a role in influencing, facilitating or supporting a more streamlined approach on SDG 12. However further analysis on what exactly this would entail is required.

What is needed for the 10YFP to better support implementation at the national level?

What information do we have?

- There is currently information available about SCP priorities and policies in countries through a number of sources, including the 10YFP Secretariat and 10YFP programmes:
    - <u>Inventory of the SCP National Action Plans</u> (30 countries) <u>and other overarching strategies with SCP identified as a key priority</u> (36 countries). Based on the priorities and objectives identified in those national policies, a "mapping" of the potential country partners for each of the 10YFP programmes has been initiated, which will help the 10YFP partners identify match-making opportunities and prioritize their interventions. In addition to those overarching policies on SCP, countries also design and implement sectoral policies which can offer powerful entry points for 10YFP support.
    - <u>Pilot SDG 12.1.1 reporting</u> : In the context of countries' reporting on SDG 12.1, which measures the implementation of the 10YFP at country level through the development and implementation of national SCP action plan and other policy instruments, a monitoring mechanism has also been put in place. The information collected through this monitoring mechanism, both on overarching and sectoral policies, can also inform the 10YFP programmes and their partners on opportunities to support implementation at national level, through multiple approaches, from knowledge sharing, to capacity-building or piloting.
    - <u>A baseline of national SCP policies and initiatives</u>, including overarching and sectoral ones, has been established through a pilot survey conducted by the 10YFP Secretariat in 2015. The results of this survey are presented in an extensive report highlight the main trends and challenges at global and regional levelsThis baseline is also a key resource for the 10YFP programmes and their partners to consult, when looking at the broader context and environment for SCP implementation in the regions.
    - <u>Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement</u>: 40 country factsheets
    - <u>Review of Sustainable Tourism Policies</u> – ongoing
    - <u>Sustainable Food Systems Programme - Task Force 2 on enabling environment and capacity building.</u> The expected results: Provide a resources document for the SFS Programme to identify potential countries for action; Increase opportunities of collaboration; Identify areas where the SFS programme's work could be strengthened.
- Understanding countries' needs and priorities, as identified in national policies and strategies, is an essential step to identify the type of support that could be provided by the 10YFP networks and their partners.
- There are many benefits attached to using national policies and strategies relevant to SCP as key resources for strategic planning within the 10YFP and its programmes, including: assessing countries' readiness to engage in the SCP implementation path, and their interest in specific areas of work or sectors; engaging in a 2-way communication with national authorities and ensuring that the action of the 10YFP is demand-driven; building long lasting cooperation relationships with the countries and their stakeholders, hence creating the conditions for long-term commitments and impacts at national level.

Prioritising interventions at national level?

- **Criteria for prioritisation** (one or more):
    - Countries that have an existing SCP National Action Plan or other types of SCP relevant policies;
    - Only support key areas defined/prioritised in such SCP-friendly policies
    - Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism in place
    - 10YFP partners or activities located in the country

Translating identified opportunities into real collaboration?

Breakout groups examining more closely examples of SCP National Action Plans (Pakistan, Chile, and Egypt) allowed the discussion to identify the following steps:

- Identify most relevant institution at national level to establish contact with
- Open communication with relevant institutions and NFP
- Share information on the programme / activities
- Identify national initiatives to be brought in the programme for experience sharing / replication
- Participate in national roundtable or event
- Encourage sharing of good practices from countries on SCP policy design and implementation

- A suggested option is for 10YFP to become the 'one stop shop' for actors on SCP; not to take up request by itself, but by being able to direct actors to the right organisation, forum, initiative with their questions
- Further analysis and discussion is required to define the most effective approach to support national level implementation of SCP and SDG12, including in the context of available resources in the programme. This approach may also include a defined mechanism to respond to specific requests for support that are made to the programmes.

Cross-cutting topics and collaboration among programmes

Volunteers formulating the proposal: Opher Zylbertal, Annika Lindblom, Terez Szabo, Ian Fenn, Farid Yaker. The presentation is available here.

A mapping of collaboration between programmes and integration of key cross-cutting topics has been undertaken on the basis of the programme documents, workplans and existing portfolios. The mapping is available here.

Focus of cross-programme collaboration

- Focus cross programme collaboration on:
  - Cross-cutting themes of interest to all programme, these potentially include: circular economy; behavioural insights and sustainable lifestyles; SMEs; waste; plastics
  - Bilateral collaboration between programmes – for instance: eco-labels and procurement, food, electronics
- It is recommended to focus on one or a few key elements/issues for collaboration that matches everyone's interest, aligning with existing priorities, and has potential to be scaled up.
- The reports of the IRP may further support in identifying strategic cross-cutting gaps.
- A cross-cutting theme should not preclude the existing themes of the programmes, but rather build on them, and provide a strategic and unified vision.

Approaches to addressing a key topic across the programmes

- Joint strategic focus – for instance through the joint identification of a theme or key topic per year; and related planning of activities to address this topic collectively.
- Working groups between different programmes
- Joint activities, such as publications, webinars, events.
- Joint activities of stakeholders from different programs within the same country/region.
- Targeting specific project tenders/donors with a mutually beneficial, co-developed proposal.
- Inform programme partners about the highlights of the other programmes (e.g. newsletters)
- When starting cross-cutting project, share plans and ideas with other programs

- Ensure that all programmes have a focal point (not necessarily from Coordination Desk) who specifically has responsibility to follow and coordinate cross-cutting issues.
- Engage NFPs, IACG or other relevant stakeholder groups
- Measuring collaboration actions and reporting about those

Reviewing the 10YFP Trust Fund

The full presentation and proposal on the review of the Trust Fund is available here.

- The 10YFP Trust Fund currently supports 37 grants globally.
- Some of the strengths of the 10YFP Trust Fund are: demand driven projects; fair and transparent selection process based on pre-established criteria, overseen by 10YFP Board; technical knowledge from the 10YFP programmes support projects implementation.
- Some of the weaknesses of the 10YFP Trust Fund include: small-scale projects; limited funding leads to inability of most projects to sustain/scale-up projects after completion; seemingly fragmented projects; some projects do have not enough ownership from government/local authorities; limited supported to core activities of the 10YFP programmes.
- One recommendation from the Independent External Review was a review of the 10YFPTrust Fund. The recent Secretary-General report on repositioning the UN system identified SDG 12 as a real opportunity, and currently the least funded goal.
- To address the weaknesses of the Trust Fund and follow-up on the recommendation of the Independent external review, it is proposed to envisage a partnership with the UNDP Multi-partner trust fund office (UNDP MPTFO).
- UNDP MPTF Office is a dedicated UN centre of expertise on the design and administration of pooled financing mechanisms. The MPTF Office has supported the UN system and national governments with the establishment of over 130 UN and National Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes.
- Benefits of the partnership and of shifting fund administrator include:
  o Strengthen delivery mechanism in the country: from a Single Agency Fund to the UN Inter-Agency Trust Fund; strengthened UN coordination and coherence of the 10YFP Fund; strengthened delivery mechanism in countries, based on UN country level presence and the comparative advantages of each UN Organization
  o Reconfiguration of the Trust Fund management: rapid resource allocation, strategic choice and effective prioritization of activities; flexibility of earmarking by Country
  o Enhanced efficiency of fund administration: rapid fund transfer to participating UN Agencies (5 business days); lean overhead cost of the Fund Trustee (1%) and participating UN Organizations (7%); minimal transaction costs for Donors (one contribution agreement, one consolidated reporting), for National and Regional partners and the UN (strategic direction and oversight of the entire operation) ; consolidated reporting of the entire Fund's operation
  o Updated resource mobilization strategy / visibility and real time and public information MPTF is an office dedicated only to Trust Fund management, which means they would help to improve efficiency and scale.
- The Strategy Task Force recommended:
  o The 10YFP Trust Fund is a means of implementation of the 10YFP and thereby a means to support implementation of SDG 12.
  o Recognising the essential function of the Trust Fund is an important signal to donors
  o A reviewed Trust Fund, aligned with the new strategy, would provide the opportunity to focus resource mobilisation efforts across the network
  o The partnership with UNDP MPTF Office should be further explored.

Drafting the strategy – next steps

Bringing the strategy together

The Strategy Task Force was asked to answer three questions in order to define the vision and objective of the strategy. The questions were: What problem do you think the 10YFP is trying to solve? What causes this problem? What are the effects of this problem?

Consolidation of the inputs received online and of the discussion resulted in the following:

- The key problem the 10YFP is trying to solve: slow and scattered action on SCP
- Main causes of the slow and scattered action on SCP
  - Lack of alignment and common view on what needs to be done: including due to scattered initiatives and measurement frameworks that are not harmonised
  - Lack of awareness on benefits of SCP: including due to a weak understanding of cost-benefits and the fact that SCP is currently isolated in a niche and silo
  - Little/limited implementation of SCP policy & practices
  - Limited collaboration between SCP stakeholders (global, regional, national)
- Main effects of the slow and scattered action on SCP
  - Lack of commitment, whereby SCP is not a priority
  - Missed opportunities to have a bigger impact
  - Overconsumption/unsustainable lifestyles; unsustainable production of goods
  - Pressure on natural resources
  - Social and environmental degradation

The results of this analysis are available here

On this basis an initial formulation of the strategy's objective and approaches was discussed. These will be further refined throughout the strategy development process and on the basis of this report.

Next steps:

- Strategy meeting report ready for circulation by the end of January
- Draft strategy: mid-February
- Circulation of the draft strategy to the 10YFP network for review (by strategy task force members for each group they represent): early March
- Finalisation of the strategy and review by the Board: second half of March.

Annex I – List of Participants

10YFP Strategy Task Force members:
Chair*:* Annika Lindblom Commission on Sustainable Development, Finland - Sustainable Buildings &
Construction Programme
NFPs Africa: Arthur Andambi, Permanent Mission to the UN, Kenya
NFPs Eastern Europe: Teréz Krisztina Szabó, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary
NFPs Latin America and the Caribbean: Edda Fernández Luiselli. Ministry of Environment and Natural
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NFPs Western Europe and others: Opher Zylbertal, Ministry Environmental Protection, Israel
NFPs Western Europe and others: Arthur Eijs, Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment,
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Consumer Information for SCP: Ian Fenn, Consumers International
Sustainable Food Systems: Michael Mulet, WWF
Sustainable Lifestyles and Education: Peter Repinski, Stockholm Environment Institute
Sustainable Public Procurement : Farid Yaker, UN Environment
Sustainable Public Procurement : Claire Thiebault, UN Environment
Sustainable Tourism Programme: Svitlana Mikhalyeva, France
Inter Agency Coordination Group: Christophe Lalande, UN-HABITAT
UN Environment: Elisa Tonda, UN Environment
European Commission: Jesús Alquézar Sabadie, European Commission
Chair of the 10YFP Board: Ulf Jaeckel, BMUB, Germany
HLPF Secretariat: Birgitte Bryld, UNDESA

10YFP Secretariat: Charles Arden-Clarke, Cecilia Lopez y Royo, Andrew Schmidt, Fabienne Pierre,
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James Lomax, UN Environment, Sustainable Food Systems
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