



TALScoutsTM
GUIDING YOUTH TO SERVE

M A S T E R C L A S S



Responsible

consumption
and production





Roughly **1/3**
of food produced
for human
consumption
gets **lost or wasted**
1.3 billion tons per year



12 ∞



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION





12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

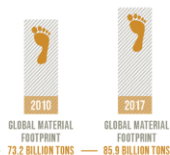


**Ensure sustainable
consumption
and production
patterns**

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD CONTINUES TO USE NATURAL RESOURCES **UNSUSTAINABLY**



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

THE PANDEMIC OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO **DEVELOP RECOVERY PLANS** THAT BUILD A MORE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



13.8% OF FOOD IS LOST IN SUPPLY CHAINS (2016)

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

THE GLOBAL "MATERIAL FOOTPRINT" INCREASED BY 70% BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STILL HAVE VAST UNTAPPED POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY



ELECTRONIC WASTE CONTINUES TO PROLIFERATE AND IS NOT DISPOSED OF RESPONSIBLY



DESPITE PROGRESS, FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES CONTINUE TO THREATEN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND 2030 AGENDA



BY 2020, A TOTAL OF 700 POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED

THE 10-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (FROM 83 COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/





Facts and Figures

- According to [latest projections](#), the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050. The equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
- [93 per cent of the world's 250 largest companies](#) are now reporting on sustainability.

Water

- [More than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water.](#)
- Agriculture (including irrigation, livestock and aquaculture) is by far the largest water consumer, [accounting for 69 percent of annual water](#) withdrawals globally. Industry (including power generation) accounts for 19 percent and households for 12per cent.
- [Three out of ten people](#) (2.1 billion people, or 29 percent of the global population) did not use a safely managed drinking water service⁴ in 2015, whereas 844 million people still lacked even a basic drinking water service.

Energy

- Despite technological advances that have promoted energy efficiency gains, energy use in OECD countries will continue to grow another [35 percent by 2020](#). Commercial and residential energy use is the second most rapidly growing area of global energy use after transport.
- In 2002 the motor vehicle stock in OECD countries was 550 million vehicles (75 per cent of which were personal cars). A 32 percent increase in vehicle ownership is expected by 2020. At the same time, motor vehicle kilometers are projected to increase by 40 per cent and global air travel is projected to triple in the same period.



Facts and Figures

- Households consume [29 per cent of global energy](#) and consequently contribute to 21 percent of resultant CO2 emissions.
- The share [of renewable energy](#) in final energy consumption has reached 17.5per cent in 2015.
- The global population without access to electricity fell from [1.2 billion in 2010 to 840 million in 2017](#).

Food

- Each year, [an estimated 1/3 of all food produced](#) – equivalent to 1.3 billion tons worth around \$1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices
- [38 million children](#) under the age of 5 were overweight or obese in 2019.
- Land degradation, declining soil fertility, unsustainable water use, overfishing and marine environment degradation are all lessening the ability of the natural resource base to [supply food](#).
- The [food sector](#) accounts for around 30 per cent of the world's total energy consumption and accounts for around 22 percent of total Greenhouse Gas emissions.

SDG12 - Targets by 2030



TARGET 12-1



IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK

TARGET 12-2



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TARGET 12-3



HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

TARGET 12-4



RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE

TARGET 12-5



SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION

TARGET 12-6



ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

TARGET 12-7



PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

TARGET 12-8



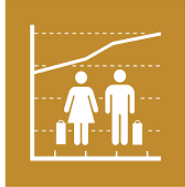
PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

TARGET 12-A



SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TARGET 12-B



DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

TARGET 12-C



REMOVE MARKET DISTORTIONS THAT ENCOURAGE WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION





12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle



12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

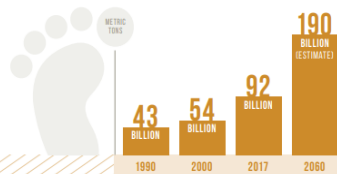
12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

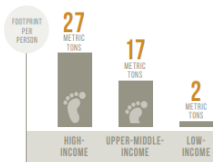
THE GLOBAL MATERIAL FOOTPRINT IS RAPIDLY GROWING, OUTPACING POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

60% HIGHER
THAN IN UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND MORE THAN

13 TIMES
THE LEVEL OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
USE ONE FIFTH
OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT
OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT AS
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

NEARLY 100 COUNTRIES ARE
ACTIVELY
ADOPTING POLICIES AND MEASURES

TO PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

303 POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS ARE IN PLACE GLOBALLY



SDG 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

100% RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLOWS SUSTAINABLE AND EFFICIENT NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

LIMITING GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C REQUIRES 85% OF FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES TO REMAIN IN THE GROUND. TRANSITIONING TO 100% RE IS THEREFORE INEVITABLE TO MEET THIS TARGET

TURNING WASTE INTO RESOURCES

In low-income countries 65% of the waste is organic. There is a lot of potential for these countries to create renewable energy from waste, which can be treated to produce biogas and be used as a source of energy.



DOMESTIC BIOGAS SYSTEMS

Domestic biogas production systems have demonstrated a wide range of positive impacts: they decrease GHG and pollutant emissions, they are cost-effective, and, when used for cooking, reduce firewood usage significantly.



ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY

With additional logistical and operational efforts to support domestic biogas systems, the daily feeding rate in some countries could gradually be increased from 2 to 5 kg, to produce 150 minutes of cooking time.



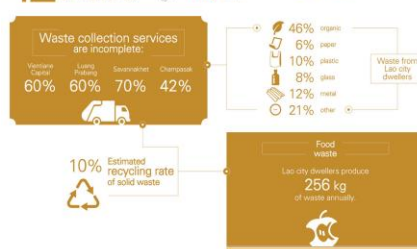
WITH HIGH RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH, **WOOD-BASED PRODUCTS WILL BECOME LESS AND LESS SUSTAINABLE** REGARDLESS OF HOW EFFICIENTLY IT IS HARVESTED, PRODUCED, OR CONSUMED



Globally by 2018, **108 countries** had national policies on sustainable consumption and production



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION





How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?

-  Mobilize everyone, everywhere
-  Demand urgency and ambition
-  Design new innovations and solutions



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





Youth Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship Program

Empowering Young Leaders to Make Social Impact



Volunteering

+



Philanthropy

+



Entrepreneurship

=



Social Impact

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