

Low Carbon Society and Sustainable Consumption and Production

Background and Objectives of the Session

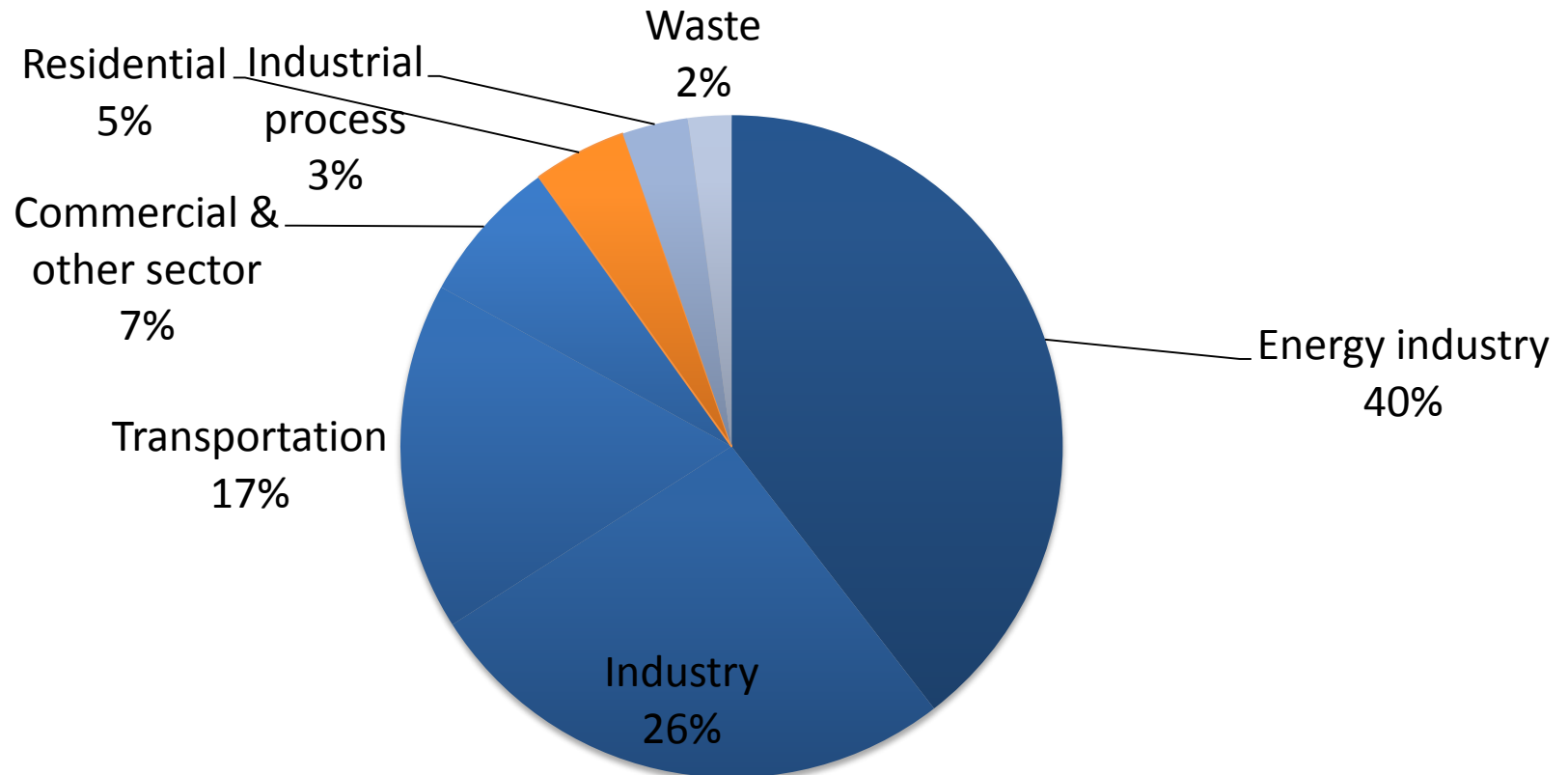
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These PPTs are based on Toda, E. (2015), 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyle and Education Programme: Goals, Objectives and Plans, Tokyo Seminar on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, Nov. 17, 2014

How important is household sector?

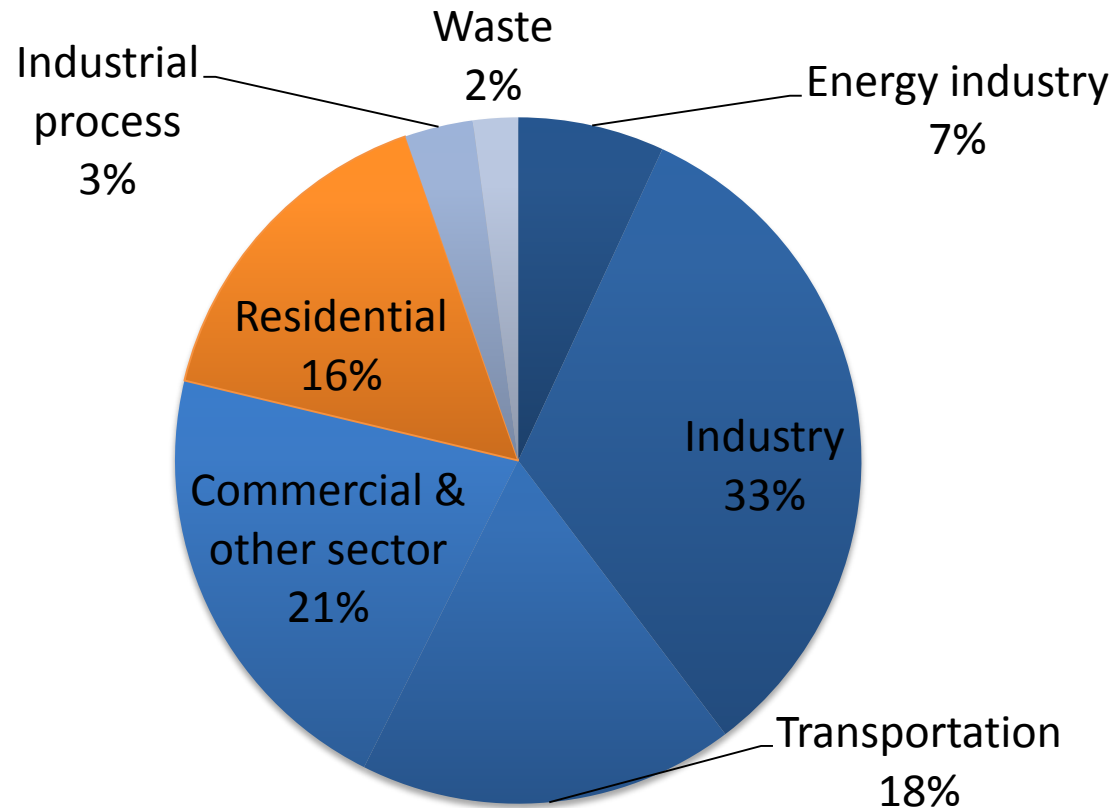
CO2 emissions (direct) by sector in Japan (2012)



Source: Japan Centre for Climate Change Actions

How important is household sector?

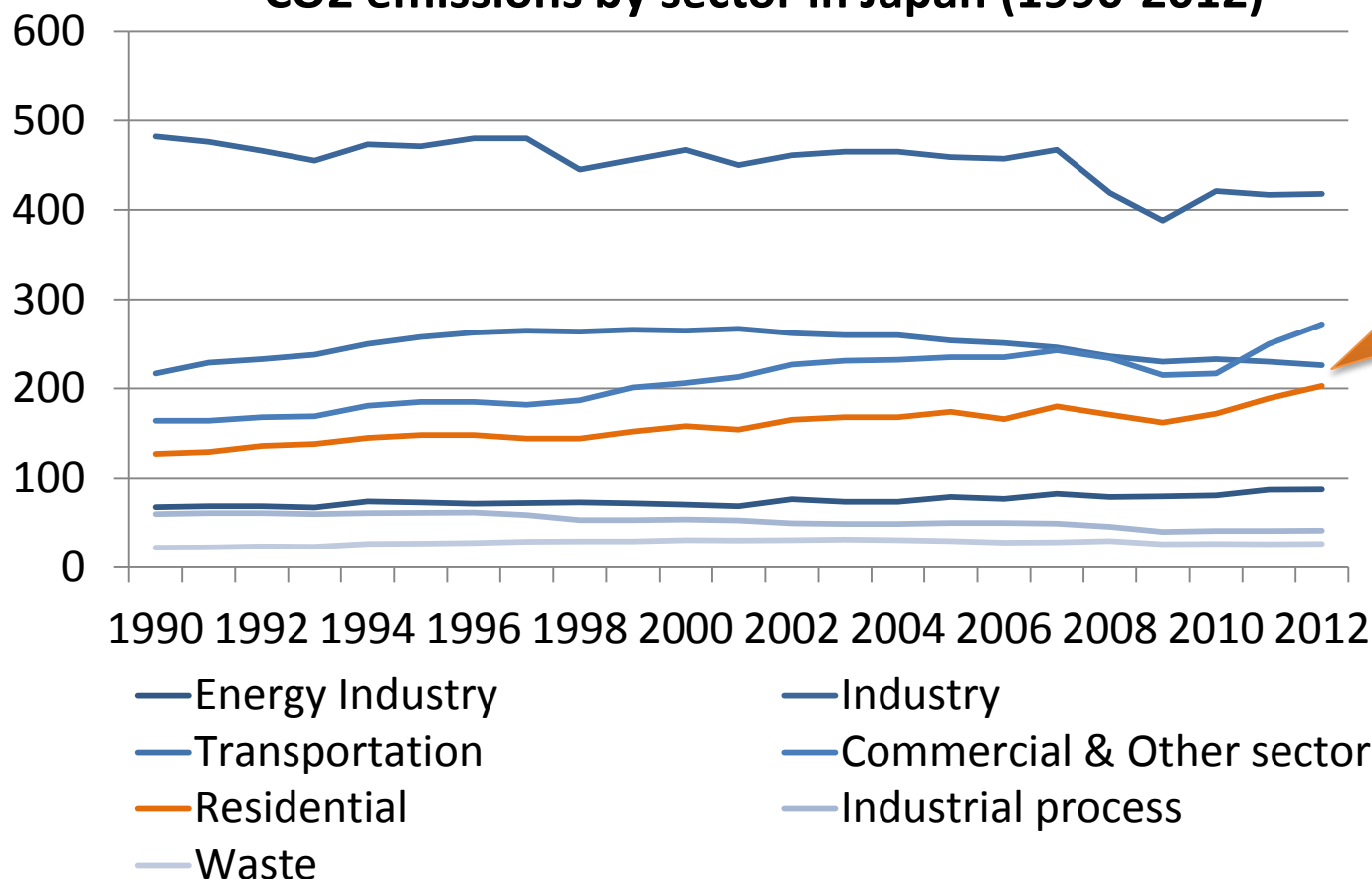
CO2 emissions (indirect) by sector in Japan (2012)



Source: Japan Centre for Climate Change Actions

Increasing environmental burden from household

CO2 emissions by sector in Japan (1990-2012)

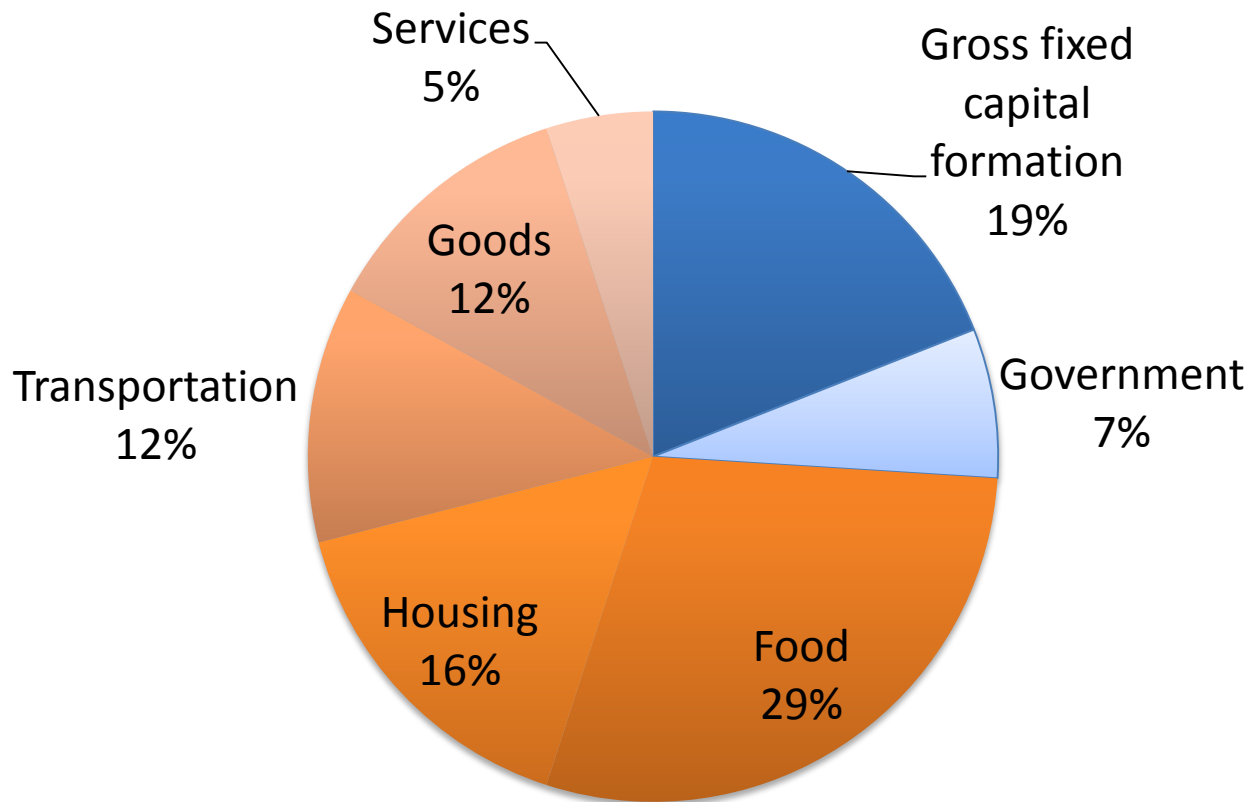


Residential 59.7% increase since 1990

Source: Japan Centre for Climate Change Actions

And in the final analysis...

World Ecological footprint by final demand category

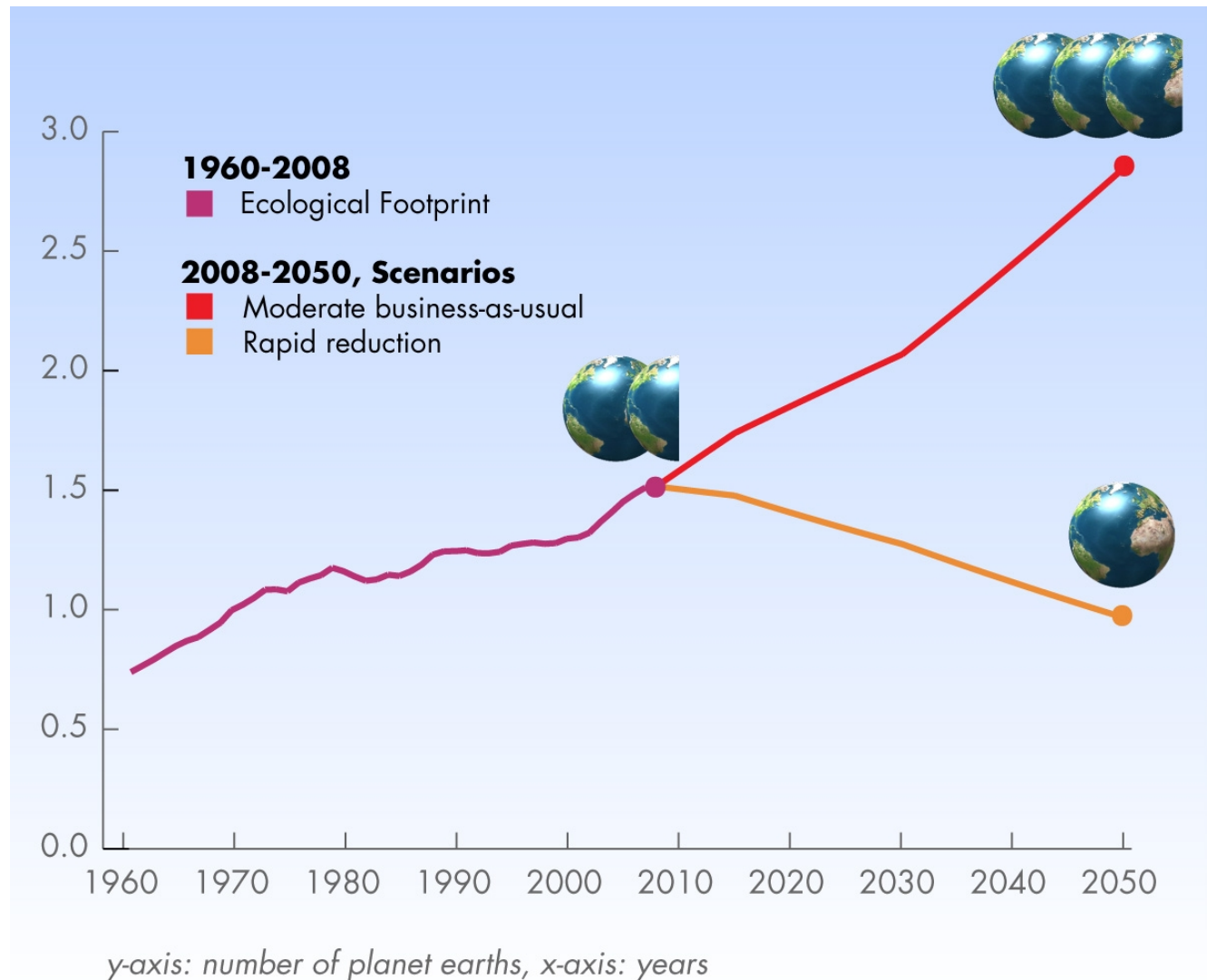


Source: WWF Japan Ecological Footprint Report 2012

Today humanity uses the equivalent of 1.5 planets.

Moderate UN scenarios suggest that if current population and consumption trends continue, by the **2030s, we will need the equivalent of two Earths.**

We have only one!





Secretariat



A Global Mandate for SCP

“The **major cause** of the continued deterioration of the global environment are the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production...”

“Encourage and promote the development of a **10-year framework of programmes (10YFP)** ..to.. shift towards SCP patterns....” (JPOI, 2002)

“SCP is one of the **overarching objectives of, and essential requirements** for, sustainable development.”

“We recognize that poverty eradication, **changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production** and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.”

“**We adopt the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns**, and highlight the fact that the programmes included in the framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.”

Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), 2002

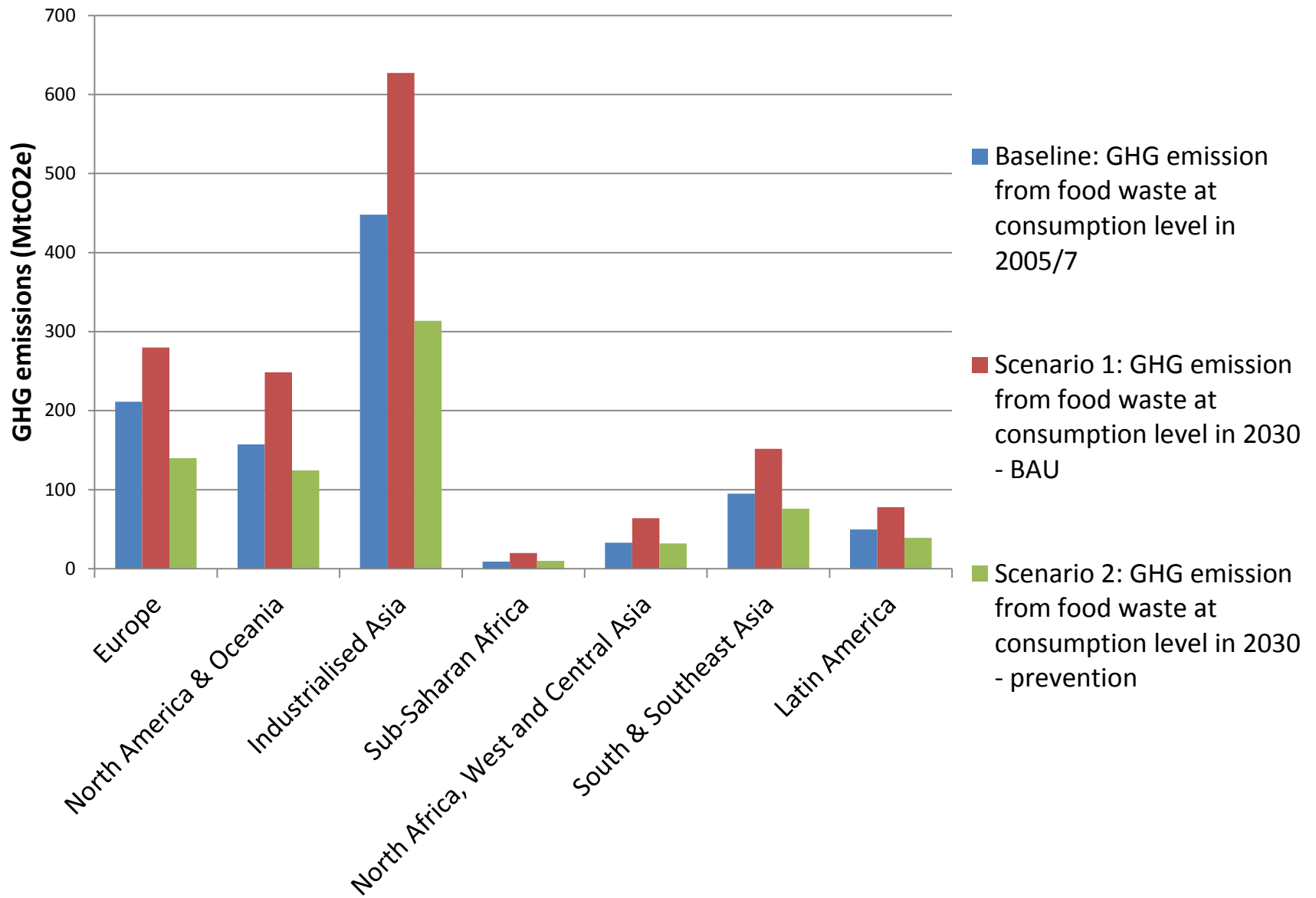
Marrakech Process, 2003-11

Rio +20, 2012

SDGs and Post-2015

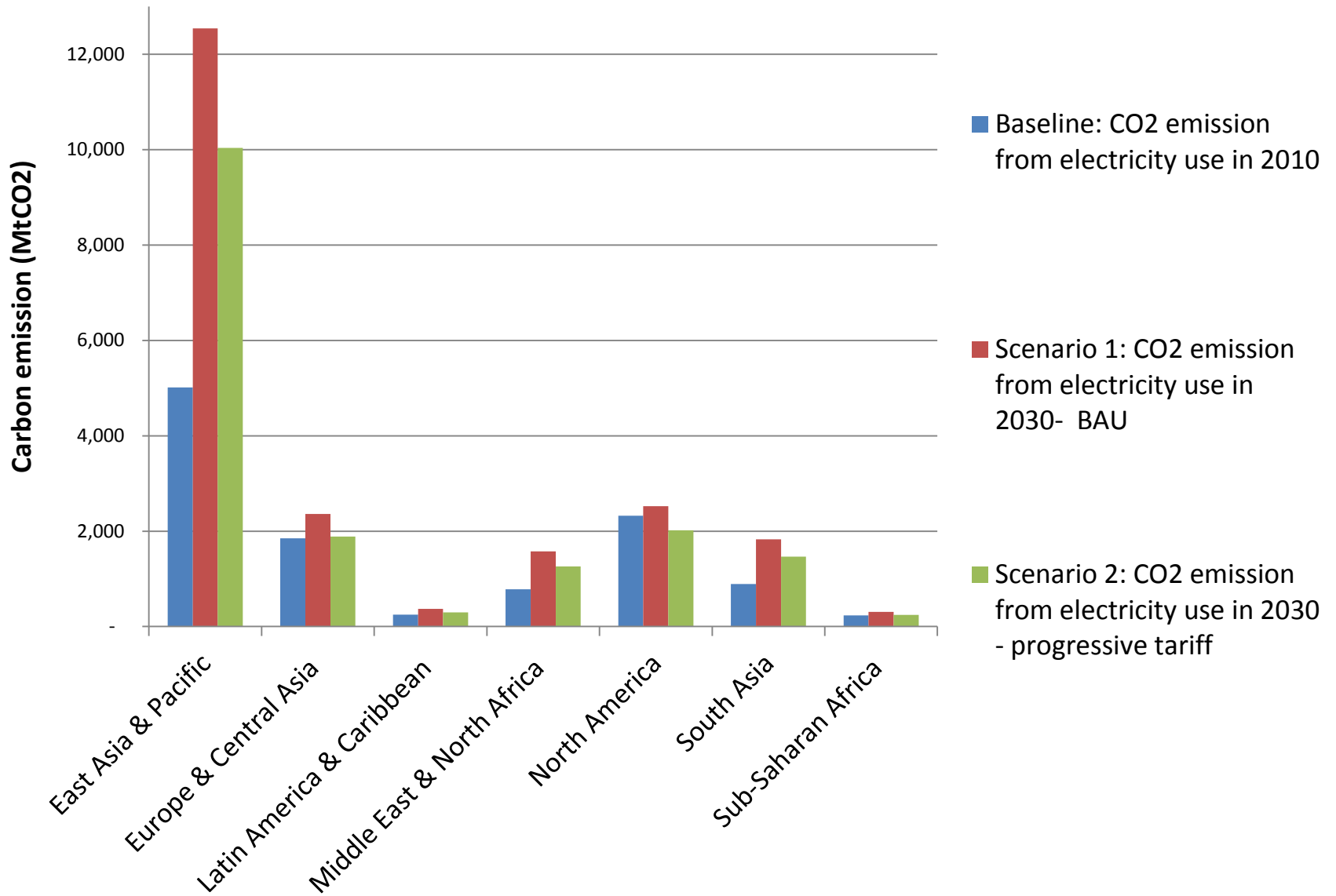
An implementation mechanism for the SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda





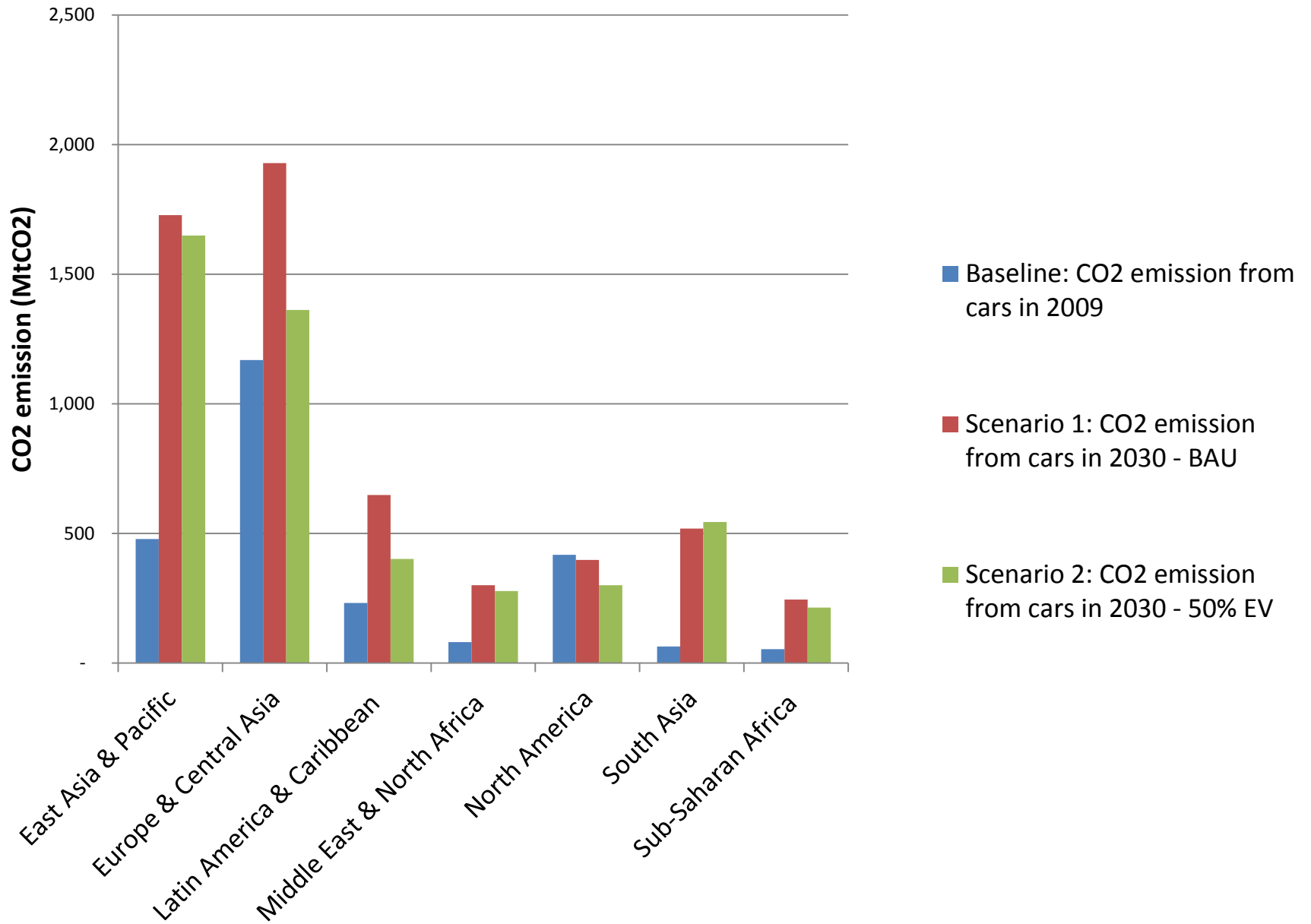
Baseline and projected GHG emission from food waste at household level, by regions

Source: Akenji, Chen and Bengtsson (2014) "Addressing climate change through actions targeting lifestyles"



Baseline and projected CO2 emission from electricity consumption, by regions

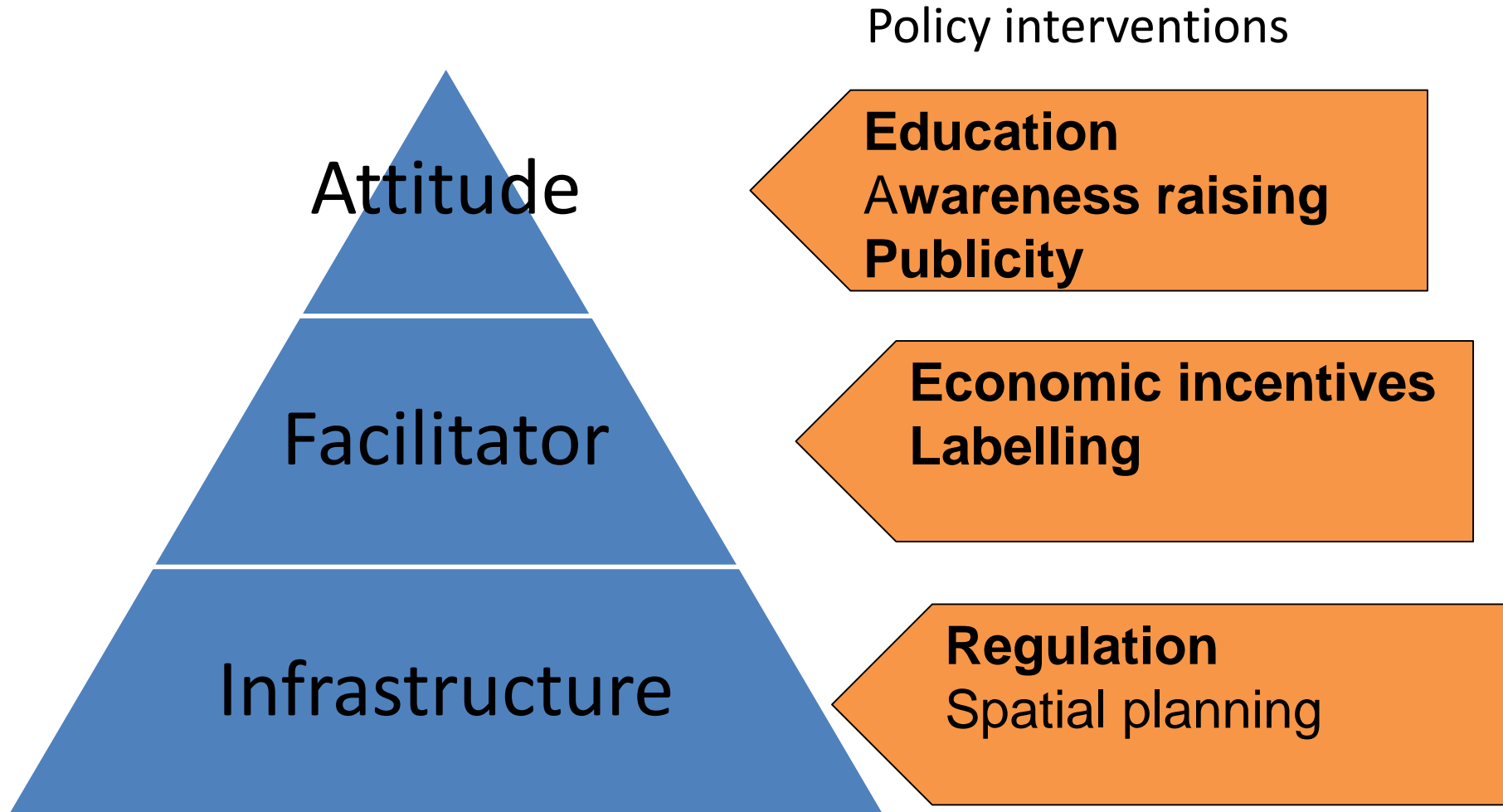
Ibid.



Baseline and projected CO2 emissions from cars, by regions. Unit: million tonnes CO2

Ibid.

Sustainable consumption: key drivers



Example 1: “Cool Biz”: Dress lightly and reduce air conditioning

In 1979, introduced an “energy saving style”
Not widely accepted

In 1995 started a “cool biz” campaign in cooperation with major retailers
Now a long-standing campaign.



Example 2: Green Purchasing Network

Japan Green Purchasing Network established 1996

- Members: local governments, companies and NGOs
- Activities: publication of green purchasing guidelines based on life cycle footprint data, seminars, awards...
- Management: steering group composed of academics and representatives from public and private sectors
- Several local networks facilitated by local governments

Link with government procurement (Green Procurement Law, 2000) and ecolabels.

International Green Purchasing Network established in 2005.

Example 3: Eco-diagnosis



An information tool to calculate the energy use and CO2 emission from household.

Shows comparison with other households, specific reduction measures, and cost saving.

Involve local NGOs for dissemination.

Example 4: 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

Legislative structure:

- Framework law
- Specific recycling laws
- National plans
- Targets and indicators (resource efficiency, recycling rate etc.)

Local government policies:
sorting of municipal waste,
collection charges, take-back
scheme, etc.



住民参加によるゴミの分別収集

Some points for discussion

What are the key stakeholders to shift to sustainable lifestyles?

What tools are needed to facilitate the sustainable consumption patterns?

How local government can collaborate for action towards sustainable consumption and lifestyle with citizens?

What are the capacity building needs for demonstrating and scaling up?

Reference



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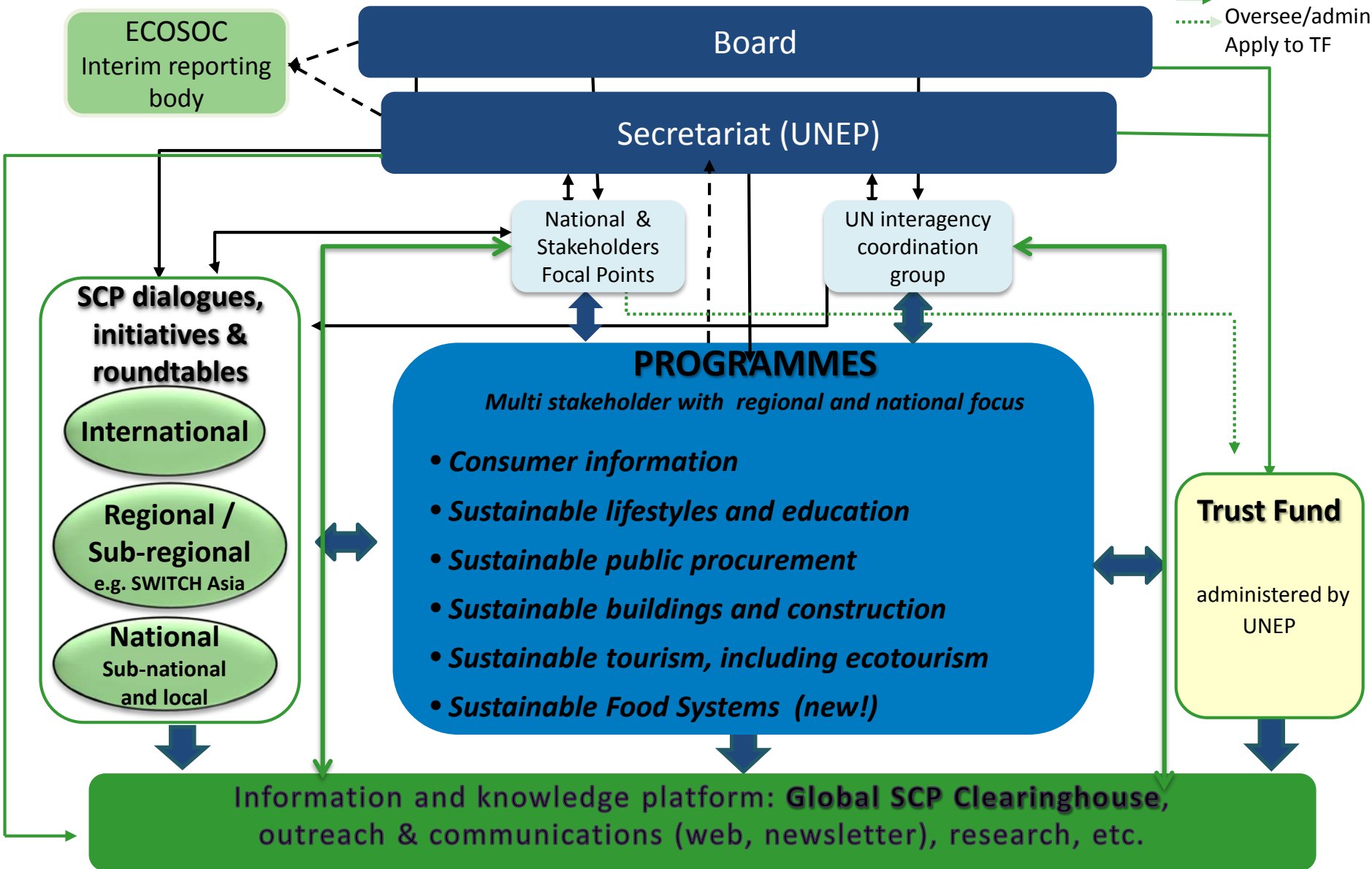


An implementation mechanism for the SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda



10YFP Organisational Structure

- -> Reporting lines
- > Guiding & facilitating
- ↔ Interacting & implementing
- Oversee/admin Apply to TF



Six programmes of 10YFP

Sustainable Public Procurement

- Launched 1 April 2014 , led by UNEP, KEITI and ICLEI

Consumer Information

- Launched 1 July 2014, led by Germany, Indonesia and Consumer International

Sustainable Tourism

- Launched 5 Nov 2014, led by UNWTO, Morocco, Republic of Korea and France

Sustainable Lifestyle and Education

- Launched 11 Nov 2014, lead by Japan, Sweden and WWF

Sustainable Building and Construction

Sustainable Food System