

Policy Dialogue on SDG12 Reporting

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Thursday, 21st November (09:00 – 13:00)
Hanoi, Viet Nam

Implemented by

Objectives of the Policy Dialogue

-  **Raise awareness** of the importance of reporting on SDG 12
-  **Understand challenges** faced by countries in reporting on SDG 12
-  **Identify the best ways to support SDG 12 reporting** from the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component
-  **Showcase** how Asian countries are reporting on SDG 12

Encourage and support countries to report on SDG12

Policy Dialogue on SDG 12 Reporting

**How SWITCH Asia Countries
are Reporting on SDG 12**



What is SDG Reporting?

- The SDGs set out an ambitious agenda for countries around the world, and data is essential to help fulfill that agenda.
- SDG reporting is the act of **collecting, publishing and disseminating data** and statistics on the SDG indicators
- SDG Reporting is mainly for **national governments** to track progress towards SDGs and identify actions which need to be taken to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.
- Helpful for **other stakeholders** (including UN custodian agencies, government policymakers, businesses, NGOs and the general public) **to understand how they can contribute to advance progress towards SDGs.**



Why is reporting so important?



To Follow up on existing commitments.



To help countries **accelerate the implementation** and achieve their goals. If you don't monitor and report it is difficult to understand where you are!



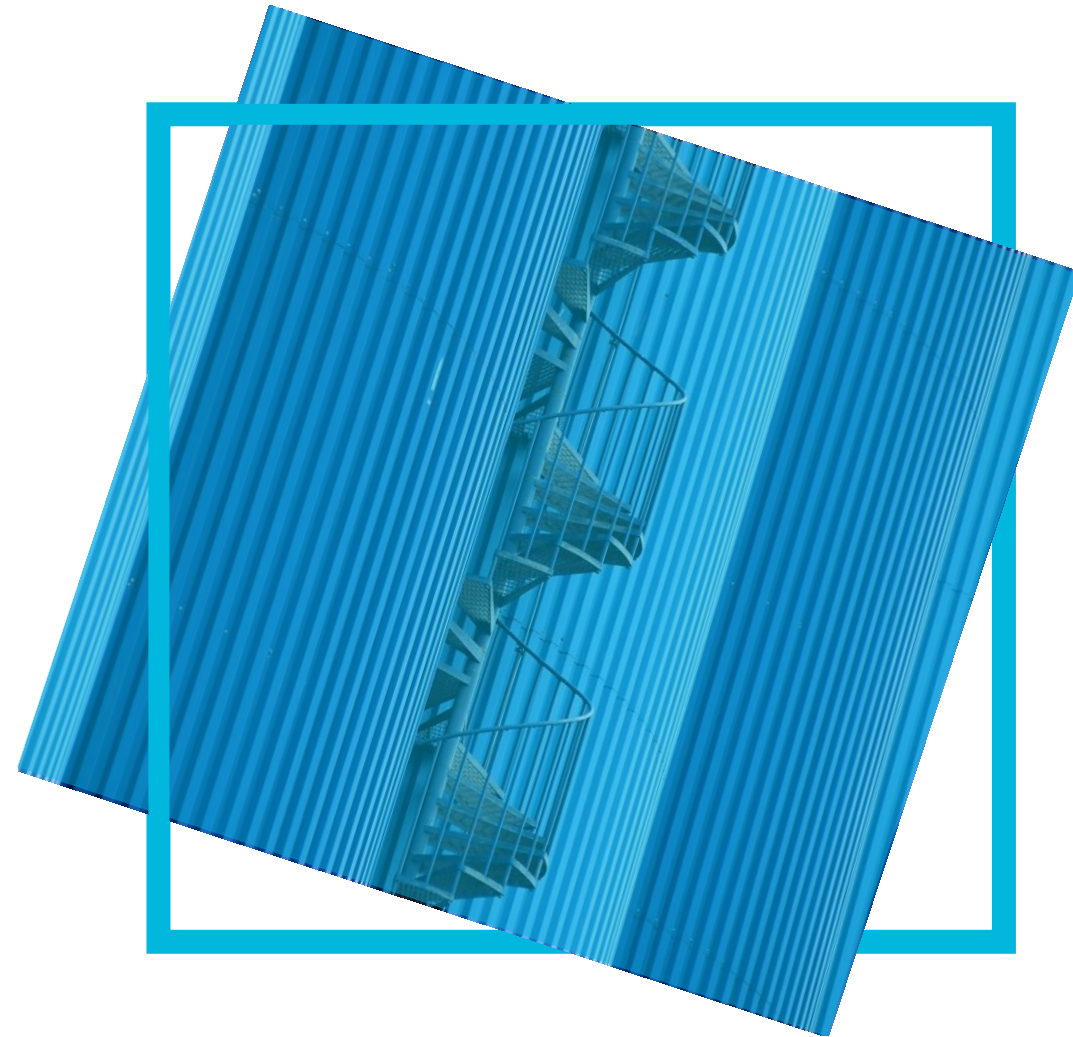
Mobilize necessary resources to progress in the 2030 Agenda.



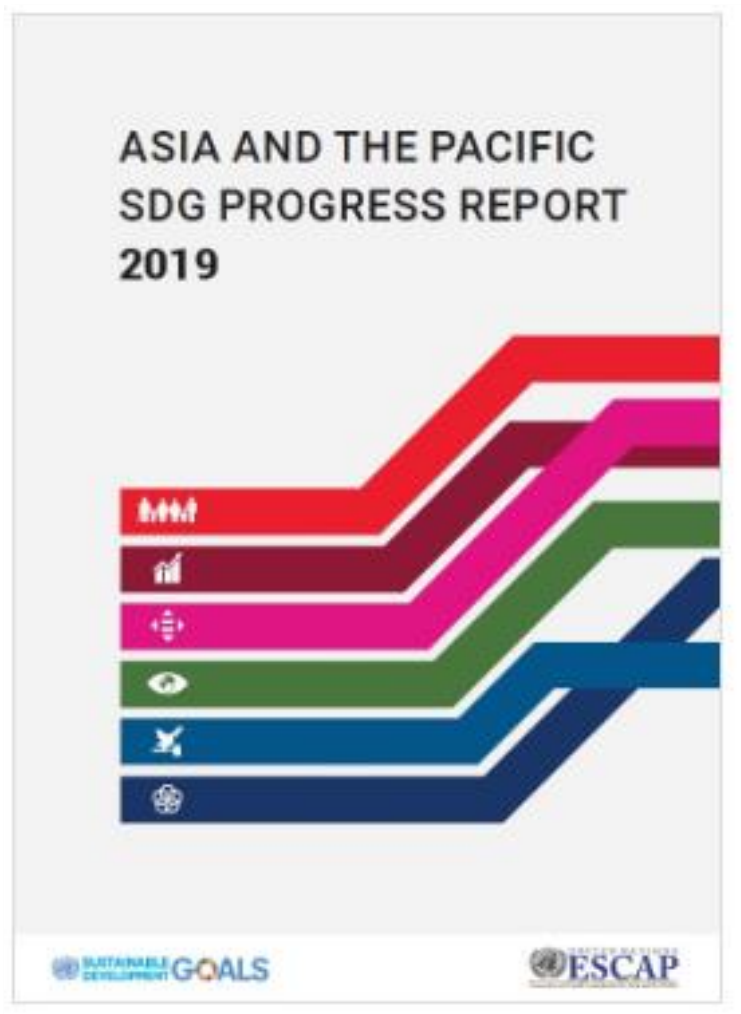
To **share the challenges and lessons learned** with others.



To get **visibility and international recognition**. If you don't report, what you are doing in your country is not accounted towards the implementation of the 2030 agenda!



Why is reporting so important?



For more than half of the SDGs, progress is either heading in the wrong direction or has stagnated.



The region's progress is “**deteriorating**” on:

- SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)
- SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- **SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)**

If countries don't report what they are doing it is not accounted towards the implementation of the 2030 agenda

How can countries report on SDG12?

There are many options for reporting on the SDGs to meet the needs of countries:



Global Indicator Framework

- SDG 12 has 11 targets (8 outcomes, 3 means of implementation) and 13 indicators
- Each indicator:
 - Methodologies at different stage (Tier I, Tier II, Tier III)
 - Custodian agency
- Countries **must use the agreed methodologies** to report
- Some indicators are directly reported by UN Agencies



Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

- Voluntary, state-led reviews
- Presented annually to the HLPF (2020- India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Uzbekistan)
- Do **not need to follow any particular reporting methodologies**
- National Governments can report freely on the different targets

Options not exclusive but complementary

SDG 12 Indicators GIF

12.1.1 SCP policies | Tier II | UNEP

12.2.1 Material Footprint | Tier II | UNEP

12.2.2 Domestic Material Consumption | Tier I | UNEP

12.3.1 Food loss (a), Food waste (b) | Tier II (a), Tier III (b) | FAO, UNEP

12.4.1 Commitments to Multilateral Env Agreements | Tier I | UNEP

12.4.2 Hazardous waste | Tier III | UNSD, UNEP

12.5.1 National recycling rate | Tier III | UNSD, UNEP

12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports | Tier II | UNEP, UNCTAD

12.7.1 Sustainable Public Procurement | Tier III | UNEP

12.8.1 Sustainable Lifestyles | Tier III | UNESCO – UIS

12.a.1 Scientific and technological capacity | Tier III | OECD, WB, UNEP

12.b.1 Sustainable tourism | Tier III | UNWTO

12.c.1 Fossil fuel subsidies | Tier II | UNEP

SDG 12 Indicators GIF

Countries have 5 indicators on which they can report (7 Indicators at Tier I or Tier II indicators but 2 are directly reported at the global level: 12.2.1 Material Footprint; 12.4.1 Multilateral Env. Agreements Commitments).

12.1.1 SCP Policies

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption

12.3.1 Food loss

12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports

12.c.1 Fossil fuel subsidies

How are countries reporting on SDG12?



Carried out analysis of the reporting mechanisms and current status of the reports of **19 countries in North East Asia, South East Asia and Central Asia** (GIF and VNR)



Upcoming publication



Reporting on SDG 12 in the region is **running behind** and countries are not communicating in the many good things that they have already done

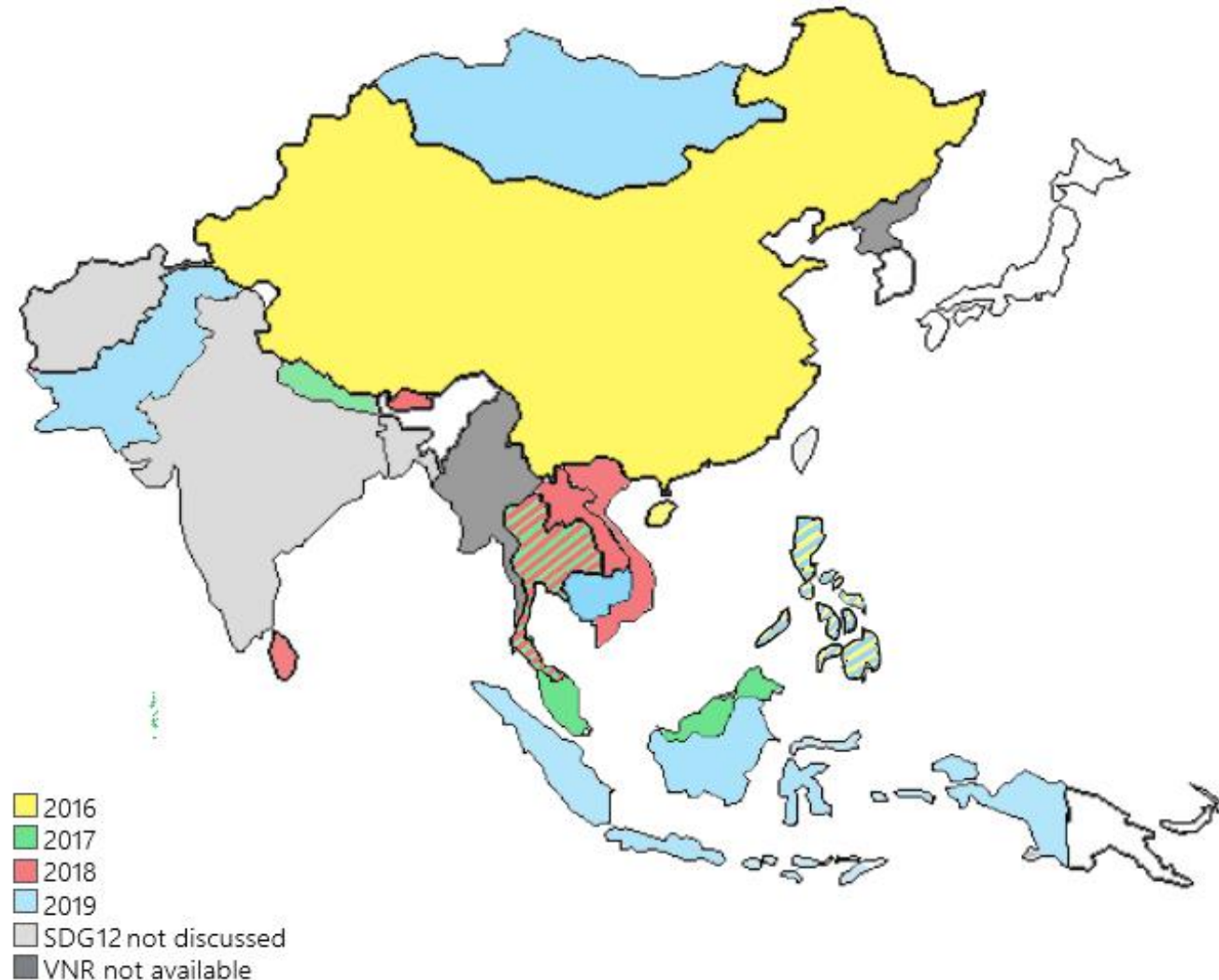
Analysis of the GIF

- **12.1.1. SCP policies: 11 countries** reported through the pilot organized by the One Planet Network in 2017
- **12.2.1. Domestic material consumption:** Data available for the **19 countries** (estimated data is produced on the bases of data available from different national or international datasets)
- **12.3.1(a). Food loss:** no country has reported
- **12.6.1. Companies publishing sustainability reports:** no country has reported
- **12.c.1. Fossil fuel subsidies: 15 countries** reported in 2013 and 2015

Analysis of the Voluntary National Reviews

17 out of the 19 countries
have submitted at least one
Voluntary National Review

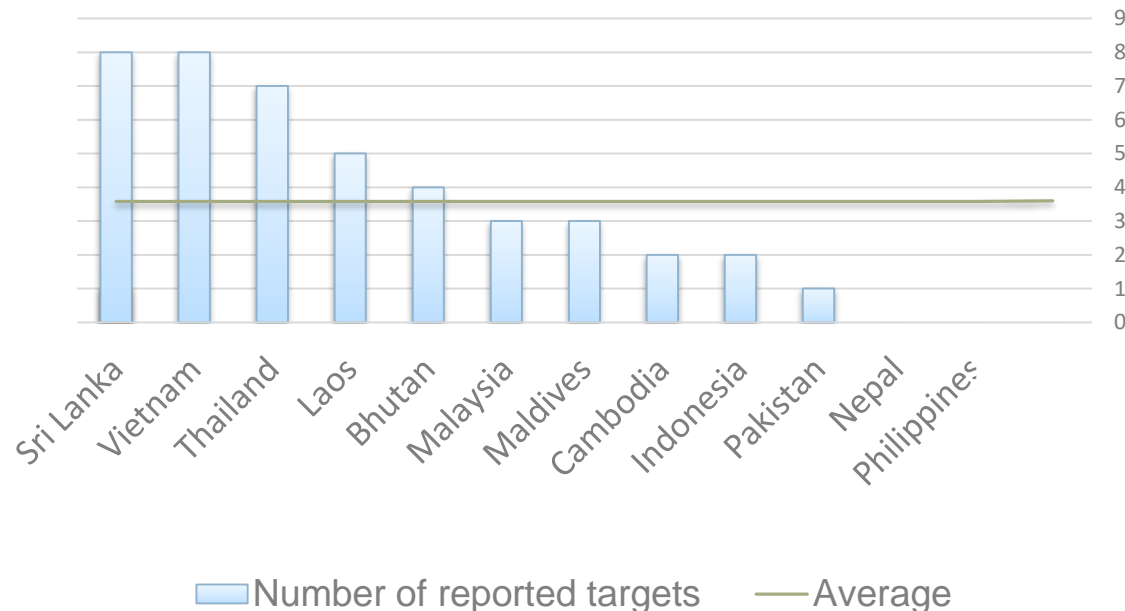
14 countries have discussed
some issues related to SDG
12 in their VNRs



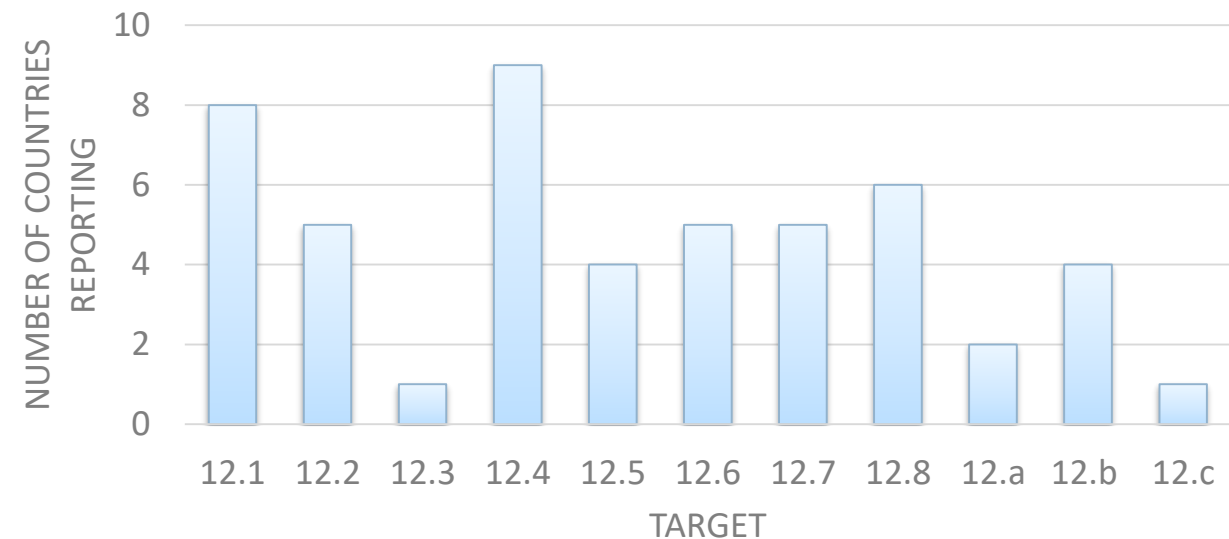
Analysis of the Voluntary National Reviews

- The average number of targets tackled by each country is less than 4
- Targets that seem **easier to report**: **12.1** “implementation of the 10YFP”; **12.4** “achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes”; **12.8** “sustainable lifestyles”
- Targets that seem **more difficult to report**: **12.3** “global food waste”; **12.c** “fossil fuels”
- Sometimes, only general information not related to any target is reported.

Number of targets tackled by country



Number of countries reporting on each target



Findings

Inconsistencies between actions taken and actions reported

e.g. Indonesia adopted the “**National 10YFP on SCP**” in 2013 but has not reported that in its VNRs (2017, 2019).

e.g. The Philippines has developed the “**Philippine Green Public Procurement Roadmap**”, or the “**GREEN CHOICE**” certification. However, nothing has been reported in its VNRs (2016, 2019).

Inconsistencies between reports to the Global Indicator Framework and the VNRs

e.g. Vietnam has not reported to the Global Indicator Framework on indicator 12.1.1, but it has reported a wide range of contents on that indicator within its VNR, such as the “**National Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2011-2020**”, the “**National Strategy on Green Growth in 2022-2020**”, and “**Strategy on Cleaner Industrial Production until 2020**”, and the “**NAP on SCP until 2020 and Vision to 2030**”.

A lot of is being done in the region on SCP, but we need to improve reporting

Challenges



Lack of data



Lack of technical capacity to understand and use the approved methodologies



Coordination between actors implementing the actions and actors involved in SDG monitoring and reporting



Integration of the different reporting mechanisms

Thailand's report on SDG 12: Why, What, How

Dr. Chatchai Intatha

**Office Of Natural Resource And Environmental Policy And
Planning**

Q & A. Understanding challenges faced by countries to report on SDG 12

How many of you have been involved in VNR and/or GIF?

Who is responsible for reporting in your country?

Do you know what is your role in the reporting process?

Do you know the different SDG 12 indicators?

What do you consider to be the main challenges for reporting in your country?





Policy Dialogue on SDG 12 Reporting

The Global Indicator Framework and SDG 12

SDG 12 Indicators



12.1.1 SCP Policies

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption

12.3.1 Food loss



12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports

12.c.1 Fossil fuel subsidies

**Examples of approved indicators and
methodologies: SDG12.1.1**

Fabienne Pierre, One Planet Network



10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Reporting on SDG12.1



With the support of the
European Commission

Agenda

Introduction to the SDG12.1 reporting

Why report on SDG12.1 and what to report?

Key points

How to report

Value of the reporting

Goal, target, indicator



Sustainable Development Goal 12 of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015 by all Member States of the United Nations: *“Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”*

First target of SDG12: *“Implement the 10YFP, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries” (SDG12.1)*

Indicator of progress (Tier II) *“Number of countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies”*

What does “tier II” means? *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

A Global Mandate

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

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

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

A/CONF.216/5 (paragraph 226 – “The Future We Want”). 10YFP adopted

2030 Agenda & SDG12 Paris Agreement

Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

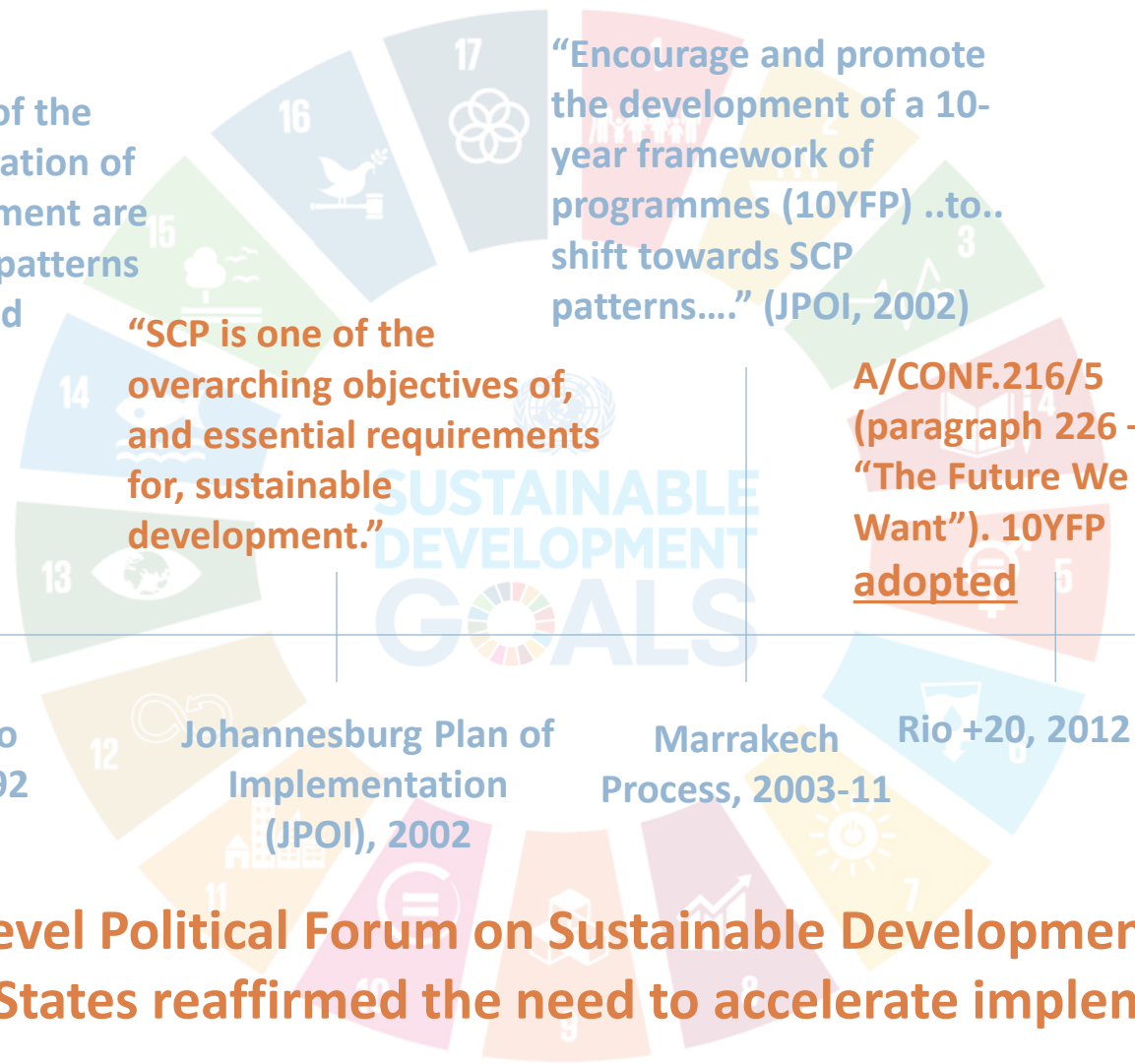
Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), 2002

Marrakech Process, 2003-11

Rio +20, 2012

2015

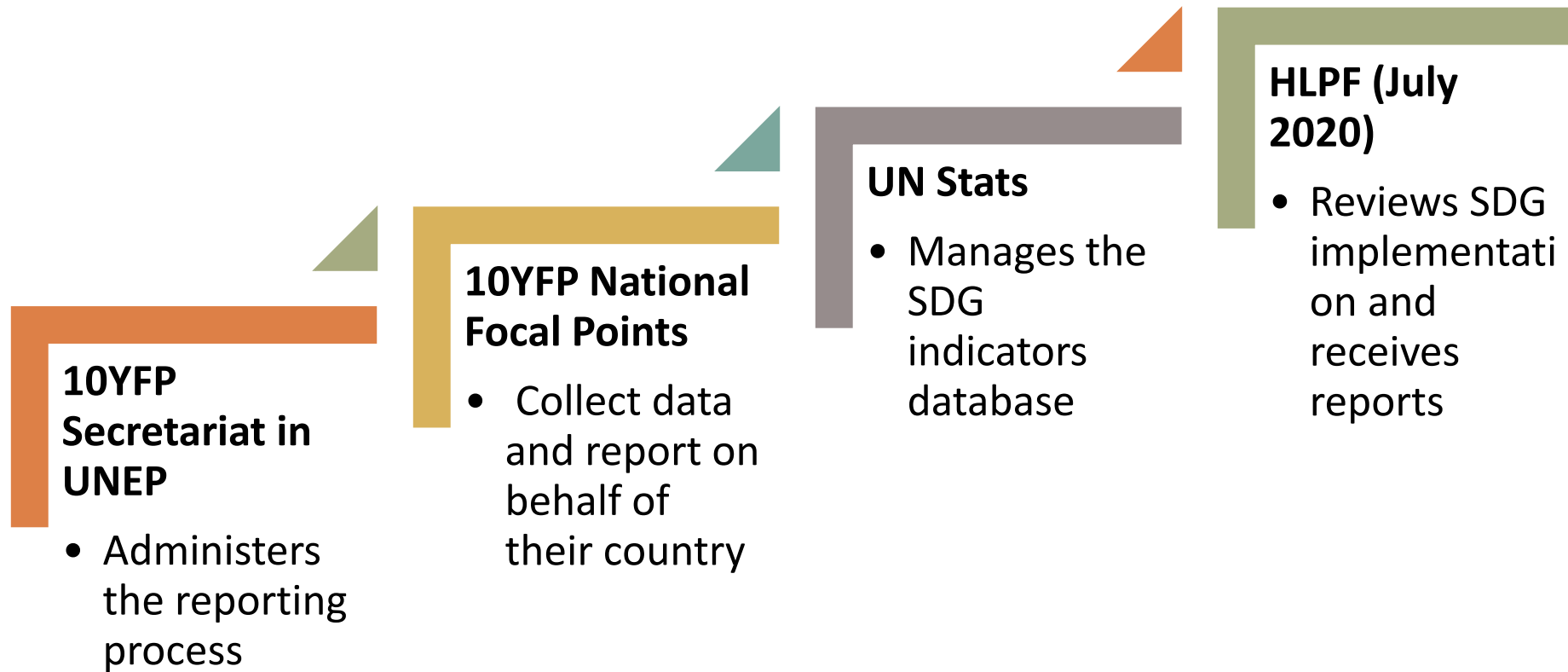
High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2018
Member States reaffirmed the need to accelerate implementation



Reporting process

What is the reporting timeline?

29 July 2019 – 03 January 2020



What to report?

1

National strategies, roadmaps or plans

- *National Action Plan for SCP; National Sustainable Development Strategy; Green Economy Roadmap; etc.*

2

Legal / regulatory instruments

- *Laws, regulations, standards, prescriptions or prohibitions, where the highest level of compliance is expected.*

3

Economic / fiscal instruments

- *Economic incentives and disincentives which aim at bringing about an intended behavior or outcome.*

4

Voluntary / information-based instruments

- *Measures or initiatives aimed at influencing individuals and organizations indirectly by means of information, awareness raising, setting of moral standards or codes of conducts.*

Basic principles

- Countries that participated in the 2017 pilot reporting still need to report this year: ask the Secretariat for support!
- No minimum / maximum
- Not an exhaustive inventory
- Focus on high relevance to SCP
- Highlight achievements and innovation

Role of 10YFP & SWITCH focal points

- Each country can set up its own process to decide on the contents of the reporting (which policies, which activities to include) – e.g. inter-ministerial committee on SCP
- 10YFP NFPs coordinate this process, reaching out to other colleagues, ministries and institutions, including relevant information in the report submitted to the Secretariat
- SWITCH focal points liaise with 10YFP NFP and provide information on relevant SCP policies and initiatives to be included in the report
- Information is submitted via the online reporting platform (www.oneplanetnetwork.org) – SWITCH focal points can be granted access if allowed by 10YFP NFP

Why report on SDG 12.1?

- Follow up on strong commitments made over the last 25 years
- Collect, compile and review policies that contribute to SCP, better understand their results and impacts
- Encourage cooperation on SCP across the government and policy coherence
- Report achievements and communicate on contribution to the 10YFP implementation at national level
- Highlight progress on sustainable development and in specific sectors
- Demonstrate progress on other policy targets for which no reporting mechanism is in place yet – Tier III indicators (e.g. SPP, ST, Education)

www.oneplanetnetwork.org

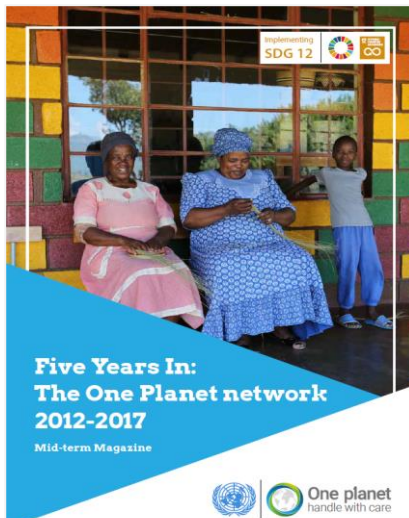
The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/>. The browser's address bar shows the site name "One Planet Network". The website's navigation menu includes "Content", "Configuration", "Help", and "Shortcuts". A user profile for "Fabienne PIERRE" is visible in the top right corner, along with a "Log out" button and a "My SCP" button. The main header features the United Nations logo, the "One planet handle with care" logo, and navigation links for "A HUB FOR SDG 12", "ONE PLANET NETWORK", "DATABASES", and "CONNECT". The central banner image shows a wind turbine against a blue sky with the text "Welcome to your platform on Sustainable Consumption and Production". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar and various application icons, with the system tray displaying "FRA 10:29 PM 7/28/2019".

Value of reporting



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. High-Level Political Forum (annually)
2. Annual report on the SDGs
3. Annual report on the 10YFP to HLPF
4. Briefing on SCP policy impacts
5. Voluntary National Reports
6. SDG Indicators database (UN Stats)



6. One Planet network annual magazine, success stories and website



One planet
handle with care

Feedback

- Status of reporting?
- Specific challenges?
- How can the Secretariat support you?
- Feedback on SDG 12 hub?

Resources available

- **Webinars recording (July, September, November 2019)**
- **Frequently Asked Questions**
- **Word templates for collecting data**
- **Next webinars: December**

If you need guidance or want to make suggestions, contact the
Secretariat!

[\(Fabienne.pierre@un.org\)](mailto:Fabienne.pierre@un.org)



With the support of the European Commission

Examples of approved indicators and methodologies: SDG 12.6.1

Elisa Tonda, UNEP

SDG Indicator 12.6.1

Number of Companies Publishing Sustainability Reports

Policy Dialogue on SDG12 reporting
Switch Asia Programme

SDG Indicator Framework

SDG Goals and Targets were set by Member States

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)



UN Statistical Commission developed a monitoring framework

2016



Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG)

Development of indicator framework



IAEG-SDG agreed on a framework of 244 indicators

Adopted by UN General Assembly (2017)



IAEG-SDG designated UN agencies as custodians

Custodians assigned to the various indicator

Indicator 12.6.1

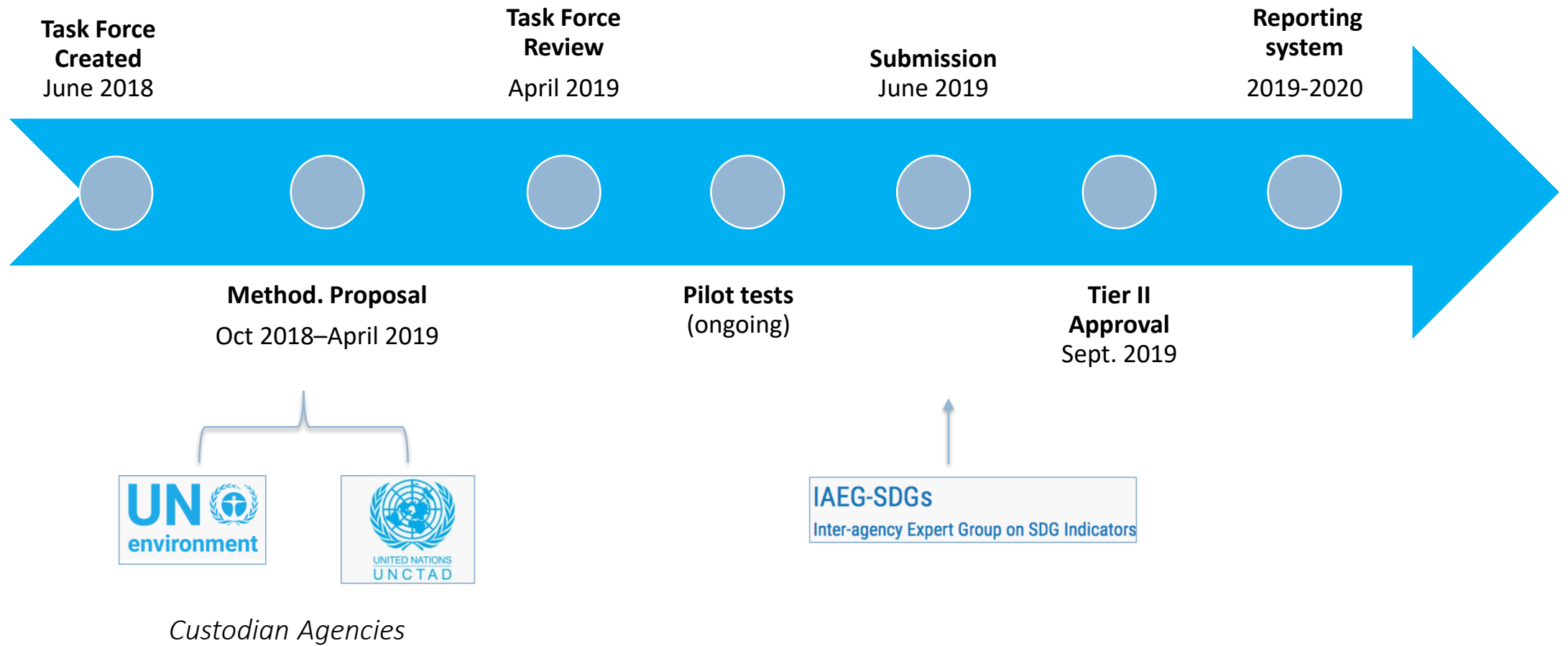


Target 12.6: Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting

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

Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

Methodology Development Milestones



Definitions and approach

- 'Sustainability Report' can refer to a stand-alone sustainability report or **sustainability information** integrated in annual reports.
- Not every document entitled 'sustainability report' will be eligible.
- Custodians proposed "**minimum requirement**"
- Promote **ambitious sustainability reporting**
- Alignment with **existing global reporting frameworks**



Disclosures for “Minimum requirement”

Institutional and governance:

- Materiality assessment
- Sustainability strategy /principles
- Management approach to address material topics
- Governance structure
- Key impacts, risks, opportunities
- Anti-fraud/corruption, anti-competitive behaviour

Economic:

- Direct measure of economic performance
- Indirect measure of economic performance



Disclosures for “Minimum requirement”

Environmental:

- Energy consumption and energy efficiency
- Water consumption
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Other emissions and effluents
- Waste generation, including hazardous waste
- Waste minimisation and recycling practices
- Use/production of hazardous chemicals/substances

Social:

- Occupational health and safety
- Number of employees (contract type/gender)
- Employee training
- Unfair/illegal labour practices and other human rights considerations
- Diversity, equal opp. and discrimination
- Worker rights and collective agreements

"Advanced level" approach

A further set of disclosure elements providing impetus for examining and reporting on the sustainability practices and impacts of the company:

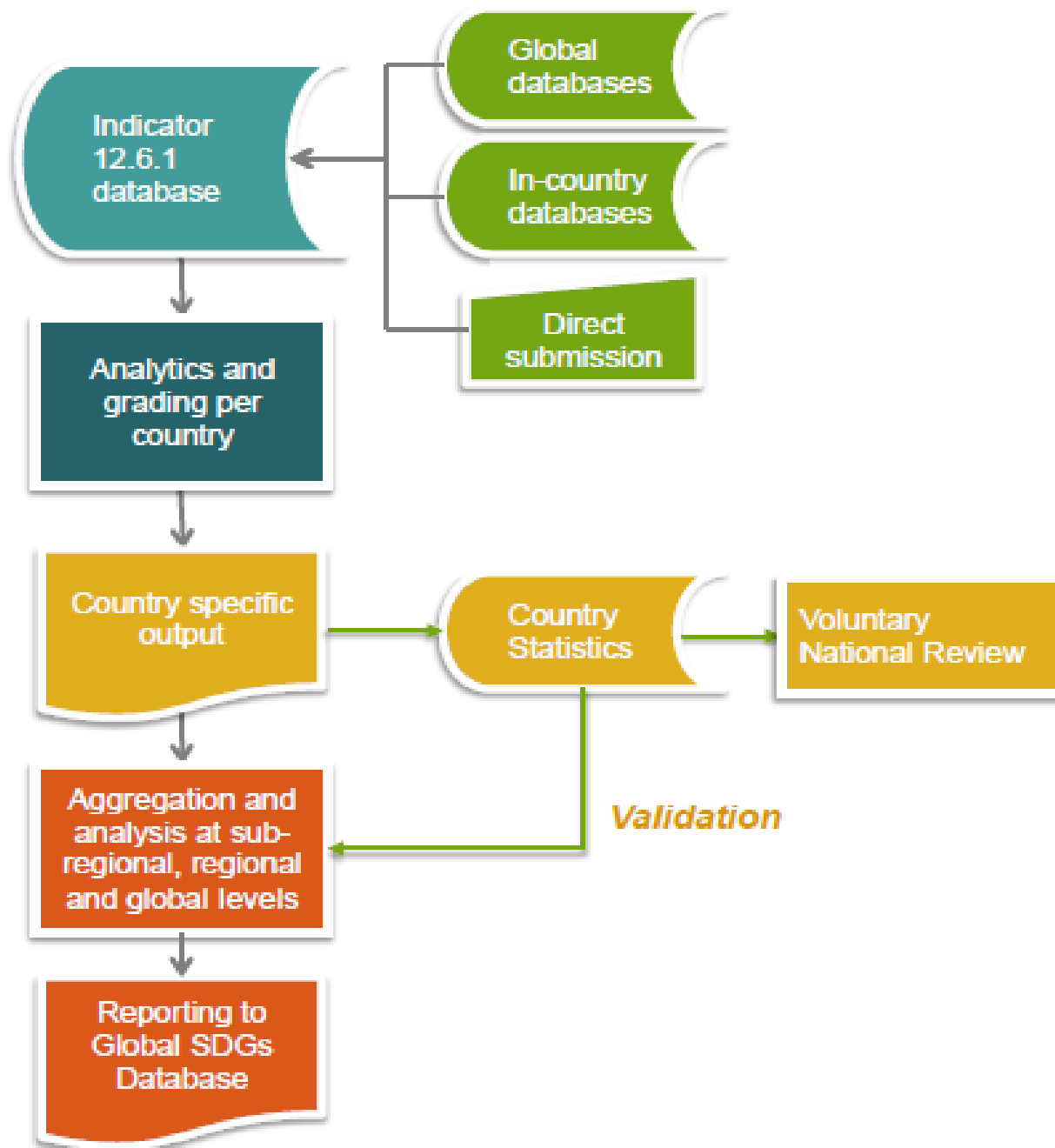
1. **Stakeholder engagement**
 2. Assessing **impacts beyond the company boundaries** such as along the supply chain
 3. **Supplier and consumer engagement** on sustainability issues
 4. **Sustainable procurement and sourcing**
 5. **Environmental performance information in the form of intensity values** to be monitored over time, such as consumption of energy, water or materials per unit of production or per unit of profit
- ❖ Will allow tracking of progress of companies moving from 'minimum' to 'advanced'



Global Platform

- **Global Platform** for analysis of sustainability reports.
- Will **draw upon existing global and national databases** of sustainability reports, and **allow for direct submission**.
- **Advanced analytics** to determine whether the requirements to be counted as a sustainability report for the purposes of Indicator 12.6.1 have been met.
- Will produce **data per country, plus aggregation** per sub-region, region and globally





Process for reporting on Indicator 12.6.1



Steps that governments can take

- **Communicate the methodology** information to key relevant stakeholders, especially focal points involved in reporting progress on SDGs.
- **Provide information** and actively communicate 'minimum standard' requirements to the country's **companies**.
- **Identify relevant national reporting databases** that will feed into the Global Platform.
- Engage in **the validation of information** and communicate the validated information in NVR.



Questions for Discussion

- What parts of your government are relevant for sustainability reporting?
- What are the challenges to reporting on indicator 12.6.1 in your country?
- What assistance would you need?
- Your thoughts?



Thank you



Elisa Tonda
Head, Consumption and Production Unit
elisa.tonda@un.org

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PO Box 30552 – 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya

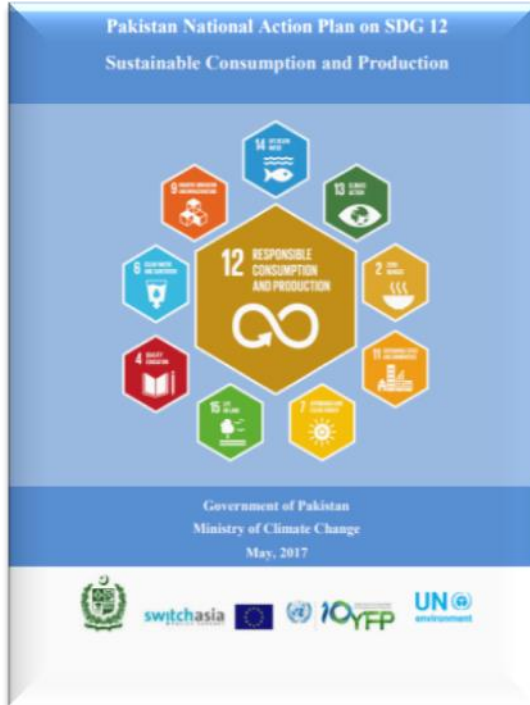
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Policy Dialogue on SDG 12 Reporting

**How SWITCH-Asia RPAC
is supporting countries to
report on SDG 12**

Pakistan



Development of a **monitoring and reporting system** for the Pakistan NAP on SDG 12

HOW?

- i) hiring a national technical consultant;
- ii) covering multi-stakeholder consultation meetings;
- iii) tailor-made trainings.

The monitoring of the NAP will allow Pakistan to have data to report both at the GIF and the VNR

Example from India

Ms. Bhawna Singh
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,
Government of India

Q & A. Exploring how SWITCH-Asia RPAC can support SDG 12 reporting in 2020

What type of capacities do you think SWITCH-Asia could help your country build?

Are there any specific indicators for which you would like to receive support?



Next steps

SWITCH-Asia

Survey on SDG12 reporting

Prepare trainings, knowledge products and national activities

Participants

Complete the survey

Reach out to those responsible for reporting

Let us know if we can help you!



Thank You 

Implemented by



10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Reporting on SDG12.1



With the support of the
European Commission

Agenda

Introduction to the SDG12.1 reporting

Why report on SDG12.1 and what to report?

Key points

How to report

Value of the reporting

Introduction to SDG12.1 reporting



Sustainable Development Goal 12 of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015 by all Member States of the United Nations: “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”

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Indicator of progress (Tier II) *“Number of countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies”*

What does “tier II” means? *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

Introduction to SDG12.1 reporting

What is the reporting timeline?

29 July 2019 – 06 January 2020

10YFP Secretariat in UNEP

- Administers the reporting process

10YFP National Focal Points

- Collect data and report on behalf of their country

UN Stats

- Manages the SDG indicators database

HLPF (July 2020)

- Reviews SDG implementation and receives reports

Basic principles

- No minimum / maximum
- Not an exhaustive inventory
- High relevance to SCP
- Highlights of achievements and innovation

4 Types of instruments

1

National strategies, roadmaps or plans

- *National Action Plan for SCP; National Sustainable Development Strategy; Green Economy Roadmap; etc.*

2

Legal / regulatory instruments

- *Laws, regulations, standards, prescriptions or prohibitions, where the highest level of compliance is expected.*

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Voluntary / information-based instruments

- *Measures or initiatives aimed at influencing individuals and organizations indirectly by means of information, awareness raising, setting of moral standards or codes of conducts.*

Key points

4. What is the role of the 10YFP National Focal Points? Should they carry the reporting alone?

- Each country can set up its own process to decide on the contents of the reporting (which policies, which activities to include) – e.g. inter-ministerial committee on SCP
- 10YFP NFPs initiate and coordinate this process, reaching out to other colleagues, ministries and institutions
- 10YFP NFPs collect information on the policies and activities to include in the report
- Fill in the relevant questionnaires on the online reporting platform accessible from www.oneplanetnetwork.org (delegation is possible)



www.oneplanetnetwork.org

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File Edit View Favorites Tools Help


Content Configuration Help Shortcuts

Fabienne PIERRE Log out

Home > Welcome to your SCP Scp > Policy instrument


Edit My Profile Logout



Welcome to your SCP Fabienne !

My SCP Contacts Favorites Submissions Spaces Policy Reporting

Policy instruments in France



Official Reporting on SDG 12.1 – National Policy Instruments for Sustainable Consumption and Production



Report a new Policy instrument

Sort by: Latest Results per page: 25 1-1 of 1 result

National SCP strategy (test)

Lead actor : 10YFP Secretariat

Author : Fabienne Pierre

1 output, outcome and impact reported under this policy instrument

Last edited	Title of activity	Activity type	Name of person reporting	Functional title of person reporting	Edit this activity
18/09/19	Formal curricular on sustainable lifestyles for primary education	Education on SCP	Fabienne Pierre	Regional and national activities	Edit

Report on implementation of this policy instrument

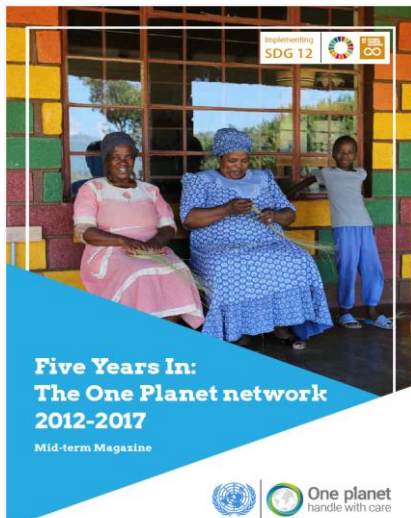
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Value of reporting



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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One planet
handle with care

Resources available

- **Webinars recording (July & September 2019)**
- **Frequently Asked Questions**
- **Word templates for collecting data**
- **Next webinars: Nov / December**

**If you need guidance or want to make suggestions,
contact the Secretariat!
(Fabienne.pierre@un.org)**



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Implementing
SDG 12



With the support of the European Commission

SDG 12 Monitoring and Reporting

- SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component



Dr. Bhawna Singh (Scientist D)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,
Government of India

Policy Dialogue on SDG12 Reporting, SWITCH-Asia Meeting, 21 November 2019

Roles and Responsibilities

MoEF&CC

- **SCP policy formulation**, implementation and development of monitoring process
- **10 YFP Focal Point** - SDG 12.1.1 reporting
- **Line Ministry for SDG 12**
- provide information for Voluntary National Report (VNRs) and Global SDG Indicators to MoSPI and NITI Aayog

MoSPI

- **Development of NIF**
- **Establish coordination mechanism** with line Ministries/Agencies/ Departments relating to National and Global SDG Indicators
- **SDG Data Focal Point** for coordination of data related activities SDGs global monitoring
- **Assist in establishment of monitoring framework** at State level

NITI Aayog

- Preparation of **Guidelines, consultations and mapping** of SDGs
- **Coordination** between various ministries and departments
- **Monitoring and Evaluation of progress** on SDGs
- **Develop VNRs**

Global and National Indicators under SDG 12

Global Indicators and National Indicators under SDG 12				
Target	Global Indicator (UN 2019)	Updated Tier Classification	National Indicator (MOSPI 2018)	Match (NI contributes to GI)
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Tier II	12.1.1 Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of SCP with national/State planning process	Yes
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Tier II	12.2.1 Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources	No
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Tier I		
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	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	Tier II (a)/ Tier III (b)	12.3.1 Per capita food availability	No
			12.3.2 Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice	
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	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Tier I	12.4.3 Implementation of National Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) ratified	Yes
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier III	12.4.2 Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste 12.4.1 Developing national secondary resource policy framework	No
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Tier III	12.5.1 Number of waste recycling plants installed	No
			12.5.2 Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques	
			12.5.3 Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastic	
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Tier III	12.6.1 Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	Yes

Global and National Indicators under SDG 12

Global Indicators and National Indicators under SDG 12				
Target	Global Indicator (UN 2019)	Updated Tier Classification	National Indicator (MOSPI 2018)	Match (NI contributes to GI)
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Tier III	12.7.1 Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs (Number)	Yes
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Tier III	National Indicator not yet evolved*	NA
			National Indicator not yet evolved*	
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Tier III	National Indicator not yet evolved	NA
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Tier III	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.	Yes
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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Tier II	12.c.1 Subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption	No
			12.c.2 Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption	No

Global and National Indicators under SDG 12

- A total of **17 indicators identified at national level** to measure & monitor the progress to SDG 12 targets
- **Only 5 of the national indicators align** with the global Indicators
- Of 17 indicators (SDG 12 - NIF) **only two indicators have data availability** (*NI 12.3.1 - Per capita food availability and NI 12.3.2 - Post harvest storage & distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat & rice*)

MoSPI is currently reviewing the National Indicator Framework

Challenges

Data & Methodology

Lack of Data (data is available for only 2 out of 17 national indicators for SDG 12)
Disaggregated data and periodicity issues
Limited clarity on definition and methodology for indicators

Sync Indicator Framework

Adopted indicator to be relevant to the target “fitment for purpose”
Alignment SIF with NIF
Alignment of NIF with GIF

Monitoring and Responsibility

RE policy - challenge in establishing a monitoring system
Different actors with different responsibilities (MoEFCC, MoSPI & NITI Aayog)

Technical capacities

Limited capacities at national/state level to apply existing methodologies for indicators
Limited capacities of States/Districts to implement SCP policies and collect data

Financial resources

Required by states/UTs to implement, monitor and report

National support on SDG 12 monitoring and reporting (as per the National Indicator Framework):

- **Activity 1:** Developing a country **knowledge product** to support monitoring and reporting of SDG 12
- **Activity 2:** National **policy dialogue** based on country knowledge product on SDG 12 implementation and reporting
- **Activity 3:** **Follow-up support** mechanism on SDG 12 reporting

How?

- **Mapping** indicator frameworks, policies, programmes and initiatives currently being implemented in India (including qualitative information) in relation with SDG 12 targets and identifying relevant indicators
- **Consultative process** engaging different identified actors considering their needs and requirements supporting them with their roles and responsibilities
- **Identifying priority indicators** through a National Consultation for data collection and capacity building
- **Capacity building** to report on prioritized indicators
- **Contribute to the discussion on NIF by MoSPI:** MoSPI is currently undertaking review of NIF, will consider the recommendations of this report regarding the relevant SDG 12 indicators for India

Expected Outcomes

- **Establish SDG 12 Reporting mechanism:** Reporting methodology, data flow specifying the periodicity as per approved templates
*Municipal level → State level → National level →
Compilation of indicator → Reporting from Nodal
Ministry → Reporting on SDGs*
- **Contribute to national reporting process** - focusing on NIF
- **Capacity building** for reporting on prioritized indicators
- **Updated/Strengthened NIF** that is relevant to India and at the same time aligned with global indicators and used for International reporting

Lessons

- Capacity building of relevant actors on data collection (in prescribed format), methodologies, monitoring and reporting
- Detailed guidelines
- Create awareness
- New survey to bridge the data gaps
- Regular interaction between relevant actors to ensure collaboration for data collection, monitoring and reporting

Thank You!

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How SWITCH-Asia countries are reporting on SDG 12



Thailand's Report on SDG 12: Why, What, How

Chatchai INTATHA,
SWITCH-Asia National Focal Point in Thailand



Thursday, 21st November 2019 Policy Dialogue on SDG12 Reporting
Pullman Hotel - Hanoi, Vietnam
20 - 22 November 2019

Topics

- **Tools Supported VNR Reporting**
- **Structure of Committees - VNR**
- **Processes to Conduct the VNR**
- **Pros vs Cons of VNR Reporting**
- **Challenges for VNR Reporting**



The 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037)



The 5-Year Master Plan under the National Strategy (2018-2022)



The Sustainable Agriculture Plan

The Green Industry Mark Plan



The Eco Tourism Plan

The Green Procurement Plan

The Solid Waste Management Plan

The Alternative Energy Development Plan



The 15-Year of SDG12 Master Plan



- Goals
- Targets
- Indicators

The National Committee on SD

Chaired by the PM

Sub-committee

Mainstream SDGs

Promote SEP4SDGs

Conduct MIS

SEA

Working Group

Integration of SDGs Implementation (NESDB)

17 Main Agencies responsible 17 Goals + Experts, CSOs



The MNRE Committee to Implement SDGs

Develop Economic-Social-Law mechanism to support SD

Conduct the National SDGs Report; VNR (MOF)

17 Main Agencies responsible 17 Goals + NGOs, CSOs, Experts,



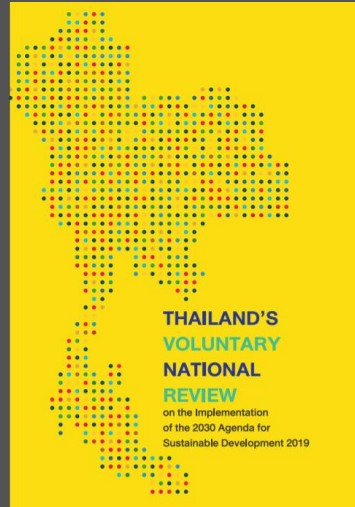
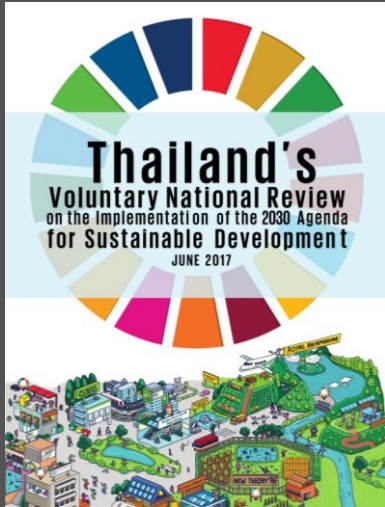
The MNRE Committee to Implement SDGs

FOCUS



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- **Set up the VNR Working Group from 17 agencies+**
- **Conduct meetings for the VNR Working Group**
- **Draft format/template/timeframe of the VNR**
- **Draft the VNR**
 - ▲ **Collect Data**
 - ▲ **Compute/Analyse/Scrutinise**
 - ▲ **Write Report**
- **Approved by the NCSD and the Parliament**
- **Published in the HLPF**



Process

Conduction of VNR

Data Collection from

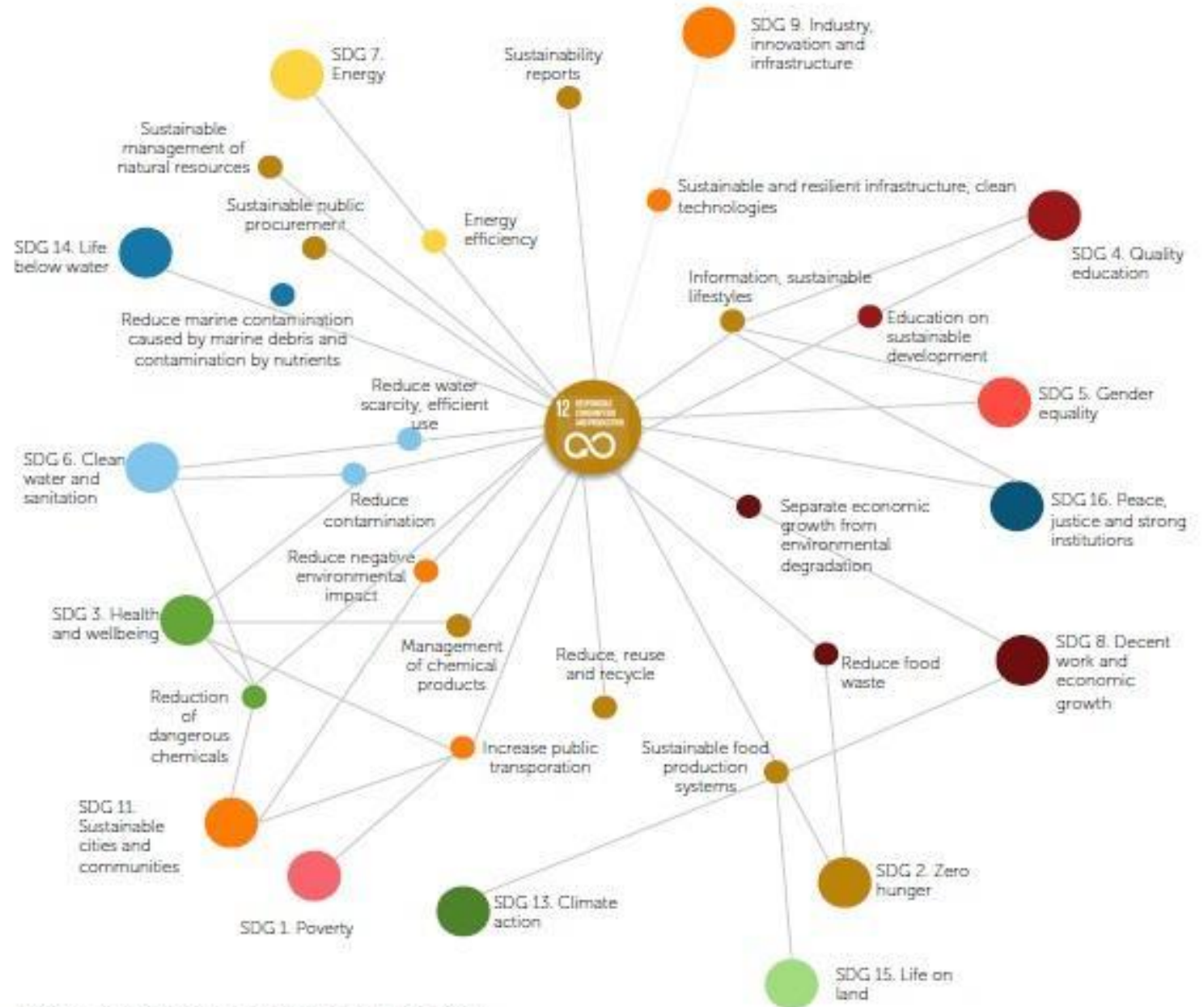
- **Central Government**
- **Regional/Provincial Government**
- **Local Authority**
- **Private Sector**
- **NGOs/CSOs**
- **Researchers**

Compute

Analyse

Reporting in the VNR

- Connect with other targets
- Refer to activities and progress
- Localizing SDGs
- Stakeholder Engagement



Source: Translated and adapted from Le Blanc (2015)

Parts of writing in the In-depth Review of SDG12 Implementation (VNR 2017-2019)

- **Situations
Progresses/Trends
Challenges**
- **Measures to address
the challenges**
- **Ways forward**
- **Case Study/example
of good practices**
- **Appendix: relevant data/statistics**



Pros & Cons of VNR Reporting

Pros

- **Most agencies show more active to keep improvement of their relevant programs.**
- **Most agencies have opportunity to collaborate with others to tackle environmental issues related to SCP closely.**
- **Responsible agencies improve their skills to write the VNR to address the targets and indicators.**

Cons

- **Time consuming (coordination among organisations, meetings and writing)**
- **Budget to conduct and publish the VNR**
- **Conflict among some organisations irresponsible to provide information**

Challenges of VNR reporting faced by the countries

DATA COLLECTION/COMPUTATION/ANALYSIS (METADATA) IS COMPLICATE, UNCLEAR AND DIFFICULT E.G. 12.2, 12.3, 12.8

SOME TARGETS/INDICATORS ARE NOT CLEAR TO BE REPORTED CORRECTLY E.G. 12.1, 12.6

RELEVANT OFFICIALS LACK OF CAPACITY (KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS) TO ADDRESS THE TARGETS E.G. 12.2, 12.3, 12.8, 12.8

INSUFFICIENT TOOLS (DATABASE SYSTEM, INFORMATION, EXPERTS) TO MANAGE DATA EFFICIENTLY ESP. 12.2, 12.3

CREDIBILITY OF DATA, STATISTICS AND PIECES OF RESEARCH TO REPORT IN THE VNR E.G. 12.2

UNABLE TO COLLECT DATA TO RESPOND SOME TARGETS REGULARLY DUE TO INSUFFICIENT BUDGET E.G. 12.2, 12.3

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