

WMG Webinar Series

HLPF 2018



“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”



July 5 or 6,
TBD



June 29, 11am NY



July 3, 9:30am NY



July 2, 11am NY



July 5 or 6,
TBD



Fierce Feminists at work



WMG Mandate



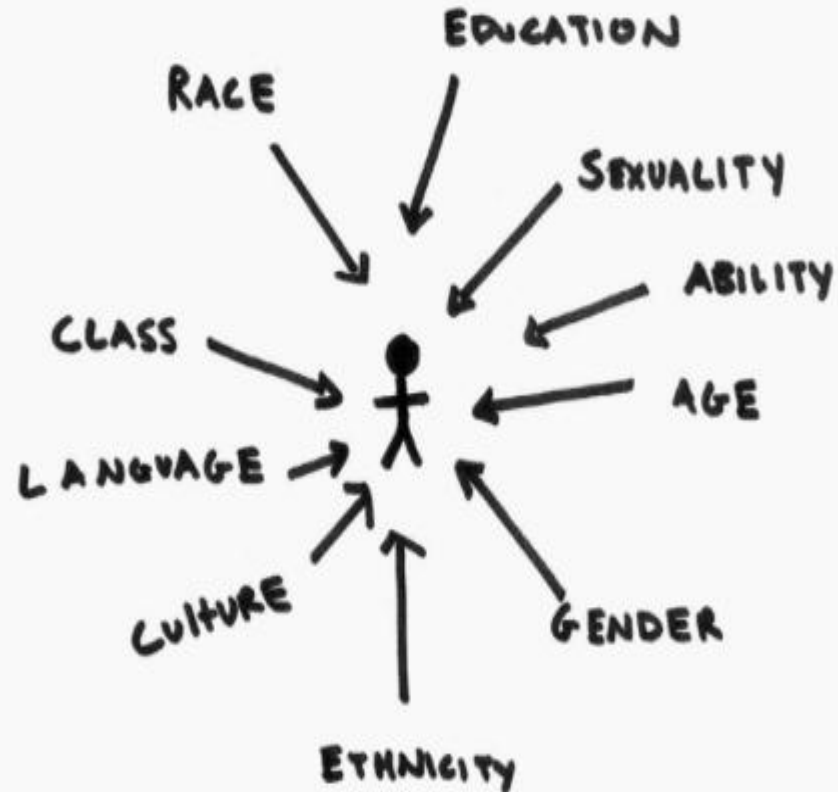
Mandate: Facilitate women's civil society perspectives, active participation and information sharing within the policy space and processes of the United Nations related to sustainable development. **Self-organized and open and evolving.**

Spaces: Agenda 2030 & Rio+20 Outcomes

Facilitate, not represent; support the macro view; draw on all 3 dimensions; support women to be present to promote/defend positions; support fundraising



WMSG Diversity



THERE IS NO SUCH THING
AS A **SINGLE-ISSUE**
STRUGGLE BECAUSE
WE DO NOT LIVE
SINGLE-ISSUE LIVES.
Audre Lorde

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Speakers:

Sascha Gabizon, Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), GERMANY

Neth Dano, ETC Group, PHILIPPINES

Daksha Vaja, Regional Community Science Center, Vadodara, INDIA

Moderator:

Lean Deleon, Women's Major Group, USA

Discussion:

Q&A and input session from participants



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



TARGETS

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

INDICATORS

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

12.2.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



TARGETS

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

INDICATORS

12.3.1 Global food loss index

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

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



TARGETS

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

INDICATORS

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

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

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGETS

- 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

INDICATORS

- 12.A.1** Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
- 12.B.1** Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
- 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

SDG 12: WMG Factsheet

Recommendations



- Exercise oversight to ensure that sustainable production and consumption priorities are incorporated in development, trade, industry, science, research, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and technology policies.
- Establish fiscal incentives and disincentives to guide industry towards sustainable production patterns, particularly targeting the mining, extraction, industrial farming, transportation, and energy generation industries. Most important of these are:
 - o Removal of subsidies from unsustainable and polluting production;
 - o Disincentives/penalties applied to unsustainable/polluting production;
 - o Incentives to support sustainable, ecological alternatives.
- Enact regulations for lifecycle analysis by corporations on their products and simultaneously run consumer awareness programs to ensure consumers have adequate product information on social and environmental impacts through the product's lifecycle to enable them to make sustainable choices.
- Target segments of the global population where unsustainable production and consumption are most entrenched to promote accountability in developed countries and in wealthier sectors in developing countries.
- Restore women's traditional decision-making powers regarding ecosystem impacts.
- Support research, and provide technical support, education and awareness to facilitate a sustainable trajectory in developing countries.
- Support effective anti-money laundering mechanisms with protections for women. Include measures at every segment of production, distribution, and consumption chains to end human, drug, weapon, mineral, and money trafficking, with special attention to trafficking of persons.
- Effectively regulate and enforce regulations to shift consumption and production, including gendersensitive policies on management of consumer, industrial, chemical, radioactive and hazardous waste.

SDG 12: WMG Factsheet

Recommendations

- Ensure women's rights to a healthy workplace and environment free of hazardous chemicals and waste through regulation that:
 - Ensures mandatory phase out of hazardous chemicals in consumer products (according to BRS conventions and SAICM), particularly in products targeted towards women and girls such as menstrual hygiene products (no toxins, no plastics, no pesticides), body care products (no mercury in skin bleaching creams, no phthalates or other hormone disrupting chemicals);
 - Enforces regulations protecting women in the workplace from hazardous pesticides, including mandatory phase out of all highly hazardous pesticides and toxins from electronic waste and other waste (including plastic waste);
 - Encourages circular economies, but ensures that hazardous chemicals are not "recycled";
 - Requires companies to reveal the full health and safety information of products, including the complete identification of chemicals (as well as the amount) in individual constituent components of the product. This also refers to the entire product life-cycle, including during product manufacture, use, recycling and/or disposal;
 - Guarantees respect for the fundamental chemical safety principles of 'public right to know' and the 'precautionary principle' through stronger national and international regulations and market requirements in all countries. This will support achievement of a toxic-free environment with non-toxic products and will protect human health;
 - Sets up funds based on the 'polluter pays principle' to award damages to those who have been affected by hazardous chemicals at work and in their surrounding environment: in particular, the impacts of global companies employing women in the electronics industry (e.g. affected by hazardous chemicals while working at Apple & Samsung); agricultural plantations (who has been exposed to e.g. palm oil, flowers, soybeans for animal fodder) and in extractive industries (e.g. gold mining) as well as in the chemicals industry (e.g. teflon, pesticides, plastics)

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Your Turn!

Comments
Questions
Examples

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





join the Webinars!

Dear Feminists,

You are invited to participate in the Women's Major Group webinar series for HLPF.

Topics of the webinars and the dates are the following:

- SDG 7, Friday 29 June, 11:00 AM, NY time.
- SDG 12, Monday 2 July, 11:00 AM, NY time.
- SDG 11, Tuesday 3 July, 9:30 AM, NY time.
- SDG 15 & SDG6, Thursday or Friday, 5 or 6 July.

Claim your power!



Thank you!