

Introduction

This goal seeks to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns through resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, access to basic services and decent jobs. It aims to do 'more and better for less'. It requires cooperation along the whole supply chain from producer to final consumer and involves engaging consumers through awareness raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

The 11 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Implement the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developing countries taking the lead but all countries taking action.
- 2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 3 Reduce per capita global food waste by half and reduce food losses during production and supply.
- 4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes in accordance with international frameworks by 2020 and to significantly reduce their release into air, water and soil to minimize impacts on human health and environment.
- 5 Reduce waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reports.
- 7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable.
- 8 Ensure that all people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and living in harmony with nature.
- 9 Help developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity so they are able to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 10 Develop tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture/products.
- 11 Resolve fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, whilst minimizing adverse impacts on developing countries.

Background information

It is estimated that every year one third of food produced - with a value of \$1 trillion, ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers; whilst 1 billion people go undernourished.

When it comes to water, humanity is polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify it in rivers and lakes and more than 1 billion people don't have access to fresh water.

Currently one fifth of the world's energy consumption is from renewable resources.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UN Environment Programme - Resource Efficiency



For more information and to take part in the Global Learning Programme please see: www.glp-e.org.uk and @glp_e

For more information on the support provided by the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) please see www.rgs.org and @RGS_IBGSchools

All information and statistics taken from www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment

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