Recommended strategies for reducing resource use across four provisioning systems, and expected outcomes based on scenario modelling

Moving to low-impact, high performing provisioning systems is an important element to deploy a transition towards sustainable resource use and ensure dignified living standards for all.

Structurally lowering or avoiding resource intensive demand in high consumption contexts plays a particularly important role in transforming provisioning systems.

Provisioning system	Food	Built environment	Mobility	Energy
Recommendations	• Reducing the demand of the most impactful food commodities • Reducing food loss and food waste • Protecting and restoring productive land while meeting demand for nutrition	• Assuring sustainability of the new building stock • Retrofitting the existing building stock • More intensive use of buildings	• Cities moving towards active mobility and public transportation • Reducing carbon-intensive frequent traveling modalities • Decreasing emissions intensity of transport modalities	• Decarbonizing electricity supply through the scaling up of low-resource renewable energies and increased energy efficiency
Outcomes from policies modelled in Scenarios	Can decrease the land needed for food by 5% compared to 2020 levels while more equitably ensuring adequate nutrition for all	Can decrease building material stocks by 25% by 2060, leading to a 30% decrease in energy demand, and 30% decrease in GHG emissions compared to current trends.	Can reduce related material stock requirements (-50%), energy demands (-50%) and GHG emissions (-60%) by 2060 compared to current trends.	Can drive a sharp decrease in energy demand, with reductions of climate impacts by more than 80 per cent.

For more information:
unep-irpsecretariat@un.org
International Resource Panel Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme