SWITCH Asia Training of Trainers Sustainable Production and Consumption

South Asia

30 October - 1 November 2012
Sri Lanka

Final Report

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Final Report

Introduction

The SWITCH-Asia PSC Training of Trainers, organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka brought together 25 policy makers from 7 countries. The main objective of the training was to build the capacity of policy makers across the South Asia region, in designing and implementing policies that support SCP and a Green Economy. The training covered the fundamentals of SCP policy, identified key sectors for policy reform, while highlighting case studies and best practices from across the Asia-Pacific region.

The training was organised as part of UNEP's work under the SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component. Expert resource persons delivered training and facilitated workshop activities with policy makers on the fundamentals of SCP, the SCP policy cycle and identified thematic opportunities for SCP policy development. The training was delivered as a *training of trainers*. Participants were provided with all of the materials along with a guide for trainer's booklet, to enable them to facilitate further training within their own countries. The training was a result of an extensive capacity building needs assessment conducted in 2011-12, under the SWITCH-Asia PSC. The training followed a similar training for South East Asia (in Manila) and North Asia (in Beijing).

Training Outline

The training included 12 substantive sessions, each consisting of training presentations followed by question and answer and group workshops. Typically thought provoking discussion sessions were set by the facilitator and mixed country groups were given time for discussion, followed by feedback to the whole group. This enabled shared learning between country groups as well as an opportunity for the facilitators to determine participants understanding of the key concepts and provide additional support where needed. All the presentations can be found on the SWITCH-Asia thumb drive supplied at the training. The training generally follows the content of an accompanying book *Sustainable Consumption and Production: A Handbook for Policy Makers* which can be found online at http://www.switch-asia.eu/switch-policy/news/handbook.html.

The objective of the training was to enhance the awareness and understanding of SCP, highlighting its relevance in Asia-Pacific and its role in poverty reduction and sustainable development. The training presented policy opportunities for SCP and highlighted some best practices from across the region. Specific thematic opportunities were presented for:

- Energy efficiency
- Sustainable tourism
- Sustainable cities
- Sustainable lifestyles
- Education and training
- Sustainable public procurement
- Cleaner and safer production

The final session gave participants the opportunity to engage in a discussion considering possible SCP initiatives to be considered in their country.

Aim of the Programme

The objective of the training is to build the capacity of policy makers across the South Asian region, in designing and implementing policies that support SCP and a Green Economy. The training will cover the fundamentals of SCP policy, identifying key sectors for policy reform, while highlighting case studies and best practices from across the Asia-Pacific region.

Day 1, 30th October

Agenda of the Day: Introduce the fundamentals of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the SCP policy cycle.

Welcoming Ceremony

The meeting was officially opened by **S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake**, Director General, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), **Dr Subrata Sinha**, Environmental Affairs Officer, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and **Dr. R.D.S. Jayatunga** Director of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka. The key note presentation was delivered by **Dr. L.P. Batuwitage**, Advisor, Ministry of Environment and former Addl. Secretary. Before the speeches were given the Sri Lankan national anthem was played and representatives from each country, as well as UNEP and SACEP took part in an official lighting of the oil lamp.

Mr S.M.D.P Anura Jayatilake, the welcomed participants and thanked the Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka and UNEP for hosting and co-organising the event and officially opened the meeting. He recalled history of SACEP and the important role they play within the region.

Mr Subrata Sinha, welcomed participants on behalf of Young Woo Park, Director of UNEP Regional Office of Asia-Pacific and thanked the co-organisers SACEP and Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka and the European Union for funding the event. He stated that the objective of the training was to build capacity of policy makers in South Asia for SCP policy making for sustainable development. Mr Sinha said the GEO5 assessed environmental issues in the region and found that progress had been made in only a few areas, hence much action is still needed to meet the challenges facing the global environment. He highlighted that of the 8 most vulnerable countries to climate change, 6 are in South Asia. He said that SCP and Green Economy would enhance their ability to reach environmental sustainability.

Dr. R.D.S. Jayatunga expressed thanks to the organisers and the donor and welcomed the participants on behalf of Mr. B.M.U.D. Basnayake, Ministry of Environment, Government of Sri Lanka. He said that it is important to pursue improvements in quality of life and development while conserving resources, stating that we have a global responsibility to implement global agreements such as the 10YFP. He said that in 2008, Sri Lanka developed national strategies for SCP and now has an Action Plan on SCP. This includes national Green Public Procurement guidelines to maximise resource efficiency and minimise pollution. He said this workshop would provide an excellent opportunity for Sri Lanka and South Asia to

Dr. L.P. Batuwitage, Advisor, Ministry of Environment and former Addl. Secretary delivered the keynote address. She spoke of the history of SCP in the international arena and highlighted that SCP and a Green Economy can be used as way for the region to work towards sustainable and equitable development. They key points of here speech are summarised below.
- The recent Human Development reports highlights that whilst much progress has been made globally, environmental degradation and income distribution have worsened.
- Of the 8 countries in the South Asia region, 4 are ranked in the low Human Development category and the other 4 are ranked medium. It is very clear that this region needs rapid development to improve the standard of living of its population and that more growth is needed.
- We cannot follow the development paths of the industrialised countries. It is recognised that a fundamental change in the way populations produce and consume is necessary for global sustainable development.
- This region has a long tradition of caring for the environment, backed by religious and cultural perspectives.
- Greening the economy should ensure sustainable and equitable growth, and must not lead to the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer – inclusive growth is essential.
- On the production side we need supportive public policy, environmental regulations, recognition, rewards and penalties

- On the consumption side we need to ensure that eco system health is maintained, environmental regulations are in place which promote exceeding compliance, service providers educate the public and that fiscal measure developers and implementers foster efficiency among consumers.

Session 1: Environmental Outlook for South Asia

Facilitator: Dr Subrata Sinha

Dr Subrata presented the findings of the recent South Asia Environmental Outlook report, which was launched in 2009 as part of the UNEP mandate. This report is updated every 3-5 years and helps policy makers to understand the key environmental issues in the region, to develop suitable policy. The report highlights the priority areas in South Asia, and the areas where we need to build capacity. He said that almost 75% of these are related to mainstreaming SCP into the national development process. The report was endorsed by all 8 SA countries. The report looks at air, water, land and biodiversity. The priority areas identified for the region were climate change, food security, water security, energy security and urbanisation. The key points of his presentation are summarised below.

The report considers the state of land, air, water and biodiversity within the region.

- *Land* - Arable land per capita is a key issue, therefore integrated land management has become a priority. Examples of good practice are show cased including Bhutan's focus on organic farming and Nepal's sustainable forestry management program.
- *Air* – Air pollution is a significant problem for this region, within both large cities but also small cities, as many do not yet have air management plans.
- *Water* – Significant achievement towards the MDG with regards to access to water, however access to sanitation is still well behind (only at 39% for the region). Water quality is degrading and availability is decreasing. Significant capacity building on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is urgently needed in the region.
- *Biodiversity* – The number of protected areas have increased, however the number of threatened species have also increased.

The regional priorities identified for cooperation are:

- *Food security* – Food production is increasing, but the region is home to 47% of the world's poor. 50-60% of the population depend on agriculture as a source of income
- *Climate change* – GHG emissions for the region are 1/5 of the developed countries, but the impacts are going to be significant, particularly with regards to the glaciers.
- *Water security* – Almost 90% of water is used for agriculture. Water stress in increasing for many reasons, including climate change.
- *Energy security* – Most countries are facing an energy shortage. There is a need to increase generation and reduce dependence on fossil fuels across the region.
- *Managing urbanisation* – Urbanisation is rapidly increasing. There is a lack of basic amenities and solid waste management difficulties.

The findings of the report suggest that South Asia as a whole needs to:

- Build awareness
- Participatory management
- Technology transfer
- Trade and investment
- Ecosystem management

South Asian governments have already given priority to these sectors, but there is a need for much more work to pursue a sustainable future.

Session 2: Introduction to the fundamentals of SCP

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 1

Mr Rajan Gandhi gave two brief presentations providing an introduction to SCP. The first presentation (Introduction to SCP) defined SCP and discussed the evolution of SCP in international policy. The second presentation (SCP in Asia-Pacific and Poverty Reduction) highlighted why SCP is important in the Asia-Pacific region and discussed how SCP can be supportive of a strategy for poverty reduction. The key points of his presentation are summarised below.

Introduction to SCP

There is a lot of different terminology in use, such as SCP, green growth, green economy and low-carbon growth. This can create confusion. SCP can be viewed as a holistic approach to minimising the negative impacts of economic growth. Green growth and a green economy can be seen as specific pathways that can assist countries to achieve sustainable development.

The Marrakesh Process resulted in the 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP), which was formally adopted at the recent Rio +20 event. A trust fund to mobilise resources to support the implementation of the 10YFP in developing countries has been agreed upon under the Program. The details of the trust fund are currently still being decided.

There are five indicative programmes

1. Consumer information
2. Sustainable lifestyles and education
3. Sustainable public procurement
4. Sustainable buildings and construction
5. Sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism.

SCP in Asia-Pacific and Poverty Reduction

The recent social and economic development across the region has come at a significant cost to the region. Asia Pacific is now the largest consumer of natural resources and over the last 40 years has seen a transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy. As Asia rapidly became the manufacturing base of the world, regional resource intensity (resource use per dollar) has increased. In many cases, production shifted from very material efficient countries to less efficient countries. Overall trends in natural resource use have contributed to a new economic context of rising resource prices and have caused a number of temporal shortages of resources critical to production, including some metals and industrial minerals such as rare earth. Current patterns of growth are unsustainable, therefore there is a need to shift towards SCP.

Poverty reduction is still a huge priority for this region. South Asia has growing aspirations, needs and wants to satisfy. The poor are highly dependent on eco system services/nature for their survival. For low income countries natural capital makes up a much more significant proportion of the income. SCP is not the way to remove poverty (there are many causes), but SCP must be part of the solution.

- SCP is a critical element of poverty reduction, as part of a holistic poverty alleviation policy.
- Sustainable economic growth need not be restrained – SCP calls for different growth paths, not curtailed growth.
- Aspirations of the poor can be met; consumption need not be restrained, merely channelled into more sustainable goods and services.
- The poor are the most vulnerable to changing climates and environmental degradation.

Question and answer

Sri Lanka: Sustainable lifestyles are hugely different between developed and developing countries.

Mr Gandhi: Yes sustainable lifestyles in Scandinavia will look different to South Asia. However there are underlying principles for this which must be adapted for the country situations.

Nepal: In reality, developing countries have more interest in economic growth. What are the available opportunities in terms of technology transfer to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries.

Mr Gandhi: SCP does not mean stopping economic growth, economic growth is very important. SCP is about changing consumption, not necessarily decreasing consumption. It is moving towards better more sustainable products.

Session 3: Policy Development for SCP

Facilitator: Dr Brahmanand Mohanty
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 3

Dr Mohanty opened the session by asking the participants to help him put sustainability into practice. As the venue was part of a sustainable tourism initiative, he asked participants to identify what was different about this venue and other less sustainable hotels – and he identified different use of technology. He then highlighted how by opening the curtains he could reduce the use of lighting, an example of achieving sufficiency and using fewer resources. Mr Mohanty stated that without moving towards sufficiency and efficiency we cannot become sustainable. The key points of his presentation are summarised below.

As the region is still developing, there is a need to look at how to use policy development to move toward poverty reduction.

Policy makers must consider the overall outcome of policy decisions. There are many examples of policy makers suggesting poorly planned increases in energy and fossil fuel consumption to match developed countries consumption, as a means to achieve development. This is a misguided approach which will redirect funds into oil, away from other initiatives such as education etc. and adversely affect the poor.

There is no silver bullet for policy development, it is about creating the right policy mix. Developing policy is like using a cookbook. Many people can use the same cookbook, but it might not always taste the same. When developing policy you have a general set of tools, which must be applied within the country specific context, to develop relevant policy.

There are 4 stages to the policy cycle: problem framing, policy framing, policy implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

1. Problem framing - How do you define what issue is actually important? It is important to think outside the norm and identify opportunities. In many countries industry can heavily influence policy, it is important to balance and make sure that as a policy maker you are working for all.
2. Policy framing - What are the main underlying principles? Guiding policy principles must be identified, a policy position is developed and policy goals are defined.
3. Policy implementation - Policy instruments are selected, resources allocated, communication and enforcement activities undertaken and monitoring mechanisms established. In developing countries there is a focus to see a law developed. This alone is not an achievement. Often they laws are misunderstood and do not actually effect change.
4. Monitoring and evaluation - On-going monitoring and evaluation of a policy is undertaken to enable learning and enhance performance. You need a dashboard to tell you if you are on track. Would you drive a car without a dashboard?

Workshop

Provide an example of a good policy, going in the right direction in your country.

Nepal: Renewable energy industry (biogas, solar etc.). People in the rural area are coming up with proposals, and the government has a renewable energy promotion section which is providing subsidies to promote this.

Mr Mohanty: How do you create a level playing field? If you provide subsidies for the rural areas, people in the city will construe this as unfair. Look at the cost of batteries for the rural communities and compare this to the cost of electricity in the city – they are using around $40 per KWhr versus 10c/KWhr. How do you make innovative financing mechanisms work, so that people don't think that all of the money is going to rural subsidies.

Bangladesh: Policy to support solar, aiming for 70MW through household solar.

Pakistan: Protection of forests around central Pakistan, as there are many rare flora and fauna species. The government is providing solar panels to the locals to protect and prevent deforestation for use of the wood as fuel.

Session 4: Successful implementation of SCP policy

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 4

Mr Gandhi gave a detailed discussion on the 3rd stage of the policy cycle, policy implementation. He identified that this is often the most difficult stage in the cycle and discussed strategies for increasing the likelihood of successful implementation. He gave the example that in India they have many policies and regulations, but we are weak in implementation. He mentioned that many countries have separate polices related to SCP (e.g. urban transport, food, agriculture), but they are not mainstreamed. Even if a country has the best laws in the world, if they are not implemented then there is still a failure. The key points are summarised below.

As SCP policies are highly cross-cutting, their implementation and monitoring requires a high degree of inter-agency collaboration within government. Rather than formulating SCP policies separately, countries need to review existing mechanisms and explore how SCP can be integrated into these existing key policies, strategies and plans. SCP goals can be pursued only according to objectives and strategies that make sense in each society and economy.

In developed economies, SCP strategies generally pursue innovation and change in sectors where they have to overcome resistance offered by well-established investments, both physical (infrastructure) or immaterial ones (knowledge). *High level political support is a pre-requisite for successful SCP policy implementation.*

In developing countries, particularly in emerging economies, opportunities may exist to leapfrog development (pursuing innovative and sustainable solutions without the need for costly restructuring). Such innovation inspired by SCP models should not replicate investment strategies from developed countries.

In the most vulnerable societies, business models imported from developing countries may not be feasible: they have scope to experiment and then scale-up innovative models once these prove to be capable of addressing unmet basic needs of the population.

Guiding questions for SCP programme prioritisation:

- What are the environmental, economic and social priorities of the country?
- Which people, groups or institutions have the greatest leverage or influence on the system?
- Which processes are currently under development or review and provide opportunities for intervention?

There is often a lot of apprehension with regards to policy implementation. What is most important is strong commitment from the government, along with sufficient budget and resources.

Question and answer

Pakistan: Policy making is not such an easy job, implementation is tougher. You can face resistance from groups and parties with vested interests.

Mr Gandhi: It is important to understand why there is resistance. It is economic or social resistance?

Nepal: We have a tax on petrol, which is supposed to be used for environmental projects. The problem is that the Ministry for Finance is interested in using these funds for other non-environmental social projects, (e.g. health). How do we ensure that environmental funds are not redirected?

Dr Mohanty: You need to fix the rules of the game. In Thailand, there is an Oil Fund created through an oil tax domestic importers and producers. This money is then used to subsidise oil products during times of sky rocketing oil prices, the money is only used for this and cannot be diverted. It is managed by a committee headed by the prime minister and involves civil society, researchers, government and private sector. So everyone plays a part in deciding. These rules are strictly adhered too.

Dr Sinha: Science based policy making is essential. In Asian countries, policies are copied from elsewhere and there is less back up on the science side.

Mr Gandhi: There tends to be a copycat of policies from Europe without building the scientific basis for the country where the policy will be implemented. Afghanistan: effectiveness of the agencies in dispersed implementation.

Session 5: Monitoring and evaluation of SCP policy

Facilitator: Dr Brahmanand Mohanty
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 5

Dr Mohanty discussed the 4th stage of the policy cycle, policy monitoring and evaluation. He emphasised that this is not just an add on activity, and there is a need to continuously monitor to make sure that policies are on track. He said that indicators are essential and should be developed at the start of the policy process. The key points of his discussion are summarised below.

There are short-term and long term monitoring requirements and the M&E needs to be designed to suit. For example for energy efficiency short term monitoring may be looking at the purchase of energy efficiency appliances, whereas a long term target in energy use. When starting to develop the ideas, it is important to come up with the indicators straight away.

People should be accountable and must also acknowledge when something hasn't worked. By using good performance evaluation this will be done systematically and errors will be identified early and addressed. It is also OK to discontinue or redesign the policy. Without M&E you cannot ensure that the other 3 stages of the policy cycle are completed correctly.

It is important to make the distinction between policy and political agendas. M&E helps to defend a policy to various politicians and can help to continue a policy throughout changes in leadership and governing parties.

Effective policy monitoring and evaluation requires well thought out indicators. Some important frameworks exist which can be utilised when identifying indicators and when devising indicators systems. The main uses of SCP indicators are:

- Monitoring progress towards a political SCP objective.
- Monitoring trends in areas of key relevance to SCP.
- Benchmarking with patterns of consumption and production in other countries.
- Raising awareness of the importance of SCP
- Improve accountability.

Question and answer

Afghanistan: What is the difference between monitoring and evaluation?

Dr Mohanty: Evaluation is the process of interpreting the results of the monitoring. Both are a continuous process.

Workshop

Participants were asked to answer the following questions in country groups.

1. *What are the key areas in which you have data and indicators*
2. *How are indicators used to inform policy*
3. *Do you need new information (data and indicators) for SCP*
4. *Who should provide this information*

Pakistan: It can be very difficult to collect data in our country. Development projects have to highlight their environmental practices when they propose their projects. They carry out an EIA and therefore collect a large amount of general data.

Sri Lanka: We introduced criteria for SCP indicators for the private sector. They are now collecting the data. We initially developed indicators for the manufacturing and services indicators. We evaluate their sustainable performance against social, environmental and economic indicators.

Dr Sinha: Earlier this year we had a meeting in Colombo, as all the governments in South Asia asked for help in reporting. There is already discussion on harmonising policies and reporting – there is now a good opportunity to link this with indicators. There is a recognised need within South Asia to collaborate on this.

SACEP: We had a workshop to help countries prepare their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) under the Convention on Biological Diversity. In this exercise, countries have to identify a number of indicators to monitor the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will have to report to the COP. When countries identified national indicators, SACEP will develop regional indicators and regional Biodiversity strategy and Action Plan. Perhaps this can be linked to SCP.

Day 2, 31st October

Agenda of the Day: Focus on thematic SCP policy options and opportunities, highlighting case studies and examples of successful SCP initiatives within Asia-Pacific.

Session 6: Energy efficiency

Facilitator: Dr Brahmanand Mohanty
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 13

Dr Mohanty opened the session by showing a short video of energy use and the dependence on fossil fuels. He then asked the participants for responses and to briefly mention the energy situation in their country. The discussion highlighted that generally for the region there is an energy shortage and a heavy dependence on fossil fuels. Brahmanand emphasised that energy does not just mean electricity, there is also all the energy required for transportation etc. He highlighted that energy efficiency is an alternative option to reduce the gap between supply and demand, without creating additional supply. The key points of his presentation are summarised below.

A Negawatt is the KW or MW that you didn't have to use because of improved energy efficiency. If we reduce demand there is no need to supply. Often the money needed to invest in energy efficiency projects is less than the money needed to invest in energy generation projects.

For example consider an incandescent lamp. Start with 100% energy in the coal, 2% is left as useful energy by the time the bulb is lit. More people need lighting, so we consider building more power plants – the first response is that there is not enough power. This is infrastructure and capital intensive. By changing to a CFL you can reduce heat losses from 95 to 15. So without making any changes to the transmission or power generation the consumption of coal is reduced by 5 times.

Sustainable consumption and production starts with (in order of priority):

1. Energy Sufficiency (people are deprived on energy, need to meet their requirements)
2. Energy Efficiency (decouple energy use and economic growth/quality of life)
3. Renewable energy (Shift towards low/no carbon energy alternatives).

Energy use per capita is closely correlated to Human Development Index, indicating that there is a minimum energy required to improving the quality of life.

Question and answer

Nepal: Why are the governments not investing in these kinds of initiatives, we have the knowledge and the technology.

Bangladesh: There are issues with the quality of PV, for example from China they come with perhaps a 25 year warranty, but after 2-3 years there are problems. The renewable technologies are being developed in the industrialised countries, so the developing countries have to buy technology from them.

Dr Mohanty: Yes this is an issue, but South Asia has a high population, so needs to become more of a global force and demand change.

Sri Lanka: New technologies are constantly being developed. We try to change the system and catch up, but then something new comes along. New technology may come out every 6 months now – so how can we keep up?

Dr Mohanty: Yes this is true, but for example the life of a CFL is 5000 hours. After this time, when you replace it you can upgrade to the newest technologies.

Session 7: Sustainable Tourism

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 10

Mr Gandhi presented on sustainable tourism, confirming that it is applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations. The key points are summarised below.

Sustainable tourism applies to all three pillars of sustainability – social, economic, and environmental.

Eco-tourism does not equal sustainable tourism. Eco tourism is simply nature based tourism and may not necessarily be sustainable. Sustainable tourism is a specific niche of the tourism market.

There are many positive aspects to tourism, particularly for this region where it is growing faster than the rest of the world. It is labour intensive, creates jobs and capacity and is a major source of FDI. It can be good for economic growth and development.

However there can be downsides:

- Does it create only menial jobs?
- Does it attract the wrong kind of investment?
- Dilution of value systems and norms.
- Legitimate/illegitimate activities – gambling, drugs, prostitution?
- Burden of infrastructure development – on locals?
- Disruption of lifestyles – traffic, congestion, crime.

Tourism is mainly a private sector activity, but the government must play a big role. Government's role is to:

- Support: promotion, infrastructure, conflict resolution, incentives, facilitations;
- Regulate: land use, waste management, heritage, labour laws and environment.

Question and answer

Nepal: We rely on the tourism sector for economic development. There are some areas where almost 50% of communities are involved in tourism. Would like to hear more about how sustainable tourism can improve the lives of local community.

Mr Gandhi: Bhutan is taking steps to limit the number of tourists in order not to overwhelm the population. India on the other hand can say the more the merrier.

Dr Mohanty: In Nepal there are very good initiatives under the banner of responsible tourism. They are also marketing to attract the right kinds of tourists.

Sri Lanka: The government is working on this topic. One initiative includes development of zones, and also guidelines for sustainable tourism. There are also certification systems for hotels.

Bhutan: Please elaborate on FDI in tourism. It is good, bad?

Mr Gandhi: This is not prescriptive, but the question to ask is: How much do you value foreign investment? Often local investment is not possible, so FDI can be a good option.

Site visit/Hotel presentation

The meeting was held at the Jetwing Laguna Hotel in Negumbo, Sri Lanka which is actively pursuing sustainability initiatives including solar power, energy generation through biomass waste, energy efficiency initiatives and local staffing. Two presentations were given by the hotel, followed by a tour of the facilities by Mr Jeewaka Samarasekara. The key points are summarised below.

Staff, food and waste:

- They run a mentoring training program for young college undergraduates in their hotels.
- They aim to use as many local food and beverage sources as possible.
- They use a composting machine to accelerate decomposition of kitchen and restaurant waste.
- Overall they have an aim for zero waste.

Energy:

- This is the only hotel in Sri Lanka that uses 100% LED bulbs. They require less power (between 1.1-9W), and last longer (reduce waste).
- There is metering and daily monitoring to identify unusual energy use.
- There is a PV system in place, producing around 25 KWh per day. It should cover guest room lighting.

Water:

- The swimming pool is the only one is Sri Lanka using a specific type of saltwater chlorinators to disinfect the water. This reduces the use of chemicals dramatically.

Question and answer

Pakistan: We have never seen such efforts from a hotel before. This conversion to a green hotel is capital intensive?

Jetwing: This hotel was built recently and sustainability was incorporated into the initial design. The first step was the LED bulbs. Our chairman is interested in the environment which is inspiring to the staff.

Mr Gandhi: SCP requires heroes and champions.

Sri Lanka: You are a champion in energy, waste and water. We invite you to join the G*reen Champions* initiative of Sri Lanka, to share the experiences with the rest of the country.

Session 8: Sustainable Cities

Facilitator: Dr Brahmanand Mohanty
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 8

Dr Mohanty discussed the increasing pressures on cities across the region, as a result of rapid urbanisation. He showed a short video highlighting the issue of urban sprawl, emphasising the urgent need to change the way that cities are designed. He said that by the time design is finished, around 80-90% of the life cycle economic and ecological costs have already been made inevitable. Converting from a linear metabolism to a circular metabolism (moving towards smaller closed systems), can reduce consumption, create more local employment opportunities and increase local happiness.

Participants were given a group activity to complete as a race. Each group was given around 60 cards, which they had to categorise into various types of good or bad planning. Each card listed a project or initiative, for example local biogas projects, highway flyovers and double glazing in tropical countries. The activity required the groups to discuss the benefits of each project to determine if they would support the transition towards sustainable cities. The answers were discussed as a group.

Session 9: Sustainable Lifestyles

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 8

Mr Gandhi discussed how in Asia, many factors linked to lifestyles that drive environmental pressures are on the rise: population growth, economic growth, rural to urban migration, increasing consumer class, market pressures (aggressive advertising, credit card use, consumer loans, and rebates after purchase) and in some cases also poverty. He highlighted how sustainable lifestyles are culturally specific, therefore policies and strategies from the west are not necessarily relevant for the unique situation in South Asia. He discussed the role of choice editing, advertising and sustainable products in encouraging a transition towards sustainable lifestyles. The key points are summarised below.

Many factors influence human behaviours and lifestyles. One way of classifying them is:

- Situational factors (such as infrastructure, culture, social networks, geography, access to capital)
- Behavioural factors (such as beliefs, experience, habits, knowledge, identity)

Understanding these factors informs the development of sustainable lifestyle solutions that address human motivations and barriers at the individual and society-wide levels.

Research combining consumption patterns and life-cycle analysis has identified key areas where consumption has the highest impact on the environment - food, housing and transportation.

Defining a *sustainable product* is difficult, but the most agreed on characteristics are that the product is healthy for consumers, beneficial for local communities, economically viable, safe for workers and environmentally sound.

Choice editing is the use of specified factors and set standards to filter out unsuitable options in the range of products and services available to consumers. There are many ways it can be done: Legislation, Fiscal measures (taxes & subsidies), Production policy, Corporate social and environmental responsibility, LCA, Premium discounting, Eco-labels, Shelving practices.

Policies to encourage sustainable consumer behaviour must look beyond just individual choices. They should address the system within which consumption takes place and seek to address the social and physical infrastructure that enables consumption.

The South Asian perspective must consider characteristic of the region. These include strong family ties, joint families, the role of religion in day-to-day life, respect for elders, tradition of preservation – nothing thrown away (though this seems to be changing) and community ties.

However, many things are changing which are influencing consumption. South Asia must consider factors such as changing demographics, urbanisation trends, income growth and opening economies (meaning more exposure to goods, services and media from overseas).

Workshop

Participants were asked to break into groups and address the questions shown below.

Group 1: Preserving Sustainable Practices

- ***What are some sustainable aspects of Asian traditions and/or lifestyles that need to be protected/preserved?***

    - Joint family culture.
    - Social capital – as communities, participate in social occasions.
    - Optimising use of goods and services.

- ***How can these be protected/preserved?***

    - Trend of urbanisation should be stopped by government policies. Need to bridge the rural to urban gap.
    - Incentivise indigenous practices.
    - Reuse needs to be incentivised.
    - Need to restrict or ban advertisements encouraging us to use products we don't need.
    - Promote collective efforts of South Asia countries.

Group 2: Anticipating Future Lifestyles

- ***What are emerging trends in lifestyles in Asia over the coming 20 years that would have strong influence on society and environment?***

    - Population growth, particularly in Bangladesh and India as well as urbanisation.
    - Transition towards nuclear families. Nuclear families are much more prone to change.
    - Eating habits and foods are changing.
    - Young population. 60% of Pakistani population is less than 9 years.
    - Housing system – changing day by day.

- Transportation.

- ***What actions can be taken in the Asian context to ensure that these lifestyles are within ecological and socially sustainable limits?***
    - Population control policies.
    - Develop sustainable infrastructure.
    - Support rural communities and encourage urban to rural migration.
    - Encourage the creation of local, sustainable industries.
    - Awareness raising about the environment in society through media.

Day 3, 1 November

Agenda of the Day: Continue discussion of thematic SCP policy options and provide an opportunity for country group discussions to develop ideas for future SCP policy projects.

Session 10: Re-defining Education for SCP

Facilitator: Dr Anthony Chiu
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 12

Dr Chiu briefly discussed redefining education for SCP. He emphasised that SCP must be incorporated into all levels of education, from early age to older ages in both formal and non-formal settings. The key points are summarised below.

- A challenge lies in identifying who the stakeholders are that need to be engaged and educated about SCP.
- There is a need for learning towards sustainable production. An opportunity is for companies to train within their supply chain – for example the procurement team can educate the upstream supplier.
- Education is often set up in very compartmentalised manner (e.g., civil engineering, mechanical engineering). This is then replicated in agencies.
- There is a need to focus on the behavioural sciences also, not just on the technical side. SCP is not just technical issues, it is also social science and policy issues. It needs the understanding of the law and policies, from the local to the highest levels.

Question and answer

Dr Sinha: There is an opportunity to mainstream SCP into the current curriculum, to build in exposure to sustainable development. This are starting to emerge, but is not yet in place.

Mr Gandhi: As government officials enter service, they have initial training but this needs to be continued. Training of government officials is vital both at the start and throughout their career.

Session 11: Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 9

Mr Gandhi presented on sustainable public procurement, a topic which had been regularly raised by participants throughout the previous days. He discussed how SPP addresses both the consumption and production side of SCP and is thus a key element in any country's SCP initiative. Public procurement can be between 20-50% of GDP, so the decisions government make can have a huge impact on the nature of consumption nationally. The key points are summarised below.

SPP can deliver many benefits:

1. Serves as a demonstration of political will.
2. Encourages economies of scale in production by bulk purchases.
3. Improves efficiency.
4. Acts as a model for institutional purchasing by the private sector.
5. Serves as an incentive to innovation.

The ultimate goal of SPP is:

1. Tangible increases in resource efficiency and conservation of non-renewable resources.
2. Perceptibly reduced harmful discharges into the air, soil or water.
3. Preservation of all forms of life.
4. Social and economic development and reduction of poverty.

There is no point in setting high standards and realising that no-one can provide the products and services. It is important to ensure that vendors have the capacity to supply to those standards and must avoid creating monopolies of suppliers. It may be desirable to have a standard or certification system to facilitate the process and improve credibility.

In the absence of a formal SPP program, it is still possible to carry out SPP. In the interim, many Governments have relevant rules on pollution, waste, energy, wages, working conditions on which purchasing decisions can be based.

Question and answer

Bhutan: We already have implemented some SPP. The biggest flaws are that all the rules and regulations in the country dictate that you go for the lowest bidder. When we have international procurement, and when supported by donors, we need to fulfil the norms of other countries. This is a challenge.

Session 12: Cleaner Production (CP)

Facilitator: Dr Anthony Chiu
Slides and reference in training manual: Chapter 6

Dr Chiu opened with discussion of life cycle thinking with emphasis on the thought that "some products may be very clean in the production phase, but may generate significant pollution during the consumption phase and vice versa". The key points of the discussion are summarised below.

Cleaner production (CP) is the continuous application of an integrated environmental strategy to processes, products and services to increase efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment. It is a preventive strategy, solving problems at the source rather than end-of-the-pipe.

CP is important in the context of resource use/ management in Asia Pacific at the level of enterprise, clustered entities and larger boundary production systems. There is a need to enhance CP policies for all enterprises, including SMEs. Enabling factors for SCP in business exist and can be used for developing policy.

Corporate sustainability reporting is a component of corporate environmental information disclosure (CEID). These instruments are aimed at consumer awareness, enabling them to make more sustainable choices, but also can be used by government to enable monitoring.

The government has a role to manage by measuring performance, developing policy to enhance financing options in green investments and building capacity for CP implementation. Concrete steps need to be taken to 'get the prices right' at the right time, by developing and implementing a range of economic instruments ensuring that ecological consequences of using natural resources and pollution are reflected in prices.

Group Discussion

Facilitator: Mr Rajan Gandhi, Dr Anthony Chiu & Ms Janet Salem

Country groups were asked to discuss the following questions.

1. *What is needed in your country to mainstream or move towards SCP?*
2. *Which SCP area would be the most important in your country?*
3. *Where can UNEP help?*

Nepal

1	• Collaboration and mainstreaming.
2	• Sustainable tourism (home stay, ecotourism, PPP on tourism sector). • Manufacturing sector particularly cement, pulp and paper, carpet and tanning industries. • Clustering and relocation of industries. • Consumer sensitisation on SCP issues (consumption habits, patters, waste management, reuse, recycle, and reduce principles).

	• Eco-labelling of green products. • Energy efficiency and resource recovery initiation through pilot project and programmes. • Capacity building.
3	• Policy support • Pilot projects on SCP, Resource Efficiency. • Human resource development and RnD.

Afghanistan

1	• We can mainstream our programs through making use of international standards, laws and regulations and imitation of developed country experiences. • Capacity building at provincial and national level. • Public awareness.
2	• Infrastructure (energy, transportation and water supply). • Mining.
3	• Need help and coordination for capacity building.

Bhutan

1	• The concept was very new to us, but as some of our colleagues have said, many of the concepts are already ingrained in our policies. • We need to continue to ingrain this under our development pillar of environment.
2	• Provide education and awareness to take SCP forward. Training for the implementers of SCP. • Waste management. • Consumption industry. • Construction sector/architecture design. • Transport sector.
3	• UNEP – we would like similar trainings held in very specific sectors – e.g. transport and industry.

Sri Lanka

1	• We have developed so many policies, national environment policy, national cleaner production, health, agriculture, tourism and fisheries. We have prepared a 10 year action plan focussing on greening Sri Lanka. We want to mainstream SCP and develop an implementation mechanism and awareness creation, within university level, school level and government side.
2	• Energy. • Water. • Healthcare. • Sustainable tourism. • Industry. • Need awareness programs. • Expert knowledge on green procurement and capacity building for all levels (schools, academia, policy makers, technical).
3	• Suggest developing a national SCP cell with all of the key stakeholders to implement the practices of SCP in Sri Lanka. I could include Ministry of Industry, Environment, Economics, Sustainable Energy Authority, NCPC, Fisheries, Agriculture and Finance.

Maldives

1	• Enhance and increase awareness of the public education system. Need to educate the students and the public about SCP. Need some SCP champions in the country. This will help to drive forward the SCP process.
2	• Sustainable tourism – fishing and agriculture.
3	• UNEP can help with assistance in knowledge and knowhow of implementation of SCP policies. • Physical and financial assistance.

Pakistan

1	• Increase awareness of SCP within society. • Build capacity of policy makers. • Need to frame a policy to regulate SCP.
2	• Agriculture. • Energy efficiency. • Urban planning. • Sustainable waste management. • Poverty reduction is the key area. Without poverty reduction, any step in any direction will be more difficult and will add a question mark on our performance.
3	• Capacity building of the persons concerned with SCP, in the policy development and implementation.

Bangladesh

1	• Selection of a lead ministry • Building awareness – seminars, workshop, electronic media, mass media. After three days training, they realise the concept is not too new. • Inclusion of SCP dimension in existing laws, rules, regulations, policies etc.
2	• Industry • Power and energy. • Agriculture. • Tourism. • Sustainable consumption.
3	• More capacity building.

Closing Session

The meeting was officially closed by **S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake**, Director General, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), **Dr Subrata Sinha**, Environmental Affairs Officer, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and **Dr. R.D.S. Jayatunga**, Director of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka.

Key Outcomes

The SWITCH Asia Training of Trainers on SCP was a successful meeting initiating numerous constructive discussions around the role of SCP in the post Rio +20 future of Asia. Some of the key outcomes of the training include:

• 25 policy makers from 7 countries across South Asia were 'trained as trainers' on the fundamentals of SCP, the role of SCP in poverty reduction, the SCP policy cycle and thematic policy options for SCP.

- Priority SCP areas for the region were identified including:
    a) SPP
    b) Tourism
    c) Industry
    d) Energy efficiency
    e) Waste management
- Increased regional engagement and cooperation as a result of networking and group discussions between the 7 countries. Additionally, as a variety of ministries were present, it provided an opportunity for cross ministerial engagement and sharing of perspectives both within countries and internationally.

Programme - SWITCH Asia Training of Trainers
Sustainable Production and Consumption

30 October -01 November 2012,
Jetwing Lagoon Resort, Thalahena, Negombo, Sri Lanka

Aim of the Programme

The objective of the training is to build the capacity of policy makers across the South Asian region, in designing and implementing policies that support SCP and a Green Economy. The training will cover the fundamentals of SCP policy, identifying key sectors for policy reform, while highlighting case studies and best practices from across the Asia-Pacific region.

Day 1, 30 October

Agenda of the Day: Introducing the fundamentals of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the SCP policy cycle.

0900-0915: Registration and Set-up

Welcoming Ceremony
Facilitator: SACEP

0900-1000: Opening Statements
- Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka
  - *Mr B.M.U.D. Basnayake, Secretary*
- Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka
  - *Dr. (MS.) L.P. Batuwitage, Hon. Advisor*
- South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)
  - *S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake*
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
  - *Subrata Sinha, Environmental Affairs Officer*
- Group photograph
-
  All training sessions will be co facilitated by: *Brahmanand Mohanty, Rajan Gandhi, Anthony Chiu, Subrata Sinha (UNEP), Janet Salem (UNEP) and Emily Briggs*

(1000-1015: Tea Break)

Session 1

1015-1045: *Environmental Outlook for South Asia - Subrata Sinha*

Session 2

1045-1200: *Introduction to the Fundamentals of SCP – Rajan Gandhi*
- ➢ Defining SCP
- ➢ SCP in Asia Pacific
- ➢ SCP and Poverty Reduction

(1200-1300: Lunch Break)

Session 3

1300-1400: *Policy Development for SCP – Brahmanand Mohanty*
- ➢ Policy Tools and instruments
- ➢ Policy Cycle

Session 4
1400-1500: *Successful Implementation of SCP Policy – Rajan Gandhi*
- ➤ Mainstreaming of SCP
- ➤ Institutions and Partnerships

(**1500-1515: Break)**

Session 5
1515-1630: *Monitoring and Evaluation of SCP Policy – Brahmanand Mohanty*
- ➤ SCP Indicators

Daily Wrap up
1630-1700: *Conclusion*

Day 2, 31st October

Agenda of the Day: Focusing on thematic SCP policy options and opportunities, highlighting case studies and examples of successful SCP initiatives within the Asia Pacific region.

Session 6
0900-1025: *Energy Efficiency - Brahmanand Mohanty*
- ➤ Challenges and opportunities for energy efficiency
- ➤ Renewable energy
- ➤ Interactive activity on energy efficiency

(1025-1035: Break)

Session 7
1035-1200: *Sustainable Tourism – Rajan Gandhi*
- ➤ Challenges and opportunities for sustainable tourism
- ➤ Presentation and tour of the Jetwing Hotel – an example of a sustainable tourism initiative

(1200-1300: Lunch Break)

Session 8
1300-1430: *Sustainable Cities – Brahmanand Mohanty*
- ➤ Sustainable Infrastructure
- ➤ Urban Planning
- ➤

(1430-1440: Break)

Session 9
1440-1630: *Sustainable Lifestyles – Rajan Gandhi*
- ➤ Encouraging Sustainable Consumption
- ➤ Choice Editing
- ➤ Sustainable Products

Daily Wrap up
1645-1700: *Conclusion*

Day 3, 1st November

Agenda of the Day: Focusing on thematic SCP policy options and opportunities, working through a number of case studies in detail and developing ideas for country specific SCP agendas.

Session 10
0900-1000: *Education and Training* – Anthony Chiu

Session 11
1000-1055
Sustainable Public Procurement
> Challenges for Sustainable Tourism
> Opportunities for Sustainable Tourism in Asia Pacific
> Detailed Case Study Exercise

(1055-1105: Break)

Session 12
1105-1215: *Cleaner and Safer Production*
> Eco Efficiency and Cleaner, Safer Production
> Corporate Sustainability Reporting

(1215-1300: Lunch)

Session 13
1300-1545: *Group Activity Developing Possible Future Plans for Country Specific SCP Agendas*
> Break into country groups for discussion
> Each country to feed back to the group for discussion

Closing Session
1545-1615: *Conclusion of the training*