

2015 - UNEP - SACEP Capacity Building Event on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)



Dates and Venue:

26-28 February 2015

Negombo, Sri Lanka



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**Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the
South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)**

Jetwing Lagoon Hotel, Negombo, Sri Lanka

26 to 27 February 2015

SUMMARY REPORT

I. Session 1: Opening Session

- A. Mr. Gamini Gamage, Additional Secretary on Environment Policy & Planning representing the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Sri Lanka welcomed participants of the Meeting. He mentioned that Sri Lanka is working on projects with collaboration from SWITCH Asia on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and UNEP and thank them for their continuous support. He also mentioned his appreciation on SACEP for the work they do that benefit not only Sri Lanka but also the South Asia Region and stated that the Ministry is glad to host SACEP Secretariat since established in 1982.

He stated the importance of establishing the South Asia Forum on SCP, which is important and timely for Sri Lanka and the South Asian Countries. He mentioned the objectives of the event as follows:

1. To provide a venue for policy dialogue and collaboration on SCP national, regional, and sub-regional strategies, planning and implementation including technical support to Countries in South Asia.
2. To provide a venue for discussion on research and innovation for SCP patterns that can support tailored, effective policy design and actions.
3. To develop a resource pool and to explore opportunity for capacity building to support governments and other stakeholders at national and regional level in a transition to SCP, and to support public awareness campaigns on SCP
4. To encourage discussion on emerging issues on SCP including the development of links with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other regional bodies to promote cooperation on SCP.

Lastly, he highlighted the importance of introducing and implementing good environmental governance in policies through SCP programs to implement national policies. He wished everyone a successful event.

- B. Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General of SACEP welcomed the participants. He mentioned the need to strengthen regional cooperation through the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Roadmap of the Rio+20 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), as well as the 2013 SACEP Governing Council Decision 10.2.2 to promote SCP within policymaking mechanisms of South Asian countries. He highlighted the sub regional challenges in South Asia and the need to go further and accelerate progress to build a green economy through SCP, to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including poverty eradication, and to develop a strategy on SCP forwarded by SACEP secretariat through the establishment of the South Asia Forum on SCP.



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- C. Ms. Janet Salem, Programme Officer on SCP from UNEP extended her thanks to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and SACEP for hosting the meeting and to the EU Delegation for the support given to hold the meeting through the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia Programme. She stated the purpose of the meeting is to discuss the possible sub-regional cooperation that can be pursued such as policy dialogues and capacity building on priority areas in the Region and how financial and technical support can be mobilized. She mentioned the important voices that have come together to address this, that are country focal points of SACEP, SWITCH Asia, 10YFP, representatives from the Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP), and SAARC. She reiterated the importance of the meeting as mentioned by Mr. Jayatilake on linking the 10YFP to the establishment of the South Asia Forum on SCP and the SDGs focus on SCP.

She then explained how the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Support Component (RPSC) Programme could provide sub-regional support such as through an established South Asia Forum on SCP. She also briefly informed the participants about the establishment of the ASEAN Forum on SCP and how this can be replicated in other sub-regions to facilitate promotion and implementation of SCP.

II. Session 2 – SCP in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A. 10YFP on SCP

Ms. Sandra Averous, Associate Programme Officer, 10YFP Secretariat, in UNEP provided an overview of SCP status in the SDGs process under the post 2015 development agenda, and updates on the implementation of the 10YFP on SCP and the Asia Pacific 10YFP Regional Roadmap. She mentioned that last 19 July 2014, the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs included the proposed goal 12 “ensuring SCP patterns” as well as targets related to SCP, in many other SDG goals. SDG 12 targets on SCP includes implementation of 10YFP, natural resource management, reducing food waste, capacities towards SCP, SD impacts for sustainable tourism, among others. She then discussed the 10YFP programmes and related targets, and the Asia Pacific 10YFP Roadmap on SCP with a set of Outputs and Activities under 6 programmes of 10YFP: Consumer Information, Sustainable lifestyle and education, Sustainable Public Procurement, Sustainable Buildings and construction, Sustainable tourism including ecotourism and sustainable food systems (under development). She mentioned the collaboration between the 10YFP and SWITCH Asia, as a platform for SCP implementation in South Asia.

B. The Post-2015 Agenda for South Asia

Ms. Priyankari Alexander, Programme Officer of SACEP presented the Post 2015 South Asia Development Agenda (SADA) Report, which was launched at the 1st UN Environmental Assembly held in Kenya last 26 June 2014. The launching was organized by SACEP in Collaboration with Islamic Republic of Pakistan & UNEP. The Report provides information on the history of Sustainable Development, Key Environmental Issues on Population and Urbanization, air pollution, sanitation and solid waste management, climate change, natural disasters, SAARC and SACEP Regional collaborations – initiators in the Sub-region, and South Asian Priorities for Action particularly on eradicating poverty, conservation and protection of natural resources endowment, securing economic base, and strengthening Institutional Systems.



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C. Q&A Sessions and Roundtable Discussion

1. One question raised was on how are these mechanisms from the regional level be facilitated in the national or local level. One answer provided is through the work of SWITCH Asia providing policy support in the national, sub-regional, and regional level. 10YFP also support country level implementation, mainly through the 10YFP Trust Fund.
2. There was a request for clarity on UNEP's stand regarding the long debate on SCP being a cross cutting issues. Ms. Averous highlighted that in the proposal from the Open Work Group on SDGs, SCP is reflected as a cross-cutting enabler (in the form of both targets and means of implementation) for the achievement of many of the SDGs as well as a stand-alone goal on "ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns". UNEP is providing support on indicators and on implementation for those targets.
3. Regarding the question on SACEP's role from regional to national level, Mr. Jayatilake responded that SDG items are incorporated in the priority areas in SADA.
4. There was also suggestion to provide information on how SCP can help and support the SDGs through the UNEP website. [More information on UNEP's work on SCP in the context of the SDGs can be found at:
<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Activities/InternationalActivities/tabid/106470/Default.aspx>]

III. Session 3 – Regional Work on Resource Efficiency and SCP

A. Mr. Rathnadeera, Senior Programme Officer, SACEP presented on the work of SACEP on SCP, providing key regional activities on information campaigns and capacity building, facilitation of regional meetings/forums, and assisting member countries on implementing projects, as well as providing a regional policy making platform on environmental issues. In particular, he mentioned the Training of Trainers on SCP supported by SWITCH Asia RPSC in 2012 where priority SCP areas for the region were identified by participants: SPP, Tourism, Industry, Energy efficiency and waste management. SACEP also helped in preparing the Concept Paper on Promoting SCP in Sri Lanka. The SACEP Governing Council also decided to promote SCP within policymaking mechanisms of South Asian countries, and recommended that concrete proposals through which the concept of SCP can comfortably be dovetailed within the policy making mechanisms of member countries of SACEP. The proposal to establish the South Asia Forum on SCP is a means to provide that policy platform, building knowledge and networks for South Asian policy makers and stakeholders on how SCP policies can support sustainable development and continued growth for the expanding consumer and producer base in South Asian countries.

B. SAARC Work on SCP and Resource Efficiency

Mr. Singye Dorjee, Director of SAARC provided an overview of SAARC, which was established in 1985. He provided SAARC's Objectives and the Role of the Secretariat to coordinate implementation of SAARC activities and service meetings. He mentioned the areas of cooperation under SAARC mainly: poverty alleviation, agriculture, rural development and food security, trade, economic and financial cooperation, environment, climate change, and natural disasters, energy cooperation, transport and connectivity, science and technology, S&T, among others. He gave emphasis on key areas of cooperation particularly on the following: Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Disasters, and Biotechnology. He highlighted the Memorandum of Understandings with partners such as SACEP and UNEP to provide a framework for cooperation (SAEO-2014). SAARC is open to



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further cooperation to enhance collaboration and avoid replication of implementation of SCP activities.

C. Open Discussion

1. There was a question on SACEP regarding who were trained in the ToT Workshop and Mr. Rathnadeera answered that the Ministry of Environment undertakes their national activities and training was provided to representatives of Officials within these National Ministries.
2. On the question on how to address the avoidance of duplicating activities between SACEP and SAARC, Mr. Rathnadeera reiterated that SACEP and SAARC has an MoU regarding collaboration of areas and not to duplicate on implementing those activities. Mr. Dorjee added that it is better to work together to avoid duplication and emphasized that SAARC has no specific agenda or program in promoting SCP. However, SAARC shares knowledge on exiting priorities of issues to member states.
3. There was request for clarification on what are the achievements made in relation to SCP. Mr. Rathnadeera mentioned that under SACEP, there are identified actions and targets under the post 2015 Development Agenda but there are no specific priority areas on SCP. On the Governing Council Decision instructing the Secretariat to come up with concrete proposals, proposals were made but no committed funding was established. On Support to promoting knowledge in Society focusing on SCP, SACEP is coordinating with other agencies and member countries to provide information and capacity needs and proposed to deliver in a more institutional based level – connecting member countries.
4. One suggestion raised was to look at a low cost approach where knowledge can be extracted to expand knowledge based society by putting emphasis on monitoring and evaluation. There was also suggestion to work with other UN institutions to expand network on SCP. The 10YFP SCP Clearinghouse website can be a platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration in the Region.

IV. Session 4 (Part 1) – Sharing of Experiences

Country Presentations

National representatives gave a presentation on their respective country activities and initiatives related to SCP.

- A. **Afghanistan.** Mr. Mohd. Basir Amin, Head of Pollution Analyzing, National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), Kabul, Afghanistan presented. He stated that there was no development under the Taliban regime for about 5 years and after 2001, they had to start from zero with a new constitution and government. Under their Vision 2020, the Ministry of Commerce introduced new policies on sustainable production and the Afghanistan Consumers Protection Law was newly enacting. Under the National Environment Protection Agency, there was focus on key areas such as Agriculture, Mining and Petroleum Industry, Commerce and Industry, Food Processing and Dairy. In the future, there was emphasis on the need for more laws, sector planning and policy introduction on SCP. On Questions raised, answers were provided that Afghanistan has no policy yet on SCP and Solid Waste Management. As for key environmental issues in the country, answers provided are as follows: Construction and Infrastructure and key environment challenge is the pollution in the City. The key problem is still security in the country. Ms. Castro from UNEP mentioned the opportunity for UNEP to work in Afghanistan as shown in the Post 2015 Development Agenda linking Human Security and Environment (water, food).



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- B. **Bangladesh.** Mr. Abi Abdullah, Deputy Director of the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust provided an overview of Bangladesh Vision 2021. He mentioned that all development initiatives are in place but there are no specific SCP policies. However, there are a number of policies/strategies, which are related to SCP.

Issues related to SCP have been incorporated in the draft Environment Policy 2014, which is in the process of approval. He enumerated the key initiatives related to SCP particularly on Climate Change Mitigation and Low Carbon Development, Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Promoting Alternative energies, REDD+ approval of the Readiness Program, Low Carbon Development Strategy, Clean Development Mechanisms among others. On the Initiatives from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust, there are 37 projects on mitigation and low carbon development, sustainable agriculture, and waste management. There are also key initiatives in the banking sector.

He enumerated possible support needed in the form of policy support, technical assistance, training, financing, technology and capacity building for promoting SCP in the key priority areas as well as integrating into the development process. Specifically, support is needed for Framing Policy on SCP or Integrating SCP into existing plan/strategy/relevant policy through SCP Policy tools and instruments and support for capacity building for understanding and promoting concepts of SCP. He provided suggested topics for the Working Groups of the South Asia Forum on SCP: Cleaner industrial production, Resource efficiency and waste management, Energy efficiency in transport sector, Renewable energy development, Expansion of ICT-based services for SCP, Sustainable agriculture and food systems, Green public procurement, and Ecolabelling. He also enumerated suggested SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support: Drafting and adopting a National SCP; Dissemination of green technologies, particularly for industries and transport sector; Capacity building of concerned stakeholders on green procurement, resource efficiency, cleaner production methods, and eco-labelling; Implementation of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) strategies in all municipal areas; Massive expansion of the use of solar energy; and Installation of biogas plants in rural areas across the country.

Questions raised were the following: How do you make projects sustainable? Were you able to sustain the outputs? Mr. Abdullah mentioned that there were no SCP policies developed yet and agencies are working on this and the sustainability of the project. There was also a question on how they got to mobilize the resources for the Climate Change Trust fund. Mr. Abdullah answered that funds for projects come from interest from revenue budget (National Budget).

- C. **Bhutan:** Mr. Karma Tshering, Senior Programme Officer, Policy and Programming Service, of the National Environment Commission Secretariat, Bhutan gave an overview of Bhutan's implementation of SCP. He stated the Agreement signed with UNEP in November 2014 amounting to USD 200,000. There were five activities selected mainly: mainstreaming SCP into national policymaking; sustainable tourism; sustainable public procurement; SCP learning in TVET and national education curricula; and Green Public Office practices through paperless operations.

He stated the suggested topics for the Working Groups of the South Asia Forum on SCP: How to link to Environment strategy and SD Strategies; Mainstreaming of SCP into Policies and Plans; Mainstreaming tools and methodologies; LCA capacity building and exchange of success stories of LCA application; Fund and technological support. He also stated Country states priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support: Timely Implementation of SCP activities under 10YFP Programs; Awareness, advocacy and Capacity building on SCP; Linking SCP to Policies and Plan; and Linkage with the National Environment Strategy.

A question was raised on how they do the review of policy protocol and policy screening tool.



Mr. Tshering mentioned that the policy protocol was developed by the Planning Commission, with a set of rules and processes in terms of consultations (national and regional). They initiated how to factor SCP in the Screening Tool and the tools can be accessed at the government link: (www.nec.gov.bt). Another question was the promotion of electric cars for the transport sector.

Mr. Tshering stated that Bhutan is declared to be carbon neutral and they have various initiatives for low carbon development and technologies.

- D. **Maldives:** Ms. Aishath Niyaz, SCP Focal Point for 10YFP from the Ministry of Environment and Energy provided an overview on Maldives. She mentioned the associated policies and strategies that add value to the promotion on SCP: National Strategy on Sustainable Development, National Environmental Action Plan, Tourism Master Plan, National biodiversity strategy action plan, and Energy Policy. She also mentioned the SCP national activities and initiatives focusing on Maldives as a Biosphere Reserve, integrated solid waste management project, renewable energy initiatives, integrated water resources management project, eco-tourism, and MSC Certification. She identified policy gaps on SCP: Building and construction, Transport and mobility, Manufacturing and consumer goods, Public procurement, and Biodiversity. Possible SCP projects they have identified are as follows: Sustainable Procurement for the tourism sector; Developing standards for effluent discharge in industries; Zero waste in the fish processing industry; Consumer Awareness; Green Public Procurement; and Resource mobilization for SCP by generating from domestic and accessing funds from abroad. One Question asked was on regulation in terms of the fishing industry. Ms. Niyaz mentioned that there are regulations banning large-scale fishing. She also mentioned that there is no policy on consumer protection.
- E. **Nepal:** Mr. Raju Babu Budasaini, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology & Environment of Nepal presented an overview on the institutional policies and arrangements in relation to SCP. He mentioned that the SCP policy is in progress and draft form. SCP is integrated in sectoral policies (agriculture, forest, industry, land use, energy, irrigation, tourism, environment, transportation and etc). He then provided an overview of the institutional arrangements relating to SCP. He mentioned the Thirteenth Three Year Plan (2014/2015-2017/2018) incorporating the Sustainable Development Agenda. Activities ongoing are as follows: EIA and IEE; Climate resilience program and DRM programs; Promoting and preserving social and cultural and heritage; Alternative energy promotion of renewable/alternative energies; and Formulation of standards for management of waste.

He provided key recommendations for the South Asia Forum: providing a forum for sharing national experiences, best practices, encouraging for development and replication of models; providing technical support in developing national policies/programmes; expanding and strengthening networking for SCP; identifying and exploring for capacity development opportunities; acknowledging and documenting best practices on SCP; encouraging member states for documentation and sharing of SCP relating initiatives, and promoting collaborative efforts for SCP in South Asia.

Suggested topics under the South Asia Forum are as follows: Agriculture, Industry, Tourism, Procurement, Energy, Education, Land Use, and Waste Management, which focuses on Enhancing roles and responsibilities of SACEP, Strengthening South Asia Forum for SCP, Expanding and strengthening of network, Enhancing capacity at all levels, and Identifying and getting assurance from member states on common SCP strategies. He enumerated the proposed priorities for SCP support under the 10YFP: Capacity enhancement, Research and development, Technical Support for national policies/programs on SCP, best practices for replication in South Asia, Mobilize international resources, Expand networking, Support through participation programmes, and Establish a strong clearing house on SCP at SACEP.



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- F. Pakistan.** Mr. Muhammad Irfan Tariq, Director General (Environment) of the Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan gave the presentation starting with an explanation of policies pertaining to SCP. He highlighted that there is still a need for policies pertaining to SCP and RE as priority areas. There is a need to promote integration of the “Cleaner Production” strategy in the Industrial sector by making more efficient use of inputs such as energy, water and raw materials.

He mentioned the key priorities for SCP: Improve eco-efficiency by changing the production and consumption patterns and enabling the internalization of environmental costs into pricing mechanisms; Enhance sustainable consumption by sensitizing end users/consumers on environmentally friendly choices through awareness raising and other measures such as eco-labelling, equipment energy rating systems, information disclosure, corporate rating system and promotion of consumer associations; Establishing building codes to ensure that energy efficiency measures are also incorporated in building designs (green buildings); Promoting sustainable production system by decoupling the increasing intensity of resource use from the rate of economic growth in the first phase and to follow it up with dematerialized growth in the next phase; and installing Combined Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in all major industrial areas to facilitate cleaner production. On the suggested topics for the Working Group on the South Asia Forum he mentioned that there should be clearly defined differentiated responsibilities for LDCs as their level of consumption and waste is insignificant. Most of the specific targets articulated under this focus area are either not applicable for LDCs or they are highly capital and technology-intensive. He also mentioned the need for provisions and mechanisms for access to technologies for building resilience and adaptive capacity in developing nations.

There were then discussions on the need to work more on sustainable consumption as focus is on cleaner production initiatives and the need for SCP tools as a screening tool in public private partnerships.

- G. Sri Lanka.** The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment The National Action Plan for the Haritha (green) Lanka Programme was presented providing the missions and the SCP related strategies and actions under the plan particularly on the National Cleaner Production policy and Strategy. She also mentioned the key national supporting policies on SCP particularly the National Green procurement Policy and Guidelines in Sri Lanka. The Zero draft of the Green Procurement Policy has been developed and expected to finalize in 2015. She also explained the sustainable consumption guidelines that include short term and long-term guidelines on water and energy consumption, pollution control and guidelines for maintaining a good health among human community and healthy eco system. She mentioned key programs being undertaken in partnership with UNEP under these priorities such as the UNEP project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco labelling (SPPEL), Eco-innovation approach on SCP in SMEs, and the EU project on SCP Switch-National Policy Support Component. She then enumerated other SCP related projects and partnerships such as with the National Cleaner Production Centre that provides services related to the policy advocacy, training and capacity building, information dissemination, Consultancy, and Advisory Services.

V. Session 5: Identifying SCP Policy Priorities

The following are highlights of the discussions on SCP policy priorities and concerns on establishing the South Asia Forum on SCP. These are expanded upon in Annex 1 as well.:

A. Key Concerns:

1. **Resource Mobilization:** Concerns on SACEP’s human resource and the funding to support the South Asia Forum on SCP. Expedite on exploring resources for this and to identify
2. **Research:** SACEP has to develop a tool or lens to facilitate a concept paper to review



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policies with SCP perspective, which can be instrumental on integrating SCP in national policies and countries can make alignment within country programs and projects.

3. **Policy Dialogue:** Get consensus on common issues that has to be addressed in South Asia collaboratively then we can move forward. SCP is not a primary area of government and there is a need to sensitize government decision-makers and highlight this as an issue of importance. There is a strong role of SACEP having a strong regional program with a programmatic approach for this collaboration.
4. **Information sharing:** Collaboration between SACEP and SAARC, among Ministries and stakeholders through information sharing and knowledge exchange.
5. **Institutional framework:** SACEP’s mandate to put forward proposals for the Governing council to decide and approve. Role of SACEP is to mobilize funds and provide support for regional activities but implementation of activities is done in the national level.
6. **Public Awareness and Education:** Recommendation to introduce SCP in the formal education system.
7. **Capacity Building:** Strengthen capacities on key priority issues and involving government and stakeholders (Private sector as well) and in the use of SCP tools and policy screening tool (with Gender component), strengthen strategic environmental assessment and national and regional indicator system. The ASEAN+3 Leadership Programme, the Winter School on SCP, or other examples of ASEAN and regional based training and capacity development activities can be models for sub-regional implementation under this South Asia Forum on SCP to be replicated once it is launched..

Ms. Sara Castro closed the Session emphasizing that under the 10YFP Roadmap and SWITCH Asia – both are committed to advance this work. There is support until 2020 from UNEP side. Support is there but to what degree will depend on country request. Funding will grow under the new SDGs framework, as this will unlock a wide range of funding to support the SDGs implementation, including on Goal 12 for implementation of SCP activities.

VI. Session 6: Discussion on a South Asia SCP Cooperation Mechanism: Objectives, Structure and Activities of the South Asia Forum on SCP

Mr. Sena Peiris, Executive Director of National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) of Sri Lanka and Immediate Past President of APRSCP presented on the Eco-Innovation Project supported by UNEP. Afterwards, Ms. Loraine Gatlabayan from UNEP an APRSCP Secretariat presented the summary of discussions on priority issues identified. (See Annex 1.)

A. Discussion on a South Asia SCP Cooperation Mechanism: Activities of the South Asia Forum on SCP

1. Policy Dialogue

1. Policy Dialogue suggestions:

- Annual meeting of Forum members
- High-level dialogue under SACEP and back to back SAARC Meetings

Questions for the discussion:

- Should the Forum consider periodic (annual or bi-annual) Ministerial policy meetings?
- Should the annual meeting of the forum organized back-to-back with another standardized or high-level SAARC, SACEP, or other sub-regional meeting?
- What should the communication mechanism for members be during the interim periods of the year?



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Key Discussion Points:

- Separate meetings can be annual or bi-annual. There should be means of communication through teleconference on the regular basis and working group online to share best practices.
- This can be done through the Global SCP Clearinghouse to exchange globally and learn to exchange practices. A specific working group for South Asia can be started, and managed by SACEP and the 10YFP. This is a process to get feedback from member states as well as to create greater knowledge networking on country activities for SCP.
- Collaboration can be strengthened and the forum can go categorically with national priorities in accordance with regional priorities and localizing in the local context.
- SACEP to lead the Policy Dialogue in consultation with SAARC

2. Research:

Research suggestions:

- National factsheets on SCP, including review of the status on consumption and production patterns, in line with UNEP South Asia State of the Environment Reports and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Development and Publishing of Studies on Policy Priorities as expressed by member countries
- SCP Indicator Data Sets

Questions for the discussion:

- How can this workstream complement the progress assessment to be required under the Sustainable Development Goals?
- What topics are priorities requiring further study to advance SCP in South Asia? – e.g. population and resource use, inequalities in consumption, eco-labels/consumer information in SA, SPP in SA.

Key Discussion Points:

- Look at the Post 2015 South Asia Development Agenda Report on policy priority areas.
- Research on Indigenous practices and SCP should be incorporated.
- National Assessments can contribute to the objectives of the Forum. Studies can be conducted on how the concept of SCP is aligned with their national development strategy and how to be able to influence sectors.
- Many of the South Asia countries faced with Climate change impacts. This should be included (vulnerability assessments)

3. Capacity building and Technical Assistance

Capacity Building Suggestions:

- Training for public sector including training of trainers on topics linked to working groups
- Technical assistance available to countries from 10YFP and UNEP

Questions for the discussion:

- What training programmes exist? What else could be done to support more public sector training?
- How can 10YFP and UNEP complement with technical assistance for policy support in SA countries?

Key Discussion Points:

- In terms of capacity building, support through training programs is needed for government sector. It is also important to engage the private sector and NGOs in the national and local level. (One avenue is through the National Cleaner Production Centre to institutionalize knowledge to the private sector)
- Higher level of sensitization of policy and decision makers on line function and from national, provincial and local level. Capacity building (Training the trainers) is needed for government level and important decision-makers on policy and planning for them to mainstream SCP in policy processes, as it is important to dovetail these activities in the main processes of the government.



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- Regarding type of training programs, suggestion is to collect information from Member states. Collect countrywide priority issues and get priority of SACEP and work on that.
- It is important to have access to the network for expertise for these trainings. On selecting speakers for training of trainers, it is important to select speakers who are practitioners.
- Awareness-raising for the youth on SCP is also important for behavioral change.
- Besides training workshops, online courses for South Asia can be explored.
- Conducting the Winter/Summer School on SCP in the sub-regional level.
- Information sharing and consultation on results of work done through research and capacity building.

4. Cooperation

Cooperation Suggestions:

- Joint events (on a case by case basis) with APRSCP, SWITCH-Asia, regional commission events, etc.
- Study tours and events to share best practices

Questions for the discussion:

- What are the known events on SCP in the next 18 months?
- How to link work on SCP with other priority topics under SAARC/SACEP Post-2015 SADA?

Key Discussion Points:

- Suggestion for a side event during SACEP conference/Governing Council and what can be for exhibit there.
- South Asia Calendar of Events can be useful. (1-2 Years Calendar of activities in the regional, national, and local level to share with countries). Recommendation to share and compare SAARC and SACEP Calendar of Activities.
- Information sharing on best practices on SCP from public and private sectors.
- The March 2016 12th APRSCP Symposium can be a platform for engagement of key stakeholders (Policy makers, academics, private sector and NGOs) for information exchange, sharing of best practices, and collaboration opportunities from the sub-regional level through the collaboration of South Asia Forum and ASEAN Forum on SCP.
- Involvement of youth and students in key activities (school engagement)
- Important to have coordination in the national level within and between each member state and also coordination between SAARC and SACEP to factor in SCP in key activities.

B. Ms. Gatlabayan presented an overview of the APRSCP and the ASEAN Forum on SCP.

- There is no link so far on the South Asia Forum on SCP and APRSCP as the Forum has yet to be established.
- There is proposal to have a roundtable in the 12th APRSCP in March 2016 bringing together the ASEAN forum on SCP and the South Asia Forum on SCP to share experiences and lessons learned.
- A back to back event will be conducted during the 12th APRSCP providing results of the implementation of the 10YFP Asia Pacific Roadmap, and launching the second 10YFP Roadmap for the region from 2016-2018.

C. Discussion on a South Asia SCP Cooperation Mechanism: Objectives and Structure

1. Proposed Coordination Principles

Suggestion: Establish the South Asia Forum on SCP with the following principles and mechanism:

- The Forum will be a voluntary initiative.
- For the first few years the Forum will consist only of government participation, then expand to engage relevant non-governmental stakeholders.
- UNEP in consultation with SACEP agree to provide Technical Support Services to the Forum,



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with specific considerations to be defined.

Key Discussion Points:

- There should be clarity on the role of SACEP in terms of implementing the activities.
- There should also be clarity on those to involve as representatives in the Forum.
e.g. Regarding representation and decisionmaking the following are open questions: Level of members in terms of decision-making and technical level, or are there the SWITCH Asia Focal points or SACEP focal points? How many members can represent and for how many years? In the SACEP level, SACEP informs their focal point in the Environment Ministry and ask them to nominate. They can decide on the suitable agency to participate in this forum as it is up to countries to decide.

Key Discussion Points (cont.):

- The SACEP Governing Council can provide the mandate to pursue the South Asia Forum.
- Suggestion for a Co-Chair country to host the forum annually, giving a member state the host role to lead the forum during that year
- Report to the Governing Council the progress of the forum.
- A mapping of needs for a Forum for the region is important. The needs would define where the forum goes on the design process. It was mentioned that the Governing Council of SACEP adopted the decision to come up with SCP principles in the region. This is the basis in the policy level and for the forum to be the platform to accomplish this. SWITCH Asia also established the needs assessment for the countries where some country work programs were based on but not yet done in South Asia.
- There is a need to look at the structure and scope of the Forum and ensure proper engagement of stakeholders. Engagement of the Forum with stakeholders has to be clarified. There was also emphasize on a consultative process approach and access to participation and the need to bring in private sector (Chamber of Commerce, NCPCs) and NGOs in the Forum.

VII. Concluding Decisions and Follow-up:

1. There was agreement among member states representatives to establish the South Asia Forum on SCP and agreed for SACEP to come up with the proposal based on the suggestions on the modalities of the forums and possible priority areas as discussed.
2. To get started, SACEP will lead the development of the proposal on the establishment of the South Asia Forum based on suggestions in the meeting and through a consultative process following government protocol before submission to the SACEP governing council.
3. The meeting report will be circulated for feedback and comments and the proposal will be drafted by SACEP incorporating what has been discussed in the meeting and then will be put forward to SACEP Governing Council for final decision-making.
4. The current funding is available from the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia Programme until 2020 and afterwards as well through future funding possibilities from SDG Goal 12 framework.
5. UNEP and other possible UN and regional agencies/organizations in consultation with SACEP agree to provide Technical Support Services to the forum with specific consideration to be defined.



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VIII. Closing Session

Mr. Jayatilake from SACEP gave his closing statement. He emphasized that the concerns, comments, and inputs discussed among member states will be considered and further discussion will be conducted on modalities. He thanked the participants for their valuable contribution to the meeting.

Ms. Janet Salem from UNEP formally concluded the session and thanked SACEP for handling the procedures to establish South Asia Forum. She emphasized UNEP in collaboration with UN Agencies are willing to provide support to the sub-region to fill the basic gaps through capacity building. There is a need to fill the basic gaps, share best practices and provide the building blocks on SCP. She gave assurance on the transparency and participatory matter on the way forward taking into account the sensitive concerns but not taking too much time before we start. She mentioned that engagement of other partners and key stakeholders are welcome in the process and 10YFP give a good structure on that. She thanked everyone for their contribution and look forward for SACEP to send revised proposal to the participants.



Annex 1: The following were identified as **SCP Policy Priorities and Programs for Cooperation in South Asia by Country representatives during Session 5 of the meeting.**

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Observers
1. Organizational Structure <i>Strengthening support for regional implementation of the South Asia forum on SCP.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening SACEP to facilitate the South Asia Forum on SCP in terms of human resource and resource mobilization Ensure collaboration between SACEP and SAARC to avoid overlap of activities To formalize the South Asia Forum, decision to go through SACEP's governing council. SACEP to provide proposals on key priorities. Role of SACEP to provide a regional program with a programmatic approach supporting SCP 				X	X	X		
			X		X	X		
		X	X			X		
Identified SCP Policy Priorities and Programs	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Observers
2. Capacity Building and Policy Dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Support to provide comprehensive guidelines on mainstreaming SCP in national policies Consensus on common issues that has to be addressed in South Asia collaboratively Technology Transfer CB on use of SCP Tools Strengthened the national and regional SCP indicator system 			X	X	X		X	
					X			
					X			



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic environmental assessment Policy support for National SCP plan 		X				X		
3. Research and Knowledge Sharing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SACEP to develop a tool or lens to facilitate a concept paper to review policies with SCP perspective Collaboration between SACEP and SAARC for information sharing taking it down on the national level. 					X			
4. Awareness Raising, Communication, and Education on SCP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness for government decision-makers SCP to be introduced in academic syllabus Sharing experience, Networking among Ministries to increase Public Awareness and for knowledge exchange – best practice sharing 	X	X				X		
5. Key Sector Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green/Sustainable Public Procurement Sustainable Tourism Sustainable Transport Sustainable Building and Construction Improving Land use policies and Zoning Urban Policies 3Rs and waste management Cleaner Production Consumer awareness / education Agriculture Private sector practices enhancement 		X	X X	X X (SPP for tourism sector)	X X		X X X X	
6. Other Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Mainstreaming in key SCP areas (Agriculture and Tourism) Resource mobilization for SCP work 				X	X			X



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10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

Training for the South Asian Sub-Region

Negombo, Sri Lanka

27-28 February 2015

Summary Report

I. Objectives of the training:

- A. Building National Focal Point and Stakeholder Focal Point knowledge on the 10YFP and their roles
- B. Stocktaking on national progress and implementation of the 10YFP, and national implementation of SCP policies in sectors covered by the 10YFP Programmes
- C. Building skills and knowledge on funding and proposal development for unlocking 10YFP funds for projects on SCP

II. Highlights of the 10YFP Training

A. Day 2 Afternoon Sessions

1. Session 1 – Introduction to the 10YFP and role of 10YFP National Focal Points

Ms. Sandra Averous from the 10YFP Secretariat, UNEP introduced the 10 YFP on SCP, which was the global framework adopted by Heads of State at Rio+20 for an international cooperation to shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in developed and developing countries. She also mentioned that 10YFP can be also an implementation mechanism for the SDGs, and will develop, replicate and scale up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives by providing capacity building, technical and financial assistance to developing countries for this shift. This will be delivered in a cross-cutting manner and through the thematic / sectoral programmes of the 10YFP.

She then introduced the operational mechanism of the 10YFP and key roles of the Board Members, National Focal Points, Stakeholder Focal Points, and the 10YFP Secretariat.

On updates, Ms. Averous stated that 10YFP has been recognized in gaining momentum, but needs to move quickly to implementation and deliver on its mandate and this can be done through political leadership and additional resources. There is also a need for continuous participation of stakeholders particularly the NFPs and the private sector. She then presented the various opportunities for interaction and support provided to National Focal Points (NFPs) within the 10YFP at the international level and at the national level.



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She also mentioned the Regional Activities of the 10YFP highlighting the Asia Pacific 10YFP Roadmap that was launched in April 2014, the various regional meetings conducted and planned projects under the 10YFP Programmes, and the current initiative in developing a toolkit based on real case experience from NFPs, and part of a broader training toolkit on SCP.

The SCP Clearinghouse was then presented, which is a repository of SCP tools, projects, events, and information on different SCP related themes.

2. Session 2 - Crosscutting SCP policy “Build knowledge on the SCP Policy cycle”

Ms. Janet Salem, Programme Officer in UNEP in charge of the SWITCH Asia Regional Policy Support Component Programme provided an overview emphasizing the need for resource efficiency with the escalating resource use particularly in agriculture and production of materials by industries. She mentioned that two key solutions identified were to reduce economic inequality so as to ensure fairer distribution of resources, and to dramatically reduce resource consumption by relying on less intensive renewable resources and reducing population growth.

Ms. Salem mentioned that Governments in Asia are now looking for ways to become more resource efficient and to transition towards a green economy at the macro level so that they can grow in harmony with nature and long-term resilience.

Ms. Salem then presented how SCP can be mainstreamed into development policy by introducing resource efficiency and green economy policies, such as cleaner production, design for sustainability, eco-labelling, sustainable procurement, sustainable lifestyles and so forth. She also mentioned the importance of using economic instruments that can give the right incentives for resource efficiency. She highlighted the need for life cycle assessments looking at the resources flowing through different stages of extraction, design and production, distribution, use/consumption, and to disposal and recycling. She highlighted UNEP support for this transition through scientific assessments, support to governments and to other stakeholders such as the business sector and support for shifting the consumer choice towards sustainable consumption, through effective awareness raising campaigns and education.

She then explained the decoupling challenge through sustainable consumption and production particularly by modification of production techniques and modes of consumption. A group activity was then conducted where countries analysed a graph of their countries consumption and production patterns.

3. Discussions on the Presentations



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There was then a discussion on how NFPs, SFPs and different stakeholders can stay involved and informed and on how the 10YFP and Supporting Mainstreaming of SCP at the National Level.

Ms. Aishath Niyaz, Maldives representative asked what the activities under the SIDS initiative are and how to become a partner of the 10YFP Programme. Ms. Averous explained the process on joining the 10YFP Programmes and information will be circulated for the Programmes to be implemented.

Mr. Uchita de Zoysa gave a comment stating that there is little evidence that decoupling considers differentiated groups and therefore argues that assumption on decoupling through SCP is irrelevant. Ms. Salem pointed out that what is important is to reduce resources use and this can be done through policy interventions such as banning of plastics, using economic tools, information-based tools, and through voluntary agreements with stakeholders.

Pakistan representative pointed out that it would be difficult to have a stand-alone policy on SCP. There is a need to develop linkages with market forces and other stakeholders. There is a need to have a common principle on resource efficiency and decoupling in all concerned sectoral policies.

B. Day 3 Morning Sessions

1. Session 3 - Introduction to the 10YFP Programmes

Ms. Sandra Averous gave an introduction and updates on the 6 programmes of the 10YFP and discussed how to replicate these initiatives in other countries or scale them up. She mentioned the four programmes already launched (Sustainable Public Procurement, Consumer Information, Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, Sustainable Tourism) and the two programmes to be launched in 2015, which are Sustainable Food Systems and Sustainable Building and Construction.

She provided the criteria for the 10YFP Programmes and the activities expected under the programs, mainly on capacity building and research using SCP tools such as the Life Cycle Approach, and awareness raising and campaigns. Traditional knowledge as well that are sustainable and moving more western way of living is not always a good solution. Traditional knowledge is also contributing to SCP. She mentioned the importance of the private sector having a big role to promote SCP and integrate SCP in its practices.

Mr. Chalaka Fernando from Holcim asked if there is a linkage of 10YFP with the UN Global Compact. Ms. Averous answered that there are linkages with the private sector, especially in the context of the Programmes. However, linkages with Global Compact are not strong at the moment. In the SDGs, there is a target (12.6) on companies reporting, and companies under Global Compact could respond to this target and report on sustainability in the Global Compact using an agreed methodology.



Ms. Averous then provided key examples for policy intervention under the Sustainable lifestyles and Education Programme and the Sustainable Food Systems.

C. Session 4a – Focus on SCP Policies: Sustainable Public Procurement, Consumer Information

Ms. Averous introduced the 10YFP Programmes on Sustainable Public Procurement, and on Consumer Information, including the importance and definition of the topics, structure of the programmes and key work areas.

Two countries presented to showcase national progress and implementation in SCP policy topics covered by 10YFP Programmes on Sustainable Public Procurement and Consumer Information. Group discussions were moderated by Ms. Sandra Averous and Ms. Sara Castro.

1. Sri Lanka represented by Ms. Chandima Suwandani Nisansala Mohottige, Environment Policy & Planning, Ministry of Environment presented their Green Procurement Policy (GPP). She mentioned the various policies in place that supports GPP and the process involving stakeholders in the preparation of the GPP and its Guidelines. She provided a progress of the formulation and implementation of the GPP.

Questions were asked such as if there are changes on economic policies and Ms. Chandima mentioned that it is possible through the GPP. Mr. Chalaka Fernando commented that one of the important sector that has to be brought in the process on procurement is the financial sector. Mr. Gamini Senanayake, Key Expert in the PET of the SCP NPSC mentioned that there is a need to educate policy makers to understand SCP concepts including those in the finance sector.

Ms. Chandima mentioned that under the SPP project, training and capacity building were discussed through the EU Switch project on how to conduct the public awareness. She said it is important to engage other stakeholders particularly in the production side, to encourage the production of environmentally friendly products. Government can only do to a certain extent.

Ms. Salem asked if there is a plan for life cycle costing in the project. Ms. Chandima mentioned that there are 12 components in the project looking at other SCP tools, ecolabeling, eco-innovation, based on the framework on GPP under this project.

On the question if life cycle costing will be a criteria in PP Guidelines in Sri Lanka, Mr. Gamini Senanayake of the SCP NPSC-Sri Lanka mentioned that the Country has Public procurement guidelines and transition will be done. The LCA to be conducted will not get the entire supply chain but will concentrate on the production side.



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Mr. Ranjit Chandra Sarker from Bangladesh asked what are the policy gaps and political barriers in the country. Mr. Senanayake answered that there is a conflict of interest that need to be managed and to convince to shift towards green priorities and find solutions. Political will is needed as well as capacity building. He mentioned that the current President is actually the Minister of Environment in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Budasaini from Nepal asked what are the tools to ensure interlinkages of different policies to ensure policies to be more compatible with GPP. Ms. Chandima said that they have reviewed existing policies but there was no strengthening process. In the future, they plan to review existing policies regarding SCP and other aspects. Mr. Budasaini said there is a need for strategy Impact Assessment and Ms. Chandima said this can be suggested in upcoming events.

There was a question on the criteria used to screen products and the answer provided was they already identified the criteria and the methodology. Mr. Senanayake mentioned that proper consultations have to be done bringing the private sector at an early stage.

Mr. Tshering from Bhutan mentioned that they have a GPP project initiated under the EU Switch Project where they drafted a PP Manual. On the application of the Manual, they can't force the private sector to follow the manual but can advise them through advocacy and initiatives. He mentioned their paperless initiative, which they are currently conducting under UNEP's support.

On the Sri Lanka presentation, Mr. Uchita mentioned the need to provide information to the public. Ms. Castro then mentioned the need for political will.

The discussions then moved on Consumer Information. Mr. Budasaini from Nepal mentioned the importance of media on consumer information. He said that they are working on ensuring quality information and access to information in remote places.

Ms. Castro mentioned the work under the ASEAN+3 on Consumer Information, and asked if there is a mechanism that exists in the South Asia Sub-region. There were initiatives on energy labeling of products in Sri Lanka, Standards and ecolabeling in Pakistan. Nepal also has standards for food products. Maldives has co financing with private sector targeting exporting requirements and certification but not under tourism.

D. Session 4b – Focus on SCP Policies: Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Buildings and Construction

Ms. Averous then introduced the 10YFP Sustainable Building and Construction (SBC) programme, which will be launched shortly [on 20 April 2015, in Nairobi, Kenya]. SBC is a core resource efficiency pillar, considering the major growth in the use of construction materials, and the fluctuations of commodity prices.



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Mr. Chalaka Fernando, from Holcim in Sri Lanka, provided insights into a private sector led activities in SBC. By 2030, the enterprise aims to maintain CO2 emissions at 2013 levels. Efficiency measures are mostly in the cement production side, with energy saving in the clinker, and other parts of the life cycle of concrete. The industry and building use phase dominate the carbon footprint of concrete. One policy tool that has gained a foothold is Environmental Product Declarations, with growth also in the construction industry. EPDs are an environmental decision-making tool for consumers, and will likely be increasingly important for institutional structuring such as SPP.

Mr Irfan, from Pakistan's MoCC then provided insights into work being done on buildings in Pakistan. Pakistan has established ENERCON an institution focused on energy efficiency. Energy is an issue due to price fluctuations and climate adaptation considerations such as building energy efficiency codes (launched in Feb 2014). Energy efficiency in buildings can come from Efficient design, retrofits, efficient appliances, and training of occupants. There is a separate effort on sustainable architecture, which looks at energy, water, materials and waste over the whole life cycle. There are several energy systems in a building, the building envelop (including windows and orientation, insulation), lighting, HVAC, mechanical and electrical systems and service water heating. Studies have been conducted on costs and of energy saving contribution and a roadmap was developed. The roadmap has activities including - a building construction and material directory, implementation of the building code, sustainable buildings innovation park, a building certification and labelling program, a green buildings competition, and lastly a financing scheme for efficient buildings.

Mr. Tshering mentioned that Bhutan have green building guidelines. But on implementation, they have difficulty on implementation, as the private sector is not willing to use locally produced building products due to cost considerations. Pakistan mentioned that because of increase in energy costs due to the energy crisis, there is a high interest from a range of stakeholders including the private sector to pursue green and energy efficiency. Efficient design is also very popular and the use of local materials particularly for construction has gained popular acceptance in the country.

In Bangladesh, he emphasized the need for materials and technologies to have energy efficient buildings and emphasized on eco design. In Pakistan, there are efforts for rooftop water collection but they have very poor waste water recycling and this is a huge potential to alleviate water scarcity with treated wastewater. He mentioned the potential for green rooftops with improvement of construction techniques.

ENERCON in Pakistan has a workplan and will start with public sector buildings. Certification and labelling will be with ENERCON or standards association. They also have no land use policy at this time but have recommendation for urban planning under their climate change policy and environment policy.



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Sri Lanka has the Sri Lankan green building council established a few years ago. Affiliated with international green building councils. The government has also underway an initiative for eco-building guidelines.

In Nepal, they have a building code for high building focusing on structure and architectural aspects for Kathmandu. Standards and norms are being followed and working with UNDP who is supporting us particularly on disasters. They are also currently mobilizing rooftop projects.

In Maldives, they have energy efficiency in buildings, which was supported under GEF5. Bhutan also has a building code and their green building material guidelines is also out and they are looking for tax incentives to support them. Bangladesh mentioned that they have building codes but their energy efficiency policies have yet not finalized. Nepal commented that they are following international standards for open space, especially with a link to disasters. As well as promoting

Mr. Fernando mentioned that there are also initiatives from cement industries to reduce CO2 emissions. Pakistan also added that they are doing initiatives on conservation of energy and replacing lights from planning commission and are conducting a campaign to take back all households lights for conservation of energy.

Ms. Averous then presented an overview on the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the 10YFP. Mr. Karma Tshering from Bhutan then provided a presentation on their sustainable tourism initiative. Bhutan presented its GHP Philosophy, with 4 pillars: economic development, cultural preservation, environmental conservation and good governance. 11th Five Year Plan, with national key results areas: 1- low carbon development and climate resilient development, 2- Water Resource management and efficient management. The Tourism Council of Bhutan has major partners particularly the hotel association, Guide Association, Hospitality and tourism management training institute. Mr. Tshering mentioned that under their tourism policy, they have an eco-tourism strategy in place. They also have a hotel standard in place (greening hotels guidelines), which they started 3-4 years ago. Any hotel wanting to renovate will receive tax incentives to follow the hotels guidelines.

He also mentioned that the mechanism for controlling tourism is through price. They have focused on enhancing community-based and eco-tourism for rural population for them to benefits from resources (natural and financial), and avoid rural-urban migration. They are currently developing the Greening Guide and the inclusion of sustainable tourism in the 5-year Tourism Plan ensuring SCP is incorporated.

There was then a discussion where Mr. Tshering answered questions particularly on mechanisms to monitor tourism flow in the country, identification of tourism sites, and safety of tourists. There was a comment on the need to incorporate gender rights particularly in the tourism sector. Pakistan commented that vulnerable groups including children are left out in terms of representations in forums.



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E. Session 5 – Supporting Fundraising and Implementation of SCP Policies

The session was cancelled and instead discussions were held on how South Asia can actively participate more under the 10YFP. Power point presentations are available to participants.

F. Wrap up and Closing Session

Ms. Janet Salem, UNEP provided her closing statement stating that an overview on the 10YFP was done and discussion on priority topics for the sub region. She highlighted the need to assign national focal points from the country representatives who attended in the training to participate effectively in the 10YFP. Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake from SACEP thanked the participants and closed the Session.



10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

Roadmap for the 10YFP implementation in Asia and the Pacific 2014-2015

Developed under the auspices of the Asian members of the 10YFP Board:

Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Korea



With the support of the
SWITCH-Asia Programme
of the European Union

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Introductory Note

One of the foreseen outputs of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” (7-8 November 2013, Bangkok, Thailand) was the development of a Roadmap for the 10YFP implementation in Asia and the Pacific. Before the meeting, a draft Roadmap (Version 0) was shared with all meeting participants. During the meeting participants had the opportunity to provide their comments on that version and also agreed to the following process to finalise the Roadmap:

- On the basis and structure of “Version 0”, UNEP to compile a “Version 1” including the inputs of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and send the “Version 1” to the two Asian members of the 10YFP Board (Indonesia and Korea)
- Asian board members to send their comments to UNEP who should develop the “Version 2” to be considered as a public draft and sent to all meeting participant and other stakeholders for comments.
- After receiving comments, UNEP to prepare “Version 3” as the Final Roadmap

This document presents the Final Version of the Roadmap. UNEP would like to thank all contributors to the Roadmap that includes the participants of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” as well as additional experts. All of them are mentioned in Annex 1 of the Roadmap.

The roadmap includes a number of outputs and activities with an estimated budget of approximately 6.940.000 USD. There are already 2.040.000 USD available for the implementation of some activities and another 4.900.000 USD will need to be raised. All money figures in the tables of this document refer to USD.

This Asia-Pacific roadmap will be used as a coordination, communication and 10YFP programme design tool to assemble and synthesize inputs from the regional level, understanding that the 10YFP programmes will be designed by Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committees (MACs) in each programme, operating at a global level. They will respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances. The programmes will build capacity for implementation and awareness raising activities to promote the shift to SCP patterns. The global programmes will necessarily have some regional specificity, to ensure effective delivery of support for the shift to SCP patterns, **at regional and national levels**, this being the primary goal of the 10YFP. The regionally developed roadmap which follows will be an important tool to help design those specificities, including on both the substance and coordination of the programme at regional level.

The Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific intends to be a “live” document that will evolve with time. The Roadmap will be subject to periodic reviews, the first of which will be scheduled at the end of 2015.

The Roadmap has been developed under the auspices of the two Asian members of the 10YFP Board: Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Korea. The organisation of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and the development of the Roadmap have been technically and financially supported by the European Union via the Regional Policy Support Component of the SWITCH-Asia Programme.

A. Background.

Over the last 5 years a number of institutions have compiled comprehensive reports on the status, needs and priorities for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Asia and the Pacific. These reports include but are not limited to:

- The UNESCAP SCP Report for the 2009 RIM in Asia Pacific [\[1\]](#);
- The UNEP “Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific”, published in 2011 [\[2\]](#);
- The SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component report on “Capacity Building and Policy Needs Assessment for Sustainable Consumption and Production” published on 2011 [\[3\]](#);
- The reports of the 9th (Colombo, Sri Lanka) and 10th (Yogyakarta, Indonesia) Asia Pacific Roundtables on SCP;
- The report of the 2012 UNEP Conference “The post-Rio Future we Want in Asia: The SCP Engine” [\[4\]](#);
- The report of the UNEP side event on SCP during the 2013 RIM for Asia and the Pacific [\[5\]](#);
- Reports from the meetings of the SWITCH-Asia Network Facility on 2009-2013;
- A number of specialised reports from regional events on SCP themes like Sustainable Consumption (Nepal June 2013 [\[6\]](#)), Capacity Building on SCP (Manila, Colombo and Beijing September-October 2012 [\[7\]](#)), SCP Indicators (Beijing, September 2013 [\[8\]](#)),
- The contributions in, and report of, the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” (Bangkok, November 2013 [\[9\]](#))

All these reports include important, substantiated findings and recommendations towards regional (and national) mainstreaming of SCP in the Asia and the Pacific region. Highlights of these reports include the following:

- Economic development and social progress have been profound in Asia and the Pacific in recent decades. The region has continued to urbanize and industrialize and the aspirations of its people have changed as incomes have grown. The success story of economic development in the Asia-Pacific has also resulted in environmental degradation and growing resource use. An element adding to the pressure of increased production and therefore growing resource use and environmental degradation in Asia and the Pacific, is the continuing demand from the rest of the world for goods and services that are produced in the Asia-Pacific region but consumed outside the region. It will be important to use natural resources more effectively and efficiently to enable further social and economic progress in the region. New information on resource use and resource efficiency will be required to supplement economic indicators as the main compass to navigate social-economic decisions.
- Policy making for SCP in Asia needs to address the dual objectives of raising the standard of living and alleviating poverty while ensuring environmental sustainability of development. In such a context economic growth is a very important objective and usually involves environmental and resource degradation of some kind. There needs to be a broader discussion about the quality of growth and the merits of investment into SCP to inform

priority setting in treasury and finance departments that matches the ambition of SCP policies to ensure smooth implementation of programmes and activities.

- There is ample evidence of the abundance of national policies, laws, regulations and programmes to support SCP (broadly and in sectors) in Asia. One important aspect of policy analysis is the effectiveness of policy implementation, especially at state and local level. There is a bigger need to support the formulation of tools that will reinforce the implementation of existing SCP related policies than to promote the formulation of new policies.
- SCP is a complex issue involving many areas of sectoral policies that need to work together to achieve the objectives of SCP. To enable this, countries need to strengthen capacity for cross-departmental cooperation at various levels including high-level decision making and lower level day-to-day operational arrangements. This involves strengthening horizontal communication within and among departments, encouraging greater transparency of departmental strategies among public servants, and sharing information.
- There is a need to translate the policies, programmes, and initiatives of the public and private sector into public and private investments in green technology. The objective is to create a momentum for investors and to emphasize to them that investments in green technology are the most viable option for sustainable economic growth in Asia and the Pacific.
- Many of the regional efforts on SCP have been initiated at the earlier stage of Rio process wherein sustainable development as an umbrella program was defined. The evolved SCP concepts still need to be streamlined into the main focus of many economies in the AP region. This could include for example integration of SCP targets, objectives and action plans into national development strategies
- A comprehensive strategic and policy approach to achieve greater resource efficiency of the production process is necessary and urgent. It is therefore very important to integrate the industry, networks or chains of firms, eco-industrial parks, and infrastructure developers in a broad system to support resource optimization.
- Traditional sustainability indicators will not be sufficient for monitoring and evaluating SCP policies. SCP requires data and indicators that incorporate economic accounts, as well as environmental and social accounts that are compatible with the economic accounts. There is a need to invest in frameworks, knowledge and data generation and indicators for SCP, which may well be based on previous guidance frameworks for SCP developed by the UNEP.
- Among the expressed priorities stated, the monitoring and evaluation component is very important in determining the successes of the activities or actions prioritized. The best national practices or best efforts or models on SCP already implemented should be disseminated or duplicated in countries which have similar conditions.

The expressed priorities for policy support and capacity building on SCP include a wide range of themes but the following issues have been identified as the most important priorities:

- National and regional indicators on SCP;
- Assessment of gaps in knowledge and practice;

- Sustainability reporting; benchmarking schemes for industry;
- Eco-labels, sustainable public procurement and sustainable consumption in general;
- Coordinated awareness-raising campaigns;
- Financing SCP, including financing for SMEs;
- Eco-innovation and adaptation of new technologies for cleaner production.
- On a sector level, energy, buildings, food, mobility and tourism are sectors of interest as expressed by most of the countries in the region with sustainable cities, water management and waste being also a cross-sectoral issues.

This relative richness of reports on the status and recommendations on SCP for the Asia and the Pacific region provides an excellent basis for the design and implementation for specific SCP activities at the regional and national level. And implementation of such activities has indeed started in the region and in many of its countries the last 5-7 years.

The initiation of the 10YFP on SCP provides at the same time a unique framework that can be used to mainstream SCP, implement large scale activities, facilitate large scale investments on SCP and create results for the people and the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region.

As a Japanese proverb says, “Vision without action is daydreaming while action without vision is nightmare.” There is both vision and action for SCP in the Asia and the Pacific region and what is more needed is to combine the vision and action into a comprehensive and flexible plan that will create the so much needed results. And this is the overall objective of this “Roadmap for the 10YFP Implementation in Asia and the Pacific”.

The next sections outline a series of outputs/activities that the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region want to see implemented under the 10YFP in the next two years (2014-2015). Being the output of the first regional meeting of the 10YFP in Asia and the Pacific this Roadmap has both substance and legitimacy and can be used by all the global, regional and national stakeholders of the 10YFP to start implementation and later report progress.

B. Coordination issues

This section describes the coordination issues in the promotion of the 10YFP: Global Action for Sustainable Consumption and Production, its programmes, responses and actions to strengthen international cooperation in the acceleration of the shift towards SCP as well as the support mechanism on capacity building and financial requirement needed.

The 10YFP : Global Action for Sustainable Consumption and Production

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Heads of State reaffirmed that promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns is one of the three overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development. Furthermore they strengthened their commitment to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns with the adoption of the **10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)** –in paragraph 226 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document.¹

The A/CONF.216/5 adopted document provides the vision, goals and common values of the 10YFP as well as its functions, organisational structure, means of implementation, criteria for programme design and an initial, non-exhaustive list of five programmes.² UNEP has been requested to serve as the 10YFP Secretariat and to establish and administer a Trust Fund to support SCP implementation in developing countries.

The 10YFP responds to the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It builds on the eight years work of the Marrakech Process³, on regional SCP strategies and initiatives, as well as on the national cleaner production centers and other SCP best practices applied by and engaging with a wide range of governments and other stakeholders. The 10YFP is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. The framework will support capacity building and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries for this shift.

10YFP Board: The UNGA67 has decided to establish a 10-member board consisting of two members from each UN regional group. For its first two year period (sept 2013-Sept 2015) Asia Pacific is represented by Korea (sharing seat with Japan) and Indonesia (sharing seat with Bangladesh). Indonesia has been elected as Vice-chair of the Board.

¹ “*The Future we Want*” Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012. (Paragraph 226).

² Document [A/CONF.216/5](#) is available at www.unep.fr/scp. The text of the 10YFP contained in this document and adopted at the Rio Conference in June 2012 was negotiated at the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2011.

³ The Marrakech Process – a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process - was launched in 2003 by UNDESA and UNEP in order to respond to this call. It identified regional SCP needs and priorities, and supported the development of regional SCP strategies in most regions as well as the implementation of 33 demonstration projects worldwide. These included national SCP action plans and seven task forces focused on specific themes. The Marrakech Process supported implementation, capacity building and development of SCP tool kits in the areas of sustainable procurement, tourism, buildings and construction, products, eco-labelling, education and lifestyles, as well as various communications tools and awareness raising activities. For more information see: www.unep.fr/scp/Marrakech

National Focal Points: The 10YFP states that *“Governments should be invited to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points for engagement with the 10-year framework of programmes, with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the board and the secretariat”*.

In response to this, UNEP, as the 10YFP Secretariat, has invited all governments to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points for engagement with the 10-year framework of programmes, with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the board and the secretariat. By the end of 2013, over 100 countries worldwide nominated their national focal points and alternates. Based on the guidelines provided by the 10YFP Secretariat, the National Focal Points (NFP) could play the following role:

- Support the vision, objectives and goals of the 10YFP
- Share information on the 10YFP and enhance coordination and cooperation on SCP within the country with different ministries and stakeholders.
- Be the contact point for information and coordination with the Secretariat and the Board of the 10YFP.
- Contribute to the 10YFP implementation, including facilitate the country’s participation in SCP partnerships and initiatives, and meetings, workshops and activities under the 10YFP.
- Support work and activities of the “10YFP Programmes” at regional, national and local levels, including by facilitating the active participation of relevant/qualified experts.
- Exchange and disseminate relevant information on SCP plans, programmes activities, initiatives, events to national counterparts and stakeholders, and partners at the regional and international levels, through inter alia, the Global SCP Clearinghouse, which will serve as the information and knowledge platform of the 10YFP.
- Facilitate and where appropriate take the lead and actively pursue SCP implementation efforts at the country level, including facilitation of national roundtables or workshops on SCP.
- Be the channel for information on the activities under the 10YFP, and provide timely feedback on reports and requests from the 10YFP Board and Secretariat as necessary.
- Be the focal point which submits national proposals to the Trust Fund (in the case of developing countries and economies in transition).

Stakeholder Focal Points: the U.N. Major Groups have been also invited to nominate each of them one global and five regional focal points, with the objective of ensuring contact and coordination with the Board and the Secretariat, and to support the 10YFP implementation. So far, the Children and Youth, Business, farmers, NGOs, Labour and Trade Unions and Women have made their nominations. Many regional stakeholder focal points for Asia and the Pacific region have been nominated. Based on guidelines provided by the 10YFP Secretariat, the Stakeholder Focal Points (SFP) could play the following role:

- Support the mission, principles and objectives of the 10YFP;
- Contribute to the 10YFP implementation, providing their expertise and encouraging their networks and partnerships to participate in relevant areas of the 10YFP, including the programmes, meeting, research activities, demonstration projects, training and workshops among other activities;

- Act as an effective channel for communications on the 10YFP to their constituencies, and be the focal points for the 10YFP Secretariat and Board;
- Share information on the SCP activities carried out by the major group through the Global SCP Clearinghouse (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>), information networks, and periodical updates and information in the 10YFP website and newsletter;
- Identify synergies and enhance cooperation with other 10YFP focal points and stakeholders;
- Comment on strategic and implementation documents on the 10YFP;
- Identify and propose emerging issues and/or additional programmes that could be included in the 10YFP, and
- Participate in teleconferences, webinars and relevant 10YFP meetings (regional/international). The participation of the Global or Regional Stakeholder Focal Points in the international or regional meetings will be subject to availability of funds. The Secretariat will ensure participation of as many as possible SFPs depending on the budget available.

All regions will have the opportunity to suggest adaptation and revision of these guidelines for governments and stakeholders as necessary, responding to their national and regional context and willingness to be actively engaged. All governments and stakeholders are invited to participate in the 10YFP and in its programmes. It is not the intention of the Secretariat or Board that each country participates in the 5 initial programmes. Countries and stakeholders are free to select the programmes and areas where they want to participate according to their national, sub-regional and regional priorities and needs.

At the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” in November 2013, some countries expressed concerns that it will require a big effort for the focal points to be involved in all 10YFP programmes and perform all the tasks listed above. Indonesia has proposed that a questionnaire is distributed to the countries (National Focal Points or other SCP focal points for countries that haven’t nominated a 10YFP NFP so far) and ask them to:

- Prioritise the list of tasks for the NFPs listed above;
- State which of the initial 10YFP programmes they want to receive full information about;
- Designate additional officials from the government that should be included in communication exchange for the specific 10YFP programmes

FOLLOW UP ACTION

- The 10YFP Secretariat will develop and disseminate (by May 2014) a questionnaire to cover the above mentioned proposals. Countries and regional stakeholders focal points will be given 4 weeks to send back the filled in Questionnaire
- Countries and the U.N. Major Groups that have not nominated their national focal points, are kindly invited to do so. Nominations forms are on line www.unep.org/10yfp. Governments and stakeholders can approach the 10YFP Secretariat (sandra.averous@unep.org)

C. Road Map for 2014-2015

This section provides activities, and the required outputs, which could support the mainstreaming of, and harmonize efforts on, sustainable consumption and production. This part defines also the prioritized areas on the basis of available funds and the strategies within which funds could be sourced.

C.1. 10YFP Programmes' Implementation

The 10YFP adopted document includes an indicative and open list of programmes, which builds primarily on the experience gained through the Marrakech Process, including its Task Forces, and on regional SCP roundtables and strategies. The five initial programmes are: i) consumer information; ii) sustainable lifestyles and education; iii) sustainable public procurement (SPP); iv) sustainable buildings and construction; and v) sustainable tourism, including ecotourism. There is the possibility to build additional programmes, should countries demand them (see criteria and process for new programmes on www.unep.org/10yfp/programmes).

C.1.A Consumer Information

High quality, transparent, credible and easily accessible information on the sustainability of products is one of the critical enabling conditions for advancing towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and the transition to a green economy. Activities on sustainable public procurement and ecolabelling are already implemented in a number of countries in the Asia and the Pacific region with the support of UNEP and other organisations.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Consumer Information (CI) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Differentiate between consumer groups – the government, industry and households, whereby different instruments are needed for different product groups and different information to be communicated on the basis of different targets. To identify better the needs of specific target groups there is a need for studies in individual decision-making behaviour that could include behavioural economists, and marketing experts.
- Identify and promote reliable CI, especially for small producers. This can be costly to them and large producers are able to obtain more accurate labelling information.
- Give special attention to the Youth as the future consumers
- Focus on few sectors and on a short list of goods and services that:
 - Have a high impact on sustainability
 - There is already a lot of unreliable information on the sustainability performanceCommodities as well products of the agriculture and fisheries sectors could be in that short list

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following. All these outputs are regional since it is expected that at the national level each country will follow a national roadmap or plan of actions under the 10YFP to be consulted at the national level.

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
Regional workshop on sustainable consumption	Follow up of the Kathmandu workshop with a focus on fiscal policies for sustainable consumption and/or sub-national aspects of sustainable consumption. The 10YFP could support inter-regional learning by supporting participants from other regions.	UNEP	APRSCP EU All China Environment Federation (ACEF)	150.000	Yes
Workshop on harmonisation of ecolabells	Back to back event with the APRSCP. Coordination with SPELL and SWITCH	UNEP	APRSCP GIZ Germany Thailand EU	150.000	Yes
Targeted awareness raising on the sustainability impact of specific products⁴	Short videos and leaflets to highlight the sustainability impacts of specific products and present smart ideas on how better choices can be made by consumers on these products.	APRSCP	UNEP	500.000	No

⁴ Budget for this activity could come from companies who are manufacturing/producing products as part of their corporate social responsibility but guidance should still be done through UNEP or other IGOs and institutions.

C.1.B Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

Sustainable lifestyles, and education are crucial for the successful shift to more sustainable consumption and production patterns. The global community needs to work towards improving the quality of life for all, encouraging interactions and conversations that educate and enrich lives, understanding the impacts of unsustainable consumption patterns and addressing global environmental challenges.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education (LSE) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Research to establish the links between lifestyles, education and sustainable livelihoods, as there is a convergence occurring between them.
- Define precisely the components of lifestyles and then identify the sustainable options of these components. This will require country-based work given the cultural and social differences as well development status of each country.
- Include a focus on cultural elements of LSE. Asian cultures have been living in harmony with nature for hundreds of years. This is now rapidly changing with the adoption of “western lifestyles,” which promote unbridled consumption as the key to happy and fulfilling lives. These lifestyles are often unsustainable and are pushing Asian cultures away.
- Pay attention to the characteristics/experience/local traditional (or indigenous knowledge) in the process of sustainable consumption and production

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
A portfolio of tools that facilitate understanding of what a sustainable lifestyle means for different Asian countries and how sustainable lifestyles can be achieved.	Various activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up of the Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL) in the region. This could be accompanied by a consultation amongst youth in the region. - Publication consisting of an assessment of case studies or profiles on sustainable lifestyles in the region. Similar to a Life Cycle Assessment, we could conduct “Life Style Assessment” where 10 individuals (TBD) share information 	Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL) team, regional research, NGOs and technical institutions to be confirmed	IGES, APRSCP, International Society for Industrial Ecology)	Total cost 400.000 Survey and youth consultation: 200,000 Publication on Life Style Assessment: 100,000 Video competition: 100,000	No

	<p>about their consumption patterns and lifestyles for environmental analysis by experts. This should help people understand whether lifestyles they think are sustainable are really sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video competition: inviting students/youth to develop videos on their understanding of sustainable lifestyles. 				
<p>Awareness-raising and capacity-building for policy makers on sustainable lifestyles and education</p>	<p>1. Scaling up and sharing (between NFPs and SFPs) of SLE capacity-building tools that already exist on a small scale in Asia, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Here and Now!</i> Education for Sustainable Consumption – Recommendations and Guidelines - <i>Visions for Change: Recommendations for Effective Policies on Sustainable Lifestyles</i> - The UNEP/UNESCO YouthXchange Initiative <p>2. Following this, a needs assessment to be undertaken to assist policy makers to identify relevant SLE priority actions they can take.</p>	<p>UNEP (capacity-building, tools sharing), key SLE partners in the region, IGES (needs assessment)</p>	<p>APRSCP, national policy training institutions.</p>	<p>300,000</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Curricula development on SLE and UNDESD* SCP related topics</p> <p>*UN Decade on Education for</p>	<p>Development of SLE and UNDESD SCP related teaching and learning tools, including curricula and teacher-training materials; cooperation with textbook publishers for secondary and tertiary education on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable lifestyles 	<p>Regional university, eg Asian Institute of Technology</p>	<p>APRSCP, UNEP, UNU, UNESCO</p>	<p>200.000</p>	<p>No</p>

Sustainable Development	(tertiary and secondary) - Local knowledge on sustainable lifestyles (Secondary) - Sustainable product design (tertiary)				
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C.1.C Sustainable Public Procurement

Public spending normally represents 15 % of GDP in OECD countries and up to 30 % of GDP in developing countries, transforming every purchase into an opportunity to drive markets towards innovation and sustainability. Through sustainable procurement governments can lead by example and deliver key policy objectives.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Develop specific policy instruments tailor-made for each country to promote effective implementation of policies that are already in place. Many Asian countries have legislated SPP and the big challenge for these countries is implementation of the SPP legislation.
- Establish the economic case for SPP and the benefits for public budgets.
- Support regional network for knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences.
- Identify common criteria for green products at least at the sub-regional level. The ASEAN Economic community for example could have a big impact on sub-regional trade and will certainly affect trade of “green products”. If there are no common criteria at the sub-regional level then there is a big threat of green washing.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
Support the ASEAN+3 Network on SPP and Ecolabelling	Organise a plenary meeting of the Network, draft a PoW. Organise two regional technical workshops.	UNEP	Network's members	150.000	Yes
Study on the economic case of GPP	Undertake a cost-benefit analysis on the basis of specific GPP initiatives (country level) based on life-cycle considerations in order to identify the economic benefits of GPP.	UNEP	GIZ	250.000	No

C.1.D Sustainable Buildings and Construction

The building sector is widely recognized as one of the most resource intensive sectors. The sector is responsible for more than a third of global resource consumption annually (considering all resource inputs), more than a third of global energy consumption, approximately 12% of all fresh water use globally, and nearly 40% of solid waste streams in developed countries. With rapid urbanization- more than 50% of the world's population reside in cities and it is projected to reach 80% by 2050- the sector is expected to continue its strain on resource use.

Working with the business sector, green building and city networks, and other international organizations; initiatives on buildings and cities range from multi-stakeholder cooperation in urban policy making to the direct promotion of sustainable building policies.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- The main objectives of the SBC programme for Asia and the Pacific region could include:
 - Promote and improve resource efficiency in the building sector, from the design through construction process and building operations, and in the construction material/product supply chain;
 - Promote and support sustainable social housing;
 - Reduce resource consumption in building sector through more innovative policies and market mechanisms in the construction supply chain; Develop metrics and indicators to measure and report sector consumption.
 - Promote energy efficiency in buildings to mitigate climate change;
 - Raise awareness of building sector through partnerships and regional centres of excellence to identify the impact on economies and resources and to promote best practices in sustainable design, construction and operations of buildings in public and private sectors.
- Promote a life cycle approach for the sector including life cycle costing.
- Focus on strengthening partnerships between the private sector (real estate developers), government, knowledge providers and international organisations promoting green buildings.
- There is a need for an Asia Pacific central repository of information/contacts of all the organisations involved in SBC including building authorities, financial institutions, building material industries, recyclers, contractors, engineers, architects, regional technical institutes and other relevant national and local agencies.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
Capacity building on green building and construction	Organise training, capacity building and study tour programmes on the basis of existing country level experiences for promoting green buildings and construction.	BCA, Singapore (TBC)	SBCI UNEP	500.000	TBC
Guidelines to Integrate “design for environment” in the engineering, building, and urban planning curricula.	Cooperation with educational institutes in order to integrate SBC into the formal training of civil engineers, architects, urban planners etc.	SBCI	National University of Singapore	150.000	No
A study to compare life cycle cost of construction, operation and management of different types of green and “non-green” buildings	The objective is to demonstrate the business case for SBC by quantifying the benefits of SBC in different building typologies through a life cycle perspective.	ADEME UNEP	SBCI UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative	500.000	No

On top of these high priority outputs the following activities could also be considered:

- Implement a system of green building certification and community development certification for new development and retrofitted buildings.
- Stock-taking research and benchmarking on the status of building and construction policies and implementation in the Region
- Development of guidelines harmonize building standards of countries
- Study and develop prototype financing models to support sustainable building
- A series of workshops on specific thematic areas of sustainable buildings including a workshop on sustainable cities.
- Development and pilot testing of metrics/indicators for resource efficiency in supply chain

C.1.D Sustainable Tourism including Ecotourism

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries and one of its fastest growing economic sectors. It has a multitude of impacts, both positive and negative, on people's lives and on the environment. Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Tourism could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- One of the top priorities to mainstream sustainability in tourism is to demonstrate the business case for sustainable tourism, the economical, environmental and social gains needs to be highlighted and good practices promoted.
- Review, develop and implement a program for incentives to encourage sustainable tourism technologies and practices in SMEs
- There is an imperative need to provide a platform to bring tourism sector together for awareness raising and access to information on the sustainability of the tourism value chain.
- To enable the shift to more sustainable tourism, it is essential that sustainable tourism planning be integrated into national and regional development plans, sustainable development strategies, and poverty reduction strategies. A successful transition towards sustainable tourism will require strengthening partnerships and capacities through the adoption and implementation of sustainable tourism programs, strategies and methods involving all concerned sectors and stakeholders in the Asia Pacific Countries.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
The Asia Pacific Network on Sustainable Tourism (Asia Pacific NEST)	NeST would be regarded as the regional network affiliate of the Global Partnership for Asia and the Pacific. The purpose of NeST is to foster strategic alliances among the key regional and national tourism stakeholders in order to accomplish common goals.	Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism	Korea UNEP UNWTO PATA	500.000	No
Three	The proposal is to use existing	Case by	UNEP	300.000	No

capacity building workshops⁵.	capacity building tools and organise three regional workshops on: Environmental management in small and medium hotels; disaster risk management in coastal tourism destinations; and sustainable tourism planning.	case depending on the theme	PATA Other partners depending on the theme		
Asia Pacific recognition awards programme for sustainable tourism	Establish a recognition programme on the basis of the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria. Publish call for nominations; establish a committee to review nominations; conduct review visits; organise an event.	Global Sustainable Tourism Council	UNEP	500.000	No

On top of these high priority activities the following could also be considered:

- Conduct case studies/assessment to support policy-making focusing on value chain of consumption and production associated with tourism sector and maximizing opportunities in tourism value chains, developing sustainable products & services.
- Integration of ST in curriculum of hospitality and tourism businesses
- Review of hotel classification systems in Asia Pacific, and development of an initiative to integrate sustainability criteria in all “hotel star” systems in the region
- Information, education and communication campaigns on Sustainable Tourism to promote best practices and developed technologies through multi-media, outreach, and other means of disseminating information

⁵ The hosting of the capacity building could be made by participating countries. The resource persons will come from these participating countries, UNEP, GPST and other institutions which will be encouraged to include this activity in their annual programmes of work.

C.1.F Proposals for additional programmes

During the ““First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” a session was organised focusing on food and agriculture. If a programme on food and agriculture will be initiated under the 10YFP the following issues could be considered as input from the Asia and the Pacific region.

Issues and Challenges in Asia and the Pacific

- Increasing demand for agricultural products
- Low entrepreneurial-level investments in agriculture
- Weak coordination among governmental institutions
- Out of date agricultural infrastructure
- Supply chain inefficiencies
- Land use shifting to non agriculture
- Water management including distribution of water, ground-water resources and – importantly – quality of water
- Increasing costs for fertilizer and energy
- Changing lifestyles / dietary patterns, which impact on production of main agricultural commodities

Key priorities in Asia and the Pacific

- Minimize losses in production capacity due to factors such as climate variability and change, land degradation and shrinking resources, infrastructure and socio-economic constraints.
- Increase food production capacity whilst mitigating climate risks and environmental impacts
- Accelerate food diversification while reducing demand for food commodities vulnerable to climate change and wasteful of resources (e.g. rice, livestock).
- Tackle the inefficiencies of “bad” agricultural subsidies
- Reduce food loss and waste (e.g post-harvest losses due to inadequate or improper storage and transportation facilities)

C.2 Horizontal activities

The following outputs have been identified as priority for the implementation of the 10YFP in the Asia and the Pacific region

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
Two sub-regional workshops on the 10YFP	Strengthen the capacity of government officials and stakeholder focal points to perform their tasks under the 10YFP	UNEP	10YFP Asian Board members	90.000	Yes
Development of a database of indicators on SCP. 2014-2015	UNEP has already developed a framework for measuring “Indicators for a Resource Efficient Green Asia” through the SWITCH-Asia RPSC project. These indicators could be used to develop a database for countries in the region and measure these indicators	APRSCP	UNEP CSIRO	400.000	Partially. (200.000 are available)
Support the ASEAN Forum on SCP	Provide secretariat support to the ASEAN Forum on SCP. Prepare PoW, organise annual meetings, reports and 2 technical workshops.	Indonesia	UNEP ASEAN Secretariat	250.000	Yes
Establish a South-Asia Forum on SCP	Develop a roadmap for the establishment of the South-Asia Forum on SCP, organise a launching workshop and prepared a PoW for the Forum.	SAARC (TBC)	SACEP UNEP	150.000	Yes
Summer school on SCP in Asia 2014-2015	The objective is to improve the knowledge of future decision makers in the area of SCP and thus contribute to the design and implementation of policies, business models and practices that can promote sustainable resource management in a life cycle perspective for goods and services produced and used by governments, business and civil society. A programme for post-graduate students and junior professionals from the public and private sector.	UNEP	UNU UNIDO UNESCO Regionally recognised Universities	Total of 400.000 (200.000 per year)	Yes for the first year (200.000 available)

<p>A programme for capacity building on SCP for newly recruited public servants</p> <p>2014-2015</p>	<p>Development of curricula and additional capacity building material on the basis of the SCP Handbook. Organisation of 5 sub-regional workshops over 2 years</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>APRSCP National governments</p>	<p>Total of 800.000</p>	<p>Seed funding (100.000) exists for the development of the curricula. Substantial funding will be needed for the organisation of training sessions.</p>
<p>Finance and SCP</p>	<p>Development of a study to identify appropriate fiscal measures to mainstream SCP in the private and public sector.</p> <p>Organise a regional forum on SCP Finance</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>ESCAP UNEP FI ADB Other UN agencies</p>	<p>200.000</p>	<p>No</p>

C.3. Communication

Effective communication is a fundamental requirement towards implementation of the 10YFP. In a context of increasing environmental degradation and climate change, a systemic transformation is needed to move towards resource efficient and sustainable lifestyles which bring better quality of life for all. Effective tools for sharing knowledge, building synergies and strengthening cooperation are essential to achieve this shift with the participation of all - governments, the business sector, civil society and citizens. UNEP and partners have already launched the Global SCP Clearinghouse as a unique one-stop hub dedicated to advancing Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) worldwide. The Clearinghouse has areas dedicated to the 10YFP programmes as well as an area specifically designed for the Asia and the Pacific Region. Countries are also invited to create their national profiles, and a regional forum could be created for the regional or any thematic topic in the region and also to organise periodical and thematic WEBINARs

Some specific regional communication activities that could be included under the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Communication Activity and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
Info package of the 10YFP	Fact sheets on the main elements and activities of the 10YFP addressing to key stakeholders	10YFP Secretariat	Board	40,000	Yes
Guidance manual for National focal points and stakeholders	Guidance to introduce NFP and SFP to the 10YFP and communicate their role, benefits and areas of cooperation	10YFP Secretariat	Regional offices, NFP and SFP	20,000	Yes
ABC of SCP , application for smart phones	Develop an app for smart phones to digitize the content of the ABC for SCP publication and include also a “tip of the day on SCP in Asia”	UNEP		40.000	Yes
Global SCP clearinghouse	Maintenance and constant update of the Asia Pacific regional community				

C.4. Partnerships

So far the “owners” of the 10YFP are the National Governments that have given their approval for the 10YFP. On top of the governments and major groups another set of regional partners will be important to also undertake a part of the 10YFP ownership and engaged in the implementation process. To involve these partners the Asian Board members in cooperation with UNEP will initially approach the organisations and/or initiatives mentioned below.

Partner	How to be engaged	Organisation to engage the partner
Sub-regional IGOs (ASEAN, SAARC, SPREP)	Asian Board members to send letters.	Asian Board members to initiate, UNEP to follow up
Regional programmes (e.g SWITCH-Asia, Green Growth)	Joint planning of activities	UNEP and un-Interagency group members

C.5. Fundraising

If strong partnerships are needed for effective implementation, funds are need even more. While a specific Fund (administered by UNEP) on the 10YFP has been established, the opportunities for fundraising at the regional level can be more focused and create results faster. Important donors in Asia include National Development cooperation Agencies, non-for-profit foundations and the private sectors.

Donor	Feasibility	How to be engaged	Organisation to engage the partner
National “Development Cooperation Agencies”	High. The DevCo agencies should have an interest to fund activities that are the results of an inter-governmental consultation.	Organise targeted meetings between selected national development agencies, UNEP and the Asian Board members.	UNEP and Asian Board Members
Non-for-profit foundations	Medium. More work is needed to engage these type of	UNEP and partners to identify Foundations to be targeted.	UNEP

	institutions because it is expected that they will have a narrow knowledge on the 10YFP		
Private sector	Private sector donors need to be approached on a case by case basis and for funding very specific activities of the 10YFP at the country level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian board members in coordinating with UNEP to identify potential private sector donors • Letter to be sent by the Asian Board members • UNEP to follow up by linking donors with national implementation partners 	Asian Board members

ANNEX 1

Participants of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and additional contributors to the Roadmap

Governments and Country Based Organizations

(All names in alphabetical order by last name)

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(All names in alphabetical order by last name)

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United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific: Aneta Nikolova

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**List of Participants for the South Asia Forum on SCP and 10YFP Meeting, Sri Lanka
28 February 2015**

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SCP AND 10YFP MEETINGS
Colombo, Sri Lanka – 26-27-28 February 2015

**Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the
South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)**

26-27 February 2015

AGENDA

Objectives of the Training:

- I. To provide a venue for policy dialogue and collaboration on SCP national, regional, and sub-regional strategies, planning and implementation including technical support to Countries in South Asia
- II. To provide a venue for discussion on research and innovation for SCP patterns that can support tailored, effective policy design and actions.
- III. To develop a resource pool and to explore opportunity for capacity building to support governments and other stakeholders at national and regional level in a transition to SCP, and to support public awareness campaigns on SCP
- IV. To encourage discussion on emerging issues on SCP including the development of links with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other regional bodies to promote cooperation on SCP.

26 February 2015

Location: Jetwing Lagoon Hotel

Address: Pamunugama Road, Talhena Negombo,
Negombo 11500, Sri Lanka
Phone: +94 11 2 345700

Website: <http://www.slh.com/hotels/jetwing-lagoon/>

Time	Session	Session Objective
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 09:30	Session 1: Opening Session Opening remarks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mr. Gamini Gamage, Additional Secretary on Environment Policy & Planning representing the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, Sri Lanka</i> • <i>Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP</i> 	Key Host Institutions will welcome participants and detail objectives of the three day event.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Janet Salem, Programme Officer, Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP 	
09:30 – 09:40	Photo Session	
09:40 – 10:00	Networking Break	
10:00 – 10:20	<p>Session 2 – SCP in the Post-2015 Agenda Chair: S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP on SCP in the SDGs Process, updates on the 10YFP on SCP, and the 10YFP Regional Roadmap Ms. Sandra Averous, Associate Programme Officer, Focal Points/10YFP Secretariat UNEP 	An introduction on SCP in the Post-2015 Agenda, exploring SCP in the current SDGs process, the Rio+20 10YFP on SCP and South Asia in the Post-2015 Agenda
10:20 – 10:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Post-2015 Agenda for South Asia Ms. Priyankari Alexander, Programme Officer, SACEP 	
10:40 – 11:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q&A Session and Roundtable Discussion 	
11:15 – 11:30	<p>Session 3 – Regional Work on Resource Efficiency and SCP Chair: S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SACEP Work on SCP Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera Senior Programme Officer, SACEP 	The SACEP Secretariat will lead this session reviewing SCP in South Asia thus far, Potential Needs in the region and Policy Priorities through an open discussion
11:30 – 11:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAARC Work on SCP and Resource Efficiency Mr. Singye Dorjee, Director, SAARC 	
11:45 – 12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Discussion 	
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Session 4 (Part 1) – Sharing of Experiences Chair: Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, SACEP Ms. Sara Castro, UNEP</p> <p>National SCP Presentations by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan</p> <p><i>Countries will be requested beforehand to think through potential priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support and present these priorities in a final slide.</i></p>	National representatives to each make a presentation of 10-15 minutes on their respective country activities and initiatives related to SCP



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14:30 – 15:30	<p>Session 4 (Part 2) – Sharing of Experiences Chair: Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, SACEP Ms. Sara Castro, UNEP</p> <p>National SCP Presentations by Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka <i>Countries will be requested beforehand to think through potential priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support and present these priorities in a slide.</i></p>	National representatives to each make a presentation of 10-15 minutes on their respective country activities and initiatives related to SCP
15:30 – 15:45	Networking Break	
15:45 – 16:30	<p>Session 5 – Identifying SCP Policy Priorities and Programmes for Cooperation in South Asia Chairs: <i>Ms. Sara Castro UNEP</i> <i>S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP/</i> <i>Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, SACEP</i></p> <p>Roundtable Discussion</p>	This session will build on previous sessions, to finalize South Asian policy priorities and possible workstreams under the new South Asian Forum on SCP
16:30 – 17:00	Wrap up of Day 1 and Plan for Day 2	Review of day's main conclusions and announcements

27 February 2015

Time	Session	Session Objective
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Session 6 – Discussion on a South Asia SCP Cooperation Mechanism: Objectives, Structure and Activities of the South Asia Forum on SCP Chairs: <i>Ms. Sara Castro UNEP and</i> <i>S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP/Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, SACEP</i></p>	This session will be a practical discussion on implementing the new South Asia Forum on SCP
10:30 – 11:00	Networking Break	
11:00 – 12:00	Session 6 – Discussion on an South Asia SCP Cooperation Mechanism (continued)	This session continue and conclude the practical discussion on



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production • Presentation on the ASEAN Forum on SCP <i>Ms. Loraine Gatlabayan UNEP / APRSCP Secretariat</i> 	implementing the new South Asia Forum on SCP
12:00 – 12:30	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement of the South Asia Forum on SCP • Closing Statements <i>Ms. Janet Salem, UNEP</i> <i>Mr. W.K. Rathnadeera, SACEP</i> 	Participants will announce their progress for the establishment of the new South Asia Forum on SCP
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	



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10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

27-28 February 2015

Training for the South Asian Sub-Region AGENDA

Objectives of the training:

- I. Building National Focal Point and Stakeholder Focal Point knowledge on the 10YFP and their roles
- II. Stocktaking on national progress and implementation of the 10YFP, and national implementation of SCP policies in sectors covered by the 10YFP Programmes
- III. Building skills and knowledge on funding and proposal development for unlocking 10YFP funds for projects on SCP

27 February 2015

Time	Session	Session Objective
13:30 – 15:00	Session 1 – Introduction to the 10YFP and role of National Focal Points in the 10YFP , by Ms. Sandra Averous, 10YFP Secretariat, UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the 10YFP, • Presentation on the National Focal Point Role and Stakeholder Focal Point Role in the 10YFP, • Q&A on the 10YFP and Supporting Mainstreaming of SCP at National Level 	Present the various opportunities for interaction and support National Focal Points have within the 10YFP at the international level and at the national level, facilitate discussion on how NFPs, SFPs and different stakeholders can stay involved and informed.
15:00 – 15:30	Networking Break	
15:30- 17:00	Session 2 - Crosscutting SCP policy Presentation by Ms. Janet Salem, UNEP on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming SCP into development policy • SCP policy cycle • SCP indicators 	Build knowledge on the SCP Policy cycle



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28 February 2015

Time	Session	Session Objective
09:00 – 10:00	Session 3 – Introduction to the 10YFP Programmes, by Ms. Sandra Averous, 10YFP Secretariat, UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on 10YFP Programmes • Q&A 	Provide an update on the 6 programmes of the 10YFP, brainstorm on how to replicate these initiatives in other countries or scale them up
10:00 – 10:15	Networking Break	
10:15 – 12:15	Session 4a – Focus on SCP Policies: Sustainable Public Procurement and Consumer Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations from two countries on Policy Advances in Sustainable Public Procurement and Consumer Information • Group discussion moderated by Ms. Sandra Averous and Ms. Sara Castro. 	Stocktaking on national progress and implementation in SCP policy topics covered by 10YFP Programmes
12:15 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:30	Session 4b – Focus on SCP Policies: Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Buildings and Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations from two countries on Policy Advances in Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Buildings and Construction • Group discussion moderated by Ms. Sandra Averous and Ms. Sara Castro, UNEP. 	Stocktaking on national progress and implementation in SCP policy topics covered by 10YFP Programmes
15:30 – 15:45	Networking Break	
15:45– 16:45	Session 5 – Supporting Fundraising and Implementation of SCP Policies, by Ms. Sandra Averous and Ms. Sara Castro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals to the 10YFP Trust Fund and to other donors • Regional initiatives to support implementation of SCP Policies • Q&A 	<p>Raise awareness on possible funding options including the trust fund and donors supporting the 10YFP.</p> <p>Overview of regional initiatives to support implementation.</p>
16:45– 17:00	Wrap up and Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Janet Salem, UNEP • Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, SACEP 	



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South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Background Paper for Discussion: Main Functions and Structure of the South Asia Forum on SCP

26-27 February – Colombo, Sri Lanka

I. Introduction

Following on the implementation of the Asia–Pacific Roadmap of the Rio+20 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)¹, as well as the 2013 SACEP Governing Council Decision 10.2.2 to promote SCP within policymaking mechanisms of South Asian countries, SACEP is organizing a “Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the South Asia Forum on SCP”.² This preparatory meeting is convened by the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), serving as the 10YFP Secretariat and implementing organisation of the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Support Component, with the financial support of the European Union.

The aim of this preparatory meeting is to establish an annual policy platform, while building knowledge and networks for South Asian policy makers and stakeholders on how SCP policies can support sustainable development and continued growth for the expanding consumer and producer base in South Asian countries.

South Asia, home to a quarter of the world's middle-class consumers, has experienced a long period of robust economic growth, averaging 6 per cent over the past 20 years.³ This strong growth has translated into declining poverty and sustainable development gains. South Asia is a diverse region home to about 1.64 billion people (24% of the world's population) experiencing a demographic dividend.⁴ While the sub-region is expected to reach its population peak by 2030, continued population growth, paired with increases in production and household consumption from increasing economic prosperity will also place increased pressure on the environment, making the need to shift towards resource efficiency and SCP an imperative for South Asia's Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda (SADA).

Today, the region is at a crossroads, poised to integrate sustainability to ensure a more resource efficient growth path for its countries. In accordance with the 2013 SACEP Governing Council Decision 10.2.2 to promote SCP within policymaking mechanisms of South Asian countries, SACEP, and SAARC, propose the establishment of a South Asia Forum on SCP to serve as a regional policy platform convening annually with the following proposed objectives for the Forum:

- i. In the context of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, to provide a venue for policy dialogue and collaboration on SCP national, sub-regional, and regional strategies, planning, and implementation, increasing the profile of SCP in national development planning and policymaking,
- ii. To meet annually to assess progress towards SCP and resource efficiency in South Asia, and

¹ The 2014-2015 10YFP Roadmap for the Asia-Pacific Region states the following as one of the agreed priority activities for SCP in the region: “Establish a South-Asia Forum on SCP: Develop a roadmap for the establishment of the South Asia Forum on SCP, organise a launching workshop and prepared a PoW for the Forum.” (Page 20, Online at: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Activities/RegionalActivities/AsiaandthePacific/tabid/106473/Default.aspx>)

² This event will be followed by a Training on “The Rio+20 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP) – Building the knowledge of National Focal Points on SCP” to be held from the 27-28 February, in the same location. South Asian participants hail from: Afghanistan, Maldives, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka

³ World Bank. South Asia Overview, 2014. Online at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/sar/overview#1>

⁴ *The Future of South Asia: Population Dynamics, Economic Prospects, and Regional Coherence*. Harvard University PGDA Working Paper Series No. 68, Bloom & Rosenberg, Feb. 2011. Online at: http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/program-on-the-global-demography-of-aging/WorkingPapers/2011/PGDA_WP_68.pdf



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propose policy priorities to address under the specific working groups of the forum in line with an annual prioritization exercise,

- iii. To provide a venue for discussion on research and innovation for SCP that can support tailored, effective policy design and actions to effectively embed SCP in national and sub-regional governance,
- iv. To develop a South Asian resource pool and explore technical support services for governments and other stakeholders at national and regional level in a transition to SCP patterns,
- v. To encourage discussion on emerging issues on SCP, including the development of links with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other regional bodies, to develop a South Asian community of practice on SCP in policymaking.

II. Functions and Points for Discussion

This Background paper presents the main functions of the Forum and proposes points for the discussion.

A. Proposed Coordination Principles

Participants agree to establish the South Asia Forum on SCP with the following principles and mechanism:

- The Forum will be a voluntary initiative.
- For the first few years the Forum will consist only of government participation, then expand to engage relevant non-governmental stakeholders.
- UNEP in consultation with SACEP/SAARC agree to provide Technical Support Services to the Forum, with specific considerations to be defined.

B. Main functions of the Forum are proposed as:

Policy Dialogue

- 1) Annual meeting of Forum members
- 2) High-level dialogue under SACEP and back to back SAARC Meetings
- 3) Questions for the discussion:
 - a) *Should the Forum consider periodic (annual or bi-annual) Ministerial policy meetings?*
 - b) *Should the annual meeting of the forum organized back-to-back with another standardized or high-level SAARC, SACEP, or other sub-regional meeting?*
 - c) *What should the communication mechanism for members be during the interim periods of the year?*

Research and Progress Assessment in line with Post-2015 SADA and SDGs

- 1) National factsheets on SCP, including review of the status on consumption and production patterns, in line with UNEP South Asia State of the Environment Reports and the Sustainable Development Goals
- 2) Development and Publishing of Studies on Policy Priorities as expressed by member countries
- 3) Questions for the discussion:
 - a) *How can this workstream complement the progress assessment to be required under the Sustainable Development Goals?*
 - b) *What topics are priorities requiring further study to advance SCP in South Asia – e.g. population and resource use, inequalities in consumption, eco-labels/consumer information in SA, SPP in SA.*

Capacity-building and Technical Assistance

- 1) Training for public sector including training of trainers on topics linked to working groups
- 2) Technical assistance available to countries from 10YFP and UNEP
- 3) Questions for the discussion:
 - a) *What training programmes exist? What else could be done to support more public sector training?*



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- b) *How can 10YFP and UNEP complement with technical assistance for policy support in SA countries*

Cooperation

- 1) Joint events (on a case by case basis) with APRSCP, SWITCH-Asia, regional commission events, etc.
- 2) Study tours and events to share best practices
- 3) Questions for the discussion:
 - a) *What are the known events on SCP in the next 18 months?*
 - b) *How to link work on SCP with other priority topics under SAARC/SACEP Post-2015 SADA?*

Communication

- 1) Policy Fairs for exhibition of materials
- 2) Public awareness campaigns on SCP on topics as decided by member states
- 3) Information sharing to all relevant stakeholders
- 4) Questions for the discussion:
 - a) *What are the known events on SCP/Environment in the next 18 months?*
 - b) *What forms of public awareness can the Forum support?*
 - c) *What are priority sectors for study tours?*

III. Co-Chairmanship of Forum

It is proposed that the Forum is co-chaired annually by one country and SACEP.

IV. Working Groups of the Forum

The Forum will include a series of working groups under SACEP coordination, reporting to the Forum member country representatives on an annual basis as to progress on their work agendas. Working group agendas for the year will be reviewed and approved by member countries at each annual meeting of the Forum. Working groups will seek to advance the Post-2015 SADA under the objectives of the forum. Working group topics could be derived according to the figure below from the Post-2015 SADA, in line with SACEP, SAARC Areas of Cooperation, and also in line with the Programmes of the 10YFP on SCP. As such, working group topics could focus on BioTechnology, Energy Efficiency, Green SMEs and Green Finance, Sustainable Public Procurement, Sustainable Cities/Lifestyles, Consumer Information (Eco-labels and Organic Agriculture Schemes), Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Food Systems, etc.⁵. The final list of working groups is to be decided upon during the February 2014 meetings in Colombo.

⁵ The Post-2015 SADA denotes that “Based on the issues identified in South Asia, the priority areas were designed, and a Sustainable Development Agenda was framed accordingly. This development agenda pivots around 4 key priority areas i) Eliminating Poverty and Creating Human Security; ii) Conserving Natural Resources; iii) Securing the Economic Base and iv) Strengthening the Institutional System. This vital platform of the key priority areas rests upon the four pillars of sustainable development (economic, social, environment and governance).”



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Figure 6: Sustainable Development Agenda for South Asia





SCP in the SDGs Process, updates on the 10YFP on SCP, and the 10YFP Regional Roadmap

SESSION 2 – SCP in the Post-2015 Agenda



UNEP, 3rd February 2015

OUTLINE

SCP embedded in the SDGs

Update on 10YFP on SCP

10YFP Regional Roadmap





Outcome document of the OWG on SDGs

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- On 19 July 2014, the OWG adopted an outcome document of the SDGs by acclamation.
- Proposed goal 12 “Ensure SCP patterns”, includes targets on SCP, notably, target 12.1 :“implement the 10YFP, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries”.
- It is further supported by targets closely related to SCP throughout the proposal.
- SCP to SDGs: SCP is ***transformative, universal*** and ***central*** to the SDGs - reflected in 12 out of the 17 draft goals.



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



References and relevant documents:

- Report of 10th session of OWG on SDGs: “The **10YFP** is the **principal framework for international cooperation** and will need to be adequately resourced”.
- 10YFP Board document on “**Potential contribution of the 10YFP programmes to the SDGs**”
- 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group document on “**SCP in the SDGs**”.
- Background note on: **SCP indicators, 10YFP as MoI and finance for SCP**, for 18 February 2015 Panel Discussion, in New York





12. Ensure SCP patterns

Secretariat



12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), 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 sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses

12.4 by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse



12. Ensure SCP patterns

12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national 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

12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, 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



A Global Mandate for SCP

A global framework adopted by Heads of State at Rio+20 for a international cooperation to shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in developed and developing countries.

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

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

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

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

Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), 2002

Marrakech Process, 2003-11

Rio +20, 2012

SDGs and Post-2015



An implementation mechanism for SDGs and the post-2015 devt agenda





Rio+20 Adopts the 10YFP



Paragraph 226. We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-year framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.

(The Future we Want: Rio+20 Outcome Document)





What is the 10YFP?



It is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.

“ Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles...”
([A/CONF.216/5](#) , para 1.a)



10YFP main objectives



Accelerate the shift towards SCP in all countries by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives

Increase RE and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, **creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity**

Support **capacity-building** and facilitate access to **financial and technical assistance for developing countries**, to implement SCP activities at all levels

Serve as an **information and knowledge sharing platform on SCP** to enable **all stakeholders** to exchange policies, tools, initiatives and best practices, enhancing cooperation

IMPLEMENT : 10YFP - mean of implementation



10YFP Programmes	related targets and how the 10YFP Programmes can support them
sustainable building and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.c: support LDCs, for sustainable and resilient buildings
sustainable public procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.7: promote sustainable public procurement • by supporting governments in designing SPP policies
consumer information and sustainable lifestyles and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.8 on relevant information and awareness for SD and lifestyles. • target 4.7 : on learners to acquire knowledge and skills for sustainable development.....and sustainable lifestyles”.
sustainable tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.9 and 12.b: policies to promote sustainable tourism • monitoring sustainable development impacts of sustainable tourism
Sustainable food systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • goal 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition • goal 12 on food waste and loss • resource efficiency and productivity of agriculture, sustainable food consumption

Objective of GHG emissions reduction and climate change mitigation to be integrated into all programs of the 10YFP

Targets 7.2 and 7.3 on increasing the share of renewable energy and doubling the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency, under goal 7.

- The region **launched its roadmap for 10YFP implementation on 28 April 2014**, based on several years of work in the region (SWITCH-Asia) and consultation with policy makers at the 1st Asia Pacific Meeting of the 10YFP (Nov. 2013).

- The region has over 10 priorities, including:
 - **National and regional indicators on SCP**
 - **Sustainability reporting**
 - **Eco-labels**
 - **Eco-innovation and adaptation of new technologies for cleaner production**



The Asia Pacific 10YFP Roadmap



A comprehensive set of outputs/activities under 5 areas:

- Consumer information;
- Sustainable lifestyles and education;
- Sustainable public procurement;
- Sustainable buildings and construction;
- Sustainable tourism, including ecotourism.

Plus horizontal outputs/activities

Development of a database of indicators on SCP

Workshops on sustainable consumption

Study on the economic case of Green Procurement

Policy dialogue on Green Investments

A Network on Sustainable Tourism

Guidelines for green buildings

.....

Asia and Pacific Roadmap for 10YFP implementation



Based on the 10YFP Programmes

	Example of activities from the AP roadmap
1.A Consumer Information	Regional workshop on sustainable consumption
1.B Sustainable Lifestyles and Education	A portfolio of tools that facilitate understanding of what a sustainable lifestyle means for different Asian countries and how sustainable lifestyles can be achieved.
1.C Sustainable Public Procurement	Support the ASEAN+3 Network on SPP and Ecolabelling;
1.D Sustainable Buildings and Construction	Capacity building on green building and construction
1.E Sustainable Tourism including Ecotourism	Asia Pacific Network on Sustainable Tourism (Asia Pacific NEST)
Horizontal activities	Two sub-regional workshops on the 10YFP; Forum on SCP for South Asia
Communication	Development of a database of indicators on SCP. 2014-1015



Overall budget
needed: 7 million USD
for 2 years

Already available: 3.2
million USD

Messages to donors:

- Roadmap developed by government and civil society
- Outputs/activities with substance and legitimacy
- Opportunity to improve the lives of people in Asia



Secretariat
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Thank you!

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. The Rio+20 outcome document, *The future we want*, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.
4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.
5. Rio+20 also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.
6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa's development needs and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It reaffirmed the commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General

Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The Outcome document of the September 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals reaffirmed, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

7. Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed the need to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles. It reaffirmed the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. It also reaffirmed the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.
8. The OWG underscored that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. It recalled that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels and it reaffirmed that the ultimate objective under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
9. Planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and Rio+20 noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. Rio+20 affirmed the conviction that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. It acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.
10. Rio+20 recognized that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. It underscored the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

11. Rio+20 reaffirmed the commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, it reaffirmed the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women's empowerment and equal employment for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.
12. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. Rio+20 affirms the commitment to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development and to mobilizing the necessary resources for its implementation. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will propose options for a sustainable development financing strategy. The substantive outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration. Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.
13. Rio+20 reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.
14. The implementation of sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.
15. Rio+20 reiterated the commitment to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.
16. Rio+20 reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support

and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

17. In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.
18. Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
 - 1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
 - 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
 - 1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
 - 1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
 - 1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- 2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
- 2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children
- 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
- 3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

- 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate
- 3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS
- 3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

- 4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
- 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to

ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws

- 5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment
- 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
- 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

- 7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services

- 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
- 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
- 7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
- 7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
- 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
- 8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers

- 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
- 8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
- 9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

- 9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- 9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
- 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
- 10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
- 11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), 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 sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
- 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national 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
- 12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, 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

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

- 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

- 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
- 13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
- 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation*

* taking into account ongoing WTO negotiations and WTO Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate

- 14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
- 14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally
- 15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
- 15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources
- 15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

- 15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
- 15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
- 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
- 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration

- 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
- 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

- 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
- 17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Technology

- 17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed
- 17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

- 17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

Capacity building

- 17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

- 17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

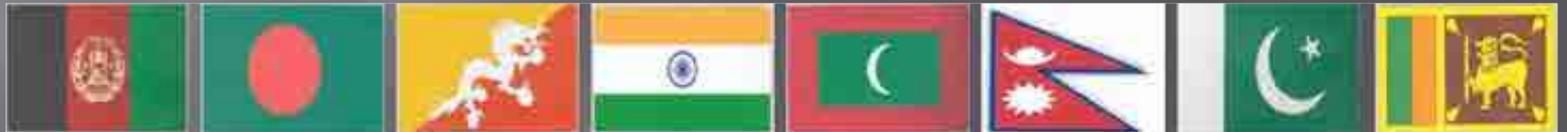
Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

POST - 2015 SOUTH ASIA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



South Asia Co-operative Environment
Programme



Objectives - Post-2015 SADA

- ❖ Highlight key issues & challenges in the sub regional level
- ❖ Identify common and trans-boundary Environmental priorities in the region to achieve Sustainable Development
- ❖ Provide strategic direction for the pursuit of sustainable development in the Sub-region by serving as a long term policy planning tool on identifies priorities, mainly on :
 - ❖ Eliminating poverty and creating human security,
 - ❖ Conserving and protecting Natural Resource Endowments
 - ❖ Securing economic base and
 - ❖ Strengthening institutional system



Process - Post-2015 SADA Report

- ❖ Prepared in a participatory process - in consultation with concerned line Ministries of member countries, IGO's, International Organizations, Expert Institutions and Civil Society Organizations .
- ❖ Preparation of Outline and Content
 - ❖ Literature Review and collection of information & data were conducted.– (Rio+20 Outcome document, Country Papers, SD programs, climate action plans, Trans-boundary issues etc.)
 - ❖ Analysis of issues and data
 - ❖ Preparation of draft Post-2015 SADA report
- ❖ Multi-Stakeholder's meeting were conducted to review/revise the draft Post-2015 SADA report
 - ❖ Comments from the participants on the draft Post-2015 SADA report
 - ❖ Incorporation of comments on the draft report to the Final Post-2015 SADA Report



The Final Report

- ❖ Launched on the **26th June 2014** at the First United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) held in Nairobi, Kenya .
- ❖ The event was organized by SACEP in Collaboration with Islamic Republic of Pakistan & UNEP.
- ❖ The launch was held under the auspices of **Dr. Maryam Naimir-Fuller**, Special Advisor to the UNEP Executive Director on Post 2015 Development Agenda and SDGs and in the presence of **Dr.Achim Steiner**, UNEP Executive Director.



Post 2015 SADA -Contents

- ❖ **Chapter 1- Sustainable Development Challenges**
 - Provides a brief history of Sustainable Development at Global & Regional level.
- ❖ **Chapter 2- Environment and Sustainable Development Priorities for South Asia.**
 - Identifies major environmental issues, drivers and also analyses the gaps in existing policy addressing these issues.
- ❖ **Chapter 3 - Sustainable Development Agenda for South Asia Region**
 - Identifies major priority areas to define new set of goals, targets and strategies.
- ❖ **Chapter 4 - Framework for South Asian Action towards Transition to a Green Economy**
 - Provides framework for action after challenges and priorities are identified for South Asia region.



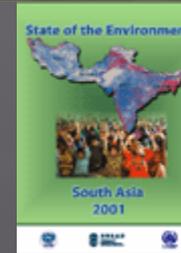
Sustainable Development Perspective..

Global Perspective

- **1972** – UN conference on the Human Environment/ Stockholm Conference, (agreed upon Declaration containing 26 principles concerning environment and development .)
- **1992** - Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (Agenda 21 -an action programme for achieving Sustainable Development in 21st century),
- **2000** - Millennium Summit of the UN Millennium Declaration, (Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were established)
- **2000** – 1st Global Ministerial Environment Forum (adopted an action-orientated Malmö Declaration that help set the environmental agenda for the 21st century)
- **2002** - World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) , (The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), adopted)
- **2012** - UN conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, (approved the outcome document for Rio+20, “The Future We Want,”)

Regional Perspective

South Asia State- of-Environment Reports



South Asian Sub regional report for World Summit on Sustainable Development - 2001

Sub-regional Sustainable Development Strategy for South Asia (SSDS-SA)

2008

Key Environmental Issues

Population & Urbanization:

- ❖ South Asia - 4.8% of the world's land and 20% of the world population – creates immense pressure on natural resources.
- ❖ Poverty - 80-90% poor reside in rural areas.
- ❖ Urbanization - Haphazard and unplanned growth of cities

Air Pollution:

- ❖ air pollution is an increasing concern in South Asia. (Sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter (PM) emissions have been rising steadily over past few decades.
- ❖ WHO has estimated that 2.4 million people die each year due to air pollution.
- ❖ Vehicular pollution is a major contributing source –especially two-wheelers and diesel driven heavy trucks in South Asia.
- ❖ According to GEO 5, the number of vehicles in the world is growing at a much faster pace than number of people.

Sanitation and Solid Waste Management:

- ❖ Key factors – Rapid urbanization, changing consumption patterns, low level of awareness and poor civic sense
- ❖ Leads to environmental problems – surface and ground water contamination.



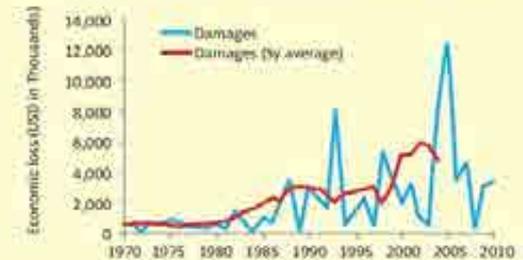
Key Environmental Issues

Climate Change:

- ❖ Increase in temperature leads to negative impact on rice and wheat yields in tropical parts of the region
- ❖ Impact of Precipitation variability on water resources-Tendencies of increase in intense rain fall
- ❖ Impact of Sea level Rise – Low-lying coastal cities will be receiving most of the impact. (Karachi, Mumbai, Dhaka, Maldives)
- ❖ Impact on Ecosystem through loss of bio-diversity
This will impact the eco system services which will effect the benefits people receive directly or indirectly.
- ❖ Impact on crop, Pasture and Forest Productivity – will affect the agriculture , increasing the risk of hunger and water resources scarcity.



Trends in Economic Losses Associated with Natural Disasters in South Asia (1971- 2010)



Natural Disasters:

- ❖ South Asia is the most exposed region in the world to flooding and cyclones .
- ❖ In Nepal and Bhutan melting glacial are filling glacial lakes beyond their capacities.

Initiatives to promote cooperation on Environment at Regional Level

Themes	Regional Cooperation
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change ▪ Dhaka Declaration on Climate Change ▪ Thimpu Statement on Climate Change ▪ SAARC Disaster Management Centre ▪ SAARC Metrological Research Centre ▪ SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre ▪ South Asia Network for Security & Climate Change
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAARC Agriculture Centre ▪ SAARC Food Bank
Water Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Asia Water Initiative ▪ South Asian Water Analysis Network
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAARC Forestry Centre ▪ South Asia Coral Reef Task Force ▪ South Asia Seas Programme ▪ South Asia wildlife Enforcement Network ▪ South Asia Biodiversity clearing House Mechanism ▪ Mangroves for Future ▪ Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection Project

Initiatives to promote cooperation on Environment at Regional Level

Themes	Regional Cooperation
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Male' Declaration on Control & Prevention of Air Pollution
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ SAARC Energy Centre
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ South Asia Free Trade Agreement▪ South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment

South Asian Priorities for Action

Eliminating Poverty

Create Human Security

Food Security

Income Security

Water Security

Energy Security

Health Security

Security from Natural Disasters

Manage Population Growth & its Impacts

Conserving & Protecting Natural Resource Endowments

Arrest Industrial Pollution

Promote Corporate Citizenship

Manage Urbanization

Conserve Biodiversity

Build Resilience against Climate Change

Securing Economic Base

Promote Technology Cooperation

Strengthen Sub-regional Trading Bloc (SAFTA)

Minimize External Assistance

Strengthening Institutional Systems

Build Local Capacities

Effective National Governance

Enhance South Asia Cooperation

Respond to Global Systems

Promote Sustainable Production & Consumption

Strengthen Global Cooperation

South Asian Priorities for Action



Eliminating Poverty

Poverty eradication continues to remain the greatest global challenge

Ensuring Food Security:

- ❖ Increasing the availability by improving agricultural productivity
- ❖ Strengthening of agricultural research system for developing new crop varieties and agricultural technologies in response to changing weather patterns

Promoting Income Security:

- ❖ Developing financial instruments in the form of micro-credit that cater to the poorer sections of the society
- ❖ Ensure equal wages for men and women

Providing Water Security:

- ❖ Strengthening of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

Enhancing Energy Security:

- ❖ Improving the access to reliable, economically viable, and environmentally sound energy services for all

Providing Health Security:

- ❖ Investing in primary health care infrastructure and systems
- ❖ Promoting private investments to increase access to healthcare

Providing Security from Natural Disaster:

- ❖ Strengthening disaster-preparedness through national and regional risk assessment, mapping, monitoring and vigilance systems

South Asian Priorities for Action



Conserving & Protecting Natural Resource Endowments

*Biodiversity is under severe threat & the Resource
Base is degrading*

Arresting Industrial Pollution:

- ❖ Promote cost effective and technically and environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes
- ❖ Create public awareness about the health and environmental problems

Managing Urbanization:

- ❖ Promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements
- ❖ Ensure affordable and sustainable transport and energy

Build Resilience against Climate Change and Disaster Risk:

- ❖ Raising awareness amongst various stakeholders
- ❖ Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) plans into the development planning and budgeting process
- ❖ Promote regional and global cooperation for disaster forecasting and reduction and managing post disaster situation

Conserving Biodiversity:

- ❖ Introduction of Eco-System based natural resource management

South Asian Priorities for Action



Securing Economic Base

Firm and Secure Financial and Economic Base

Promoting Technology Cooperation:

- ❖ Identifying technology needs of the sub-region
- ❖ Initiating research and development through mutual support

Building a Sub-regional Trading Bloc:

- ❖ Need a much more liberalized trading regime - South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) & the proposed South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
- ❖ Build up its bargaining power as an economic bloc in the global trade negotiations

Development with Minimal External Assistance:

- ❖ Promote technology transfer within the region
- ❖ Leverage corporate social responsibility towards development in the form of partnerships

South Asian Priorities for Action



Strengthening Institutional Systems

Building Local Capacities:

- ❖ Building capacities at the local level to facilitate informed planning and decision making
- ❖ Creating a sense of ownership amongst local people over resources on which they depend

Improved National Governance:

- ❖ Incorporate sustainable development principles in the national constitution or legislation to accelerate the adoption of better development strategies
- ❖ Decentralization of democratic governance to local levels through devolution, appropriate administrative autonomy and assurance of a certain level of financial capability

Enhance South Asian Cooperation:

- ❖ Joint action on poverty Eradication and human security
- ❖ Sub-regional trade and economic policies
- ❖ Sub-regional sharing and management of natural resources

Framework for South Asian Action

Green Economy - Basis for the Framework for Action

Political Commitment

- ❖ **Renewed political commitment is essential for the implementation of national action plans for SD.**

Reformed Policies, Legislations and Schemes:

- ❖ Need to strengthen the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes/policies, and inter-ministerial coordination of sustainable development plans

Private Sector Investment and Involvement:

- ❖ Businesses must incorporate social and environmental concerns in their activities

Stakeholder Partnerships and Community Participation:

- ❖ Need for interaction and collaboration of various stakeholders including the government, researchers, private sector, multi-laterals, civil society organizations
- ❖ To bring convergence in public interest and private sector leadership in determining green economy initiatives
- ❖ Encouraging community participation

Incorporating Sustainability in Educational, Vocational and Capacity Building Programmes:

- ❖ Increased need for capacity building through training programmes and skill development programmes
- ❖ Environmental concerns should be well covered in educational courses at all levels

Framework for South Asian Action

Green Economy - Basis for the Framework for Action

Investing in Research & Development:

- ❖ Significant policy, human resource, financial, and technological investments to be made in research and development.
- ❖ Creating necessary linkages between research institutions and the private sector

Investing in Knowledge Management:

- ❖ Information sharing via Knowledge portals and web-based database providing information on environmental issues
- ❖ Collection, documentation and sharing of data, governance and reform measures, best practices

Technology Transfer and Financial Arrangements

- ❖ Access to appropriate financial and technical assistance

Investing in Infrastructure:

- ❖ The government should create an environment that is conducive to facilitating private sector investment and provide adequate incentives to that end.
- ❖ Policy makers should consider infrastructure investment requirements

Framework for South Asian Action

Green Economy - Basis for the Framework for Action

Need for Innovation:

- ❖ Change taxation codes to reflect sustainability of businesses wherein less sustainable businesses pay more ('polluter pays' approach)
- ❖ Amending subsidy schemes to reflect environmental priorities

Promoting Regional Cooperation towards sharing of Best Practices, Resources and Strengthened Implementation

Systems:

- ❖ Requires easy access to markets and resources among other things
- ❖ Requires regional integration at the political, business, knowledge and technological level
- ❖ Some of the key implementation systems that will require attention to address South Asian cooperation for sustainable development are:
 - Sustainable Development Planning and Programming
 - Institutional Mechanisms
 - Resource Mobilization Arrangements
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Systems



Thank
You



SACEP Work on SCP

SACEP's Activities

- ▶ Awareness creation and capacity building
- ▶ Facilitating regional meetings/forums in collaboration with various organizations
- ▶ Assisting member countries in implementing environment related projects
- ▶ Provide a regional policy making platform on environmental issues

Awareness creation and capacity building

▶ **Act Now** to make a difference for our environment

A poster campaign

**YOU CAN MAKE
A DIFFERENCE**

Pollution, deforestation, greenhouse effect, ozone hole Big names for big problems. But the solutions are not all big and complex.

Small actions **can** make a difference to these big problems. They alone will not solve the problems, but they will help.

Show your concern, show your care.

ACT
 **NOW**

**To make a difference for
our environment**

RIGHT RECIPES

50 per cent of all energy used in India is for cooking



ACT NOW

- Keep vessels covered while cooking.
- When the liquid in the food starts to boil, turn down the flame.
- Use a pressure cooker.
- Use the smaller burner of the gas stove whenever possible.
- Do not put items in the fridge when they are still hot.
- Keep the coils at the back of the fridge clean.
- Use a solar cooker. Exploit the abundance of sunshine.
- Get your family to eat together - it will save reheating fuel.

CURRENT USE

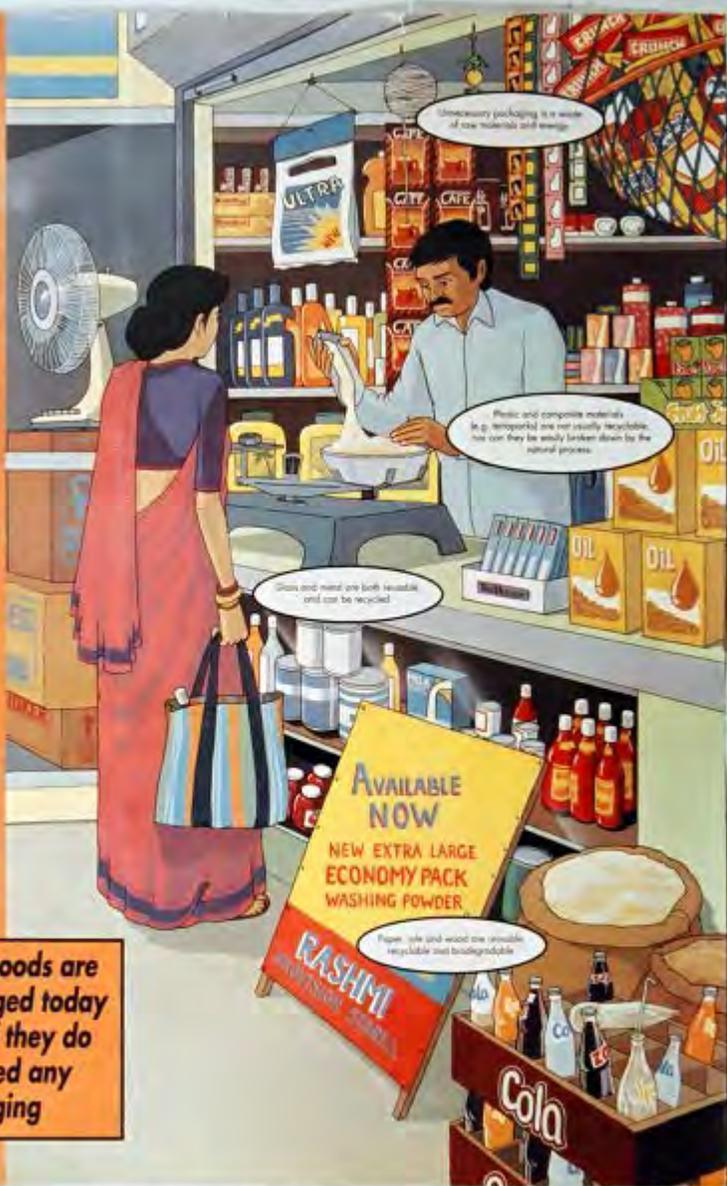
Any method of producing power has some impact on the environment



ACT NOW

- Switch off appliances when they are not in use.
- Keep bulbs, tubes, etc. free of dust.
- Use tubelights instead of incandescent bulbs.
- Use natural light wherever possible.
- Explore ways of keeping the house cool without using electricity - use khush curtains, whitewash the terrace, keep curtains drawn.
- Use solar water heaters rather than geysers or immersion heaters.
- Avoid using batteries. They use up more energy in the making than they actually provide.

PROBLEM PACKS



Most goods are packaged today even if they do not need any packaging

ACT NOW

- Don't buy goods which have unnecessary packaging.
- Have bottled drinks rather than those in tetrapacks.
- Returnable bottles are eco-friendly.
- Carry your own shopping bag instead of asking for a plastic bag every time.
- Avoid packaging waste by buying large economy packs — and save money too.
- Where biodegradable refill packs are available, buy these.

GOOD GOING



Petrol and diesel are not limitless resources; they will be depleted one day

ACT NOW

- Walk or cycle when you can.
- Take a bus rather than a personal vehicle.
- Travel on a scooter or in a car only if there is no other way to go.
- Drive at a steady speed.
- Share your car when you must use it.
- Depend on the accelerator rather than the brake to control the vehicle.
- Get your vehicle serviced regularly.
- Correct tyre pressure improves mileage.

WHAT A WASTE

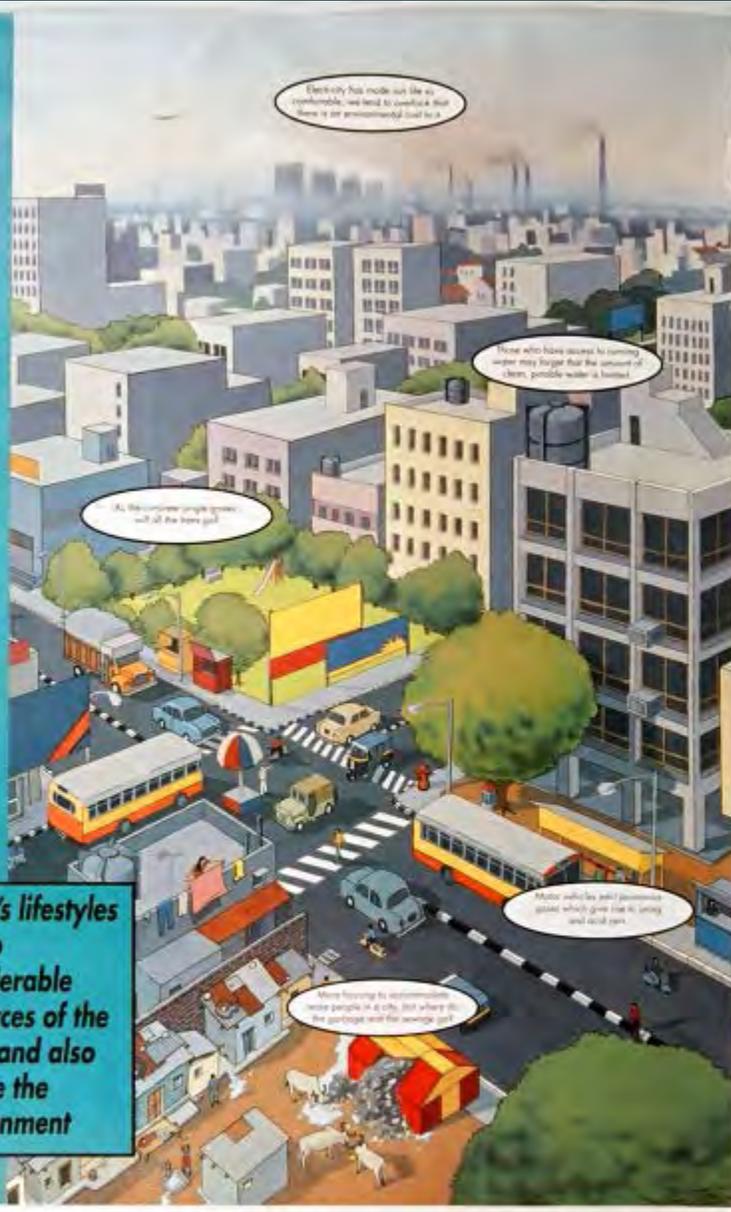


A medium-sized city may produce 2000 tonnes of garbage in a day

ACT NOW

- ☐ Take care not to litter public places.
- ☐ Get your municipality to remove garbage piles, and clear choked drains.
- ☐ Ensure that all old paper and used metal and glass containers are sold to the raddiwallah.
- ☐ Compost food and kitchen waste to make rich manure.
- ☐ Make 'Reuse - Reduce - Recycle' your motto.

CITY LIGHTS



Today's lifestyles use up considerable resources of the earth and also pollute the environment

ACT NOW

- ☐ We enjoy many facilities but who pays the price? Of course many of these are necessities. But we must use and not misuse these. So that others too can have their share.

WATER WAYS

More than 99 per cent of the Earth's water is not readily available for human use



ACT NOW

- Repair leaking taps.
- Turn off the tap while brushing or washing.
- Don't turn the tap on all the way.
- Collect and store rainwater wherever possible.
- Install a flush tank that uses less water.
- Don't use running water for rinsing vegetables, pulses, etc.
- Think of ways of reusing water. Water used for rinsing vegetables can be reused for watering plants.

A GREEN FUTURE

A green environment is a healthy environment



ACT NOW

- Grow more trees in your school.
- Plant a tree in your neighbourhood, protect it, nurture it, see it grow.
- Present your friends with saplings for their birthdays.
- Parks, gardens and playgrounds in your area are yours, look after them.
- Create a green patch even on a terrace or in a balcony.
- Form a group to keep your neighbourhood clean and green. Get your elders to help you.
- Water the garden wisely — early in the morning or late in the evening. Avoid overwatering.
- Put waste to work in your garden — sweep fallen leaves into flower beds. Make a compost pit.

Facilitating regional meetings/forums in collaboration with various organizations

► Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) forum in Asia

Initiated by UNCRD and it addresses multi-sectorial, socio-economic and environmental issues in the transport sector, including climate concerns

In 2008, UNCRD and SACEP proposed to work together to promote EST in South Asia and a MoU was signed between SACEP and UNCRD

as a result, all the SACEP member countries participated in the Third Meeting of the Regional EST Forum in Asia which was held in March 2008 in Singapore

First Sub-Regional EST Training Workshop-cum- Policy Dialogue in South Asia was held in Ahmadabad, India from the 26th August 2011 to 28th August 2011

SACEP was a partner for organizing 8th Regional EST Forum in Asia" from 19 to 21 November 2014 in Colombo, Sri Lanka back to back with BAQ 2014

- ▶ SWITCH-PSC Sustainable Consumption and Production Training of Trainers on October 30th – November 1st, 2012 in Colombo, Sri Lanka

It was a collaborative programme with UNEP

25 Policy maker trained as trainers

Priority SCP areas for the region were identified including:

- a) Sustainable Public Procurement
- b) Tourism
- c) Industry
- d) Energy efficiency
- e) Waste management

Assisting member countries in implementing environment related projects

- ▶ SACEP has contributed in preparing Concept Paper on Promoting Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP) in Sri Lanka

Provide a regional policy making platform on environmental issues

- ▶ SACEP Governing Council

10.2.2 Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in South Asia

The Meeting recommended SACEP to come up with concrete proposals through which the concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production can comfortably be dovetailed within the policy making mechanisms of member countries of SACEP.

Thank you



SAARC PRESENTATION

Preparatory Meeting on Establishment of
South Asia Forum on Sustainable
Consumption and Production,
26-28 February 2015, Colombo

South Asia Forum on SCP



- **SACEP and UNEP initiative**
- **Background documents and agenda**
- **Successful conclusion**



SAARC OBJECTIVES

- **Established in 1985 with the objective, amongst others, to:**
- **promote the welfare and improve quality of life;**
- **accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development;**
- **promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;**



SAARC Secretariat

Role of the Secretariat:

- **Main role is to coordinate implementation of SAARC activities**
- **Service meetings**



AREAS OF COOPERATION

- Poverty Alleviation
- **Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security**
- Trade, Economic and Financial Cooperation
- **Environment, Climate Change and Natural Disasters**
- Energy Cooperation, Transport and Connectivity
- Science and Technology ; **Biotechnology;**
- Communication, Information and Media; ICT
- Health; Women, Youth and Children
- Terrorism; Drugs and Human Trafficking
- Education and Human Resource Development
- Tourism and Culture

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Agriculture & Rural Development)



- **Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security** - Cooperation in Agriculture started as Study Group on Agriculture in 1981 - became Technical Committee on Agriculture in 1983 (1st meeting in Dhaka)
- **ARD initiatives/Milestones:** enhancing regional cooperation
 - Technical Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (TCARD) established in 2001 - deals with broad and micro Cooperation in ARD in the SAARC region. Met seven times and Bangladesh Chair.
 - Meeting of SAARC Agriculture/ Food Ministers: directives and guidance to the process.
 - **Food Security and SAARC Food Bank –**
 - SAARC Food Security Reserve (1988)
 - SAARC Food Bank (2007)

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Agriculture & Rural Development) – contd



- Adopted Colombo Statement on Food Security (2008)
- Regional Food Security Strategies and Programmes (2008)
- Agricultural Vision 2020 (2008)
- SAARC Declaration of Food Security, (Ministerial, Delhi, 2008)
- **SAARC Seed Bank** – SAARC Seed Bank Agreement signed at Seventeenth Summit (Addu City, November 2011) in ratification process (7/8 M) including constituting SB Board; Member States to develop a *Common Minimum Seed Quality Standard (CMQS)* and *Seed Testing Procedures* for different quality attributes (of all crops);

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Agriculture & Rural Development) – contd



- **SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC) –**
 - First established in 1989 as SAARC Agricultural Information Centre (SAIC) to network relevant agricultural research and information networks and exchange regionally generated technical information to strengthen agricultural research, development and innovations;
 - Mandate expanded to deal with all sub-sectors/allied disciplines of Agriculture e.g. Crops, Fisheries, Livestock and Horticulture and renamed SAC in 2006.
 - Engaged in research, study, arranging expert consultation, workshop, etc. for capacity development and information sharing

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Agriculture & Rural Development) – contd



- **SAARC Development Fund (SDF)** –
 - SDF established in 2011 – preceded by South Asian Development Fund (SADF) created in 1996 after merging of SAARC Fund for Regional Projects and SAARC Regional Fund
 - Currently implementing 9 projects covering agriculture amongst others
- **Eighteenth Summit (2014)**, amongst others, agreed to increase investment, promote research and development, facilitate technical cooperation and apply innovative, appropriate and reliable technologies in the agriculture sector for enhancing productivity and promoting sustainable agriculture.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Environment, Forestry, Disasters)



- **Environment, Climate Change, Natural Disasters** - to strengthen and intensify regional cooperation to preserve, protect and manage the diverse and fragile eco-systems, and to address challenges posed by climate change and natural disasters
- **Initiatives/Milestones:** enhancing regional cooperation
 - Technical Committee on Environment and Forestry – mandate include environment, forestry, natural disasters, climate change, (meteorology), etc. Follows-up on implementation of decisions taken by SAARC Charter Bodies (Summit, Council of Ministers, Standing Committee and SAARC Environment Ministers)

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Environment, Forestry, Disasters) – contd.



- **Meetings of the SAARC Environment Ministers –**
 - Holds periodic meetings to take stock of progress and further enhance regional cooperation
 - Key mechanisms (Ministerial/TC meetings) to guide and facilitate cooperation
- **SAARC Environment Action Plan (1997)**
- **Dhaka Declaration and SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change (2008)**
- **Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management (2006-2015)**
- **Thimphu Statement on Climate Change (2010)**
- **SAARC Convention on Cooperation on Environment (2010)**
- **SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters (2011)**

AREAS OF COOPERATION (Biotechnology)



- **Biotechnology** – earlier pursued by TCST
 - Working Group on Biotechnology (2004),
 - Third Meeting (Colombo, 4-5 June 2009), among others, finalized a Concept Paper on a Programme of Cooperation – which **identifies 16 areas** (Medical, Agricultural, Environmental, Animal, Marine, Bioinformatics, Plant Tissue Culture, Genetically Modified Organisms and bio-safety, Bio-fertilizer and Bio-gas, Vaccine Production, Genomics and Proteomics, Nano-biotechnology, etc) for cooperation to be pursued through hosting of conferences and workshops; post-doctoral fellowships; joint research projects; and exchange of visits among scientists and specialists from the region
 - Pakistan – current chair – next meeting in April 2015 – forward movement

AREAS OF COOPERATION

(Regional/International Bodies)



- **MOUs** – SACEP, UNEP, etc. – provides framework for cooperation, appreciates technical and financial support – training, workshop, studies (SAEO-2014?)
- SARRC activities further SCP
- SAARC cooperation to enhance collaboration and avoid replication



Thank you



The Government of the Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan
National Environmental Protection Agency



Sustainable Consumption and production Workshop 26 to 28 February, 2015

Waheedullah Ibrahimi

Expert of EIA

ibrahimi.wahid@gmail.com

Sustainable Consumption and Production

- **Afghanistan before 2000**
 - **Three decades of Conflicts and Internal war**
 - **The Taliban Regime for about five years (No Development)**
- **Afghanistan after 2001**
 - **New Government (Almost from Zero)**
 - **Start of Developments (Almost from Zero)**
 - **New Constitution enacted**

ANDS: Vision 2020

- Vision:
 - *A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private-sector led market economy, social equity, and **environmental sustainability***
- Goal:
 - *Reduce poverty, **ensure sustainable development through a private-sector-led market economy**, improve human development indicators, and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).*

Market Economy

- **Market Economy, article 10 of Constitution**
 - **Afghanistan is experiencing only for one decade**
 - **Private Sector is involved in almost every sector**
 - **Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) is supporting National and International Investments**
 - **Afghanistan National Standards Authority (ANSA), is developing National Standards and ensuring **safety of Production, Exports and Imports****

Ministry of commerce

- **Ministry of Commerce and Industries, developing new policies and strategies to support Sustainable Production, Export and Imports**
- **Afghanistan Consumers Protection Law is newly enacting**
- **Afghanistan Export Promotion Agency, is supporting Sustainable Exports, which includes Production**

NEPA

- **The National Environmental Protection Agency, is also mainstreaming **Sustainable Development****
 - In Agriculture
 - In Mining and Petroleum Industry
 - In Commerce and Industry
 - In Food Processing, Dairy, ...

Environmental Laws/Regulations

- **National Environmental Protection Agency**
 - **Environment Law in 2005**
 - **Regulation on Control of Material Destructive to the Ozone Layer in 2006**
 - **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation in 2008**
 - **Air Pollution Control and Prevention Regulation in 2009**

Future

- **But still there is need for more to do**
 - **In above Laws and Sector planning it is considered like a single part**
 - **We need more specific Law, Regulation, and Planning for Sustainable Consumption and Production**

Proposals for Progress

- **Support to do a National Study of the Status**
- **Technical Assistance**
- **Capacity Building in the Industry Sector**
- **Support to Develop Specific Strategies and Policies**
- **Transfer of Experiences of the Countries of the Region**

Thanks



National SCP Presentation: Bangladesh

By

Ranjit Chandra Sarker

Deputy Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Forests

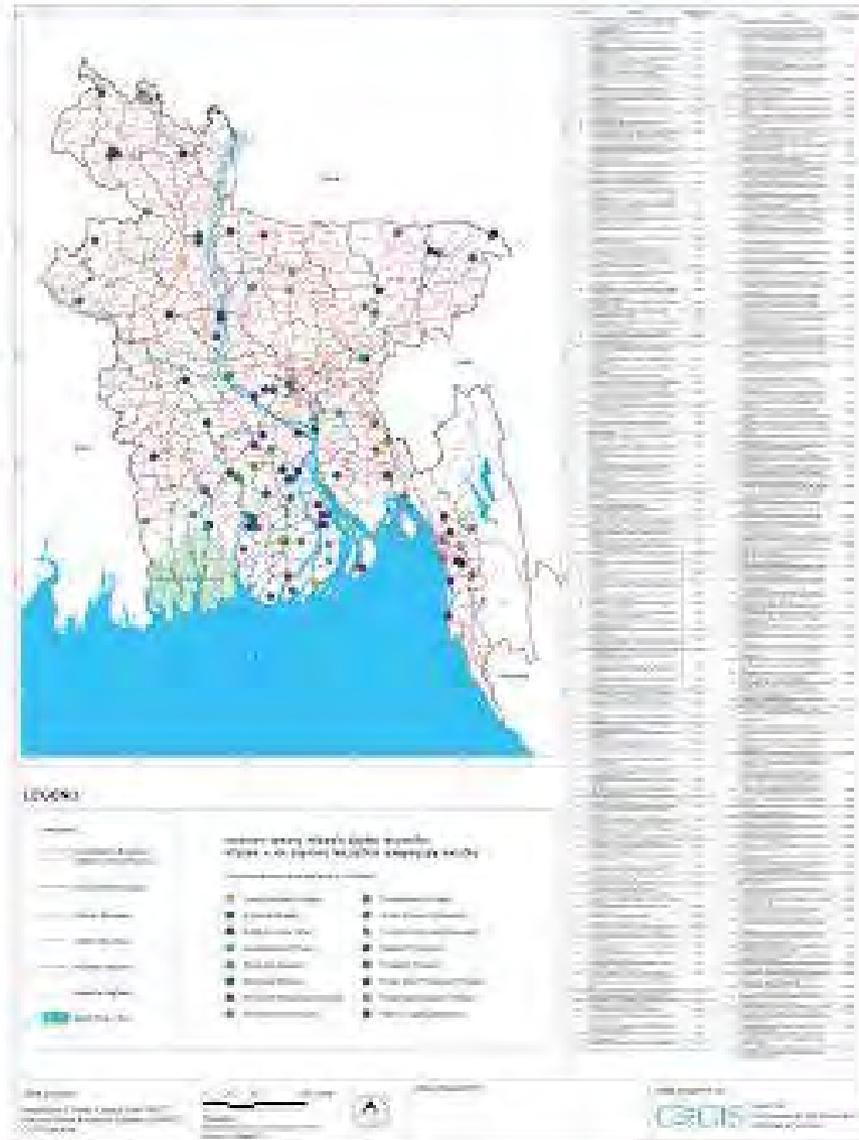
&

Abi Abdullah

Deputy Director

Bangladesh Climate Change Trust

GIS Map of CCTF Projects



National strategies/plans

Vision 2021

- “All development initiative needs to be pro-poor, **environmentally sustainable**, climate change and disaster resilient”.
- No specific policy document on SCP
 - However, there are a number of policies/strategies which are related to SCP.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives : Bangladesh

On Policy:

- Issues related to SCP have been incorporated in the Bangladesh Environment Policy, 2014 (draft), which is in the process of approval.
- The issue of 'Resource efficiency' (an important element of SCP) has been emphasized in different sectoral policies, such as energy policy, water policy and some other policies and legislations.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Key Initiatives on Climate Change Mitigation and Low carbon Development

- **On climate change mitigation**, the emphasis has been given to some potential sectors, namely,
 - **energy** (energy efficiency, renewable energy),
 - **industry** (promoting cleaner production, efficiency in resources use, zero discharge),
 - **forestry** (afforestation and reforestation programmes in coastal regions, degraded forest areas),
 - **transport** (introducing cleaner vehicle and fuel, good traffic management),
 - **buildings and constructions** (efficiency in resources use, improved brick making technology),
 - **environmental protection** (using polluters pay principle), etc.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

- **‘Mitigation and low carbon development’ thematic area under BCCSAP:** One of the six pillars in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 is ‘Mitigation and Low Carbon development’ that puts emphasize on energy efficiency, energy conservation and utilization of renewable energy as potential mitigation options.
- **Regulatory and Institutional settings:** Bangladesh made good efforts to streamline regulatory and institutional settings in realizing the aspiration of low carbon climate resilient development pathway by creating new Acts/Rules/Authorities.
- **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs):**
 - Bangladesh intends to prepare supported NAMA for several sectors. On pilot basis, a NAMA document for steel sector has been prepared.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

- **Energy Efficiency and Conservation:**
 - Greater emphasis on energy efficiency and energy conservation in different industrial production systems and utilities is given.
 - all new power plants will be energy efficient combined cycle power plant.
 - Initiatives taken to change high emitting Brick kiln to low emitting and energy efficient Brick kiln.
 - Initiative taken to reduce emission from transport sector by introducing BRT, MRT, water ways, etc.) and alternate cleaner fuels.
 - replace household incandescent bulb with energy efficient lights.
 - Revision of the Building Code by inserting Energy Efficiency and Solar Energy issues
 - Street lights to be replaced first by LED lights and later by solar PV powered lights
 - Discontinuation in phases of incandescent bulbs and heaters
 - Encouraging the business community to use solar energy
 - Steps taken to introduce prepaid metering system all over the country to reduce system loss and lower use of electricity
- Cogeneration in industries having Captive Generation Steel re-rolling and Boiler efficiency improvement through energy audit and enforcing minimum efficiency standard

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Emphasizing on promoting use of renewable energies, such as solar energy, wind energy:

- (i) Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008 envisions that 5% of total power generations would be generated from renewable sources by 2015 and at least 10% by 2020. The Government has identified renewable energy, especially solar photovoltaic as one of the thrust areas for energy security and GHG mitigation

- (ii) Ongoing efforts on renewable energy:
 - Mini-grid based on solar-biomass-wind hybrid for markets and commercial centers
 - Solar irrigation (more than 0.2 million diesel/electric pumps can be displaced)
 - set up wind turbines in different locations
 - Biomass options (cook stoves, rice parboilers, biogas for cooking and electricity)

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Solar Power:

- Installed around **3.2 million** solar home systems (SHSs) across the country meaning that around 14-15 million populations are getting electricity entirely from the renewable sources.
- Envisioned achieving 500 MW solar power developments in Bangladesh with the support of domestic and external resources.
- Utilization of solar irrigation pumps has been at large scale in agriculture sector replacing diesel run pumps.
- Installation of Solar Panels in government organizations
- Exempted all taxes from the devices and equipments used for the utilization of renewable energy in particular solar energy.

Improved Cook Stoves:

- In order to reduce emissions from biomass burning, more than 1.5 million Improve Cook Stoves (ICSs) have already been distributed to rural households.

Improved Rice Parboiling System:

- Government has taken initiatives to promote improved rice parboiling system in order to reduce the carbon emission and ensure energy efficiency.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) Initiatives:

- Recognizing the importance of the forestry sector in efforts to address anthropogenic climate change, Bangladesh has joined the UN-REDD Programme in 2010.
- approval of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by the Government in 2012 in order to: develop National REDD+ Strategy, design and establishment of the Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy Framework, establish national forest Reference Emission Level and/or forest Reference Level (REs/RL), develop forest and activity monitoring system including MRV.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Reduction of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs):

- Bangladesh is one of the founder members of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce SLCPs.
- Bangladesh has already taken some initiatives under CCAC to reduce SLCPs, such as, replacement of inefficient traditional cook stoves with clean cook stoves; transformation of brick kilns with modern technology and use of the alternative wetting and drying method for paddy rice cultivation to reduce methane emission.
- Under the CCAC - two projects named “National Action Plan (NAP) for Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs NAP)” and “Development/Updating of a National Roadmap for Reducing Black Carbon from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines” have been undertaken.
- Bangladesh adopted SNAP (National Action Plan for Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants) which contains 16 actions plan, seven for reduction of black carbon and 9 for reduction of methane. Bangladesh has been implementing its SNAP through CCAC initiatives.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Assessment of carbon stock:

- Government has taken initiative to manage the forest resources for carbon trading in the context of global climate change. Bangladesh Forest Department has already assessed carbon stock of the Sundarbans, the largest contiguous mangrove forest of the world and 13 other Protected Areas.

Low Carbon Development Strategy:

- Government is going to formulate low carbon development strategy under Third National Communication Project.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):

- In Bangladesh, 17 CDM projects have been approved by Designated National Authority (DNA). Out of them, 9 projects have been registered in CDM Executive Board. Most of these projects are in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

- Initiatives from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT)
 - 37 projects worth USD 57 million undertaken so far for mitigation and low carbon development including such programmes as
 - improved cook stoves,
 - biogas plants,
 - solar panels,
 - solar irrigation,
 - waste management,
 - tree plantation, etc.
 - 14 projects worth USD 15 million undertaken so far for sustainable agriculture including such programmes as
 - Piloting and dissemination of stress tolerant crop varieties like salinity, submergent and drought tolerant, etc.

CCTF Projects related to SCP



improved cook
stoves



biogas plants

CCTF Projects related to SCP



Solar panel



Solar irrigation

CCTF Projects related to SCP



লবায়ু ট্রাস্ট ফান্ডের অর্থায়নে ঠাকুরগাঁও পৌরসভায় টেকসই বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রকল্প

waste
management



tree plantation

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Banking sector initiatives

- Bangladesh Bank (BB) has issued guidelines for Environmental Risk Management and Green Banking in 2011 aiming at ensuring environment friendly business practices by banks and financial institutions.
- BB has instructed all banks to install solar power system while opening bank branches in rural areas.
- Environmentally harmful incineration of non reissuable damaged bank notes is being phased out, restoring instead of shredding by BB. Steps for measuring carbon footprint of BB's internal processes and operations are underway.

Major SCP Related Activities/Initiatives: Bangladesh (Contd..)

Banking sector initiatives

- BB has advised banks to facilitate clients to open L/Cs for installation of ETP in industrial units, finance solar energy, bio-gas and ETP projects.
- BB has introduced Taka 2.0 billion refinance line for financing solar energy, bio-gas and effluent treatment plant (ETP), at only 5% interest rate.
- BB has financed 18MW PV module manufacturing plant of Rahimafroz worth USD 4.5 million through BB green fund.

Key national supporting policies for SCP

- Bangladesh Environment Policy, 1992
- National Forest Policy, 1994
- National Fisheries Policy, 1998
- National Water Policy, 1999
- National Land Use Policy, 2001
- National Health Policy, 2005
- National Tourism Policy, 2009
- National Agriculture Policy, 2010

Status of EU'S SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component (PSC) Programme in Bangladesh

- EU has been promoting SCP in selected Asian countries through it's SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component (PSC) programme.
- The expected results to be achieved under the PSC in Bangladesh are:
 - National SCP Policy and organization strengthened;
 - Sustainable Production Framework strengthened and principles applied in selected sectors;
 - Knowledge on SCP enhanced and awareness is raised among public/private sector and civil society.
- Technical Working Committee formed at Department of Environment to provide guidance to finalize ToR and in implementing the different components of PSC.
- **The SWITCH-Asia PSC in Bangladesh could not be commenced in 2014.**
- **However, Bangladesh expects that EU's SWITCH-Asia PSC would come forward to start work in Bangladesh in 2015 onwards.**

Possible Support Needed from EU Switch-Asia/UNEP for Promoting SCP in Bangladesh

General:

- adequate support in the form of policy support, technical assistance, training, financing, technology and capacity building for promoting SCP in the key priority areas as well as integrating into the development process.

Specific:

- Support for Framing Policy on SCP or Integrating SCP into existing plan/strategy/relevant policy.
- Framing/revising policy Instruments (subjected to country-context):
 - *General policy instruments: Example:* Taxes, subsidies, preferential tariffs and trade policies, Economic instruments, Tax reform, Consumer protection policies, Polluter-pays principle, integrated product policies
 - *Changing consumer behavior: Example:* Education and public information, Consumer information, Labeling, eco-labels, Consumer organizations, Public procurement policies, others

Possible Support Needed from EU Switch-Asia/UNEP for Promoting SCP in Bangladesh (Contd..)

Specific (Contd...)

- *Changing production patterns: Example:* Regulation of emissions and effluents, Charges or incentives for cleaner production, Product standards (e.g. energy efficiency), Cleaner production programmes , Pollutant reporting and registers, Strategic industrial and technology planning, Investment incentives, Codes of conduct, Corporate social/environmental responsibility, Improved management accounting, Investment analysis, others
 - *Analytical tools:* : Life-cycle analysis, Indicators of sustainability, Technology impact assessment, Policy impact assessment, Impacts of globalization and urbanization, Impacts of changes in international markets, others.
- Support for Capacity Building for understanding and promoting concepts of SCP

Country states suggested topics for the Working Groups of the South Asia Forum on SCP

- Cleaner industrial production
- Resource efficiency and waste management
- Energy efficiency in transport sector
- Renewable energy development
- Expansion of ICT-based services for SCP
- Sustainable agriculture and food systems
- Green public procurement
- Ecolabelling

Country states priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support

- Drafting and adopting a National SCP
- Dissemination of green technologies, particularly for industries and transport sector
- Capacity building of concerned stakeholders on green procurement, resource efficiency, cleaner production methods, and eco-labelling
- Implementation of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) strategies in all municipal areas
- Massive expansion of the use of solar energy (all street lights, all govt. offices, off-grid rural areas, etc.)
- Installation of biogas plants in rural areas across the country

THANK
YOU



Sustainable Consumption and Production Bhutan

26-27 Feb 2015, Negombo, Sri Lanka



Karma Tshering
Policy and Programming Service
National Environment Commission Secretariat, Thimphu, Bhutan



Background

- The UNCSD Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) reaffirmed promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production
 - Adopted “the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP).
 - Concrete and operational outcome of Rio+20
- Five components
- USD 200,000 (UNEP)
- SSFA signed in November 2015





1. Mainstreaming SCP into national policymaking

Output 1. Report on SCP in the Bhutanese context

Output 2. Review of policy protocol and Policy screening tool

Output 3. Integrate SCP into the National Environment Strategy

Output 4: Capacity Building of LCA (ToTs)



2. Sustainable Tourism

Output 1. Guidelines for greening hotels

Output 2. Provide recommendations for inclusion of sustainable tourism in the 5 year Tourism Strategy



2/25/2015



3. Sustainable Public Procurement

- Formation of Task Force
- Review and Revise Procurement Rules and Regulation 2009 and the bidding documents
- Training of Trainers



4. SCP learning in TVET and national education curricula



Non-formal education - Develop learning materials on SCP in both English and Dzongkha

Vocational training -develop course materials on SCP, with a special module for Sustainable Tourism (RITH)

Tertiary education Text book and training material for tertiary education (College of Science and Technology)

Pre-Civil servant training NEC will conduct a ToT with the Royal Institute of Management, using the SCP Handbook for policy makers



5. Green Public Office practices through paperless operations



- Guidelines on Paperless operation
- ToT on paperless offices operations
- Pilot office
 - Prime Minister's office
 - NEC Secretariat office



Country states suggested topics for the Working Groups of the South Asia Forum on SCP

- How to link to Environment strategy and SD Strategies
- Mainstreaming of SCP into Policies and Plans
- Mainstreaming tools and methodologies
- LCA capacity building and exchange of success stories of LCA application
- Fund and technological support



Country states priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support in one final slide.

- Five areas identified above
 - Timely Implementation of SCP activities
- Awareness, advocacy and Capacity building on SCP and
- Linking SCP to Policies and Plan.....
- Linkage with the National Environment Strategy



**National Environment Commission Secretariat
Thimphu, Bhutan**

www.nec.gov.bt

Ph.no. 323384/324323

30 8 2002



Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Ministry of Environment and Energy
Republic of Maldives

Country Overview

The country

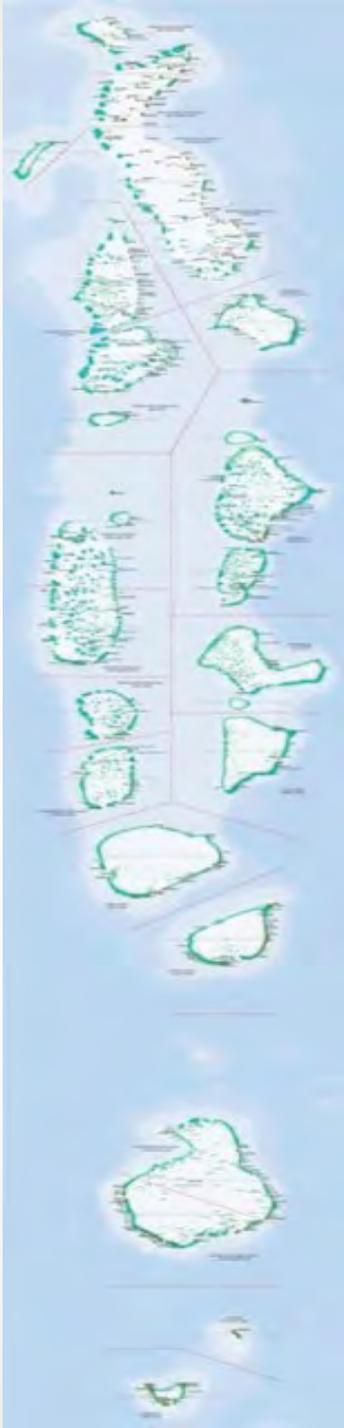
- **1190** islands, **26** natural atolls, **21** admin div.
- **194** inhabited & **105** resorts
- **1/3** less than **500**
- **70%** less than **1000**
- **3** islands < **5000**

Geography

- Average size of island: **0.25** sq.km.
- Average elevation: **1.8** m
- **5%** of world's reef area

Demography and development

- Population: **345,023** in 2013
- **1/3** lives in capital Male'
- HDI – **0.688** in 2012



National strategies and plans

- National Strategy on Sustainable Development
- National Environmental Action Plan
- Tourism Master Plan
- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
- Energy Policy



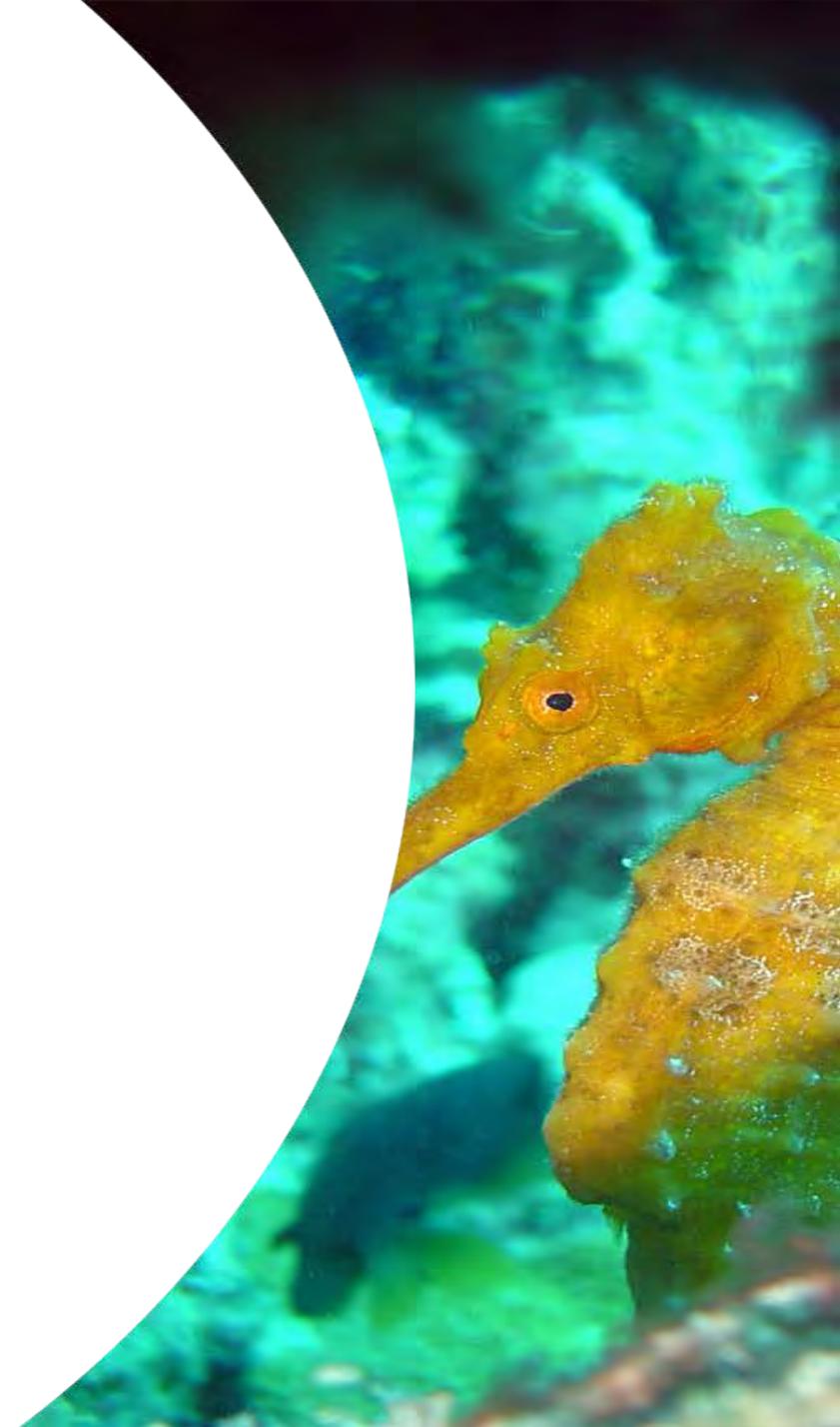
SCP – National activities and initiatives

- Maldives as a Biosphere Reserve
- Integrated Solid Waste Management project
- Renewable energy initiatives
- Integrated Water Resources Management project
- Eco-tourism
- MSC Certification



Supporting policies on SCP

- Existing policies
 - Constitution of the Maldives
 - Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (Law No. 4/93)
- Upcoming policies
 - Climate change policy
 - NBSAP



SCP – Policy gaps

- Building and construction
- Transport and mobility
- Manufacturing and consumer goods
- Public procurement
- Biodiversity



Possible SCP projects

- Sustainable procurement for the tourism sector
- Developing standards for effluent discharge in industries
- Zero waste in the fish processing industry
- Consumer awareness
- Green public procurement
- Resource mobilisation for SCP



Namaskar !

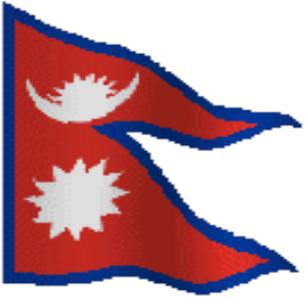


Mt. Everest



Mt. Machhapuchhre

Good Afternoon



National SCP Presentation

Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production

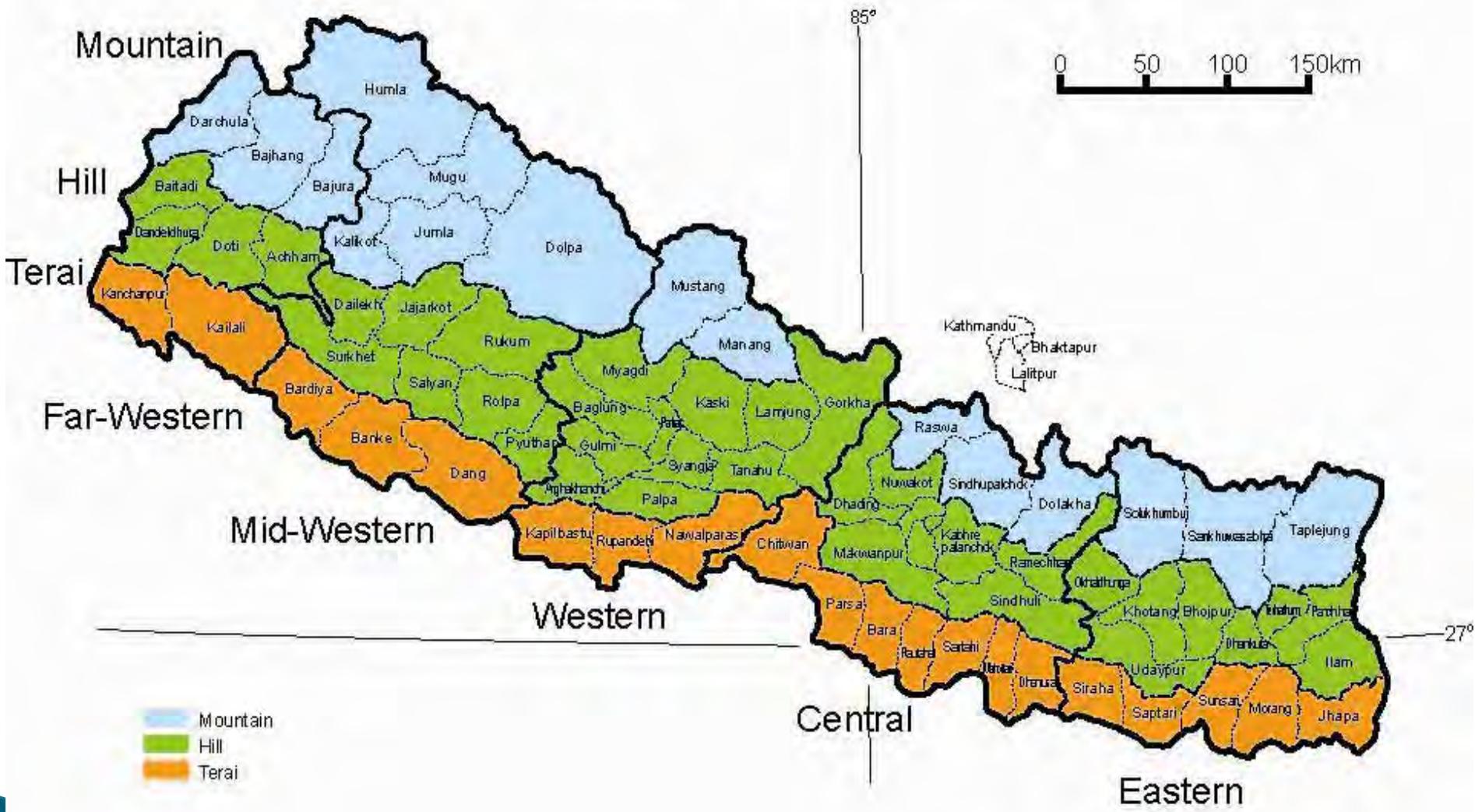
Colombo, Sri Lanka, February 26-27, 2015

Jwala Shrestha

Raju Babu Pudasaini

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

Eco Zone and Development Region



Key national supporting policies for SCP-What are the key current policies, new upcoming policies and where are the policy gaps still where the South Asia Forum on SCP can add value

SCP policy is in progress (draft form)

- ▶ Constitution has provisioned for Sustainable Development under Directive Principle of States/State policies
- ▶ National periodic plans have been giving high priority to sustainable development since 1990 and are backup by annual budget and programs,
- ▶ SCP is integrated in sectoral policies (agriculture, forest, industry, land use, energy, irrigation, tourism, environment, transportation and etc),
- ▶ The Agricultural Perspective Plan (APP) (1995-2015) - ecofriendly production and productivity

Contd.

- ▶ The National Agricultural Policy 2004 - food security and improving livelihoods
 - ▶ Commercial Agriculture Policy, 2007 - transforming agriculture into a commercialized and competitive system
 - ▶ Climate Change Policy, 2011
 - ▶ Industrial Policy, 2011 - environment friendly production
 - ▶ Tourism Policy, 2008 – sustainable tourism
 - ▶ Forestry Action Policy, 2000
- 

Institutional arrangements relating to SCP

- ▶ National Planning Commission for facilitating plan formulation and monitoring execution,
- ▶ Ministries for policy provisioning, monitoring and coordination for resources (agriculture, forest, industry, land use, energy, irrigation, tourism, environment, transportation and etc),
- ▶ Departments for planning, programming and monitoring,
- ▶ District level offices for implementing programmes,
- ▶ Research institutions and Universities
- ▶ Environment Protection Council,
- ▶ Climate Change Council,

Some highlights from Periodic Plans-where SCP fits and where can SCP add value to achieve national strategy objectives

- ▶ **Thirteenth Three Year Plan (2014/2015-2017/2018)**
 - Incorporated the Sustainable Development Agendas- green economy, green growth, and etc
 - Adopted various policies , strategies, activity plan
 - Prioritized energy, agriculture, tourism, industry, trade, natural resources and environment conservation, forestry, medicinal herbs production etc,
 - Aimed to increase production and productivity for food and nutrition security

Contd.

- Aimed to develop a sustainable base for commercial and competitive farming systems
 - Aimed to conserve and use agricultural bio-diversity and to develop and transfer environment friendly technologies
- 

National activities and initiatives related to SCP-key national initiatives and activities on SCP

- ▶ The sector policies, strategies, operational policy included in periodic plans have been giving high focus for sustainable development, green economy, green growth, eco friendly developmental activities, eco tourism, organic farming, environment friendly construction, etc
- ▶ Annual programme and budget
- ▶ EIA and IEE is in practice for development activities,
- ▶ Climate resilience program
- ▶ DRM programs
- ▶ Promoting and Preserving social and cultural events/ indigenous knowledge
- ▶ Integrated Solid Waste Management Programs

Contd.

- ▶ Alternative energy promotion for developing and promoting renewable/alternative energy technologies
 - ▶ Formulation of standards for management of waste and environment conservation- industrial effluents, ambient air quality, diesel generators, etc
 - ▶ Prepared manuals and directives on Cleaner Production in various industries
- 

South Asia Forum on SCP can add value by

- ▶ Providing forum for sharing national experiences, best practices, encouraging for development and replication of models,
- ▶ Providing technical support in developing national policies/programmes
- ▶ Expanding and strengthening networking for SCP,
- ▶ Identifying and exploring for capacity development opportunities,
- ▶ Acknowledging and documenting best practices on SCP
- ▶ Encouraging member states for documentation and sharing of SCP relating initiatives,
- ▶ Promoting collaborative efforts for SCP in South Asia

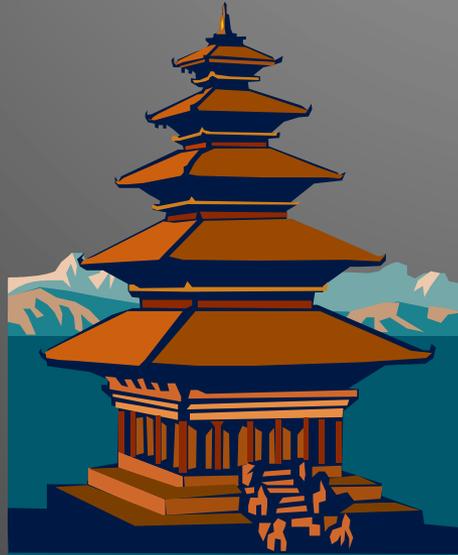
Country states suggested topics for the Working Groups of the South Asia Forum on SCP

- ▶ **Topics** : Agriculture, Industry, Tourism, Procurement, Energy, Education, Land Use, Waste Management
- ▶ **Focussing on** :
 - Enhancing roles and responsibilities of SACEP ,
 - Strengthening South Asia Forum for SCP ,
 - Expanding and strengthening of network ,
 - Enhancing capacity at all levels,
 - Identifying and getting assurance from member states on common SCP strategies

Priorities for SCP projects that can be followed up through 10YFP Support

- ▶ Capacity enhancement,
 - ▶ Research and development,
 - ▶ Technical Support for national policies/programs on SCP
 - ▶ Acknowledge, document and circulate best practices for replication in South Asia,
 - ▶ Mobilize international resources,
 - ▶ Expand networking with other regions and institutions working on SCP,
 - ▶ Support member states through participation programmes,
 - ▶ Establish SACEP as a strong clearing house on SCP.
- 

Any Queries?



Its very encouraging initiative.

**Lets strengthen functional
collaboration for SCP in South Asia.**

Thank you very much



Secretariat



S. Ifthikar Gilani, Joint Secretary

M. Irfan Tariq, Director

MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

POLICIES PERTAINING TO SCP

• **Vision 2025**

“With resources becoming increasingly scarce, and the population continuing to grow, there is a need to focus on more efficient methods of agricultural production. This suggests that investment in agricultural R&D spending will drive the global management of food insecurity in the future.”

“More broadly, the growing global population, rising incomes, and wasteful patterns of consumption and production are placing great stress on the world’s natural resources, especially forests, marine and coastal resources, rangelands, biodiversity, and minerals.”

• **10th Plan (2010-2015)**

“The agriculture development strategy for the 10th Plan (2010-2015) aims at improving the productivity, profitability, competitiveness, and environmental sustainability of agriculture.”



- **National Environment Policy**

- **Objectives**

- Conservation, restoration and efficient management of environmental resources.
- Integration of environmental considerations in policy making and planning processes.

- **Recommendation**

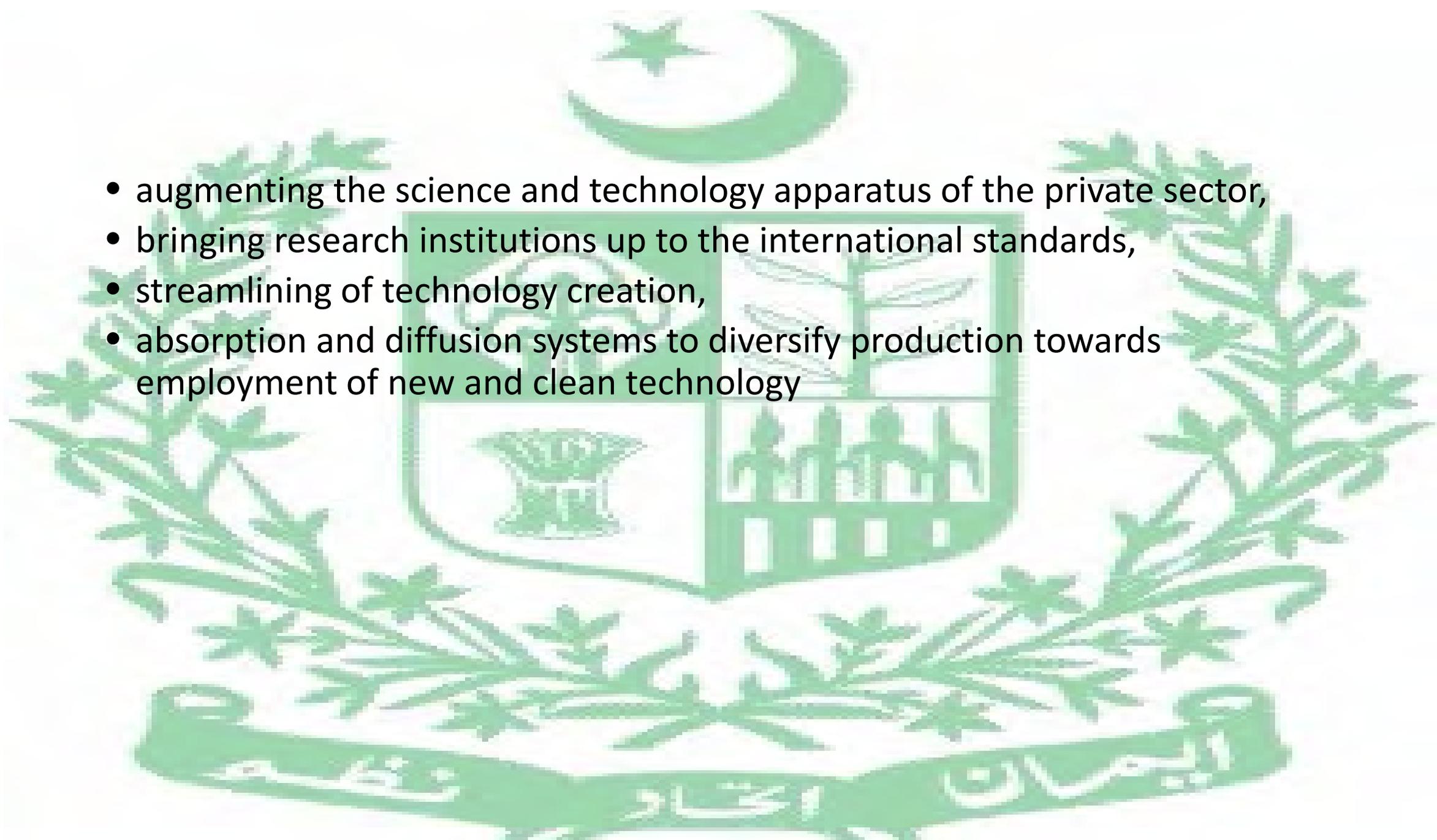
“Promote integration of the “Cleaner Production” strategy in the Industrial sector by making more efficient use of inputs such as energy, water and raw materials; (national environment policy 2005)”

• **National Sustainable Development Strategy**

- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) envisions to evolve a just and harmonious society in the country through promotion of a vibrant and equitable economic growth *without* overexploitation of natural resources *with* fair distribution of development dividends to all; *in particular* to the marginalized, poor and vulnerable in the society and to future generations.

SCP -- Objectives

- need to reduce the resource intensity of consumption --- through the application of eco-efficiency standards
- cleaner production as an opportunity to improve the efficiency of industrial production:

- 
- The background of the slide features the national coat of arms of Malaysia. At the top is a white crescent moon with a five-pointed star. Below this is a shield divided into four quadrants: the top-left shows a white eagle with wings spread, the top-right shows a white ship, the bottom-left shows a white oil derrick, and the bottom-right shows a white building. The shield is flanked by two green palm fronds. At the base of the shield is a white banner with Arabic calligraphy.
- augmenting the science and technology apparatus of the private sector,
 - bringing research institutions up to the international standards,
 - streamlining of technology creation,
 - absorption and diffusion systems to diversify production towards employment of new and clean technology

PRIORITIES FOR SCP

- Improve eco-efficiency by changing the production and consumption patterns and enabling the internalization of environmental costs into pricing mechanisms.
- Enhance sustainable consumption by sensitizing end users/consumers on environmentally friendly choices through awareness raising and other measures such as eco-labelling, equipment energy rating systems, information disclosure, corporate rating system and promotion of consumer associations.
- Establishing building codes to ensure that energy efficiency measures are also incorporated in building designs (green buildings).
- Strive to promote sustainable production system by decoupling the increasing intensity of resource use from the rate of economic growth in the first phase and to follow it up with dematerialized growth in the next phase.
- Install Combined Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in all major industrial areas to facilitate cleaner production.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

- The awareness of the environmental effects of industrial production in Pakistan is quite limited.
- Several cleaner production initiatives have been undertaken in Pakistan in the past decade, primarily focusing on assessment of needs, energy audits, provision of technical assistance to the industry in adopting energy efficiency, promoting waste water recycling techniques and raising awareness of cleaner production packages.
- Despite these initiatives, the manufacturing sector lacks know-how and capacity for application of sustainable production technologies and awareness of the environmental impacts and potential financial benefits associated with them.
- The national environmental quality standards (NEQS) are intended to regulate the discharge of industrial effluents to surface waters, however, in the absence of strong monitoring and enforcement, compliance is very low.

COUNTRY STATES SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR WORKING GROUPS

- Differentiation of commitment between Industrialized and developing countries.
 - There should be clearly defined differentiated responsibilities for LDCs as their level of consumption and waste is insignificant. Most of the specific targets articulated under this focus area are either not applicable for LDCs or they are highly capital and technology-intensive.
- Provisions and mechanisms for access to technologies for building resilience and adaptive capacity in developing nations.

(In accordance to the statement given by the chair of LDCs on SCP)



THANKYOU



Secretariat



switchasia
POLICY SUPPORT



Country Experience : SCP implementation in Sri Lanka

Chandima S.N. Mohottige

Programme Assistant

Sustainable Development Division

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

National Action Plan for the Haritha (green) Lanka Programme

National Action Plan for **Haritha Lanka** Programme



National Council for Sustainable Development

Presidential Secretariat, Colombo 01.

Convenor: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,
82, "Sampathpaya", Rajamalwatta Road, Battaramulla.

- **Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme**

- Established under the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).
- National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme has been developed in 2008 as a roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka.
- 36 Ministries and 70 Governmental and Non Governmental Organizations.
- 82 Strategies .
- Oversee by the National Council for Sustainable Development
 - Decision making body comprises with political leaders chaired by the Precedent in Sri Lanka.

Ten Missions of the Action Plan



1. **Clean Air – Everywhere**
 2. **Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems**
 3. **Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change**
 4. **Wise Use of the Coastal Belt and the Sea Around**
 5. **Responsible Use of the Land Resources**
 6. **Doing Away with the Dumps**
 7. **Water for All and Always**
 8. **Green Cities for Health and Prosperity**
 9. **Greening the Industries**
 10. **Knowledge for Right Choices**
11. **All the 10 Missions in the National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme include strategies related to Sustainable Consumption and Production.**

National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme

Mission		SCP related strategies and actions
Mission 01	Clean Air Everywhere	Environmentally viable transport, cleaner fuels, air quality monitoring, emission reduction, etc
Mission 02	Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystem	Conservation and sustainable use of fauna and flora, wise use of genetic resources, etc
Mission 03	Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change	economically viable environmentally friendly renewable energy, energy efficiency, substitution for fossil fuels, integrated waste management, rain water harvesting, develop and adoption of energy saving technologies in agriculture
Mission 04	Wise use of coastal belt and the sea around	Sustainable use of marine and coastal resources
Mission 05	Responsible use of the Land Resources	Reduce land degradation, rehabilitation on mined areas and deteriorated lands, sustainable agricultural practices, integrated management of upper water sheds, etc
Mission 06	Doing away with dumps	Life Cycle Management of Waste , solid waste management, prevention of accumulation of Hazardous waste, application of zero waste concepts in agriculture farms
Mission 07	Water for all and always	Improve water efficiency and equity in water distribution, tank rehabilitation, water quality, regulation of water pollution in industries, integrated water resource management, etc
Mission 08	Green Cities for Health and prosperity	Urban planning, waste management, healthy and efficiency transport, promote establishment of Green Cities and buildings
Mission 09	Greening the Industries	Cleaner Production in Industries, Eco Industry Parks, Certification, Waste Management and pollution control, etc
Mission 10	Knowledge for Right Choice	Awareness creation and promotion of behavioral changes towards SCP

Policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production

- **National Cleaner Production policy and Strategy**
 - Developed by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in collaboration with relevant stockholders in 2005.
 - Cabinet of Ministers has approved its implementation in 2004.
 - Goals of the Policy:
 - Achieving Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka.
 - Improving Environmental quality throughout the country.
 - Improving eco-efficiency across all sectors of the economy.
 - Alleviating poverty.
 - Improving the living standards of all Sri Lankans.

- National Cleaner Production Sectoral Policies have been developed to promote the resource efficiency in sectors which have significant environment impacts;
 - National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Health Sector, 2007
 - National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Tourism Sector, 2008
 - National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Fisheries Sector, 2008
 - National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Agriculture Sector, 2012
- The National Steering Committee for Cleaner Production in Sri Lanka for Steering the implementation of National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy and Sectoral Policies and Strategies was established in 2013.
- The National Steering Committee is comprised 19 Ministries and 8 statutory agencies.

Key National Supporting Policies for SCP

- National Climate Change Policy for Sri Lanka
- Solid Waste Management Policy
- Land Use Policy
- Agriculture Policy
- National Policy for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector
- National Drinking Water Policy
- National Policy on Protection and Conservation of Water Sources, their Catchments and Reservations in Sri Lanka
- National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry, 2006

Green Procurement Programme

National Green procurement Policy and Guidelines in Sri Lanka

- Objectives of development of the policy:
 - Promotion of Green Economy
 - Encourage local eco friendly goods and services
 - Provide a better direction and mandate for implementation of Green procurement
 - Supply Chain Greening
- Initiated to develop by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in collaboration with Ministry of Finance , Department of Policy Planning and other stakeholders.
- Cabinet approval was obtained for formulation of National Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines in 2012.
- Zero draft of the Green Procurement Policy has been developed and expect to finalize in 2015.
- Expect to implement Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines under a UNEP project; **Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco labelling (SPPEL)**.

Sustainable Consumption Guidelines for day today life

- A set of guidelines for sustainable consumption and production has been initiated to formulate by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment with stakeholders in 2013.
- The guideline will help to maintain consumer behavior towards development of positive attitudes and practices for the public through a participatory process respecting to the knowledge of target groups.
- It includes short term and long term guidelines on water and energy consumption, pollution control and guidelines for maintaining a good health among human community and healthy eco system.

UNEP project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco labelling (SPPEL)

- Small scale funding agreement
- 3 years project will be initiated in 2015
- Amount - US \$ 74206
- Will be implemented in three phase
 - Assessment phase
 - Strategic phase
 - Implementation plan

UNEP project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco labelling (SPPEL)

- **Progress up to date**
 - Initial workshop in 2014
 - Established a Steering committee
 - Training of Steering committee members and government officials
 - Adopted an implementation plan
 - Developed the project scope
 - Finalizing agreement
- **Outcome of the project**
 - Baseline for the Green Procurement
 - Legal review and revision
 - Prioritized Good and service
 - Action Plan for Green Procurement
 - Training and capacity building
 - Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

– **Eco-innovation approach on SCP in SMEs**

- The UNEP eco-innovation project was initiated in 2014 aiming to develop local resources and capacities for eco-innovation in developing and emerging economies.
- It specifically targets small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) of Agri-food sector.
- NCPC is the implementing partner for the project.
- twenty (20) enterprises will be selected to conduct a feasibility study by identifying the potential to apply eco-innovation approach with desire of the industry. Finally, eight (8) enterprises will be provided technical assistance together with comprehensive training by international experts for the implementation of eco-innovation.

EU project on Sustainable Consumption and Production Switch-National Policy Support Component

- A project with Euro 2 million implements for 4 years recently commented in January 2015.
- Objective : To support Sri Lankan Government in selecting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP, thereby enhancing the long term sustainability of consumption and production pattern.
- Purpose is to strengthen the institutional framework ensuring a joint and effective SCP effort in Sri Lanka.
- Result to be achieved;
 - A National SCP policy
 - Sustainable production framework strengthened and principles applied in selected sectors
 - Sustainable Consumption Framework strengthened and green Procurement Policy implemented
 - Knowledge on SCP is enhanced and awareness is raised among public and private sector and civil society
 - Information management database on selecting adopting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP developed
 - Long term sustainability of consumption and production patterns ensured.

Other SCP related projects

- ADB funded Clean Industry Development (CLIND) Project implemented by the Ministry of Industries
- Green House Gas Emission Reduction in Industry in Asia Pacific (GERIAP)
- The Netherlands funded Promotion of Eco-efficient Productivity Projects implemented by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
- EU SWITCH – Asia program on SCP implemented by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Technology Institute (ITI)

National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka

- An effective communication tool for transmission of the information on the sustainability performances of the manufacturing and services sector.
- Established in 2011 by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment with the technical assistance of Ceylon Chamber of Commerce through SWITCH-Asia programme with the financial assistance of the European Union.
- It has been developed based on the GRI1 G3 guidelines.
- This is a voluntary reporting system
- Objectives of the NGRS is to **facilitate the manufacturing and service sector to periodically measure and report their sustainability performance with respect to economic, environmental and social aspects.**

National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka contd.,

- Governing Council - The policy direction and guidance in order to ensure that organizational activities align with the commitment to Sustainable Development is provided by the Governing Council which comprise government entities responsible under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the President.
- National Steering Committee - Responsible for steering the NGRS system and ensures that it meets the vision, mission, goals and objectives of the reporting system.
- National Green Reporting Unit- Act as the point of contact for sustainability reporting matter and as the coordinator of responses for any inquiries from on issues related to sustainability reporting
- Framework of the NGRS
 - It focus on Economic, Environment and social aspects
 - Includes 5 tiers
 - Tier 01- Industry accept the green reporting System
 - Tier 02- Voluntary Reporting by Industries
 - Tier 03- Mandatory reporting by industries based on voluntary selection of parameters, measurable and verifiable
 - Tier 04- Mandatory reporting by industries – reporting in accordance with a selected set of mandatory parameters measurable and verifiable
 - Tier 05- Mandatory reporting by industries- Reporting in accordance with all the parameters listed in the reporting system measurable and verifiable.
- .

National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka contd.,

- Reporting Indicators (50 performance indicators)
 - 06 Profit/economic performance Indicators
 - 24 Planet/ Environmental performance Indicators
 - 20 People/ social performance Indicators
- There are 117 entities have been enrolled to the NGRS of Sri Lanka up to date.
- Best reporters were evaluated and awarded at the Annual Green reporters Forum.
- A database is being developed information dissemination for green reports and developed a web portal allowing green reporters to register and report online .

Implementation of Resource Efficient Cleaner Production

- National Cleaner Production Centre has been established as a member of the global network of UNIDO/UNEP Cleaner Production Centers to implement the initiative in 2002 to promote the adaptation and adoption of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production methods, technologies and systems by enterprises and other organizations in the country.
- The main functions are;
 - Resource Efficient Cleaner Production Assessments
 - Energy and Water audits
 - Eco office audits
 - Carbon water foot print calculations
 - Technology assessments
 - Capacity building
 - System development for environment certification
- Provides services related to the policy advocacy, training and capacity building, information dissemination and Consultancy and Advisory Services
- Sri Lankan Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production is held by the NCPC in Sri Lanka

Other initiatives related with SCP

- Sustainable Energy
 - Sustainable Energy Authority
 - Promotional programmes
 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCING
 - Energy Labeling Program
 - Code of Practice for Energy Efficient Buildings
 - Training and awareness programmes
 - Energy Audits
 - Renewable Energy Policy is being drafted
 - SLSI operates the Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for electrical appliances based on the relevant Sri Lanka Standards for energy efficiency rating of appliances
 - etc.

Other initiatives related with SCP

- Sustainable Transport
 - Phase out Leaded Petrol (Gasoline) since 2002.06.01 Island wide
 - Ban on importation of two stroke three wheelers effects from 1st January 2008
 - Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) programme
 - etc.

Other initiatives related to SCP

- Green Building
- Waste Management
- Water resource Management
- EIA and SEA process
- Land use
- Sustainable Agriculture Practices
- Climate Change adaptation and mitigation
- Marine and Coastal resource Management
- etc.,

Thanking you

Session 5: Identifying SCP Policy Priorities and Programs for Cooperation in South Asia

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Observers
<p>1. Organizational Structure <i>Strengthening support for regional implementation of the South Asia forum on SCP.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening SACEP to facilitate the South Asia Forum on SCP in terms of human resource and resource mobilization Ensure collaboration between SACEP and SAARC to avoid overlap of activities To formalize the South Asia Forum, decision to go through SACEP's governing council. SACEP to provide proposals on key priorities. Role of SACEP to provide a regional program with a programmatic approach supporting SCP 			X	X	X	X		

Identified SCP Policy Priorities and Programs	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Observers
<p>2. Capacity Building and Policy Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Support to provide comprehensive guidelines on mainstreaming SCP in national policies • Consensus on common issues that has to be addressed in South Asia collaboratively • Technology Transfer • CB on use of SCP Tools • Strengthened the national and regional SCP indicator system • Strategic environmental assessment • Policy support for National SCP plan 		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>3. Research and Knowledge Sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACEP to develop a tool or lens to facilitate a concept paper to review policies with SCP perspective • Collaboration between SACEP and SAARC for information sharing taking it down on the national level. 			X		X			
<p>4. Awareness Raising, Communication, and Education on SCP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness for government decision-makers • SCP to be introduced in academic syllabus • Sharing experience, Networking among 		X				X		



South Asian Forum on SCP

Session 6

Discussion on a South Asia SCP Cooperation
Mechanism: Objectives, Structure and Activities of
the South Asia Forum on SCP



Proposed Main Functions of the Forum

Policy Dialogue

Research and Progress Assessment (Post-2015 SADA and SDGs)

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Cooperation

Communication

+ Policy Dialogue

- Annual meeting of Forum members
- High-level dialogue under SACEP and back to back SAARC Meetings
- **Questions for the discussion:**
 - Should the Forum consider periodic (annual or bi-annual) Ministerial policy meetings?
 - Should the annual meeting of the forum organized back-to-back with another standardized or high-level SAARC, SACEP, or other sub-regional meeting?
 - What should the communication mechanism for members be during the interim periods of the year?

+ Research and Progress Assessment in line with Post-2015 SADA and SDGs

- National factsheets on SCP, including review of the status on consumption and production patterns, in line with UNEP South Asia State of the Environment Reports and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Development and Publishing of Studies on Policy Priorities as expressed by member countries
- SCP Indicator Data Sets
- **Questions for the discussion:**
 - *How can this workstream complement the progress assessment to be required under the Sustainable Development Goals?*
 - *What topics are priorities requiring further study to advance SCP in South Asia – e.g. population and resource use, inequalities in consumption, eco-labels/consumer information in SA, SPP in SA.*

+ Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

- Training for public sector including training of trainers on topics linked to working groups
- Technical assistance available to countries from 10YFP and UNEP
- **Questions for the discussion:**
 - *What training programmes exist? What else could be done to support more public sector training?*
 - *How can 10YFP and UNEP complement with technical assistance for policy support in SA countries*



Cooperation

- Joint events (on a case by case basis) with APRSCP, SWITCH-Asia, regional commission events, etc.
- Study tours and events to share best practices
- **Questions for the discussion:**
 - *What are the known events on SCP in the next 18 months?*
 - *How to link work on SCP with other priority topics under SAARC/SACEP Post-2015 SADA?*



Communication

- Policy Fairs for exhibition of materials
- Public awareness campaigns on SCP on topics as decided by member states
- Information sharing to all relevant stakeholders

- **Questions for the discussion:**
 - *What are the known events on SCP/Environment in the next 18 months?*
 - *What forms of public awareness can the Forum support?*
 - *What are priority sectors for study tours?*

+ Proposed Coordination Principles

Participants to agree on establishing the South Asia Forum on SCP with the following principles and mechanism:

- The Forum will be a voluntary initiative.
- For the first few years the Forum will consist only of government participation, then expand to engage relevant non-governmental stakeholders.
- UNEP in consultation with SACEP/SAARC, other UN and regional agencies, agree to provide Technical Support Services to the Forum, with specific considerations to be defined.
- **Co-Chairmanship of Forum**: It is proposed that the Forum is co-chaired annually by one country and SACEP.

+ Working Groups Topics

- **1. SCP Policy Strengthening** (including SCP Policy Screening Tools, replicating Bhutan model and mainstreaming e.g. Integrating SCP into "mother" strategies in countries)
- **2. Consumer Information and Awareness** (including **eco-labelling**)
- **3. SCP Education for Behavioral Change** (e.g. Through schools to reach adults)
- **4. Sustainable Tourism**
- **5. Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)**
- **6. Sustainable Food Systems** (including Agri-food and Fisheries sectors)
- **7. Waste to Energy / 3R**
- **8. Eco-Innovation – business models and supply chains**
- **9. Sustainable Building & Construction inc. Land Use Policies** (e.g. Zoning regulations)
- **10. M&E of National Policies** (inc. SCP indicators in line with SDGs, factsheets, etc.)
- **11. Sustainable Transport** and air quality



APRSCP



ASIA PACIFIC ROUNDTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ms. Loraine Gatlabayan

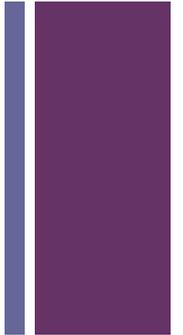
APRSCP Secretariat

27 February 2015

+ What is APRSCP?

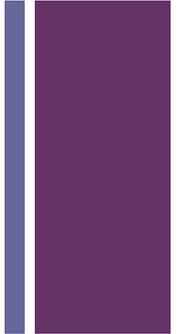
APRSCP is an Asia-Pacific focused nongovernmental institution that:

- promotes sustainable consumption and cleaner production.
- aims to enhance and strengthen regional cooperation in the development and implementation of SCP strategies
- promotes best practices, programs, local initiatives, and lessons learned on SCP related projects in Asia and the Pacific region.





VISION AND MISSION

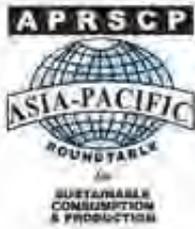


Vision

To become a sustainable regional network and partnership, with its countries fully committed to the principles of Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Mission

To provide leadership and support that will enhance **information flow and human resources development**, and will **strengthen public/private partnerships** to stimulate the **promotion and implementation of sustainable consumption and production policies, strategies and technologies** in the region.



ASIA PACIFIC ROUNDTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Board Composition

- Board Members from the following countries:
Thailand, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines,
Vietnam, Australia, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan,
Cambodia
- APRSCP Secretariat



Major Partners

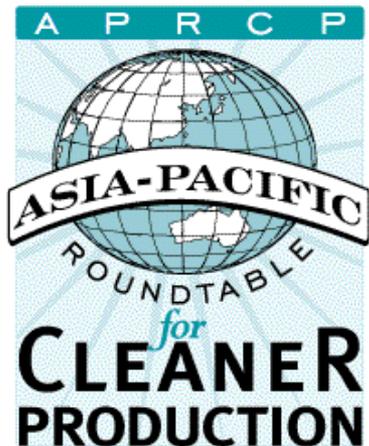
- International orgs: UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, EU, USAEP, ADB, UN ESCAP, WB, IGES, InWent, GTZ, APO, WBCSD...
- National and Local Government (LG): Host countries ... Thailand, Australia, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka
- Business and Industries: industrial materials, consumer goods, financial institutions, ...
- NGOs, NPOs, Professional and Research Organizations: Ensearch, PIIE, Chamber of Commerce, academe,

Global SCP Movement

North American CP Roundtable (US P2, Canadian RT)

*European Roundtable for Sustainable
Consumption and Production (erScp)*

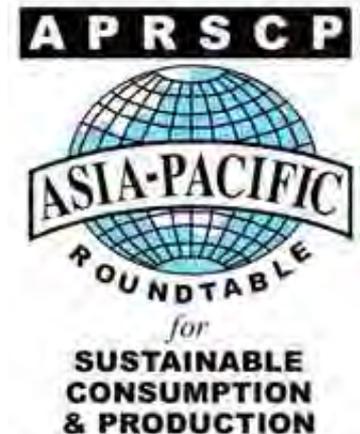
*Asia Pacific Roundtable for Sustainable
Consumption and Production (APRSCP)*



African Roundtable

South American Roundtable

Mediterranean Roundtable



+ Previous APRSCP conducted

	Host Country	Theme
1 st APRCP Nov. 1997	Bangkok Thailand	"Promoting Implementation of CP"
2 nd APRCP April 1999	Brisbane Australia,	"Global Competitiveness Through CP"
3 rd APRCP Feb -Mar, 2001	Manila, Philippines	"CP for Sustainable Growth"
4 th APRCP Jan 2003	Chiang Mai Thailand	"Harmonizing Business and Environment: Still Searching for the Balance"
5 th APRCP, March 2004	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	"Moving CP Towards Sustainable Development"

+ Previous APRSCP Conducted

	Host Country	Theme
6th APRCP October 2005	Melbourne Australia	"Doing Sustainable Business in the Asia and Pacific Region"
7th APRSCP April 2005	Hanoi Vietnam	"Sustaining Asia Pacific Development"
8th APRSCP Sept 2008	Cebu Philippines	"SCP and Green Growth for Climate Action"
9th APRSCP June 2010	Colombo, Sri Lanka	"SCP: A Strategy to Meet Global Challenges in Business and Industry"
10th APRSCP Nov 2011	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	"Leading to Green Business from local initiative to Global Winner"



- The 11th APRSCP was held on 19-20 May 2014 at Plaza Athenee Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.
- Co - Hosts in Thailand: Pollution Control Department, MONRE and Kasetsart University, Thailand
- With the support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through the SWITCH Asia PSC EU Funded Program and other partners (GIZ, UNIDO, MOI Thailand)



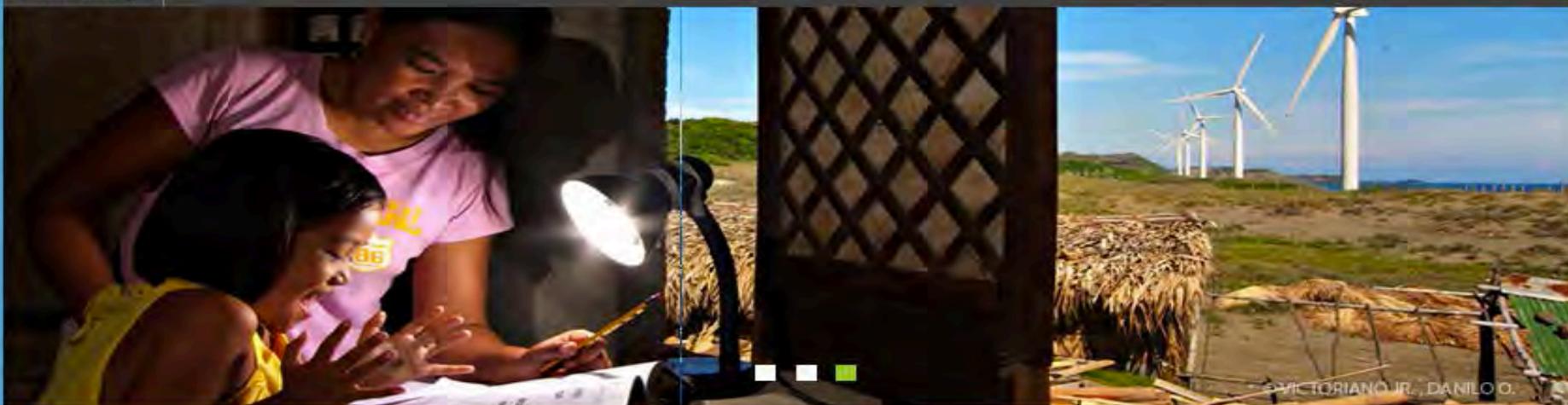
11th APRSCP

<http://www.aprscp.net/11th-APRSCP/index.html>

www.aprscp.net/11th-APRSCP/index.html



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SCP: Paving the Way to the Future We Want in Asia and the Pacific



The Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP) is an Asia-focused international, nongovernmental, non-profit, network institution that promotes sustainable consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific. The APRSCP is a multi-stakeholder dialogue that aims to enhance and strengthen regional cooperation in the development and implementation of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) strategies, and to promote best practices, programs, local initiatives, and lessons learned on SCP related projects in Asia and the Pacific region.



The 11th APRSCP will be held on 19-20 May 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand. Together with our main organizers, the Thai Government under the Pollution Control Department, MONRE, with the support from the United Nations Environment

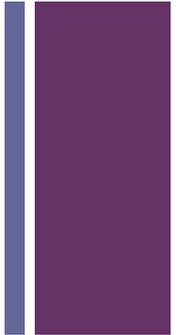
OVERVIEW OF AGENDA

19 – 20 MAY 2014

19 May 2014	Opening Ceremony				
	Photo session/ Press Conference/ Exhibition/Poster Presentations				
	Day 1: Plenary Roundtable Session 1: Public-Private Regional Policies, Initiatives and Cooperation toward SCP and Green Growth				
20 May 2014	Day 2: Plenary Roundtable Session 2: SCP Regional Program/Activities to be implemented in the next 3 years towards SCP and Green Growth in line with the new 10YFP on SCP Roadmap on Implementing the 10YFP in the Asia and the Pacific Region				
ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS					WORKSHOPS
	ROUNDTABLE 1: SCP in planning and implementation	ROUNDTABLE 2: Mainstreaming SCP in priority sectors	ROUNDTABLE 3: Sustainable Consumption	ROUNDTABLE 4: SCP progress – for business and policy makers	ROUNDTABLE 5: Resource Efficient, Cleaner, and Safer Production
19 May 2014 DAY 1	RTD1a: 13:30 – 15:15 Bringing SCP to the SDGs – for government and international cooperation	RTD2a: 13:30 – 15:15 Sustainable Agriculture and food systems 1*	RTD3a: 13:30 – 15:15 Sustainable Public Procurement*	RTD4a: 13:30 – 15:15 Adoption & Integration of Corporate Sustainability Reporting & Standards in relation to SCP	RTD5a: 13:30-15:15 Green Industry, From Policy to Practices (P2P)
	RTD1b: 15:30 – 16:45 The business and poverty eradication cases for SCP	RTD2b: 15:30 – 16:45 Sustainable Agriculture and food systems 2*	RTD3b: 15:30 – 16:45 Harmonization of Standards and Eco-labeling*	RTD4b: 15:30 – 16:45 Eco Innovation/Eco Efficiency: sustainability at the core of the business strategy	RTD5b: 15:30-16:45 Improving Resource and Energy Efficiency through Supply Chain Management
20 May 2014 DAY 2	RTD1c: 10:45 – 12:30 Life-cycle thinking & systems approach – for businesses	RTD2c: 10:45 – 12:30 Sustainable Building & Construction*	RTD3c: 10:45 – 12:30 Sustainable Lifestyles and Education*	RTD4c: 10:45 – 12:30 SCP Indicators	RTD5c: 10:45 –15:15 From "Waste-to- Wealth" to "Upcycle Product Standard"
	RTD1d: 13:30 – 15:15 Paper presentations	RTD2d: 13:30 – 15:15 Urban Environmental Planning and Management approaches & Technologies for Sustainable Cities	RTD3d: 13:30 – 15:15 Paper Presentations	RTD4d: 13:30 – 15:15 Paper Presentation	RTD5d: 13:30-15:15 RECP Net Cases



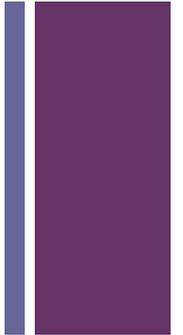
Activities



1. Strengthening the APRSCP (operating in almost 15 years)
2. Increasing access to information and exchange on SCP within the APRSCP network and among partners and the public
3. To enhance collaboration with partners to enhance SCP and RE in Asia and the Pacific
4. Providing expertise on SCP and RE

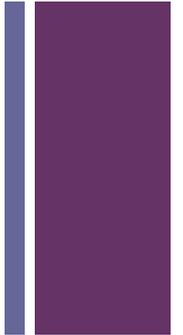
+ UPDATES

1. **Implementation of the MOU signed in November 2012 with UNEP to**
 - a. fostering regional cooperation on SCP;
 - b. facilitating the regional follow up and implementation of the 10YFP on SCP.
 - c. Information sharing and regional networking
 - d. Strengthening *and facilitating* the capacities of regional public and private sector
 - e. Promoting public-private dialogue and partnerships on creating the business case for SCP and facilitating SCP financing.





UPDATES



2. ASEAN+3 Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL) Project

Involve in the SPPEL Project to develop a feasibility study for the regional ecolabelling cooperation in the ASEAN_3 region

3. Active Involvement in the 10YFP events

4. Active involvement in SWITCH Asia PSC and RECP Net Events and other events (Members of the Board of Trustees participate in sub-regional, and national level)



12th APRSCP
Siem Reap,
Cambodia
19-20 March 2016

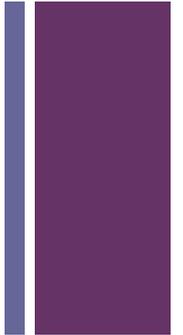
**12th APRSCP: "Acting together for
our future sustainability"**

12th APRSCP
www.aprscp.net



12th APRCP

- Proposed Roundtable Session bringing the **ASEAN Forum on SCP and South Asia Forum on SCP** together for information sharing, discussion of key priorities, challenges and opportunities on planning and implementation, and key recommendations to strengthen the Forums and to engage other stakeholders.



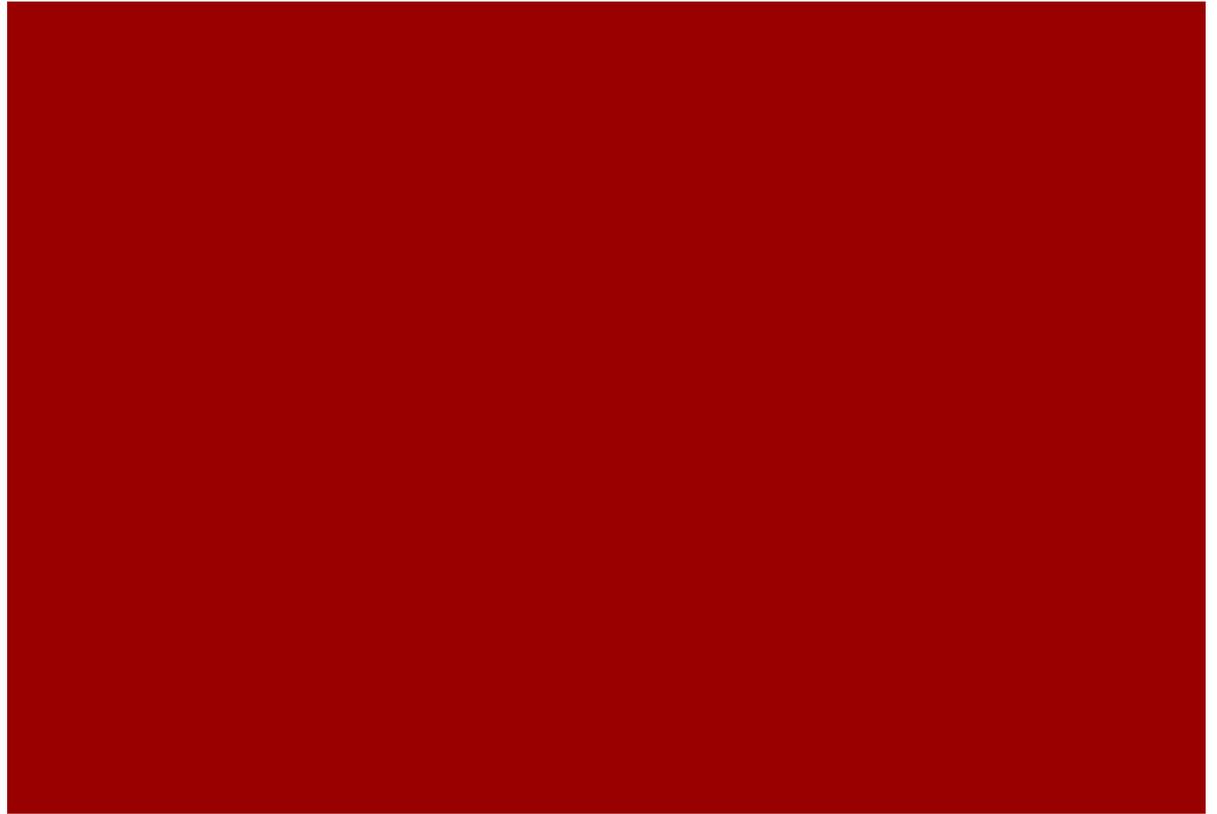


Thank you!

APRSCP

www.aprscp.net

aprscp.secretariat@gmail.com



Asean forum on SCP

Objectives of the Forum



- I. To provide a venue for **Policy dialogue and collaboration** on SCP national and regional strategies, planning and implementation **including technical support to ASEAN Member States (AMS)**.
- II. To provide a **venue for discussions on research and innovation** for sustainable consumption and production patterns that can support tailored, effective policy design and actions.
- III. **To develop a resource pool** and to explore opportunity for **capacity building** to support governments and other stakeholders at national and regional level in a transition to SCP, and to **support public awareness** campaigns on SCP.
- IV. To encourage **discussion on emerging issues** on SCP between AMS including the development of links with the relevant ASEAN Working Groups to promote cooperation on SCP between AMS and global/regional initiatives on SCP.

Preparatory work



- Two preparatory meeting in April and October 2011 and ASEAN Forum on SCP held in March 2013
- Meetings agreed on:
 - Objectives
 - Main sector to be addressed
 - Main functions
 - Main activities
 - Organisational issues
 - Proposals

Main Functions

Policy Dialogue

Research/Studies

Capacity Building

Communication

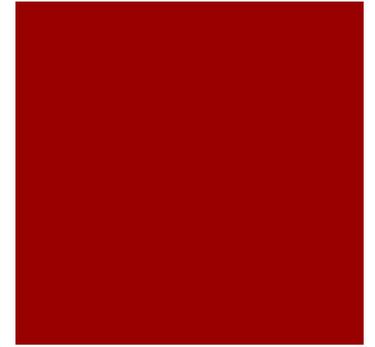
Cooperation

Activities of the Forum



- **Policy dialogue**
 - Annual meeting of Forum members
 - High-level dialogue under ASOEN and ASEAN Ministerial Meeting
- **Studies**
 - National factsheets on SCP including review of the status on consumption and production patterns
 - Information exchange on sustainable traditional practices in AMS
- **Capacity building**
 - Training for public sector including training of trainers
 - Public awareness on SCP
- **Cooperation**
 - Joint events (on a case by case basis) with APRSCP, SWITCH-Asia, AWGs and ASEAN+3
 - Study tours and events to share best practices
- **Communication**
 - Policy Fairs for exhibition of materials
 - Information sharing to all relevant stakeholders

Organisation of the Forum



- A voluntary initiative
 - All ASEAN member will join the Forum
- The member's Forum; a Chair; a Technical support/secretariat unit
- Annual Meeting of the Forum
 - For the first few years, only government participants, then expand to engage relevant stakeholders
- UNEP in consultation with the ASEAN Secretariat to provide technical support/secretariat services.

Agreements

- Indonesia submitted a formal proposal on the Forum with results of this event to ASOEN and ASEAN Secretariat and received and approved.
- Policy dialogue to be either stand alone or with some other technical forum but not back-to-back with the annual ASOEN meeting
- Ministerial meeting to be considered (bi-annual)
- All meeting Reports to be transmitted to ASEAN environment ministerial meetings via ASOEN

Agreements

- AWG on Environmental Education; AWG on Climate Change; AWG on Environmental Sustainable Cities; AWG on Biodiversity; AWG on MEAs.
 - Inviting chairs of the AWGs to the Forum Meetings after the Forum put together the work program at the end of 2014.
- Establish working links with ASEAN+3 and ASEAN+5 (through ASOEN), APRSCP, 10YFP, SWITCH-Asia
- ASEAN Forum on SCP to hold a consultative meeting with relevant ASEAN bodies
- Ask SWITCH-Asia II to have a direct focus on ASEAN countries and support both policies and grants



Session 3 – Introduction to the 10YFP Programmes



Sandra Averous, 10YFP Secretariat
10YFP NFP and SFP training
Sri Lanka, 28 February 2015



Current Status: 10YFP Programmes



10YFP Programmes bring actors together for **collective impact**, including **capacity building**, at national and regional levels

Launched



To Be Launched





Programmes at the core of the 10YFP



- **Programmes serve as “umbrellas”** that bring together existing and/or develop new initiatives and partnerships to fill capacity & knowledge “gaps”.
- They **build synergies and cooperation** between stakeholders, and allow scaling up and replication of policies, voluntary measures, management practices, and partnerships promoting the shift to SCP patterns, engaging governments, business, civil society, consumers and other major groups.
- Programmes are expected to **deliver capacity building and technical support as necessary at all levels:** regional, sub-regional, national and local





- Contribute to meeting the **goals and principles of the 10YFP**, as well as to the **three pillars of sustainable development**;
- **Respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances**;
- **Be based on life cycle approaches**, and related methodologies, and on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;
- Be **transparent and consistent with international obligations**, including, the rules of the World Trade Organization;
- Encourage the **involvement of all relevant stakeholders** and promote **synergies** with work in similar areas, promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources, minimize duplication of efforts
- Consider the **use of a mix of efficient instruments** such as education, training and data collection, as well as research activities
- Have established **clear objectives and measures of success**



- Promotion of the **added value of SCP** for all countries
- Supporting **integration of SCP in decision-making** at all **levels**
- **Raising awareness and engaging civil society**, including education for SCP
- **Facilitating access to technical assistance, training, finance, technology and capacity-building**, in particular for developing countries
- Making use of the **scientific and policy knowledge base** and relevant international science policy mechanisms
- Promoting the **engagement of the private sector** in efforts to achieve SCP
- **Fostering innovation and new ideas**, while increasing recognition of **traditional knowledge** contributing to SCP





Secretariat

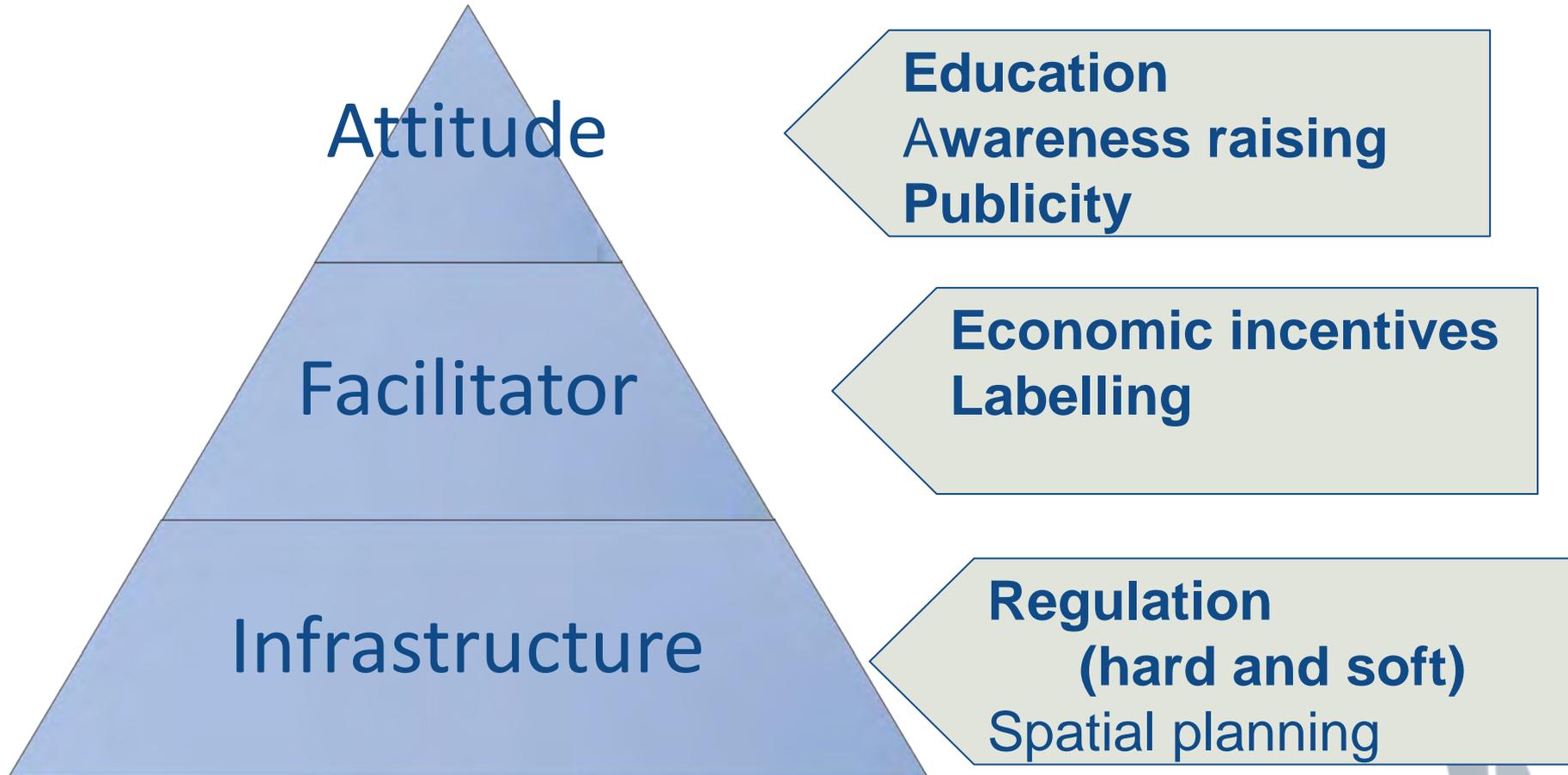


Sustainable Lifestyles and Education



Sustainable consumption: key drivers

Policy interventions



Example from Japan “Cool Biz”: Dress lightly and reduce air conditioning

- In 1979, introduced an “energy saving style”
- Not widely accepted
- In 1995 started a “cool biz” campaign in cooperation with major retailers
- Now a long-standing campaign.



Launched

Where and when?	Co-Leads	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC)
<p>The UNESCO International Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Nagoya, Japan on 11 November 2014</p>	 <p>環境省 Ministry of the Environment</p>  <p>REGERINGEN Swedish Government</p>  <p>WWF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments: France, Sweden • International Organizations: UNEP, UNESCO, UNU-IAS • NGOs and business associations: Akatu Institute for Conscious Consumption, BSR, Integrative Strategies Forum, JUCCE, Prithvi Innovations, RESP, SWAGEN, Tanzania Consumer Advocacy Society, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, World Resources Forum and WRAP. • Academia/research: Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption (GRF-SPaC), IGES, PERL at Hedmark University College (Norway), Universidad El Bosque (Colombia), University of Surrey (UK).



10 YFP Lifestyles and Education Programme work areas

Work areas of the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme

1

Developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles, including low-carbon lifestyles

- Promoting innovative models and traditional practices of sustainable lifestyles
- Supporting conducive policies, infrastructures and economic instruments
- Building the business case and encouraging responsible market innovation for sustainable lifestyles

2

Educating for sustainable lifestyles

- Mainstreaming sustainable lifestyles into formal education
- Making sustainable lifestyles a focus in every learning environment
- Mobilizing and empowering youth for sustainable lifestyles

3

Transforming current and shaping future generation's lifestyles

- Scenarios for sustainable and low-carbon lifestyles
- Developing frameworks and tools to assess and track lifestyles impacts
- Ensuring and measuring the programme contribution to global priority challenges

More information at: unep.org/10YFP/lifestyles



Sustainable Food Systems





Secretariat



Where are we currently headed?

By 2050, the world's population will reach 9.5 billion people

At current consumption trends we will need **60% more food** to feed them.

Our food system today results in unsustainable use of natural resources and unsatisfactory health outcomes.



“A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes”.

“***A sustainable food system (SFS)*** is a food system that ensures food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised”.

HLPE, 2014, Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems, Rome



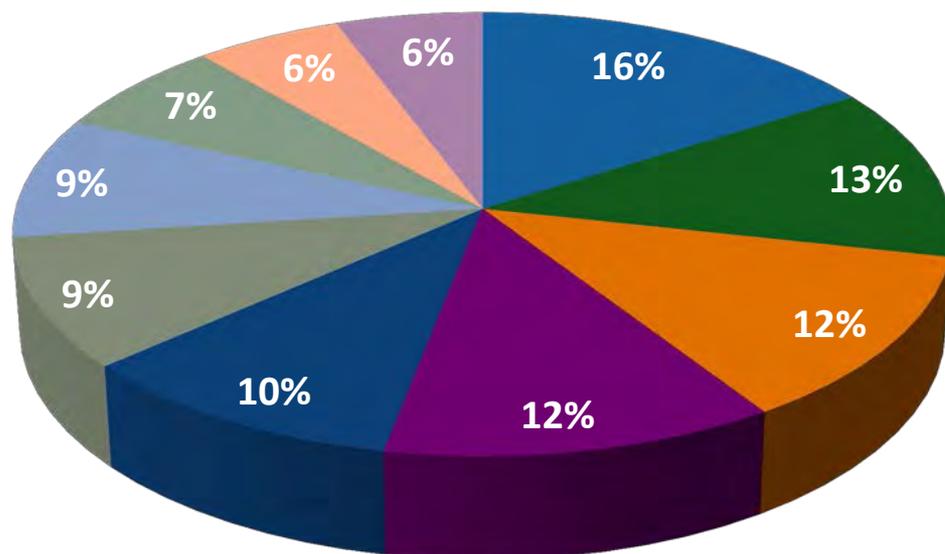
To be Launched

When?	Status	Proposed Working Areas
<p>Launch is expected second quarter of 2015</p>	<p>On-line consultation July 2014: gathered 212 responses (29% from researchers, 25% from NGOs, 18% from governmental institutions, 8 % from the private sector, 6% from IGOs, 12% other)</p> <p>The first draft of the programme concept was developed at an expert session of the Agri-food Task Force on SCP on 11-12 September 2014 at FAO Headquarters in Rome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the availability, accessibility and sharing of actionable knowledge, information and tools for sustainable consumption and production Encourage, facilitate and support integrated multi-stakeholder dialogue to help inform interconnected policymaking towards sustainable food systems at local, national, regional and international levels Facilitating the use and enhance opportunities for market-based and/or voluntary approaches throughout supply chain towards sustainable food systems

Proposed vision :

“all food systems are sustainable, delivering food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised”

Top ten issues for SFS programme focus



- Food security and nutrition
- Climate change
- Food losses and waste
- Biodiversity and natural habitats loss
- Water scarcity/ efficiency
- Soil degradation/loss of agricultural land
- Consumer behavior
- Sustainable/healthy diets
- Deforestation/land-use change
- Rural development





The Sustainable Food Systems Programme

Secretariat



Vision:

All food systems are sustainable, delivering food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

Goal:

To promote, enhance and facilitate the shift towards more sustainable food systems





The Sustainable Food Systems Programme

Secretariat



Objectives:

- 1. Raise awareness on the urgency of the need to shift to sustainable food systems and applying sustainable diets.*
- 2. Build capacity and enabling conditions for the uptake of sustainable practices across food systems, and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance as well as knowledge sharing and the dissemination of existing best practices*
- 3. Disseminate – and if needed develop - accessible and actionable information on, tools, methodologies and case studies to enhance consumer knowledge about SCP and encourage market development supporting consumers and other relevant stakeholders to act towards more sustainable food systems*
- 4. Bring together initiatives and develop partnerships to build synergies and cooperation to leverage resources towards mutual objectives*



Work streams:

1. Encourage, facilitate and support inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue to help inform interconnected policymaking towards sustainable food systems at local, national, regional and international levels.
2. Increasing the availability, accessibility and sharing of actionable knowledge, information and tools for SCP
3. Facilitating the use of and enhance opportunities for market-based and/or voluntary approaches throughout supply chain towards sustainable food systems



SPSD Timeline

New Programme Concept Note to be shared end February – early March 2015

Call for members of the Multistakeholder Advisory Committee

Stocktaking Report on sustainable food systems Spring 2015

Foreseen launch of the Programme in Q3 2015



**GLOBAL
FOOD WASTE
PER YEAR IS
ROUGHLY 30% FOR**

CEREALS, 40-50 % FOR ROOT
CROPS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,
MEAT AND DAIRY, PLUS 65% FOR

FISH

www.unep.org/wed



**IN MANY AFRICAN
COUNTRIES THE
POST-HARVEST
LOSSES OF FOOD
CEREALS ARE AN
ESTIMATED
25% OF THE
TOTAL
HARVESTED
CROP**

www.unep.org/wed



**1KG OF MEAT
ON YOUR TABLE =
10 MONTHS**

OF WATER REQUIRED TO
PRODUCE THAT MEAT
THROWING AWAY MEAT
IS WASTING WATER
TO THE POINT OF NO
RETURN

**TAKING A
SHOWER
FOR A WHOLE
HOUR**

www.unep.org/wed



THINK • EAT • SAVE

REDUCE YOUR FOOTPRINT





Food Waste Prevention Programmes at National & Local Level

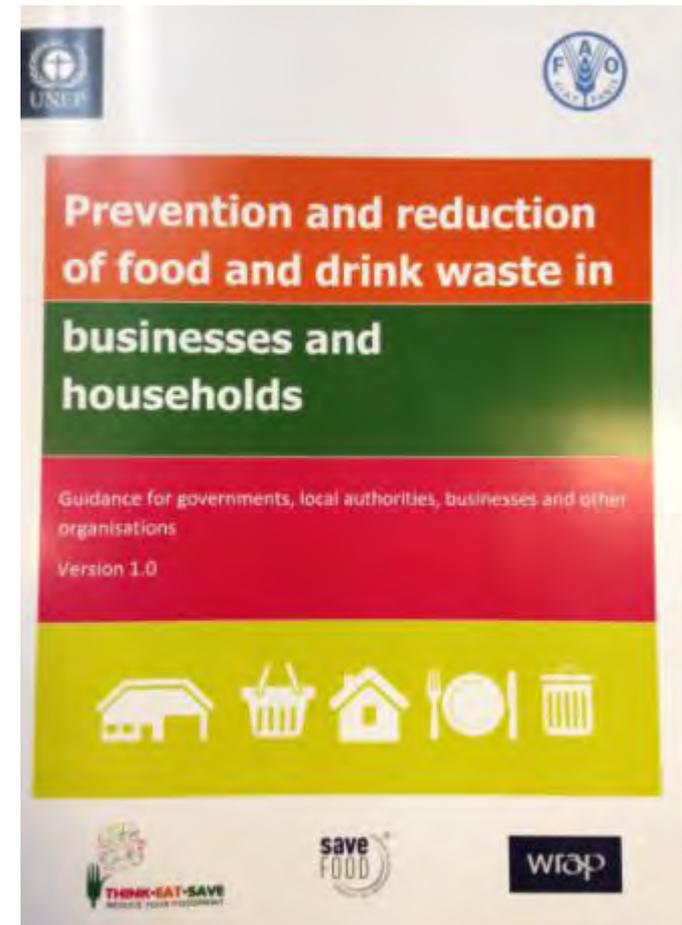
Secretariat



Guidance for public authorities,
businesses and other organisations on
mapping, planning and delivering
effective food waste prevention strategy

Published in **May 2014**

Guidance methodology to be piloted in
selected countries/cities worldwide





Sustainable Public Procurement



Public Procurement: why is it relevant to Sustainable Development?

- ❖ Public procurement represents **between 8 and 30%** of countries GDP
- ❖ States are **the # 1 consumers** in the economy and therefore have a major responsibility
- ❖ Public procurement can be a major vector in **social progress, environmental protection, innovation and resource security**
- ❖ It influences others - Role model for business and general consumers



Not just **acquisition cost** but **life cycle costing**:

-costs incurred by the **organization** over the **whole life of the good** (**usage and maintenance costs, disposal costs**) - **potential savings**

-Costs incurred by **society** as a whole, including negative externalities (CO2 emissions, impacts on health,) or positive externalities (increased know how, technologies, etc.) over the entire life cycle



South Korea: Trends in GPP (in economic value)

1 USD = 1050
Won



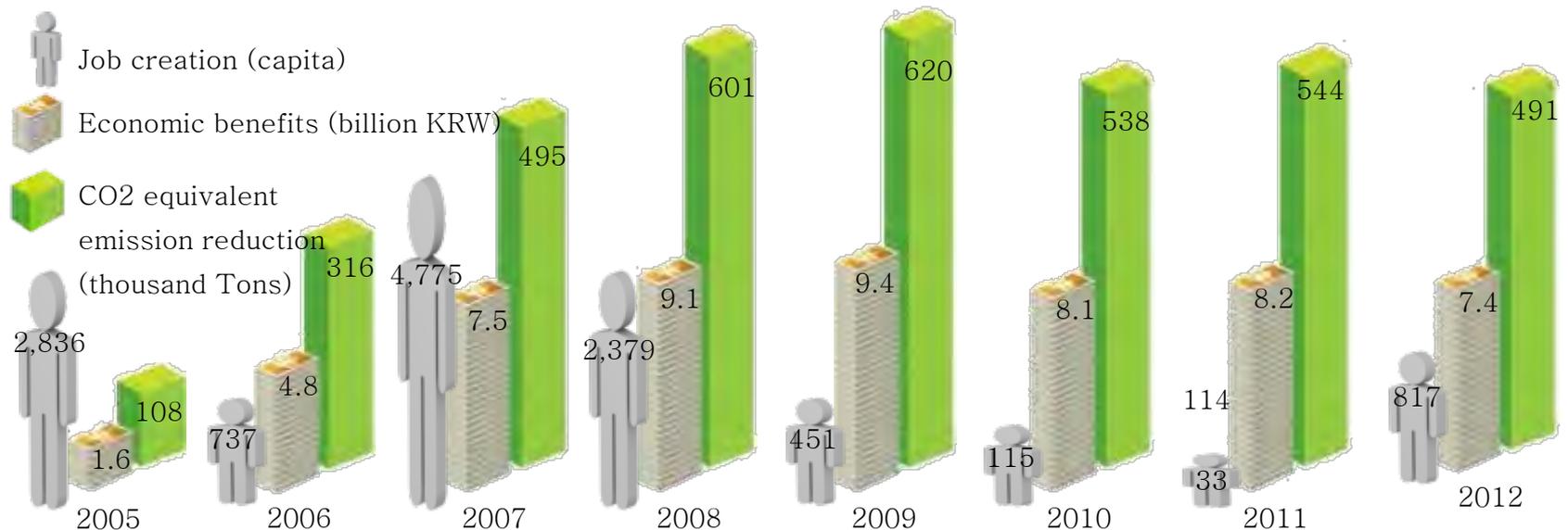
Unit: billion KRW



Purchasing of green products by State entities

Evaluating GPP: Environmental, Economic, and Social Benefits of GPP

From 2006 to 2012, public sector's green procurement in 19 items resulted in 3.71 million tons of CO₂ equivalent emission reduction and 12,143 new jobs



Launched

Where and when?	Co-Leads	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC)
<p>On the margins of the 10th session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in UN Headquarters in New York on 1st April 2014</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments: Chile, Denmark, China, Mauritius, Switzerland, USA, Sweden, South Korea • International Organizations: International Green Purchasing Network (IGPN), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), UNEP, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, Union économique et monétaire Ouest africaine – UEMOA, UNOPS • NGOs and business associations: Forest Stewardship Council.

10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

Goal

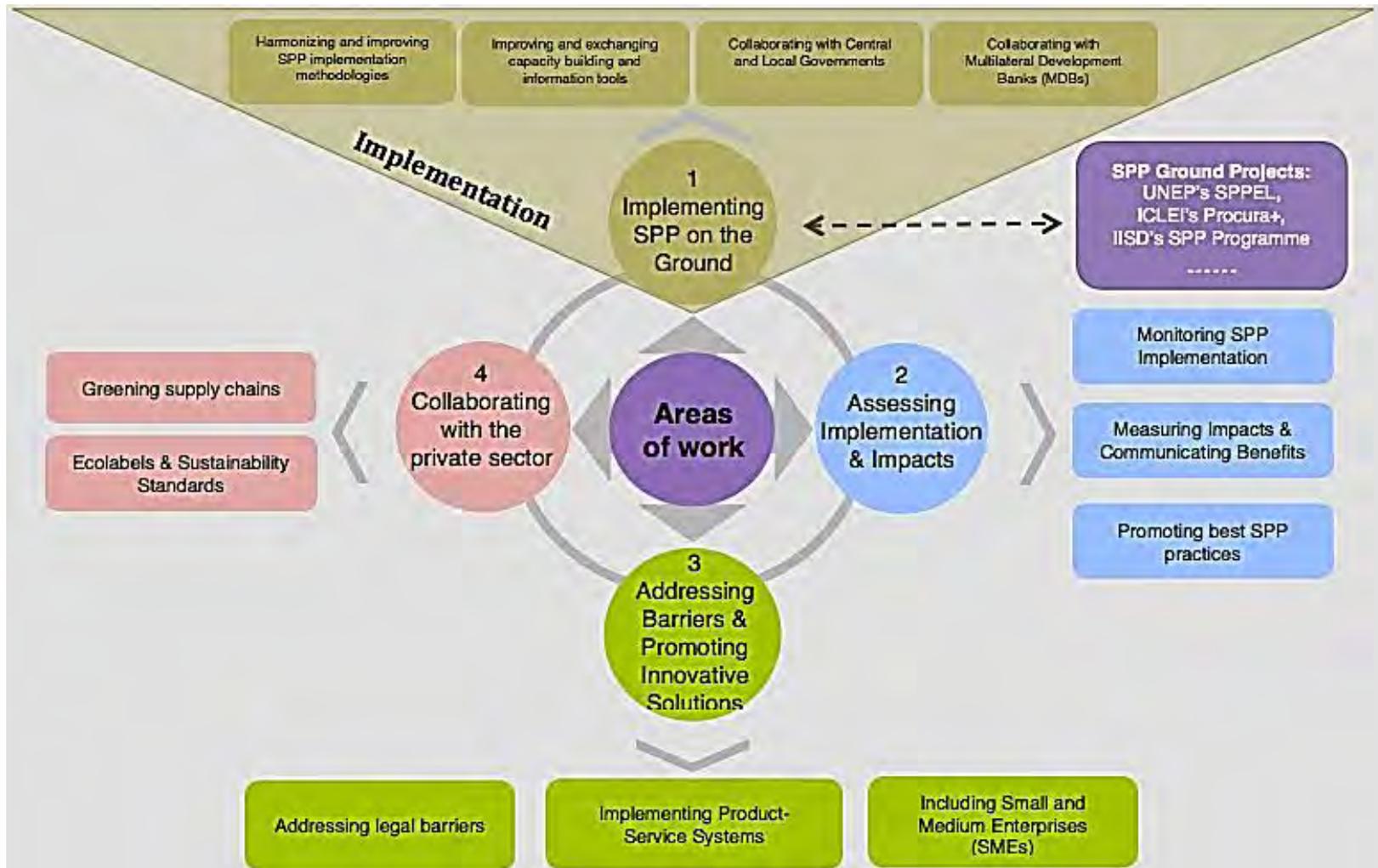
Promote worldwide implementation of SPP through increased cooperation between key stakeholders and a better understanding of its potential **benefits and impacts**.

Objectives

- **Improve the knowledge on SPP** and its effectiveness as a tool to promote greener economies and sustainable development;
- Support the implementation of SPP on the ground through **increased collaboration** and improved coordination between SPP stakeholders:
- **Cooperate & Exchange** thanks to the creation of dedicated working groups to achieve these goals



10 YFP SPP work areas



More information at: unep.org/10YFP/procurement



Distribution of SPP Programme Partners in Asia-Pacific, as of December 2014



Legend

GOV: Government Organization
 NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
 EXP: SPP Expert & Consultancies

Current Partners

1.Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST, Philippines)	7.Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute
2. CUTS International (Consumer Unity and Trust Society, India)	8. Ministry of the Environment (Japan)
3.Environmental Development Centre of Ministry of Environmental Protection (China)	9. Sanjay Kumar, Chief Materials Manager, Indian Railways
4.Green Purchasing Network Indonesia	10. Ministry of Economic Development (New Zealand)
5.Green Purchasing Network Malaysia	11. Green Council
6.Green Purchasing Network of India	12. International Green Purchasing Network



Key working groups on SPP

*“Build a **COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE** working on **MEASURING & COMMUNICATING BENEFITS**”*

***BANGKOK WORKSHOP**
on 4 June 2015 to share
“best practices”*

WG 2B

**Measuring impacts &
Communicating Benefits**

*Focal point: Thomas
Lehmann, GIZ Thailand*

WG 2C

**Promoting Best
Practices**

*Focal Point:
Augustine Koh,
Green Purchasing
Network Malaysia*

WG 4B

**Supporting SPP
through Ecolabels
and Sustainability
Standards**

*Focal Point: Gakuji
Fukatsu, GPN Japan*

**COLLECTION OF GPP CASE
STUDIES**

***ISEAL & GPN JAPAN**
collaboration on a research
report concept note to
**identify opportunities for
ECOLABELS** and voluntary
STANDARDS
with a view to support
sustainability at the **TOKYO 2020
OLYMPICS** as well as other
sporting events in the ASEAN+3
region*

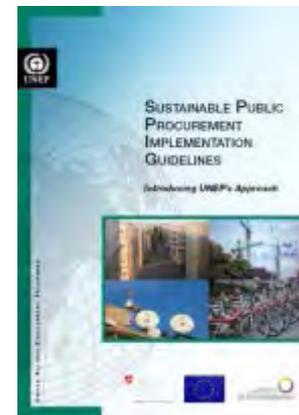
***BEST PRACTICES** will be compiled by GPNM to **showcase
successful examples** of SPP from ASEAN countries*

***A COMPENDIUM OF CASE STUDIES** will also be
developed, with a focus on barriers to the promotion of
SPP and initiatives taken to overcome these for the
promotion and implementation of SPP*

Summary of the SPP Methodology



The Guidelines of UNEP’s SPP Approach incorporate the lessons drawn from the testing of the MTF Approach to SPP that UNEP rolled out in 7 pilot countries from 2009 to 2012.



10YFP SPP Publications

SPP Implementation Guidelines: Introducing UNEP's Approach, 2012

Study on the Impacts of Sustainable Public Procurement on Sustainable Development, 2012

Sustainable Public Procurement Training Toolkit, 2012

Sustainable Public Procurement: A Global Review, 2013

Sustainability of supply chains and sustainable public procurement: A pre-study, 2014

For more information please visit
<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/procurement>





Consumer information



Information?





Information Supply Chain and Related Challenges



Quantify

Assess

Share

Purchase & Use

Information Supply Chain

- Collect the raw data on emissions associated with the products

- Use of methodologies and indicators to evaluate the impacts

- Synthesize results using standardised formats (e.g. declarations, statements, or labels)

- Eco-oriented consumers can make reliable purchasing and use decisions based on the information provided.

Challenges

- Lack of established science, lack of data or poor quality data

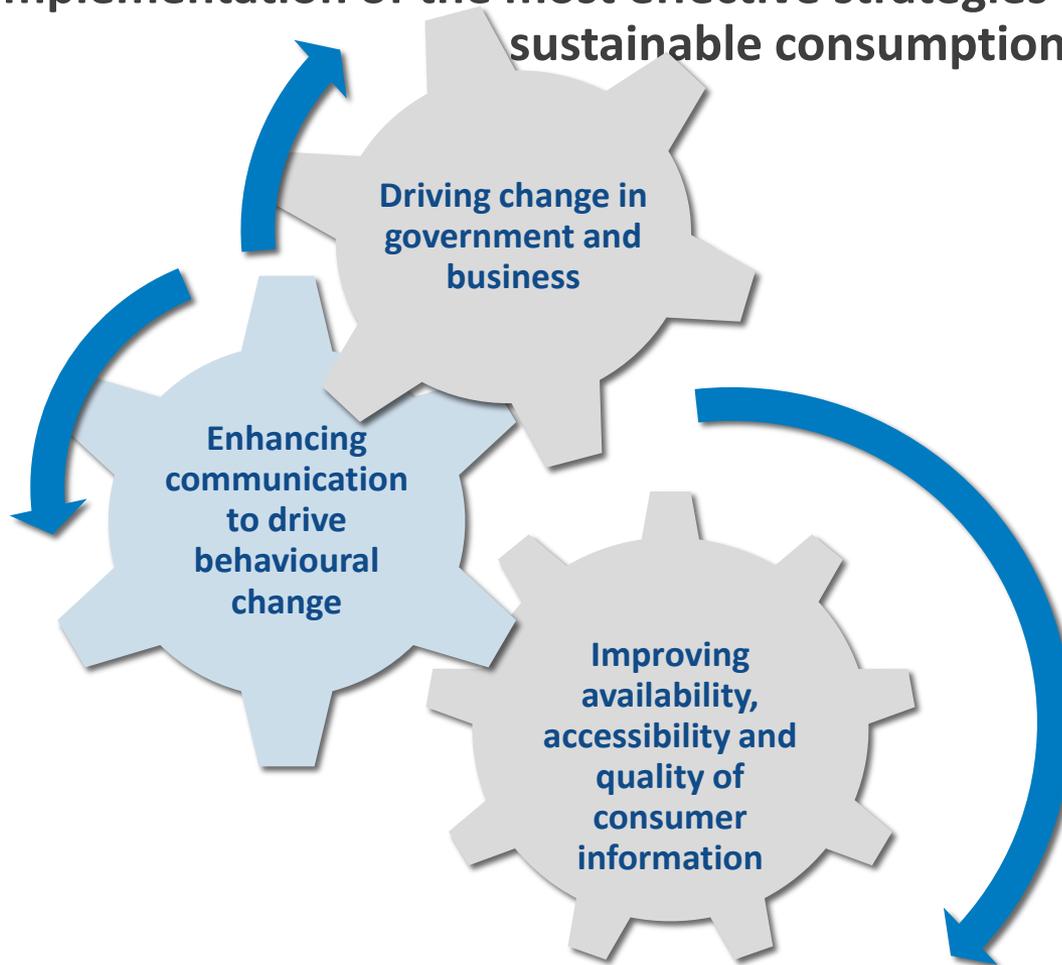
- Lack of harmonization between methodologies leading to non comparable information between products

- Proliferation of communications tools that can be confusing for consumers**

- Mistrust and confusion from consumers
- Lack of products with labels in certain markets.

10YFP CIP: Goal and Key Actors

Goal: Provide global platform to support the provision of quality information on goods and services, and the identification and implementation of the most effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption



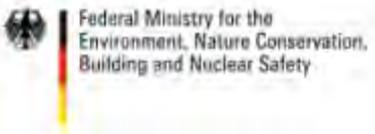
Relevant, transparent and reliable information to facilitate purchasing decisions
⇒ **consumers**

Use information tools to improve processes, goods and services
⇒ **businesses**

Promote sustainable goods over the supply chains & quality information
⇒ **retailers**

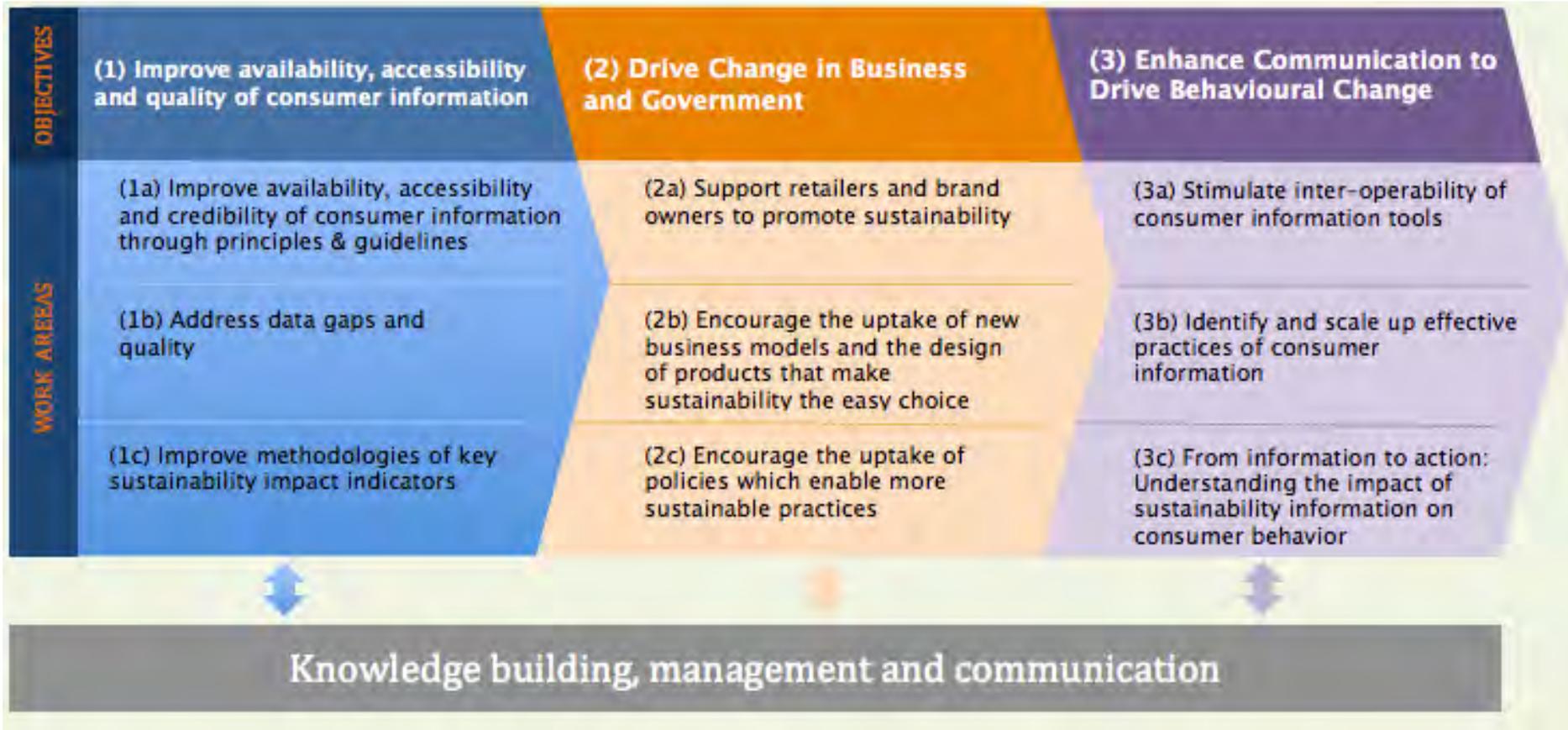
Stimulate the development of operating markets for sustainable products
⇒ **governments**

Launched

Where and when?	Co-Leads	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC)
<p>High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), in New York on 1st July 2014.</p> <p>A first meeting of the MAC members of the programme took place on 6-7 November 2014, in Paris.</p>	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments: Burkina Faso, France, Jordan, Peru and the United Kingdom; • Inter-governmental organization: European Commission; • International organizations: INPSI, IPEN, ITC and UNEP/SETAC Life cycle Initiative (LCI); • NGOs, Networks and Private Sector: AKATU Institute, Caribbean Consumer Council, Centro Tecnológico para la Sustentabilidad, Consumer Education Trust (CONSENT), Green Purchasing Network (GPN, Japan), ISEAL, Pick and Pay and Sustainability Consortium.



10 YFP Consumer Information Programme work areas



More information at: unep.org/10YFP/consumer

Co-Leads : German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Consumers International.



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



Kementerian
Lingkungan Hidup
Republik Indonesia



Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) :

- **Governments:** Burkina Faso, France, Jordan, Peru and the United Kingdom;
- **Inter-governmental organization:** European Commission;
- **International organizations:** International Network of Product Sustainability Initiatives (INPSI), International POP Elimination Network (IPEN), International Trade Centre (ITC), UNEP/SETAC Life cycle Initiative (LCI) and UNEP.
- **NGOs, Networks and Private Sector:** AKATU Institute, Caribbean Consumer Council, Centro Tecnológico para la Sustentabilidad, Consumer Education Trust (CONSENT), Green Purchasing Network (GPN, Japan), ISEAL, Pick and Pay and Sustainability Consortium.

Programme aims to achieve:

- Advance research.
- Capacity-building efforts and training.
- Implementation of activities (piloting, replication, scaling-up).
- Encourage involvement and collaboration of relevant stakeholders.

Defining relevant activities with priority given to:

- Value chains/sectors where high impacts on sustainability could be achieved.
- Most appropriate and effective media to transfer the information to and between groups.



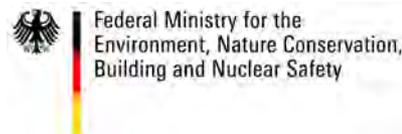
The 10YFP Consumer Information Programme (CIP) is open to organizations and individual experts interested in joining a collaborative platform to support activities that relate to consumer information and the objectives of the 10YFP CIP. Download the application form at:

www.unep.org/10yfp/consumer

Contact:

Julie Godin, Programme Officer, UNEP DTIE, Julie.godin@unep.org

Ian Fenn, Sustainable Consumption Project Coordinator, Consumers International, ifenn@consint.org





Sustainable Tourism





Tourism in the world: Impacts



from **25** million international tourists in 1950

to **1,087** million in 2013

1.8 billion international tourists forecast for 2030

Sustainability in the tourism sector

‘Sustainable tourism is applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations,... Sustainability refers to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural impacts of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions.” (From UNWTO, 2004)

Most common mistake

Ecotourism \neq Sustainable Tourism

Ecotourism = @Nature-based tourism



12 Principles of Sustainability

1. **Economic viability:** now and in long term
2. **Local prosperity:** benefit to host community
3. **Employment quality:** job quantity and quality
4. **Social equity:** widespread socio-economic good
5. **Visitor fulfilment:** satisfied and safe visitors
6. **Local involvement:** in management & planning



12 Principles of sustainability

Secretariat



7. **Community wellbeing:** quality of life, no exploitation, retain access to resources
8. **Cultural richness:** respect, enhance culture traditions.
9. **Physical integrity:** no damage to landscape
10. **Biological diversity:** preserve local flora & fauna
11. **Resource efficiency:** minimise use of scarce resources
12. **Environmental purity:** minimise waste & pollution



- **71 %** of travellers plan to take “green” trips
- **< 25%** search for “green” travel options
- **< 15%** choose to stay in a destination because of its “green” practices

“The exponential growth in fair trade and locally sourced goods in recent years is proof that consumers will indeed purchase more sustainably when the option to do so is easy, affordable and well communicated.”

TUI, 2014





Key Messages

- ➔ Sustainable tourism has the potential to create new jobs
- ➔ Investing in greening of tourism can reduce costs
- ➔ Tourists are demanding the greening of tourism
- ➔ The private sector is ready to be mobilized to support sustainable tourism
- ➔ The development of tourism is accompanied by **significant challenges**:



Energy and
GHG
emissions



Water
consumption



Waste
management



Loss of
biological
diversity



Effective
management
of cultural
heritage





The Life Cycle Approach



-  Raw Materials
-  Energy
-  Water



-  Waste production
-  Air pollution (CO₂ emissions)
-  Water pollution (Eutrophication)
-  Land degradation

 Energy & water consumption throughout the life cycle 



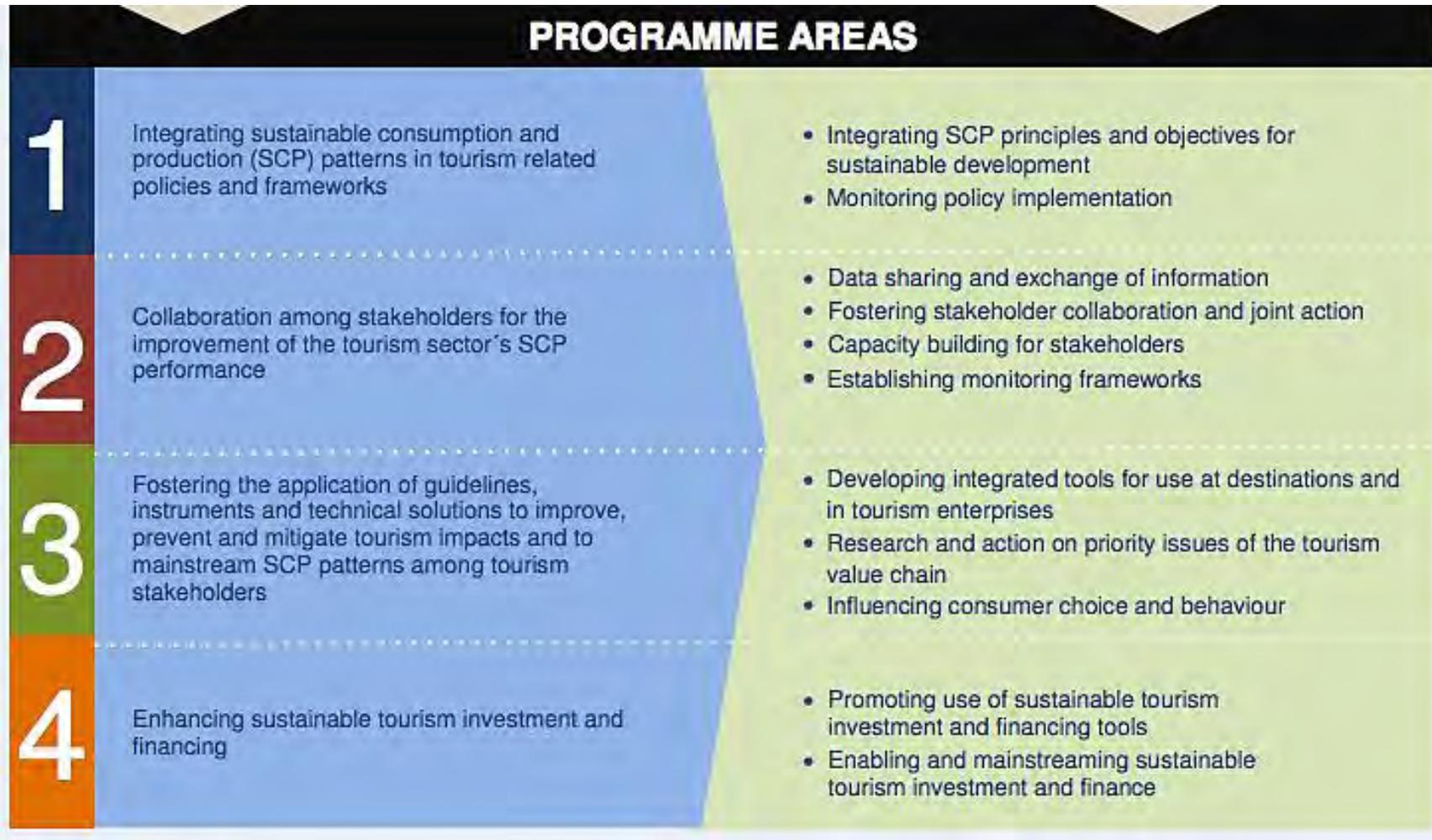
Launched

Where and when?	Lead and Co-Leads	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC)
<p>World Travel Market in London, on 5 November 2014.</p>	 <hr/>  <hr/>  <hr/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments: South Korea, South Africa, Croatia, Cape Verde, Philippines, Germany, Chile, India, • International Organizations: OECD, UNEP, RETOSA, South Pacific Tourism Organization • NGOs and business associations: Ecotourism Korea, Fair Trade Tourism, Global Sustainable Tourism Council, IUCN WCPA Tourism And Protected Areas Specialist Group, South Africa, Japan Ecolodge Association, Naturefriends International, Rainforest Alliance, Sustainable Travel International, The International Ecotourism Society, World Travel and Tourism Council, TUI Travel PLC, U.K.



10 YFP Sustainable Tourism including Eco-Tourism work areas

Secretariat



More information at: unep.org/10YFP/tourism



Sustainable Buildings and Construction

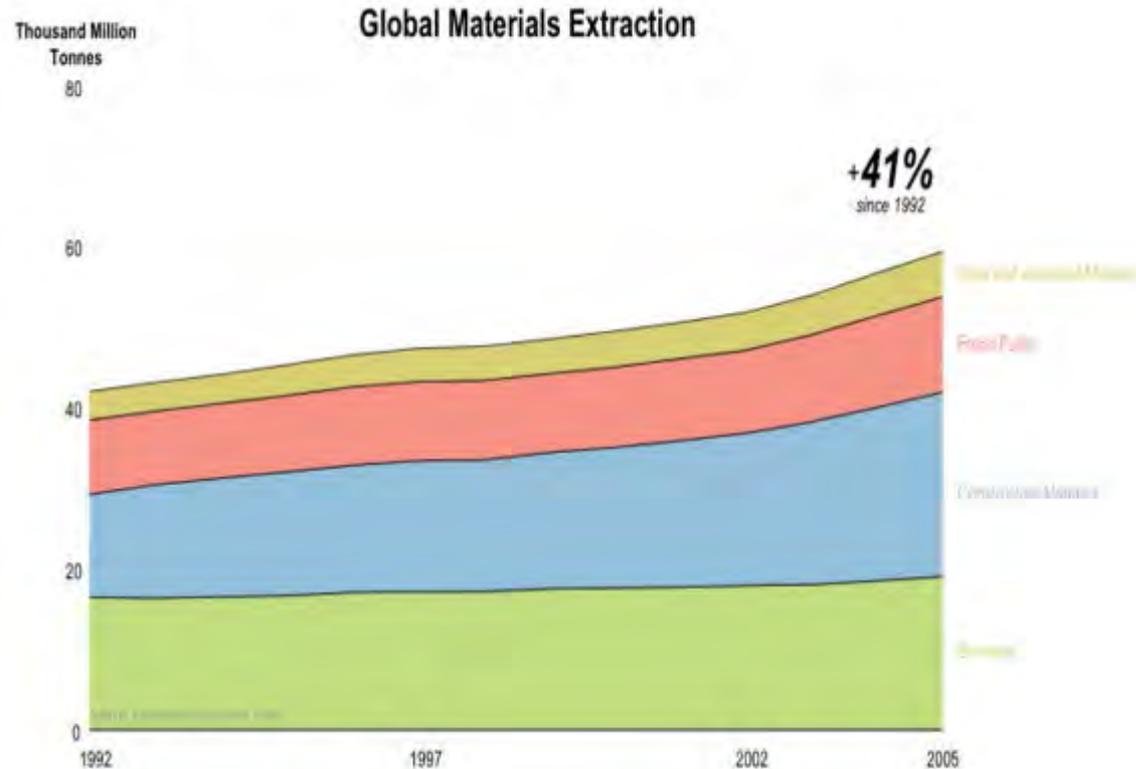




Resource Efficiency: Building and Construction Sector



- Complex lifecycle
- Large number of actors
- Growth in resource demand far exceeded population growth in the 20th century.
- Commodity prices increased an estimated 147% since 2000



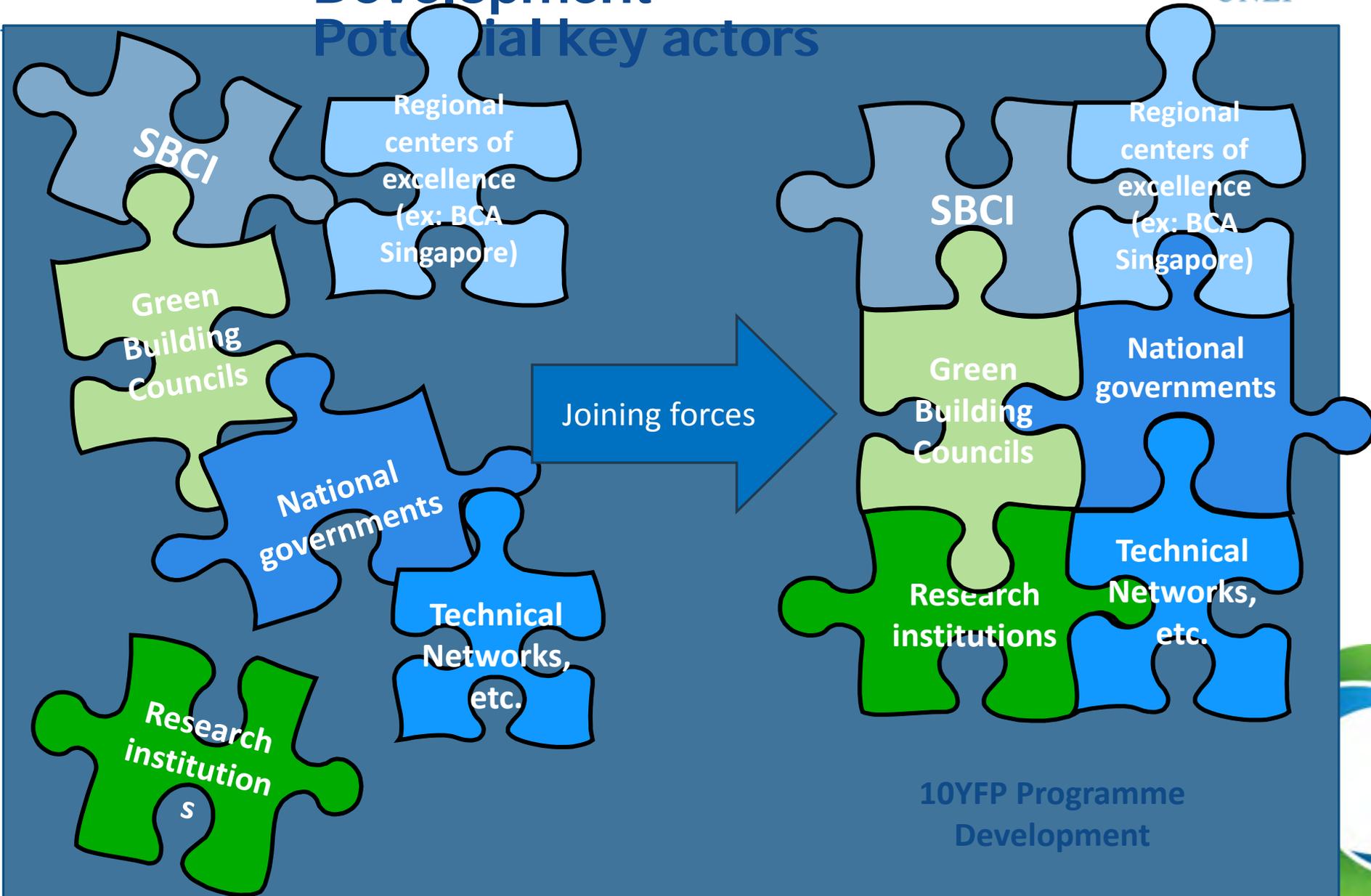


SBC 10YFP Programme Development

Secretariat



Potential key actors



To be Launched

When?	Status	Proposed Working Areas
<p>by the end of 2014 or in early 2015</p>	<p>A public on-line consultation on the draft concept note of the Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC) Programme is currently taking place.</p> <p>The SBCI network partners are providing support to consultations in various regions, and facilitating feedback on the development of the programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and promote enabling frameworks to implement SBC policies • Reduce climate impact of building sector • Promote Resource Efficiency in Building Supply Chain • Support and Promote Sustainable Social Housing • Knowledge sharing, outreach and awareness raising (cross-cutting)

Proposed vision of the SBC programme

“All stakeholders involved in the planning, commissioning, design, construction and deconstruction, management and operation of buildings have a common understanding of sustainable buildings and the knowledge, resources and incentives required to create, maintain and use them; structures that are healthy to live and work in, that sustainably utilise energy, water, land and other key resources, respecting environmental limits, and ultimately have a minimally adverse impact on the natural world.”



Secretariat
hosted by



Thank you!

Contacts:

unep.org/10yfp

www.scpclearinghouse.org

Secretariat email: 10yfp@unep.org

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Secretariat



National Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines in Sri Lanka

Chandima S.N. Mohottige

Programme Assistant

Sustainable Development Division

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Why Sri Lanka needs a Green Procurement Policy?

- Government is the largest consumer in the country.
- Government procurement guidelines published in 2006 is not incorporated “Green” aspects adequately.
- Need to minimize waste generation, pollution and emission in government institutions.
- Need to promote and create green jobs.
- Need to Promote local producers.

Formulation of National Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines

Project implementation

- Sustainable Development Division of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Main collaboration for the project

- Ministry of Finance

Stakeholders of preparation of Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines

Type of Institute	Example
Government Ministries	Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Education, etc
Government Departments	Department of public Finance , Department of National Planning, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of import and Export, etc
Semi government institutes	Central Environment Authority, National Cleaner Production Center, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Sustainable Energy Authority, Ceylon Electricity Board, Board of investment, etc
Responsible institutions for Standardization	Sri Lanka Standard Institute
Suppliers and producers	Ceylon Paper Corporation, State Pharmaceutical Corporation, etc
Research, technological and technical institutions	Industrial Technology Institute, Rubber Research Institute
Main Consumers	Sri Lanka Army , Sri Lanka Navy, etc
Universities	University of Colombo , University of Moratuwa
Other related groups	Experts on SCP, legal institutions

Progress of formulation of Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines

- An initial discussion was conducted.
- An internal committee on Green Procurement was established.
- Identification of other related stakeholders.
- Stakeholder committee on Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines.
- Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers was obtained in 2012.
- Workshop on Green Procurement was held in 2013 to build capacity , develop an appropriate mechanism for the preparation of GPP, identify the status of procurement.
- A series of mini workshops were conducted to;
 - Identify goods and services and to categorize them
 - Obtain the information on situation of public Procurement
 - Identified the responsibilities of stakeholders
 - Identify possible strategies to be considered
 - Identify possible green criteria and guidelines for goods and services
 - Etc.,
- Preparation of draft document on Green Procurement (zero draft).
- A work shop was held to improve the draft in 25th February 2015.

Implementation of Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines

- Resources for policy implementation
 - Local
 - Human and financial resources
 - Foreign
 - UNEP project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco labelling (SPPEL)
 - Human and financial resources
 - EU project on Sustainable Consumption and Production Switch-National Policy Support Component
 - Human and financial resources

SPPEL project in Sri Lanka

- Amounts
 - UNEP funds - US \$ 74 206
- Project Period
 - 3 years
- Three phases
 - Assessment phase
 - Strategic phase
 - Implementation phase
- Inception workshop was conducted on 28-29 October 2014.
 - Trained the steering committee members on the UNEP approaches
 - Establishment of the project Steering Committee (10 Ministries and co chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Public Finance)
 - Adoption of Project Implementation Plan
 - GPP task force was identified
 - Developed the project scope
- In the step of finalizing the Agreement

Implementation phase

- Training and Capacity building programmes
- Implement other activities foreseen in the adopted SPP Action Plan
 - Establish an **SPP Unit** in charge of implementing the SPP plan with the support of international partners
 - Implement the **communication strategy** for SPP
 - **Adjust the current public procurement legislation** as per the findings of the Legal Review
 - **Methods to ensure** that all public procurement entities purchase the prioritized sustainable products
 - Establish **reporting and monitoring mechanisms** for SPP

EU project on Sustainable Consumption and Production Switch-National Policy Support Component

- Component 03 of the project is on strengthening the Sustainable Consumption, Green Procurement policy and eco labelling;
 - Support preparation and implementation of Green Procurement policy, Action plan and eco labelling
 - Capacity building and training on green Procurement
 - Other related activities

Outcome of the Green Procurement Programme in Sri Lanka

- Green Procurement Policy
- Action Plan for Green procurement
- Eco-labels for products
- Proper Standardization methodologies
- Identified Green Goods and Services
- Legal revision
- Regulations on Green Procurement
- Green criteria and guidelines
- Built capacity and awareness
- Effective monitoring mechanism
- Effective evaluation mechanism
- Local and foreign collaboration on Green Procurement
- Identification/establishment of a responsible agencies
- Institutional Mechanisms
- Promotional Programmes for green products and services
- A baseline for Green Procurement
- Financial facilities
- etc

Beneficiaries of Green Procurement Programme

- Government and private institutes
- Political sector
- Local producers
- Vendors
- SMEs
- Self employers
- Contractors
- Service providers
- Bidders and Tenderers
- Local community
- International community

Challenges for implementation of Green Procurement Policy

- Technology (eg: standardization, obsolete technology)
- Expertise
- Political barriers (eg : changes in economic policies)
- Financial barriers (eg: finance for introduce new technologies)
- Availability of green producers in the market at the initial stage
- Adaptive capability of the society and industry sector
- Challenges from global competitors
- Etc.

Thank you.





Strength. Performance. Passion.

LCA & EPD Framework – Holcim Lanka

Supporting Sustainable Development Ambition 2030

23 February 2015

Chalaka Fernando <chalaka.fernando@holcim.com>

Head - Sustainable Development Department



Earth Capacity = Earth Bio Capacity (www.neweconomics.org)

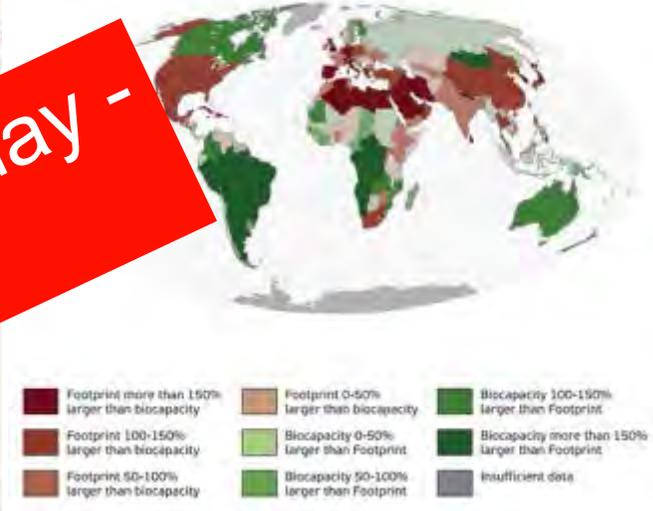
How many planets we'd need if everyone lived like a resident of the following:

Balanced Budget	Global Deficit
USA 5 Planets	
UK 3.4	
Argentina 1.7	
South Africa 1.5	
China 1.0	
India 0.4	
World Average 1.4	

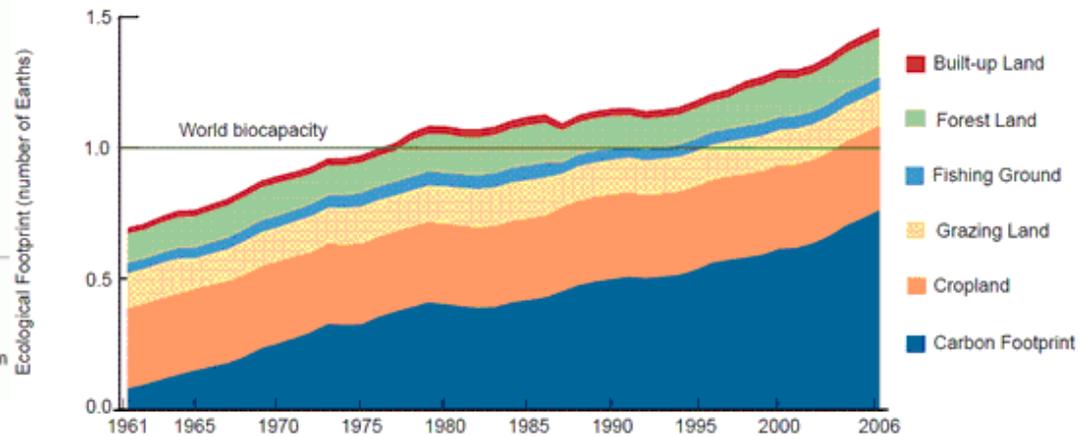
OVER HALF THE WORLD'S BIOCAPACITY IS FOUND WITHIN THE BORDERS OF JUST 10 COUNTRIES

- Brazil
- China
- Argentina
- Congo, Democratic Republic of

Percent of Earth's Biocapacity Used: 151%



2014 Overshoot day - Aug 19!



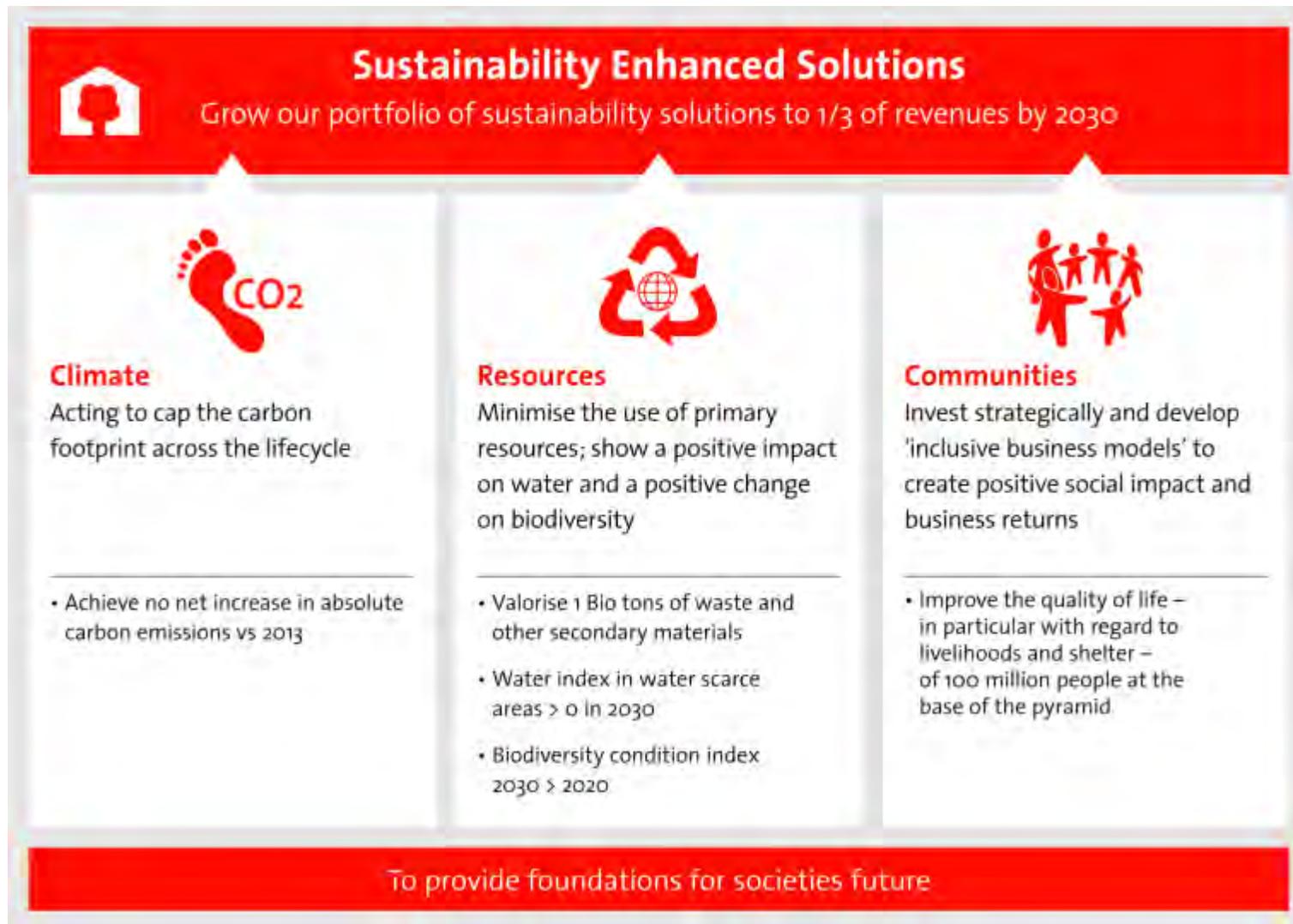
Climate orphans...



An essential building block of our Strategy House



Sustainable Development Ambition 2030: 3 focus areas



Climate Acting to cap the carbon footprint across the lifecycle

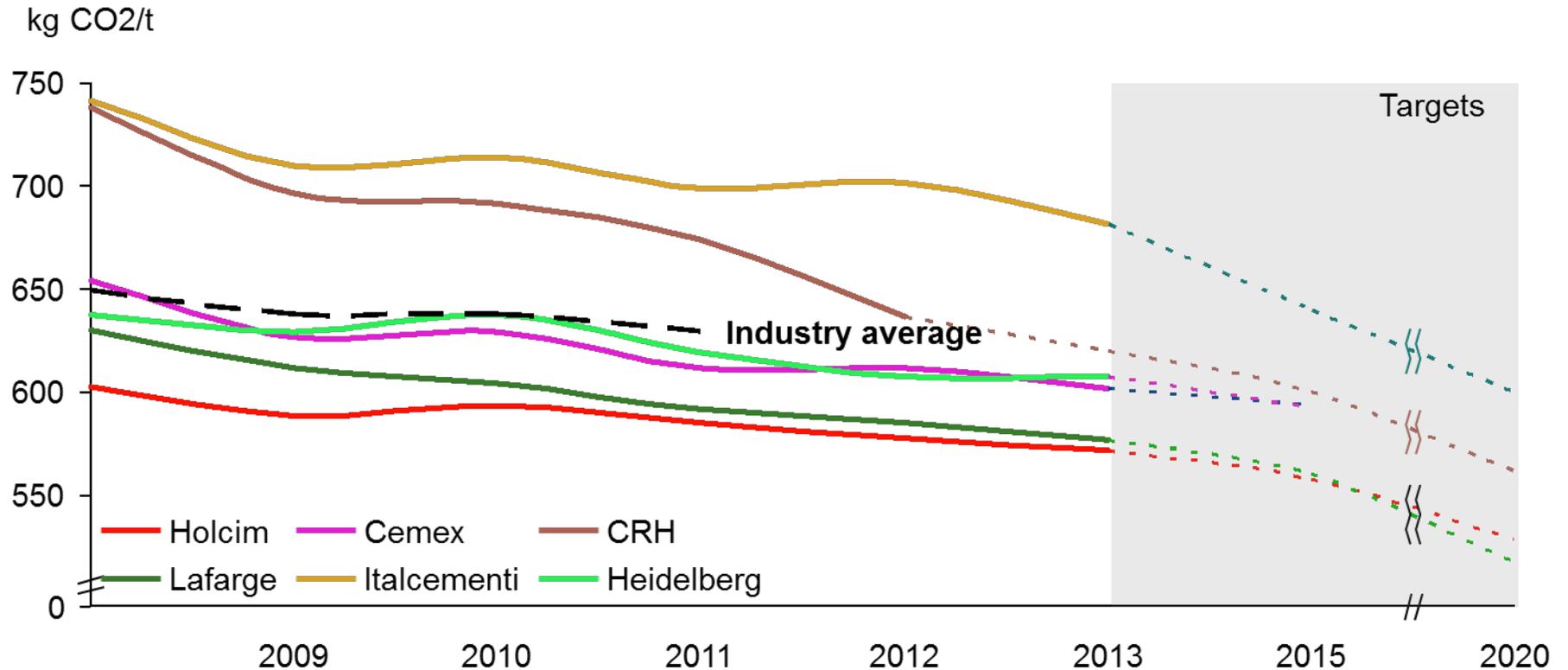
By 2030, we aspire to maintain net absolute CO₂ emissions at 2013 levels, across the whole lifecycle of our products.

Any increases in emissions from our operations will be offset or compensated through products, services and solutions that reduce emissions from buildings, infrastructure and transportation.

Pioneering approach in our industry !

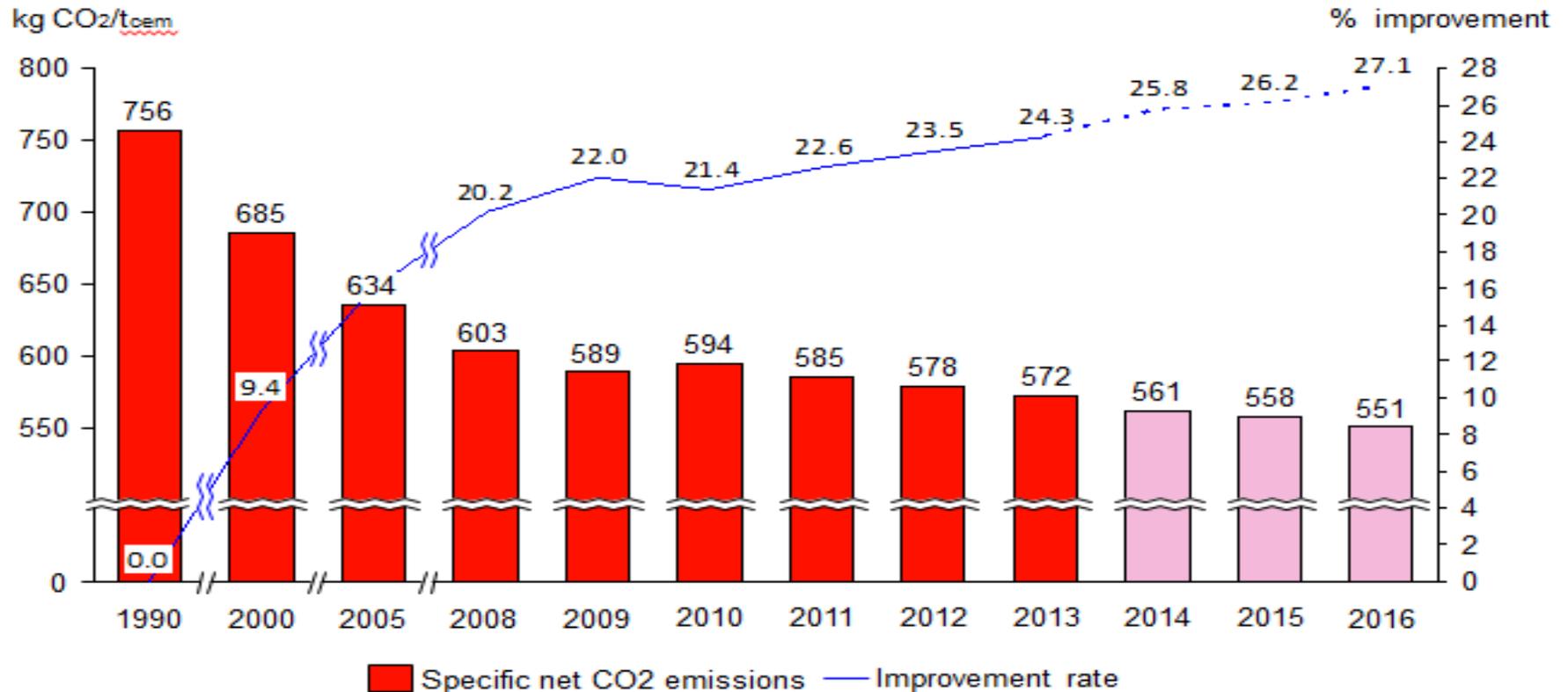


Climate Acting to cap the carbon footprint across the lifecycle



Source: company report, PwC-GNR, CO2 inventory, FinPlan

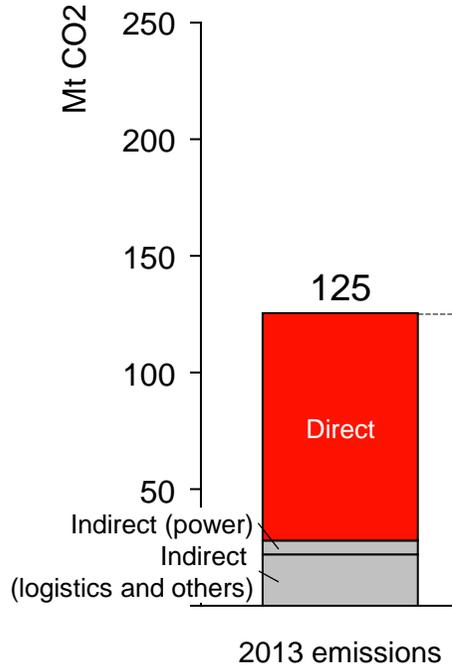
Climate Acting to cap the carbon footprint across the lifecycle



Holcim commits to CO₂ savings down the value chain



Net change of CO₂ emissions

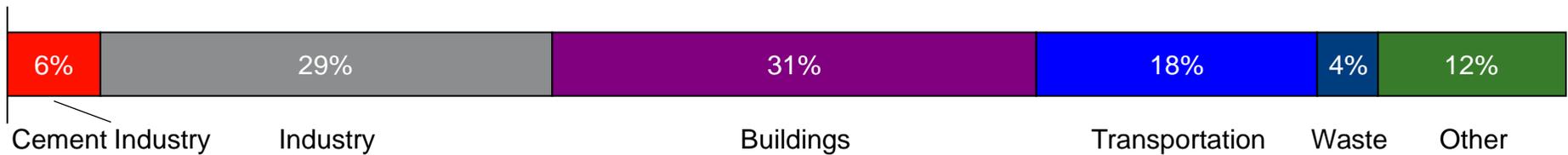


Illustrative

Generating CO₂ savings down the value chain through innovation in products and services

Climate Acting to cap the carbon footprint across the lifecycle

Sources of Green House Gas emissions

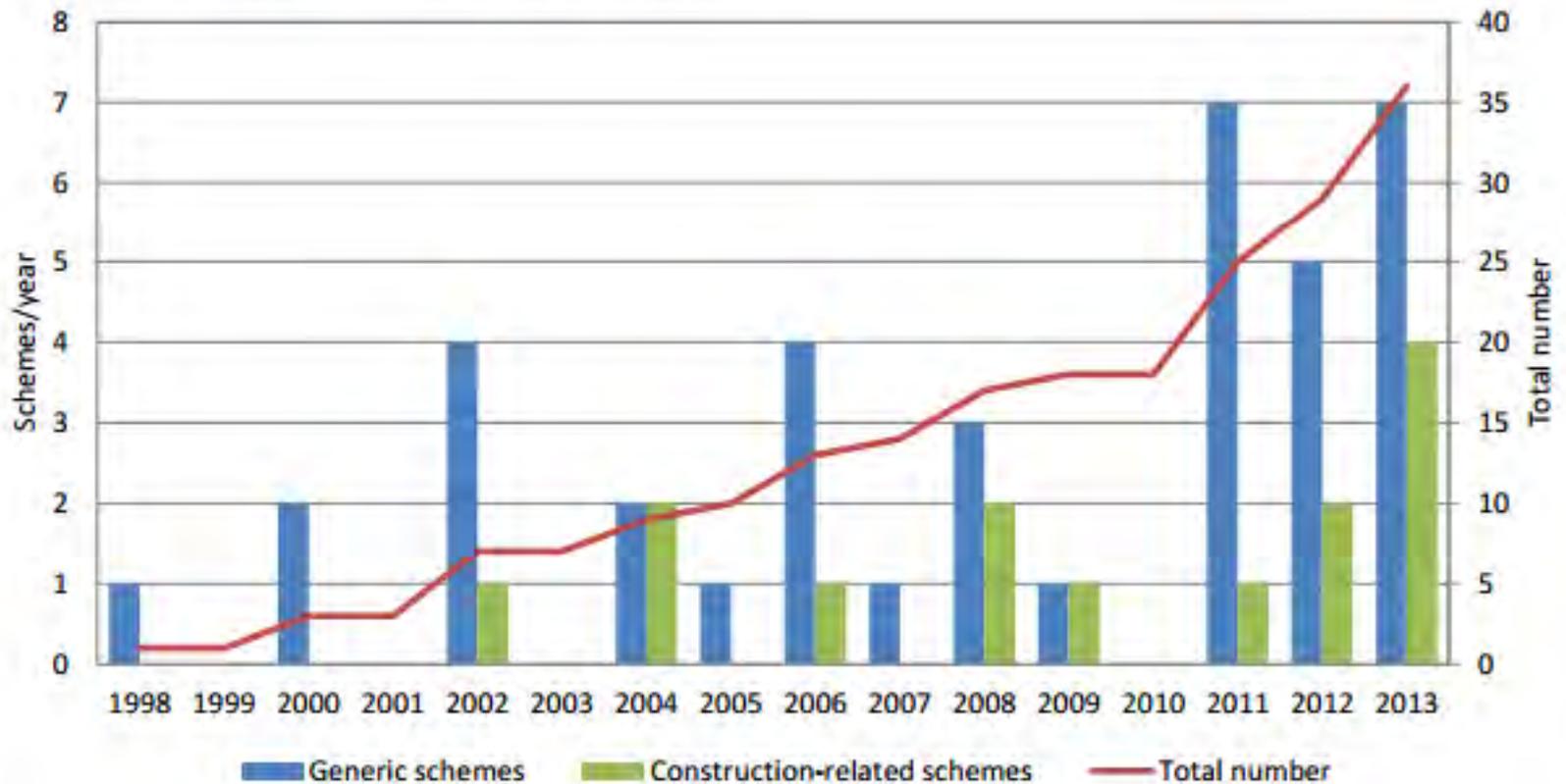


Baseline for zero net increase of CO₂ emissions in Sustainable Development Ambition 2030:
125 Mt CO₂

Direct and indirect sources; excluding emissions from forestry and agriculture
Source: IPCC

Certification trend – EPD's

Trends over the years (1998-2013):



Eng. Nikolay Minlov, MSc

PCRs and Type III labels - current state, needs and trends

We started moving to EPD!

Responsible
for society

Responsible
for natural
capital

Responsible
for our
CLIENTS





Holcim



ENERCON's CHARTER

To Promote Energy Conservation in

All Sectors
of Economy



All Over
Pakistan

EC Potential in Pakistan

(Medium Term – Low Cost)

 Industry	30%
 Transport	20%
 Agriculture	20%
 Buildings	30%
Average	25%

ENERCON's Building Energy Efficiency Approach

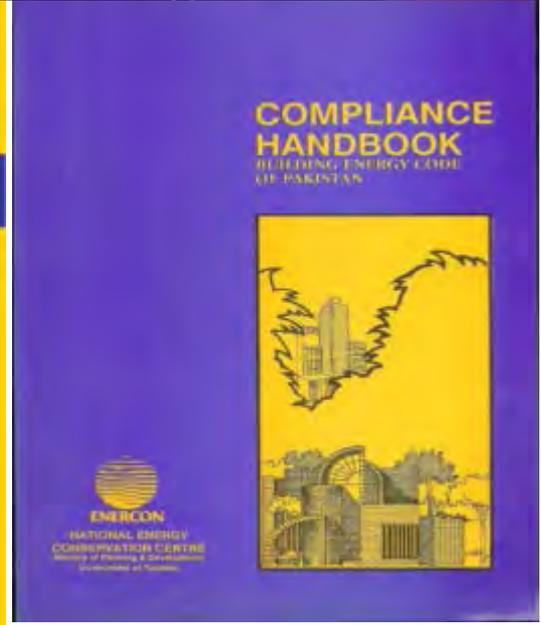
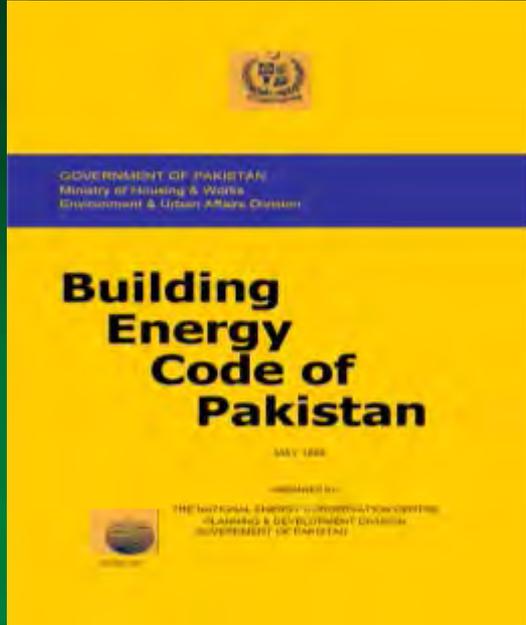
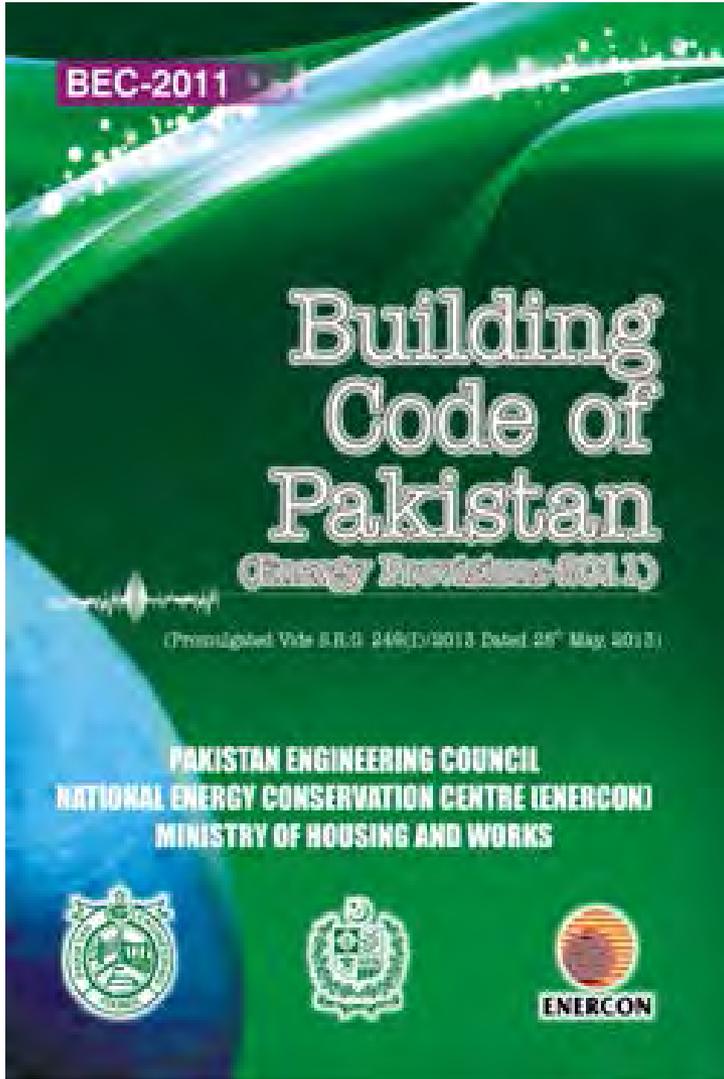
- Identify
- Demonstrate
- Publicize
- Undertake Pilot Project
- Commercialize
- Provide Technical, Financial and Policy Support

Buildings

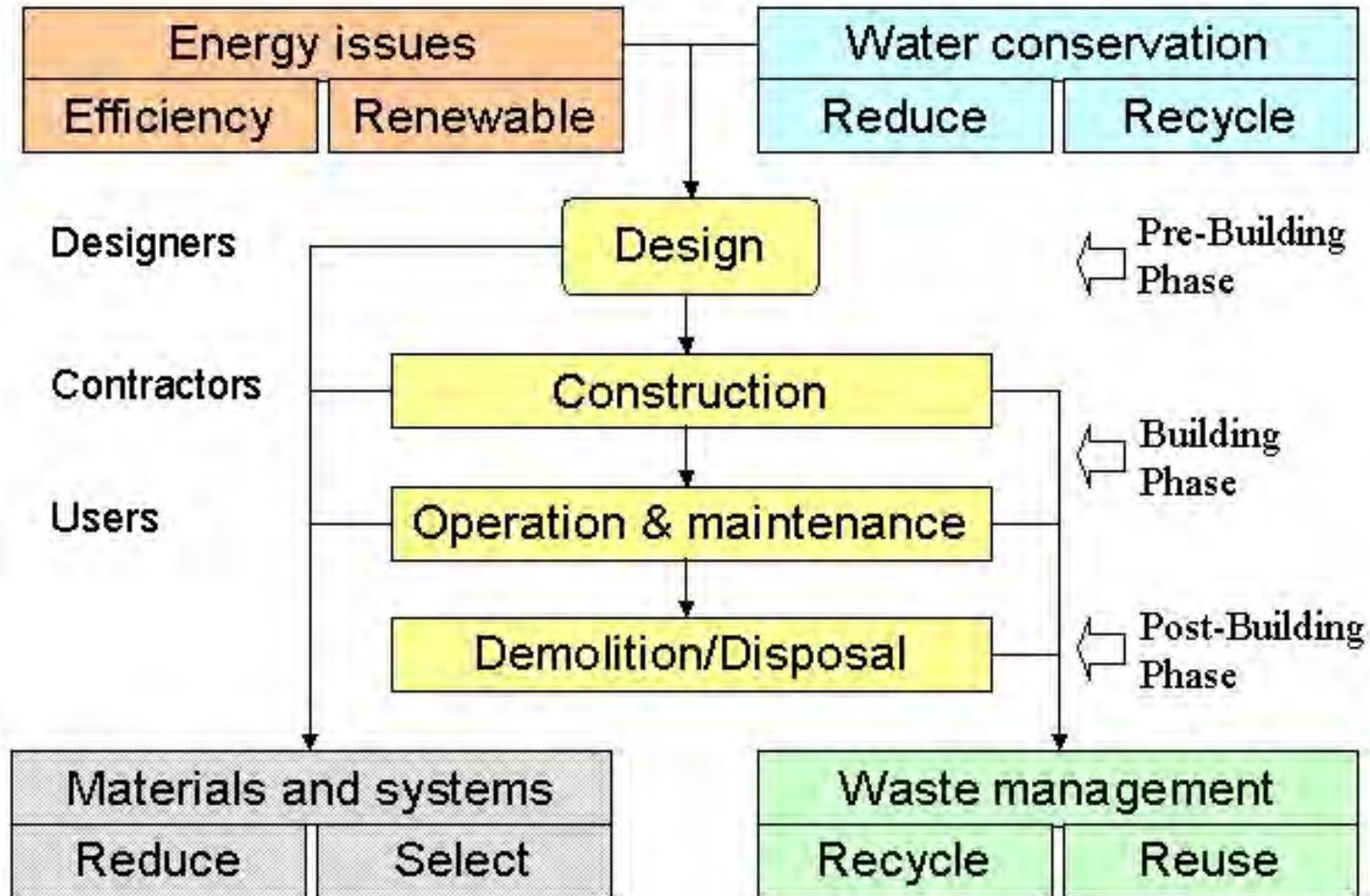
 Efficient Design	20%
 Retrofits	30-40%
 Efficient Appliances	60%
 Training of Occupants	



Building Energy Code Launching by Minister for Science & Technology February 2014



Concept of Sustainable Architecture



Source: Sustainable Architecture and Building Design, 2002

HOW CAN WE ADDRESS ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS?

THE BUILDINGS CAN BE CLASSIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING ENERGY SYSTEMS

- BUILDING ENVELOP
- LIGHTING
- HVAC
- MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT
- SERVICE WATER HEATING

BUILDING ENVELOP

CONSISTS OF

- BUILDING TYPE, GEOMETRY, LOCATION
- WALL AND WALL LAYERS
- ROOF AND ROOF LAYERS
- WINDOW GLAZING
- CONSTRUCTION / BUILDING MATERIALS

BUILDING ENVELOP

GREATLY INFLUENCED BY

ORIENTATION

HEAT GAIN

THERMAL INSULATION

INTERNAL ROOM ZONING

VENTILATION

GREENERY AND LANDSCAPING

Improvement of Thermal Performance of RC Slab Roofs



Government of Pakistan
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Islamabad

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



United Nations
PAKISTAN
Sustainable Development Goals 2030

Houses on the left lane of the street have a roof project area of 570 sft each.

Houses on the right lane of the street have a roof project area of 370 sft each.



View of roof top with 570 sft



View of roof top with 370 sft

Thermal improvements:

The application of different solutions to improve thermal performance of RC slab roofs is divided into three categories:

- Reflective surface techniques
- Insulative techniques
- Radiant barrier techniques

Reflective techniques :

Through these techniques sun radiations (infrared rays) are reflected and thus it helps reduce the absorption of heat into the roof. Reflection depends upon the colour of the slab; the lighter the colour (white), the more it will reflect. Reflective techniques applied are as under:

- Lime wash
- White Enamel paint
- Weather shield white paint
- MOL chemical
- Aerosol Heat reflective paint.

Insulative techniques:

Insulative techniques are applied on the top surface of the roof slab. These techniques slow down the heat transfer from the top by slowing down the conduction of heat. Following are the different insulative techniques applied on roofs.

- Stabilized mud (cement stabilization)
- Mud with High density Styrofoam (thermo pole)
- Brick tiles with stabilized mud
- Polystyrene (Jumbolon) with plain concrete screed.
- Concrete wizard insulating tiles
- Sachal CLC (cellular light weight concrete) tiles
- Smart concrete tiles (aerated concrete with thermo pole used as sandwich between concrete layers)
- Munawar AC Tiles (Terrazzo mixed with white epoxy with thermo pole sheet)
- Fired clay extruded hollow tiles
- Green netting

Radiant barrier techniques (false ceiling)

Radiant barrier techniques work by reflecting heat absorbed by the slab or by reflecting direct sun radiations. In the standard house when the roof slab gets hot, it radiates heat directly into the room below. A radiant barrier is an additional layer, usually a false ceiling provided underneath the slab to stop the heat from radiating into the room. The false ceiling, may work by absorbing the heat, (insulative) or reflecting the heat (reflective). There should be an adequate and ventilated air gap between the slab and the radiant barrier to be most effective. Radiant barriers applied are as follows:

- Gypsum board false ceiling
- Gypsum board with aluminum foil on the back
- Paper board false ceiling
- Thermo pole false ceiling



Green Netting



Stabilized Mud



Mud with thermo pole



Jumbolon



Concrete Wizard



Sachal tile



Smart Concrete



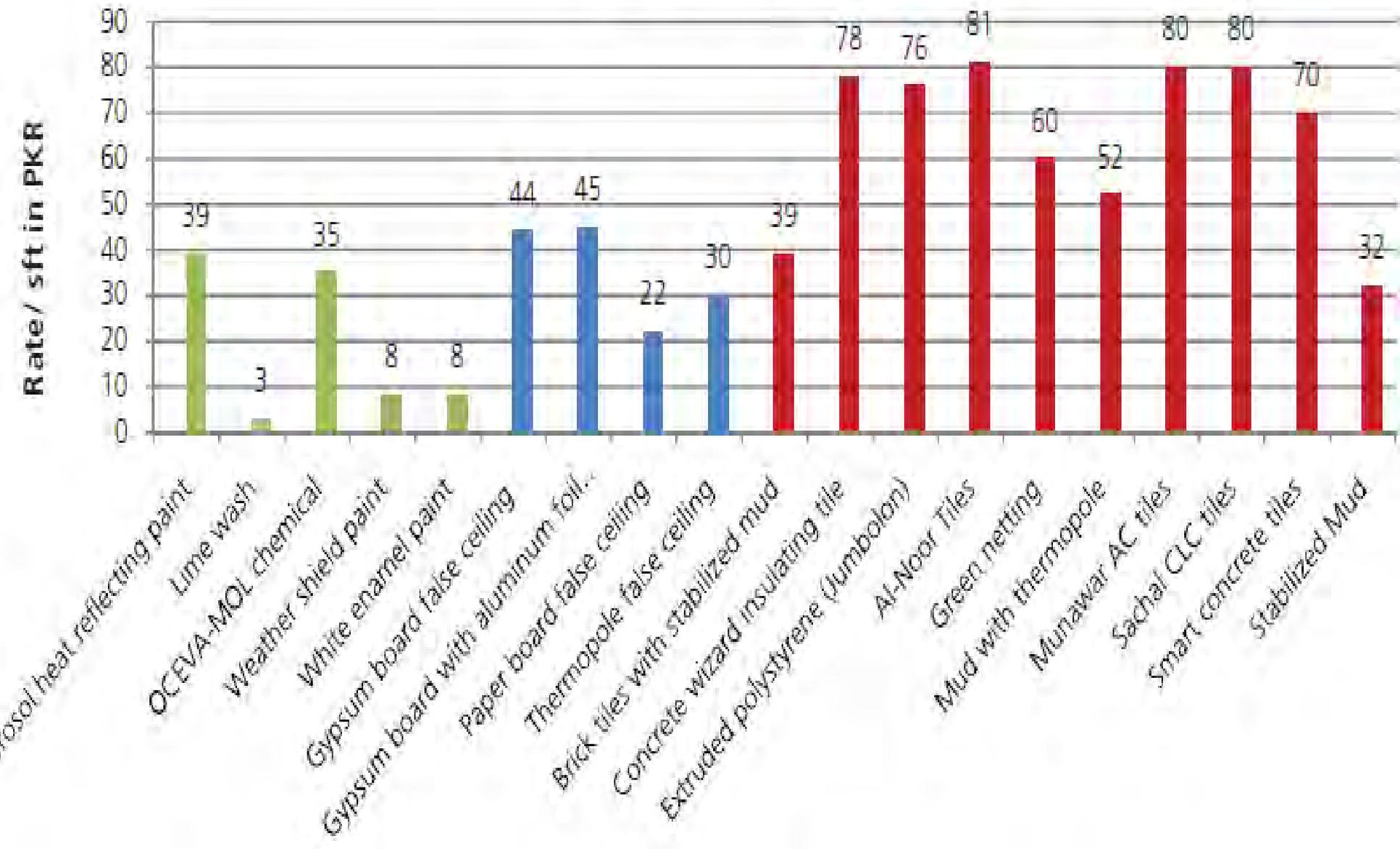
Munawar AC tile



Hollow Clay tile

1 Cost benefit

Initial Cost



S/No.	Solution	Temperature	
		3:00pm	12:00am
	Outside Temperature	41.0	32.0
	Control house (no improvements) Inside temperature	36.2	36.7
1.	Stabilized mud	35.3	35.4
2.	Mud with thermo pole	33.6	34.1
3.	Brick tiles with stabilized mud	33.1	33.9
4.	Extruded Polystyrene (Jumbolon)	32.2	32.0
5.	Concrete wizard tiles	34.7	35.6
6.	Sachal CLC tiles	34.0	34.0
7.	Smart concrete tiles	33.7	32.0
8.	Munawar AC tiles	33.0	33.4
9.	Alnoor tile	34.1	33.8
10.	Green netting	35.1	33.7
11.	Lime wash	33.1	32.6
12.	Weather shield paint (white)	33.7	32.6
13.	White enamel paint	33.1	32.9
14.	Aerosol heat reflecting paint	34.2	33.4
15.	OCEVA-MOL chemical	34.7	33.6
16.	Gypsum board false ceiling	34.6	34.9
17.	Gypsum board with aluminum foil	34.9	34.5
18.	Paper board false ceiling	32.2	31.7
19.	Thermo pole false ceiling	34.4	33.6

 Highly efficient (very good)

 Good

 Average

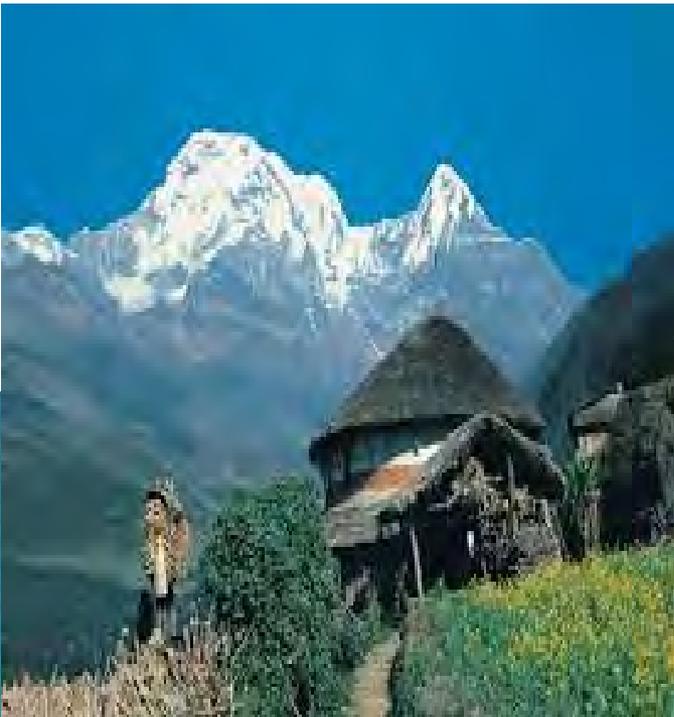
Note: This data has been collected after completion of all roofs from 1 to 31 July 2010.
Data collected is initial and will be consistently monitored for comprehensive analysis.

ENERCON's Technical Service Programs in Pipeline

Building Sector Activities

- Design of Energy Efficient Buildings
- Development of Building Construction Material Directory
- Implementation of Building Energy Code
- Sustainable Buildings Innovation Park
- Building Certification and Labeling Program
- Green Buildings Competition
- Financing Schemes for constructing Energy Efficient Buildings

Namaskar





**10 Year Framework of Programmes on
Sustainable Consumption and
Production**



**Nepal's Policies advance on
Sustainable Tourism**

Raju Babu Pudasaini

Jwala Shrestha

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

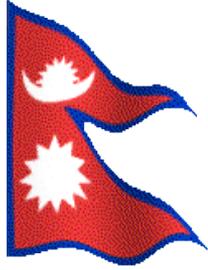
Singhdurbar,

Nepal



Sustainable Tourism- a long term perspective

Tourism that meets the needs of present tourists while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future

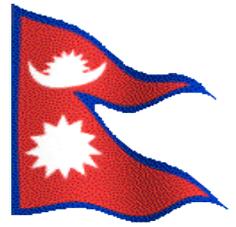


Principles of Sustainable Tourism

- Minimization of negative tourism impacts
- Natural and Cultural Conservation
- Efficient uses of resources in Tourism
- Sensitivity towards local people and stakeholders
- Economic independence of local people
- Importance of Policy, Planning and management



Tourism Policy 2008



1. Priority in regional development,
2. Encourage public-private partnership in large scale tourism industries,
3. Emphasis on Rural Tourism, Eco-tourism, Community based Tourism and Home-stay,
4. Focus on the neighbouring markets for tourism promotion,
5. High priority to Environment conservation
6. Emphasis on domestic tourism
7. Formation of Tourism Committee, Council



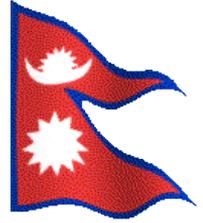
Tourism Vision 2020



- ▶ Improving Livelihoods and Spreading benefits at the grass root levels,
- ▶ Economic Mainstreaming,
- ▶ Expanded Product Offering, tourism services in new potential areas,
- ▶ Destination Marketing, promoting to international markets,
- ▶ Enhancing the flight safety and aviation security,
- ▶ Attract New Investment



Tourism potentiality in Nepal



- ▶ Rich and diversified nature (expedition, rafting, bungee jumping, trekking, paragliding national park, conservation areas, cycling etc),
- ▶ Cultural diversity (festivals, festive events, temple monuments etc)
- ▶ Spirituality
- ▶ Social cohesion (different social practice)
- ▶ Research



What Nepal is doing for sustainable tourism?



- ▶ Enabling Policy
- ▶ Strong Institution (Public and Private)

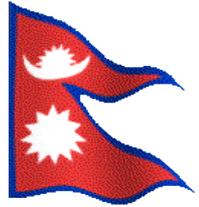
(Ministry of culture and tourism, Ministry of Forest, Department of tourism, tourism board, department of archaeology),

Hotel Association of Nepal, Trekking Association of Nepal, Travel Association of Nepal, Training Centres)

- Promotional Programs-Community empowerment through hospitality trainings, organize and participation in tourism fair, spot tourism activities
- Preservational Programs-Tangible Cultural Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage (Festive events, Festivals, Music, Traditional Knowledge etc)



Contd.



- Accelerated efforts for enlisting in World Heritage Sites
- Community mobilization (home stay, eco-tourism)
- Promotion of Internal tourism (Civil Servant in internal tourism)
- Infrastructure development (road, air transport, hotels etc)
- Preserving biodiversity through National Parks, Conservation Areas, Wild Life Reserves
- Financial support for community-huge portion of revenue collected by the local authorities from tourism sector
- Local Government are encouraged to allocate budget for tourism promotional activities like local tourism fair as an annual events
- Garbage management by mountaineering and trekking teams
- Documentation, publication and distribution of promotional materials,
- Local school based programs-cleaning campaigns, cycling campaign etc

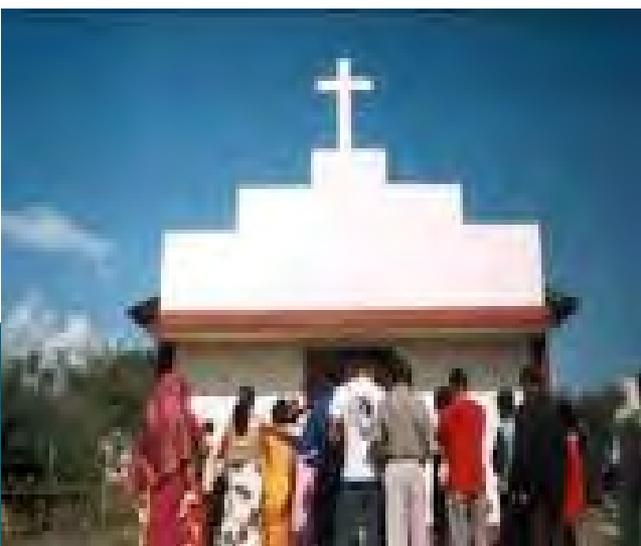
Some Glimpses of Adventurous Tourism



Some Glimpses of Culture



Some Glimpses of religious harmony



Spirituality



Home stay



Thank You





Sustainable Tourism Bhutan

26-27 Feb 2015, Negombo, Sri Lanka



Karma Tshering

Policy and Programming Service

National Environment Commission Secretariat, Thimphu, Bhutan



Development Philosophy

1. GNH philosophy: 4 Pillars

1. Economic development
2. Cultural preservation
3. Environmental conservation
4. Good Governance

2. Five Year Plan

1. 11FYP

1. National Key Result Areas

1. Low Carbon development and climate resilient development
2. Water resource management and efficient management

2. Sector Key Result Area



2. Sustainable Tourism

Output 1. Guidelines for greening hotels

Output 2. Provide recommendations for inclusion of sustainable tourism in the 5 year Tourism Strategy



Background: Tourism



- Tourism Council of Bhutan
- Major partners: Association of Bhutanese Tour Operator (ABTO) ; Hotel Association of Bhutan (HAB); Guide Association of Bhutan (GAB); Hospitality and Tourism Management Training Institute
- Tourism Policy under development
- Eco-tourism strategy in place
- Hotel Standards in place
 - Need to revise (greening hotel guideline)

Tourism Philosophy

The Royal Government of Bhutan adheres strongly to a policy of high value, low impact/volume tourism which serves the purpose of creating an image of exclusivity and high- yield for Bhutan.

Vision of Tourism

“To foster a vibrant industry as a positive force in the conservation of environment, promotion of cultural heritage, safeguarding sovereign status of the Nation for significantly contributing to Gross National Happiness.”



sustainable tourism activities/programmes/plans/policies

- Tours/treks strictly based on its philosophy and vision
- Rates is one of the main controlling factor
- Hotels (minimum 3 star standards)
 - Tax incentives and subsidies
- Community and eco-tourism (increasing)
- Guides (license, renewal, up-gradation, etc.)



Output 1. Guidelines for greening hotels

- Formation of Task Force/working team
- Review and Revise standard with of SCP/Green concerns
- Separate guideline
- One or two hotels to Pilot



Output 2. Provide recommendations for inclusion of sustainable tourism in the 5 year Tourism Strategy

- Incorporate greening hotel guideline components in the tourism strategy
- Also target in Tourism policy





Possible area of sustainable tourism



- Introduction of sustainable tourism
- Engage all relevant sectors
- Technical support to sectors
- Experience sharing/capacity building
- Pilot some sector
 - hotel
 - activities

Thank you





Session 5: Proposals to the 10YFP Trust Fund and to other donors

- 10YFP Trust Fund
- Opportunities to access resources for implementation

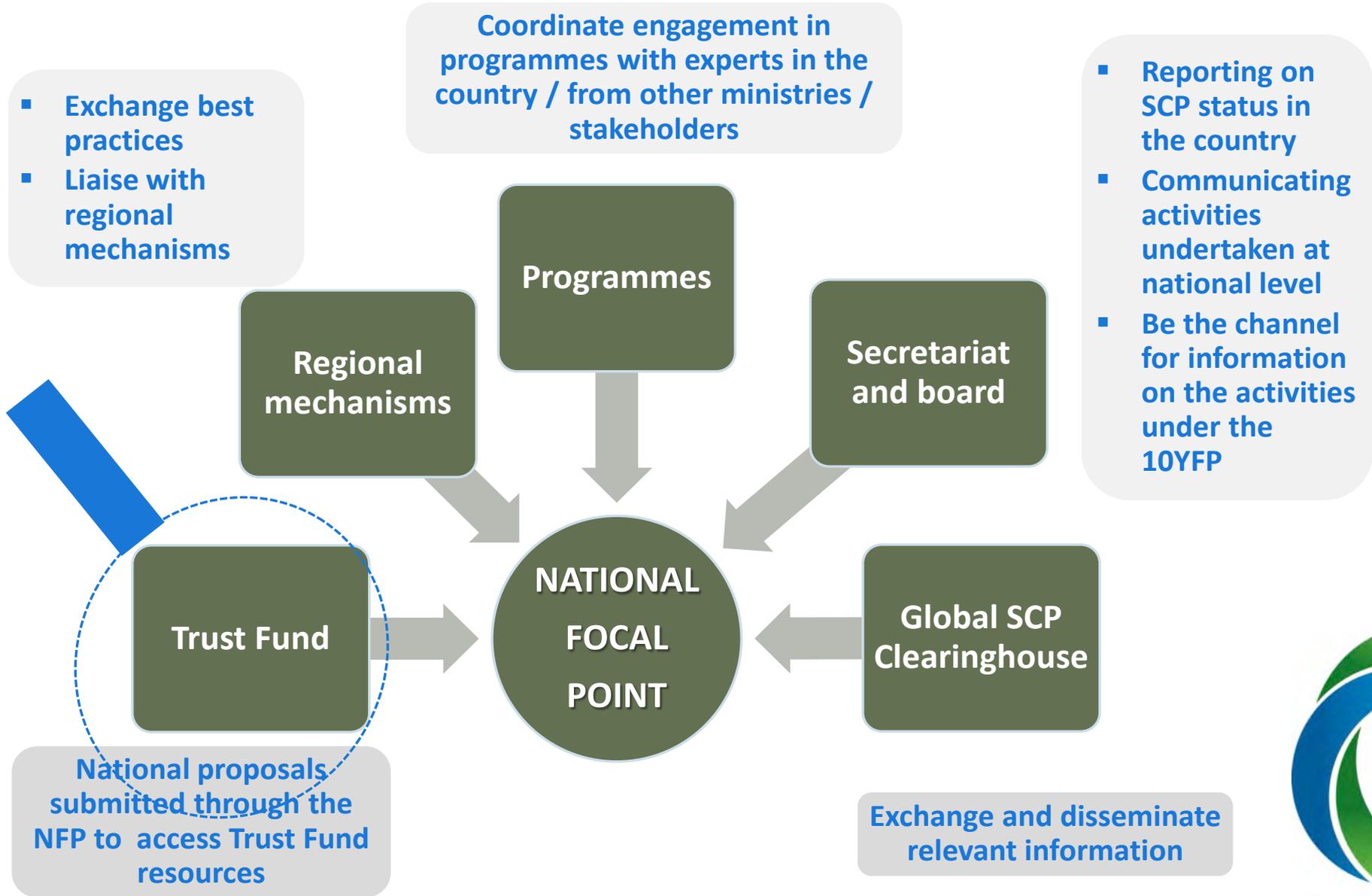
Sandra Averous Monnery
10YFP Secretariat
South Asia training workshop,
Negombo, Sri Lanka, 27 February 2015





10YFP NFPs in the 10YFP

Secretariat





The 10YFP Trust Fund





Objectives of the 10YFP Trust Fund

Secretariat



- One of the means of implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP)
 - Provide general support to the 10YFP
 - Support specific programmes and initiatives, responding to the national and regional priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition
 - Mobilize voluntary contributions from multiple sources, including public/donor contributions, the private sector and other sources, including foundations.

- UNEP, as the 10YFP Secretariat, administers it





Projects under the 10YFP Secretariat Trust Fund



Characteristics of the project

- **Duration:** up to 24 months
- **Amount:** USD 100-200k.
- **Objectives:** Responds to the SCP priorities and needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, advancing the shift to SCP, fulfilling the 10YFP goals, vision and principles and contributing to the implementation of the existing 10YFP programmes.

USD 500K per programme to start

**SPP Programme call for proposals under
review by the 10YFP Board. Next call:
Consumer Information**





Projects under the 10YFP Trust Fund

Secretariat



Eligibility Who can apply?

- Applicant : from developing countries or countries with economies in transition.
 - Government **institutions/agencies**, who submit their proposals to the Secretariat, through NFP(s), and
 - **Not-for-Profit organisations**, who submit directly to the Secretariat, with a mandatory copy to NFP. Not-for-profit consist of: associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, scientific or technical organizations, and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
 - Applicant can designate optionally **executing agencies**, to implement the project. Executing agencies can be: UN Agencies and other IGOs, not-for-profit organisations, or governmental institutions/agencies
- Scope:** national, sub-regional or regional level (including multi-country projects)





Calls for proposals

Secretariat



- **Once a year**, pending funds availability
- **Focused on the 10YFP programmes** or horizontal SCP activities
- **Prepared by the 10YFP Secretariat**, in consultation with the **Board** and with **inputs from the 10YFP Programmes leads and MACs**.
- To be **announced by the 10YFP Secretariat**, with a title, finance available, deadline for applications (2 months).
- The 10YFP Secretariat can **guide applicants and provide feedback on draft proposals** if requested.





Review and selection process

Secretariat



- **10YFP Secretariat informs NFPs, reviews proposals for completeness, to ensure the proposals address and comply with the 11 criteria**
- **Proposals that fulfil the requirements are sent to the leads/co-leads actors and MACs of related the 10YFP Programmes for technical advice (relevance and compliance).**
- **A short list of eligible project proposals is established and submitted to the Board, to be approved.**





Reporting and monitoring

Secretariat



- **Project progress and final reports** (narrative and financial) to keep track of the project outputs and outcomes, so as to report on 10YFP implementation.
- **The Secretariat is responsible for compiling all reports every 6 months.**
- Review of the consolidated report will be included as a regular agenda item in **Board meetings.**





Example of other funding sources





Added Value of the 10YFP

Secretariat



- Responding to an **intergovernmental mandate** to accelerate shift to SCP patterns, contributing to resource efficient and decoupling
- Creating **greater collective impact** for the shift to SCP, bringing together focused implementation teams on the ground, delivering knowledge, innovation and the scale required
- Responding in a **coherent and cost effective** manner to regional and national needs and priorities, via national and stakeholder focal points – building from the bottom up
- **Showcase, scale up and replicate** policies and best practices at global and regional levels through the 10YFP programmes and Global SCP Clearinghouse.
- Opportunity to find **additional sources of funding**, by creating broader and more innovative policies, projects, partnerships and implementation teams





Example of other funding sources

Secretariat



- Multilateral and intergovernmental institutions
 - SWITCH Asia by the EC, ...
- International financial institutions
 - World Bank group
 - Regional development Banks such as the Asia Climate Change fund, or Asian development bank, ...
- Bilateral financial sources
 - Australian department of foreign affairs and Trade
 - Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA)
 - KfW, Germany, ...
- Private foundations
 - MacArthur Foundation, ...
- ...





Key elements of a project proposal





11 criteria of the 10YFP adopted document

Secretariat



(a) Contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10-year framework of programmes, as well as to the three pillars of sustainable development;

(b) Respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances;

- The project responds to recognized regional or national needs / priorities established by regional / national consultations, scoping studies, actions plans or strategies, formal institutions or scientific institutes
- The National Focal Point has been informed / has submitted the project proposal

(c) Be based on life cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and related methodologies, including science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept, as appropriate;

(d) Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;;

(e) Be transparent





11 criteria of the 10YFP adopted document

Secretariat



(f) Be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(g) Encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

(h) Consider the use of a mix of efficient instruments such as education, training and data collection, as well as research activities in each programme, as appropriate

(i) Have established clear objectives and measures of success;

- Includes a clear presentation of objectives both qualitative and quantitative, as well as of success indicators and the methodology adopted to measure progress (including sources);

- Objectives and indicators are in line with the ones of the programme (s) to which the project contributes

(j) Promote synergies with work in similar areas, in order, inter alia, to promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts, including in other international forums;





Thank you!

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