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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.



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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.