AVPN - Asia Policy Forum
Collaborative Policies to Enhance the Social Economy
Policy Initiatives in Process at Sri Lanka for achieving Sustainable Development Goals

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On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as the development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.
Draft

National Policy on Sustainable Consumption & Production for Sri Lanka by SWICTH ASIA Project – EU Funded Project
Rationale:
Sustainable consumption and production aims at improving economic development and social welfare while protecting the environment and managing natural resources sustainably.
Policy Principles, Policy Statements & Policy Goals

Review results of 46 national sectoral policies (List is annexed) that have some relevance to SCP policy were used as the basis for the formulation of *policy principles* and *policy statements* of the proposed SCP policy. *International treaties* signed by Sri Lanka that have some relevance to SCP were also identified to ensure that the proposed SCP policy conforms to such treaties. After the review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 12 thrust sectors as given below were selected by combining some related sectors coming under 17 SDGs. These 12 thrust sectors were used as focus areas for the proposed SCP policy.

1. Air
2. Water
3. Food
4. Built environment
5. Energy
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Education & communication
9. Science & Technology
10. Industry
11. Tourism
12. Waste

These sectors have been listed in the order of human needs hierarchy beginning with Air quality and ending with Waste management. *Policy Principles, Policy Statements* and the *Policy Goals* of each thrust sector are stated below;
01. Air

Policy Principles

- Clean air for a healthy nation

Policy Statements

- Introduce emission reduction and pollution control measures at all levels
- Introduce a system for the surveillance of ambient air quality
- Reduce emissions from motorized transport, industry, energy generation, land use, agriculture, livestock, waste and households (indoor air pollution)
- Promote non polluting, environmentally viable transport and infrastructure systems including non-motorized transport
- Promote the use of cleaner fuels and fuel efficient technologies to reduce urban air pollution
- Facilitate “Avoid, Shift and Improve” based transportation planning and traffic management for sustainable transportation systems
• Introduce green zones free from vehicular air pollution
• Introduce guidelines/regulations to minimize construction related pollution – air, noise, aesthetics, etc.
• Regularize air quality related safeguards in new development projects
• Minimize indoor air pollution through technological and social interventions
• Avoid use of materials / change consumption behavior that create air pollution whenever possible and promote such practices
• Create public awareness on causes of health and other environmental impacts of air pollution including best practices of preventing same
• Discourage unethical and unintentional practices leading to air pollution
• Promote right-based approaches including access to data/information in relation to pollution, impacts of pollution, vulnerabilities and risks, health impacts and proposed plans.
• Specifically consider air pollution aspects in terms of geographic location, landscape, terrain features, origins of pollution such as coastal areas vs inland mountainous areas
• Support research on air resources management
Policy Goals

• Air quality standards with related health indicators adopted
• A system for the surveillance of ambient air quality established in all major cities of the country by 2020
• Land use planning carried out to ensure clean air
• Stringent air quality standards for indoor, *fugitive and source emission* with better regulatory regime introduced
• Stringent standards for vehicle emissions introduced and testing and monitoring infrastructure upgraded
• Regulatory mechanism introduced to construction industry to mitigate air pollution
• Environmentally and culturally sensitive areas declared as restricted zones for polluting vehicles
• Right to information (RTI) established in relation to availability of air quality related data for interested parties
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
02. Water & Sanitation

Policy Principles

• Water and health conscious nation
• Access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all to be “rights based” with commensurate responsibilities on the recipients
• Integrated water resources management (IWRM)
• Planning of water and sanitation services to be people centered, demand driven and participatory

Policy Statements

• Establish a regime for IWRM for equitable water allocation for all and strengthen implementation
• Integrate conservation, re-use and recycling practices at all levels of water use
• Promote and strengthen water safety and security plans
• Promote water saving technologies and energy efficient water applications
• Promote rain water harvesting and recharge of aquifers
• Strengthen surveillance and monitoring of bottled water processing, distribution and consumption
• Encourage behavioral and life style changes for better health and sustainable utilization of water for environmental needs
• Encourage safely managed sanitation
• Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the management of water and sanitation
Policy Goals

- Pipe born water ensured for 60% of the population and safely managed drinking water for all by 2030
- Complied with the existing policy on Non-Revenue-Water (NRW), reduce NRW at least to 20% by 2030.
- Goals for the reduction of Non-Revenue-Water (NRW) developed by 2018
- All degraded watersheds that yield water for drinking water projects restored by 2025
- Implementation of the National Rain Water Policy and regulations ensured
- Water demand management ensured including the reduction of per-capita water use
- Care and maintenance of school water supply and sanitation improved by 2020
- Energy efficiency measures introduced in water treatment and distribution activities
- Polluter Pays Principle for water polluting industries/activities strictly enforced
- An effective campaign launched to educate and discipline people on the best practices and importance of water conservation and protection
- An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
03. Food

Policy Principles

• Food security and food safety for all

Policy Statements

• Increase efficient use of land, water, fertilizer, pesticides and energy in sustainable food production and safe processing systems
• Ensure adequate nutritional status of all segments of society
• Minimize the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizer
• Protect and promote traditional and organic agricultural and farming practices
• Carry out research and introduce technological findings to overcome the identified gaps relevant to food efficiency, affordability, accessibility and food safety
• Strengthen value chains and supply chains to reduce post harvest losses
• Promote sustainable agroforestry and plantations to enhance ecosystems and biodiversity
• Ensure quality and safety of imported food not readily available in the country
• Gain significant income through export of quality & safe excess food production
• Rationalize the use of food packaging by encouraging product branding, labeling & certification
• Promote zero waste in food systems
• Make mutual recognition agreements of Eco-labeling schemes with other countries, facilitating trade and growth of new markets
• Mobilize and engage youth in sustainable food systems
• Practice *green procurement* in food production systems
• Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the development of food production systems
Policy Goals

• Adequate nutritional status of all segments of society ensured through the affordability, accessibility and availability of nutritious food
• Use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizer minimized through the promotion of Integrated plant nutrients and pest management with new technologies and use of bio-organic resources
• Eco-labeling policies and legislative framework developed before 2020 and implemented by 2025
• Food losses reduced in the supply chain (pre/post harvest) by 10% by 2020 and another 20% by 2030
• Food waste reduced by 10% by 2020 and another 20% by 2030
• Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled food consuming sectors adopted before 2020
• Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories in the state owned or controlled food consuming sectors that have a significant impact before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
• Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
04. Built Environment

Policy Principles

• Sustainable, affordable, convenient and habitable shelter for all
• Environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable, economically viable and culturally acceptable disaster resilient, livable SMART cities and villages
• Rational use of land for resource efficient, environmentally friendly and integrated built environment
• Built environment that promotes social cohesiveness

Policy Statements

• Enhance supply chain sustainability in the buildings sector
• Guide and facilitate the construction sector to use and re-use sustainably produced materials and innovative resource efficient designs and construction techniques.
• Promote disaster and climate resilient buildings and constructions
• Promote energy & water efficient built environment to minimize environmental footprint for healthy living
• Develop guidelines for the design and development of national legislation that support advancing Sustainable Building Construction (SBC) and enforcement of best practices
• Review, strengthen and empower existing legal instruments. Ex: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
• Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities
• Promote R&D and innovation in construction industry
• Provide SBC awareness and capacity building at all levels
• Incorporate green building concepts to the education system at all levels
• Practice sustainable procurement in the construction industry
Policy Goals

- Habitable built environment for all established by 2030
- Western province to have a model SMART CITY by 2025
- Specific energy and water consumption reduced in state owned or controlled buildings by 10% by 2020, 15% by 2025 and 20% by 2030
- Benchmarks set for energy performance for different categories of buildings
- Renewable energy supply systems enforced for all new state sector buildings
- Building Management System (BMS) introduced in large buildings
- Implementation of rain water harvesting enforced at all buildings by 2020
- Local Authority regulations amended to ensure that all state sector buildings constructed in the future comply with Green Building Certification
- Human capital developed for effective implementation of sustainable building construction
- Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled construction industry adopted before 2020
- Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled construction industry, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
- Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
- An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
05. Energy

Policy Principles

• Energy secure and energy non-dependent nation
• Energy conscious nation

Policy Statements

• Optimize the utilization of renewable energy sources
• Rationalize the energy generation mix
• Maximize use of indigenous energy resources
• Encourage self generation of energy
• Promote SMART grids
• Promote efficient energy use in the society
• Make modern energy accessible and affordable to all
• Enhance the quality of energy supply and services
• Promote efficiency and use of cleaner energy in the transport sector
• Promote green and passive buildings
• Promote low energy intensive economy
• Adopt “Life Cycle Approach” in energy equipment labeling
• Practice green procurement in the energy sector
• Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the development of energy sector
Policy Goals

• New National Energy Policy incorporating SCP concepts established by 2018
• An action plan for energy self sufficiency developed by 2020
• Emission targets in the energy sector achieved by 2030 for revalidated “Nationally Determined Contributions “ (NDCs)
• Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled energy sector adopted before 2020
• Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled energy sector, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
• Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
06. Health

Policy Principles

• Healthier nation living in a green environment with sustainable consumption practices

Policy Statements

• Promote healthy lifestyles among all ages
• Incorporate sustainable consumption practices & principles into all health policies
• Transform all health care institutions into green and healthy work settings
• Ensure sustainable consumption practices at all levels in the health sector
• Promote R&D on sustainable consumption in the health sector
• Promote traditional best practices in health care
• Strengthen the national health information system
• Practice green procurement in the health care industry
• Incorporate climate and disaster resilience into the development of healthcare sector
Policy Goals

• Understanding, consensus and practice of sustainable consumption patterns strengthened among all stakeholders in healthcare sector by 2020
• Healthcare cost efficiency improved by 25% incorporating sustainable consumption into curative, preventative, promotive and rehabilitative health care provision by 2025
• Health care institutions transformed into green work settings by 2030
• Island wide Clearing House mechanism established for health care information
• Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled health care sector adopted before 2020
• Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled health sector, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
• Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
07. Transport

Policy Principles

- Time, energy, resource efficient and safe transport system for all
- SCP best practices prevail in the transport sector

Policy Statements

- Use “Avoid, Shift & Improve” based transport planning
- Use ‘Minimalized approach’ of mobility for increased accessibility
- Optimize the use of existing transport systems
- Promote reliable, affordable & comfortable public transport systems
- Promote model shift from Private to Public Transport where appropriate
- Provide the ‘choice of mode selection’ to users
- Promote Intermodal Transport systems with the integration of Public Transport
- Make transport systems friendly for the marginalized groups such as elders, differently abled and other vulnerable groups
- Introduce regulatory instruments to promote sustainable public transport systems
- Introduce quality standards for public transport
- Promote integrating and optimizing land use with public transport network and infrastructure development
- Develop freight transportation systems by integrating most appropriate nodes to have an efficient supply chain system
- Promote non motorized transportation such as cycling and walking (green transport)
- Minimize the use of non-renewable energy for transport
- Introduce cleaner fuel and fuel efficient technologies
- Develop appropriate mass rapid transit systems in urban areas commensurate with passenger demand
- Develop/introduce canal transport where appropriate
- Ensure good design standards by incorporating safety features and aspects into transport infrastructure at the design stage
- Promote cleaner zones where appropriate
- Practice green procurement in the transport sector
- Incorporate climate and disaster resilience into the development of transport sector
Policy Goals

• Green transportation promoted
• Modal share of Public Transport increased
• Modern bus passenger transport systems introduced
• Special public transport network for school children improved
• Railway electrification introduced
• MRT (LRT, Monorail, BRT), bus priority lanes developed and constructed as appropriate for important transport corridors in urban areas
• Intelligent Transport System (ITS) introduced in urban areas
• Inland water transportation introduced in appropriate corridors
• Transport systems improved in rural areas
• Energy efficiency promoted in transport modes
• Commuter time reduced
• Dedicated cycle lanes and walking paths introduced in city road network
• Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled transport sector adopted before 2020
• Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled transport sector, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
• Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
08. Education & Communication

Policy Principles

• Knowledgeable, conscious, inclusive and empowered nation on SCP

Policy Statements

• Sensitize all citizens to appreciate SCP as the basis for a good lifestyle
• Develop a national critical mass of human capital to promote SCP in all spheres
• Introduce SCP concepts into the Sri Lankan education system as a life skill
• Promote and inculcate Life Cycle thinking in/among all segments of the society
• Establish enabling environment for integrated and system thinking on SCP
• Empower public sector establishments on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)
• Promote awareness of economic benefits of SCP in the private sector
• Create innovative research culture promoting SCP by establishing National innovation systems
• Enhance communication to drive behavioral change of the society for the shifting towards SCP
• Improve media ethics for behavioral change of the society for the shifting towards SCP
• Address psychological and social aspects of behavioral changes in SCP implementation
• Ensure right to access information on impacts of products and processes
• Guide and support consumers’ choices for sustainable products and services and behavioral changes through information
• Provide, awareness, education, capacity building, and consultation on Eco-labels
• Drive change in public-private partnership to ensure and foster best practices in consumer choices and behaviour
• Develop SCP indicators to monitor sustainable development
• Hold periodic national multi-stakeholder roundtables on SCP to develop and update National Action Plan (NAP) on SCP and mainstreaming SCP into SDG development strategies by defining clear goals, targets and indicators
• Organize high level political events to validate and launch officially SCP national action plans and/or revised strategies
Policy Goals

• SCP introduced to the early childhood education, school education, university education, vocational education and professional education systems as a life skill before 2025
• SPP promoted in public sector establishments including local authorities
• Media programmes promoted including social media for targeted groups of general public on SCP
• E-learning opportunities provided for masses on SCP
• Revision of education policies supported in response to priorities identified in national overarching SCP policy and action plans or related strategies
• SCP indicators and monitoring frameworks incorporated into national strategies and development plans on education
• Right to access information enforced on impacts of products and processes by 2020
• Funding support arranged for research and innovation on SCP
• Private sector educated on the economic benefits of SCP
• Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled education sector adopted before 2020
• Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled education sector, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
• Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
• An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
09. Science & Technology

Policy Principles

- Science & Technology as a means of sustainable development
- Enhancement of R&D culture towards development of eco-innovations and resource efficient high-tech products, processes and services
- Principles of SCP prominent in R&D undertakings

Policy Statements

- Create and promote appropriate resource efficient technologies (eco-innovation / environmentally sound technologies) relevant for different sectors ensuring sustainable consumption & production of goods & services
- Create innovation culture on SCP among all sectors
- Provide technical guidance for retailers, consumers and producers for behavioral and life style changes ensuring improvements in use efficiency
- Promote need based technology development incorporating SCP concepts in all sectors
- Encourage technology transfer, application of resource efficient technologies for commercialization through Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
- Encourage sustainable use of local materials as import substitutes for industries and households and for exports
- Document, publish and promote science based-evidence to foster indigenous knowledge on SCP in all sectors
- Provide technical evidence, education and awareness on SCP best practices to motivate consumers to make attitudinal, behavioral and life style changes towards sustainability
- Ensure quality assurance of green products and services
- Establish resource pricing to internalize inputs / resources into products and services to reduce consumerism
- Carry out economic valuation of biodiversity and eco-system services
- Apply ICT for technology banks/watch, awareness, promotion and networking of all sectors
- Apply Life Cycle Assessment to promote clean and safer products over the value and supply chains
- Develop guidelines and standards for products and services incorporating SCP concepts
- Promote science and technology in the education sector at all levels as the means of disseminating SCP concepts
- Recognize the positive impacts of SCP on national economy
- Ensure science & technology achievements on SCP readily accessible to industries and the public
Policy Goals

- SCP principles incorporated into product designing
- Green label standards introduced as an integral part in marketing
- Methodologies introduced for resource pricing
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is incorporated into product pricing.
- Methodologies introduced to valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- ICT enabled technology banks/watch and networking introduced
- Streamlining of life cycle approach to industries facilitated
- A system for monitoring Key Performance Indicators (KPI) established to evaluate progress towards achieving SCP
- A mechanism to share science & technology achievements with industries established
- An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
- Introduce national scheme to value and recognize SCP incorporated R&D results at the highest level (new)
10. Industry

Policy Principles

• Greener industry for economic & social development
• Knowledge based & innovative technology for sustainable industrial sector

Policy Statements

• Promote new industrial enterprises producing sustainable products & services in a resource efficient manner leading to near zero pollution over the life cycle
• Facilitate to transform existing industries into more resource efficient and environmentally benign industries
• Promote state of the art technologies for high polluting and resource intensive industries to become more sustainable
• Empower the industries to use R&D and eco-innovation for becoming competitive in the world market
• Encourage industries for maximum value creation to local resources
• Promote incorporation of life cycle thinking into product design as the core element
• Facilitate the industry to green their supply chains through sustainable procurement
• Encourage sourcing, transferring and local adaptation of environmentally sound technologies
• Ensure the establishment of Eco-industrial parks incorporating principles such as closing the material loop and industrial symbiosis
• Strengthen the linkages between the industry, R&D institutes and the academia ensuring demand driven and industry based R&D
• Share knowledge, best practices and techniques to improve the delivery of resource efficient cleaner production (RECP) services
• Make access to green finance, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) investing in environmentally friendly products and services
• Introduce fiscal and tax incentives to promote green industrial activities and import demonstrated best available technologies
• Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the development of industrial sector
• Promote renewable energy as the main energy source for industry
Policy Goals

- All industrial estates transformed into eco industrial parks by 2030
- Industrial infrastructure upgraded and industries retrofitted by 2030 to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes
- Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) made compulsory by 2025 for environmentally sensitive or polluting industrial sectors
- Life Cycle thinking introduced into the Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme by 2025 to enhance its effectiveness
- Green finance schemes and environment incentives established for the industry
- Incentive scheme created for R&D incorporated with eco-innovation
- Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the state owned or controlled industrial sector adopted before 2020
- Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the state owned or controlled industrial sector, that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
- Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
- An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
11. Tourism

Policy Principles

• Showcasing Sri Lanka as an eco friendly island-nation with highly hospitable host community
• Establishing sustainable tourism as a responsibility of all stakeholders
• Sri Lankan tourism industry to be environmentally, socially, culturally, ethically responsible and economically viable
• Sri Lanka to be a low carbon tourism destination
• SCP best practices prevails in all tourism related activities

Policy Statements

• Provide all-encompassing life time experience in sustainable tourism to all visitors
• Enhance awareness of economic, social, environmental and cultural impact of tourism at all levels
• Use tourism as a tool for conserving natural resources and wildlife and enhancing bio and cultural diversity
• Promote SCP best practices in all tourism related products (entertainments / recreational opportunities / souvenirs, etc.) and services
• Encourage “Resource Intensive Tourism Sector” to set an example for resource efficiency
• Promote low carbon interventions in all tourism related activities
• Practice green procurement in the tourism sector
• Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the development of tourism sector
• Introduce SCP elements into the classification criteria of tourism sector services – hotels, restaurants, recreation, shops, tour operators, cultural shows, etc.
Policy Goals

- The regulatory framework strengthened in order to increase use of SCP best practices in the tourism industry
- Consultative mechanisms established in all tourist destinations to facilitate close interaction/collaboration among all stakeholders to add value to sustainable tourism
- SCP elements incorporated into the classification criteria of tourist hotels and restaurants by 2020
- Life cycle thinking introduced into tourism sector
- Destination marketing efforts enhanced to showcase Sri Lanka as an eco-friendly island nation
- “Eco-Tourism” encouraged in accordance with international standards
- All environmentally & culturally sensitive tourism sites & destinations managed with due emphasis on their carrying capacities.
- Administrative and legislative framework required for the promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the tourism sector adopted before 2020
- Implementation of SPP ensured at least in 5 major product categories, in the tourism sector that have a significant impact, before 2020 and at least 50% of product categories by 2030
- Life cycle databases for above product categories either created or updated by 2025
- An action plan developed within one year of approving this policy
12. Waste

Policy Principles

• Conscious nation on impact of waste and need for its proper management for sustainable development
• Waste management hierarchy principles prevail at all levels
• SCP as a tool for waste management

Policy Statements

• Enhance public awareness and knowledge at all levels on impacts of waste
• Introduce Life Cycle Thinking to waste management
• Develop activities & responsibilities for the resource recovery from waste and innovative marketing of recovered resources
• Provide guidance for attitudinal and life style changes in waste management to the general public
• Establish SCP best practices for waste management at all levels
• Encourage near zero waste industrial processes
• Develop post harvest marketing chains with green technologies
• Promote environmental friendly packaging & systematically phase out environmentally unfriendly packaging
• Strengthen the institutional mechanism for solid waste management in Local Authorities
• Introduce a proper e-waste management system
• Introduce the concept of extended producer responsibility for products
• Adopt and promote sustainable procurement
• Streamline, enhance and upgrade Environmental Protection License (EPL) and waste management licensing scheme for prescribed industries
• Provide Proper working conditions, protective gear & due recognition for waste management personnel
• Introduce a proper clustering system at local authority level where necessary for waste management
Policy Goals

- Environmental Management / Waste Management Plan for every local authority established under the principles of waste management hierarchy
- Skilled work force developed for waste management for all local authorities
- Where necessary, sanitary landfills with recovery & recycling facilities established
- Medical / clinical wastes fully managed by innovative technologies
- An inclusive and integrated monitoring system established for irrational management of waste
- Waste resource exchange programs established
- Where possible, waste to energy programmes established at local authorities
- Necessary rules and regulations introduced to implement Polluter Pay Principle and environmentally sound treatment and disposal of industrial and clinical waste
- A framework and regulations developed for the management of hazardous waste
- Necessary rules and regulations introduced to control open burning
- Necessary rules and regulations introduced to enforce the incorporation of waste management at the design stage of new buildings in build-up areas
- Necessary rules and regulations introduced for the management of construction waste
- Necessary rules and regulations introduced to incentivize and disincentivize waste management practices of all economic sectors
- Financial mechanisms established for waste management
- A system to provide appropriate technology assistance to local authorities established
- A national waste management database, detailed to local authority level established
- An action plan within one year of approving this policy developed
Establishment of Sustainable Development Council

• A bill has tabled in the Parliament to set up a Sustainable development Council (Part II of August 12, 2016)

• Objects of the Bill
  – Ensure that the National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development is prepared
  – Provide legal framework for developing and implementing such National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development
• Ensure an ecologically efficient use of natural, social and economic resources
• To promote the integration of environment, economic and social factors in the making of all decisions by government and formulate strategies in accordance with above.
National Policy Framework for Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Development

Policy Vision

• Create Significant No. of globally competitive, dynamic, innovative, technologically driven, ecofriendly, and sustainable SMEs that contribute significantly to the national economic development

• Policy Mission

• Stimulate growth of SMEs to produces world class products that can compete locally and internationally with supportive enabling environment and interventions of technology development, access to finance, market facilitation and research & Development
Policy Objective
Support start-up SMEs, strengthen the existing enterprises and extend nurturing programs for potentially viable sick SMEs

Policy Vision
• Enabling Environment
• Technology & Innovations
• Entrepreneurial Culture and Skills Development
• Access to Finance
• Market Facilitation
• Research & Development
Activities Already Initiated
(One activity may bring multiple support to many SDGs)
New entrepreneurship development initiatives

Promoting Start up / Expansions
Entrepreneurship Development / Mind set Changing
Women Entrepreneurship Development
Youth Entrepreneurship Development
Net working of Entrepreneurs
Improving on Ease of Doing business
Free Trade Agreements
Technology Development and Transfer
Technical Training
Marketing Skill Development
Graduate Entrepreneurship
Specialized Loan Schemes
Energy

Sustainable Energy Authority
Cleaner Production Centre
SWICTH Asia Project
Vehicle emission testing project
Net Meter reading (Promoting solar power at household level)
Incentives for power generated from Mini hydro, Solar and Wind
Food

Promoting Organic Agriculture (Market places, Skill development, Research on technology etc.)

Sustain in Milk Production

Promoting Traditional Crops (paddy etc.)

Popularizing Herbal Products

Move away from processed foods

Increasing trend for undertaking R&D for identifying healthy food (Many vegetables and Herbs have identified for antiaging and cancer prevention & Combating, Diabetic treatments etc.)
Administration

Promoting Good Governance

Many More....
Thank you