

## Full report

### Consultative Webinar

# Regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia



**switchasia**  
REGIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY

Funded by the  
European Union

## Regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia

25 APRIL 2022  
14:00-15.30 (GMT+7)

UN environment programme 50 1972-2022

**JGSEE**  
The Joint graduate School of Energy and Environment

**Date:** April 25, 2022, 14:00-15:30 (GMT+7)

**Venue:** Virtual webinar

#### Disclaimer

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

## Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>List of Acronyms</b> .....   | 3  |
| <b>Background</b> .....   | 4  |
| Objectives of the event.....  | 5  |
| Participants/Target audience.....   | 5  |
| Logistical information about the event .....  | 5  |
| <b>Key messages</b> .....   | 6  |
| Welcome Remarks.....  | 6  |
| Summary of regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional<br>issues in Asia ..... | 6  |
| Q&A Session .....   | 6  |
| Introduction of Regional Indicator Database .....   | 7  |
| Wrap and Closing Remarks .....  | 7  |
| <b>Screenshots of the event</b> .....   | 8  |
| <b>Statistic of participants</b> .....  | 10 |
| <b>Annex</b> .....  | 11 |
| Annex 1: The Final agenda .....   | 11 |
| Annex 2: Presentation .....   | 12 |
| Annex 3: Summary of post event evaluation .....   | 15 |

## List of Acronyms:

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| JGSEE | Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment  |
| KMUTT | King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi |
| RPAC  | Regional Policy Advocacy Component               |
| SCP   | Sustainable Consumption and Production           |
| SPP   | Sustainable Public Procurement                   |
| UNEP  | United Nations Environment Programme             |

## Background:

The 21st century is believed to be the Asian century with Asia evolving as the major production and consumption hub in the world<sup>1</sup>. The economic growth in the region is expected to continue a positive trend and anticipated to reach around 7.2% in the year 2021<sup>2</sup>. However, the efficient resource use performance of the region is still lagging behind the rest of the world. For instance, the consumption of national resources per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) is 60% more than the global average. Similarly, the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of value added is also 20% more than the global average<sup>3</sup>.

Consumption and production are essential human activities which increasingly cause negative environmental impacts and depletion of natural resources. The Asian region is facing issues such as increasing environmental problems in terms of emissions and wastes, inability to decouple the economic activities from the environmental degradation, and unsustainable use of natural resources<sup>4,5</sup>. The increasing climate change effects and widening regional disparity of environmental performance in Asia are mainly being caused due to the lack of consistent policies and inefficient production processes.

The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (JGSEE-KMUTT) in partnership with the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC) and United Nations Environment Programme has studied the linkage between regional issues, mainly relevant to resource efficiency, and sustainable consumption and production (SCP). 6 countries of the region were covered in this assessment including China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The main focus has been made on agriculture, tourism, mobility, and manufacturing sectors. However, the analysis was not limited to these sectors only and some sectors have been added/ removed considering their relevance and for the specific indicators.

In this context, a webinar is being organized to introduce the regional assessment report demonstrating the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia and get feedback from SCP experts from the region, and wider sharing of the regional assessment report.

---

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), "Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Asia-Pacific Region Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Asia-Pacific Region," Kanagawa, Japan, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/715491/ado-supplement-july-2021.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> ESCAP, Asia and the Pacific SDG progress report 2020, Bangkok, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> <https://uneplive.unep.org/downloader#>

<sup>5</sup> Germanwatch, Climate Change Performance Index Results 2020. 2020.

## Objectives of the event

This consultative webinar aims to introduce the regional indicator, databases, and the regional assessment report highlighting the importance of tracking the regional indicator and having an accessible and transparent data for national and regional policy development, the opportunities of the regional indicator and assessment as a tool to guide national interventions on sustainable consumption and production and examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia.

- 1) Present the summary findings of the regional assessment report on SCP and regional issues in Asia.
- 2) Gather expert's feedbacks and recommendations on the regional assessment report and the regional indicator database
- 3) Facilitate sharing of this regional assessment report on SCP and regional issues in Asia with all stakeholders.

## Participants/Target audience

Multi-stakeholders relevant to SCP with a focus on government from the region especially from China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

## Logistical information about the event

66 registered participants from the Asia Pacific countries joined the regional online training. Based on total of 66 registration, 55% were female represented mainly by Academia sector, Government Agency and Private sectors and businesses and 45% were male represented mainly by Academia sector and Government Agency.

## Key messages:

**Session Moderator: Dr. Anthony Shun Fung CHIU,**  
University Fellow, Distinguished Full Professor and Senior Research Fellow  
Don Antonio Cojuangco Chair Professor, De La Salle University

### Welcome Remarks

**Dr. Mushtaq Memon**  
EU SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC)

Dr. Mushtaq gave the welcoming remarks by highlighting the importance of examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues especially considering a sectoral perspective. He appreciated the timely effort considering the role of SCP in solving the regional issues being faced by Asia.

### Summary of regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia

**Prof. Dr. Shabbir Gheewala**  
The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), King Mongkut's University of  
Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)

Prof. Shabbir gave the presentation on the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues. He introduced the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia. He then explained the modified driver-pressure-state-impact-response framework followed by the current report. After that, an overview of the findings from six individual country reports (i.e., China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam) for agriculture, tourism, mobility, and manufacturing sectors were presented. In the end, a comprehensive conclusion of the report was also presented.

### Q&A Session

After the presentation, a detailed question and answer session was held where the participants extensively asked their questions and made their comments on the report. Overall, the participants highly appreciated the report. The questions were mainly to ask the expert suggestions on the impact of the political situation, impact of renewable transition on rare earth minerals extraction, effective implementations of SCP especially in SMEs, and an overall resource efficiency improvement in the region. Further questions were more relevant to the countries, such as the alignment of Pakistan with its Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy (ARE-2019) and the building of large dams in Pakistan and India. A comprehensive discussion was also made on the role of youth as discussed in the Global Youth Energy Outlook project and launched findings of COP26.

## Introduction of Regional Indicator Database

### **Ms. Punchaya Raksasakul**

Senior Programmer, AIT Solutions

Ms. Punchaya gave the presentation on the introduction of a regional indicator database. She presented the web tool presenting the database of selected indicators for the eighteen countries of Asia Pacific. She briefly introduced how the online tool can be used to obtain the required data of any available indicator.

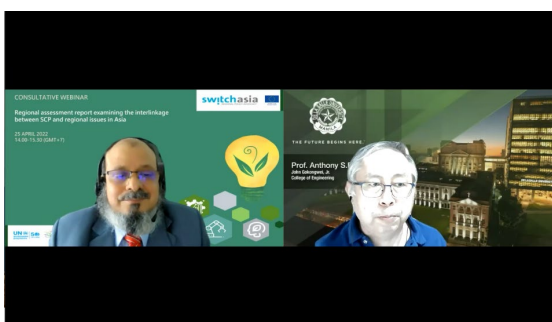
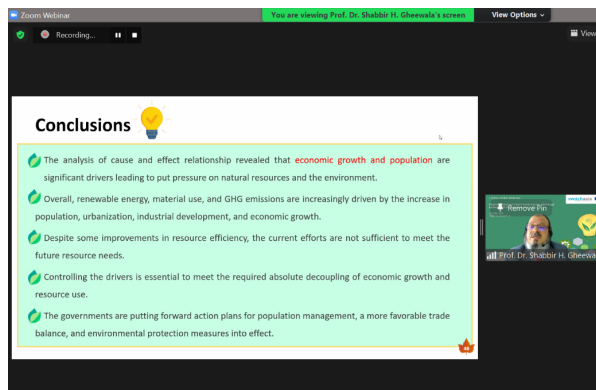
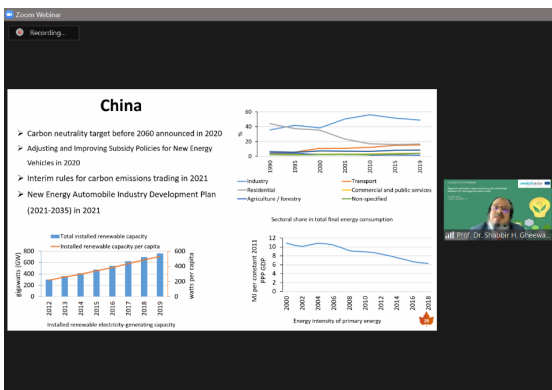
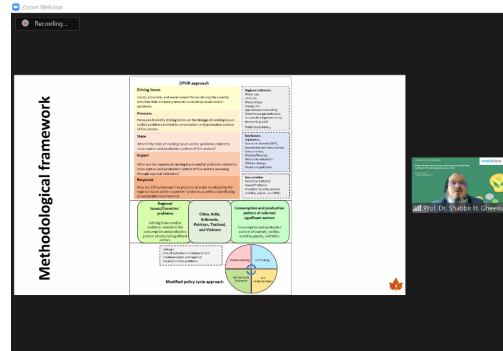
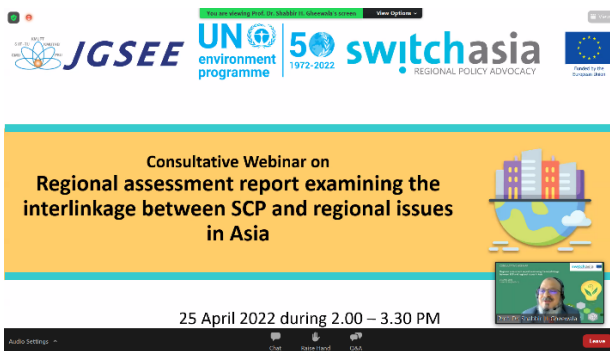
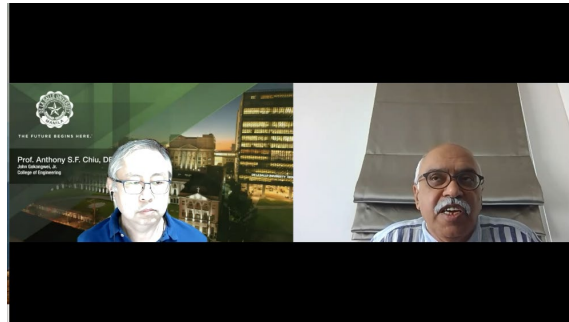
## Wrap and Closing Remarks

### **Prof. Dr. Shabbir Gheewala**

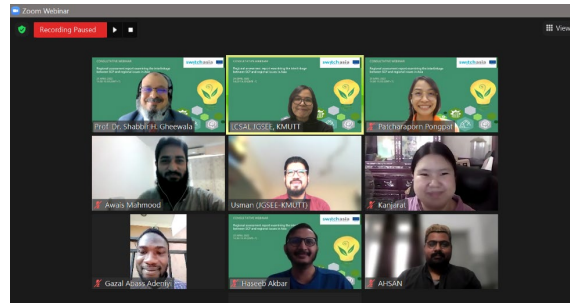
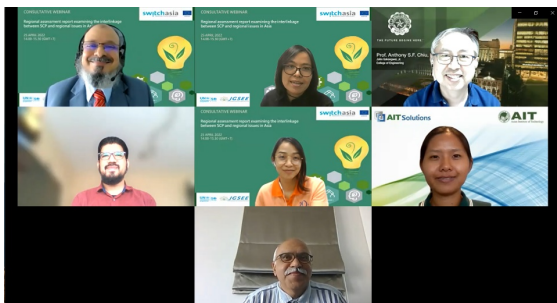
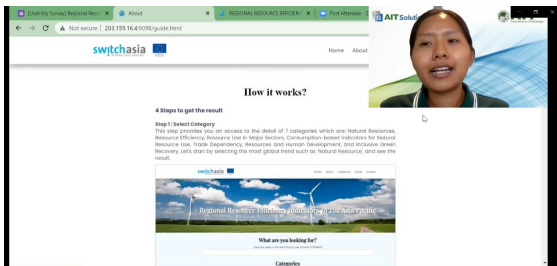
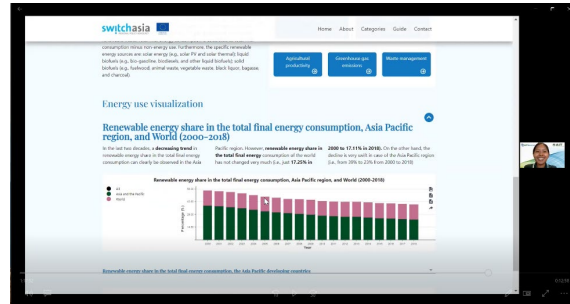
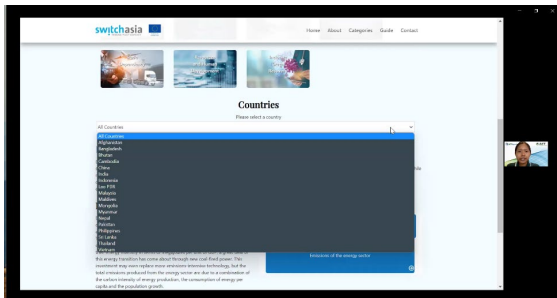
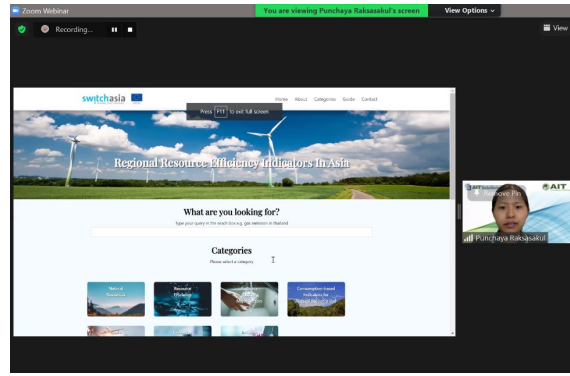
JGSEE, KMUTT

In the closing remarks, Prof. Shabbir thanked the speakers and participants for their precious time and a very comprehensive and informative discussion.

Screenshots of the event







## Statistic of participants:

There were 66 participants (both registered and staff) from the following country in attendance; Cambodia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Spain, Ethiopia. The major groups of participants are from government, academia, and business as 15%, 70% and 15% respectively. Additionally, there were 55% female represented mainly by Academia sector, Government Agency and Private sectors and businesses and 45% were male represented mainly by Academia sector and Government Agency.

## Annex:

### Annex 1: The Final agenda

#### AGENDA

Time (GMT+7) Session Details

Session Moderator: Dr. Anthony Shun Fung Chiu  
University Fellow, Distinguished Full Professor and Senior Research Fellow  
Don Antonio Cojuangco Chair Professor, De La Salle University

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 14.00 – 14.05 | <b>Introduction of the Consultation Webinar</b><br>Dr. Anthony Shun Fung Chiu   |
| 14.05 – 14.10 | <b>Welcome Remarks</b><br>Dr. Mushtaq Memon,<br>EU SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC)  |
| 14.10 – 14.45 | <b>Presentation 1: Summary of regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia</b><br>Prof. Dr. Shabbir H. Gheewala<br>The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE)<br>King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT) |
| 14.45 – 15.10 | <b>Q&amp;A Session</b>  |
| 15.10 – 15.25 | <b>Presentation 2: Introduction of Regional Indicator Database</b><br>Ms. Punchaya Raksasakul<br>Senior Programmer, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) Solutions   |
| 15.25 – 15.30 | <b>Wrap-up and Closing Remarks</b><br>Prof. Dr. Shabbir H. Gheewala<br>The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE),<br>King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)   |

## Annex 2: Presentation

### Presentation 1: Summary of regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia

A summary presentation of regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia was presented by Prof. Dr. Shabbir H. Gheewala. A concise presentation was given on introduction, objectives, methodological framework, main findings and conclusion of the regional assessment report. Country reports of China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam were shown for the selected indicators. The analysis of cause and effect relationship revealed that economic growth and population are significant drivers leading to put pressure on natural resources and the environment. Overall, renewable energy, material use, and GHG emissions are increasing driven by the increase in population, urbanization, industrial development, and economic growth. Despite some improvements in resource efficiency, the current efforts are not sufficient to meet the future resource needs. It was suggested that controlling the drivers is essential to meet the required absolute decoupling of economic growth and resource use. Furthermore, it was also found that the governments are already putting their action plans for population management, a more favorable trade balance, and environmental protection measures into effect.



**UN environment programme** | **50 switchasia** | **REGIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY**

**Consultative Webinar on Regional assessment report examining the interlinkage between SCP and regional issues in Asia**

25 April 2022 during 2.00 – 3.30 PM

#### Introduction

- 21st century: Asia evolving as **major hub of production and consumption** in the world
- Economic growth in Asia reached around **5.8% in the year 2021**
- Consumption patterns changing towards a **material affluent society** with increasing urbanization and middle income population
- Following the same consumption patterns as the average American or European, the available resources on the planet earth will not be able to satisfy the needs

#### Objectives

This particular study was aimed at analyzing the linkage between regional issues, mainly relevant to resource efficiency, and sustainable consumption and production (SCP).

- To indicate the existing state and impacts of regional issues and/or countries' problems related to the consumption and production pattern of selected significant sectors.
- To identify factors affecting changes of the regional issues and/or countries' problems.
- To examine country studies on SCP implementation as a solution model in selected significant sectors to solve the regional issues or countries' problems.

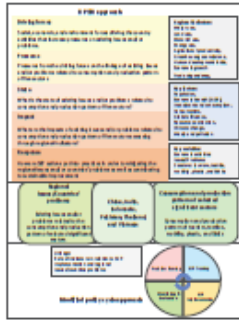
Asia has become the **largest user of natural resources** and **biggest producer** in the world

Consequently, the region is facing issues such as **reduced availability of resources** and **increased pollution and wastes**.

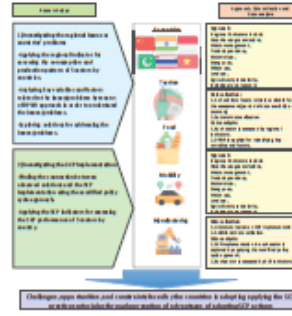
Consumption of natural resources per unit GDP is **60% more** than the global average.

The emission of CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of value added is also **20% more** than the global average.

## Methodological framework



## Research framework



## Water use

Indicators:



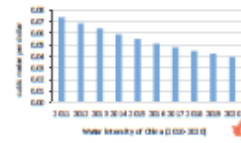
Water footprint of consumption by major sectors

Total water use

Water intensity

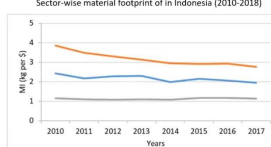
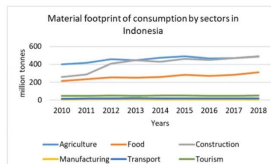
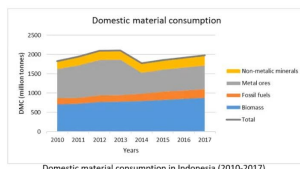
## China

- The total water use has decreased by almost 5 %.
- Agriculture sector has the highest water footprint share in sector-wise water footprint of China.
- Water intensity of China showed a decreasing trend, rapid increase in GDP can be the main reason.

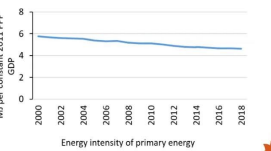
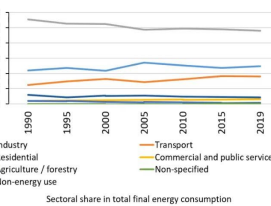


## Indonesia

- Agriculture sector has the highest material footprint and biomass has the highest share in DMC of Indonesia as country's economy highly depend on agricultural goods. For instance, Indonesia is the top exporter of crude palm oil.

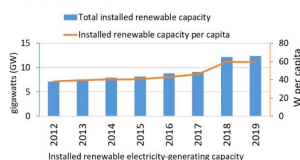


Material intensity of Indonesia, Asia and The World (2010-2017)



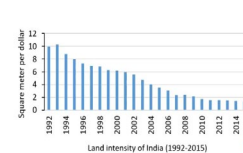
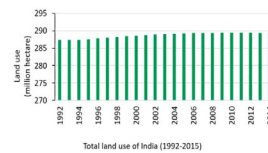
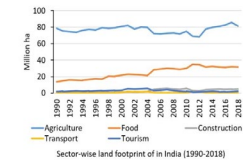
## Pakistan

- Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy (i.e., medium-term policy) introduced in 2011
- Framework for Power Cogeneration 2013 Bagasse and Biomass in force since 2013
- Pakistan feed-in tariff and upfront generation tariff for Solar PV Power Plants in 2014
- Pakistan net metering policy for solar PV and wind projects introduced in 2015



## India

- The total land use of India increased by almost 1 %, urbanization is one of the reason.
- Agriculture sector has the highest land use footprint of India.
- Land use intensity of India showed a decrease by almost 10 folds.



## Energy use — Highlights

In general, Total Final energy consumption (TFC) is mainly concentrated in three sectors. viz.,

**Industry:** TFC increased significantly; indicating industrial growth of the economies in the region.

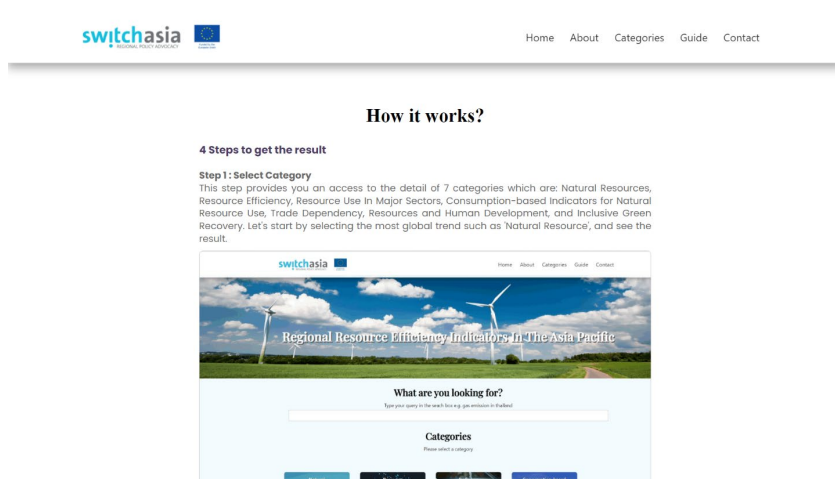
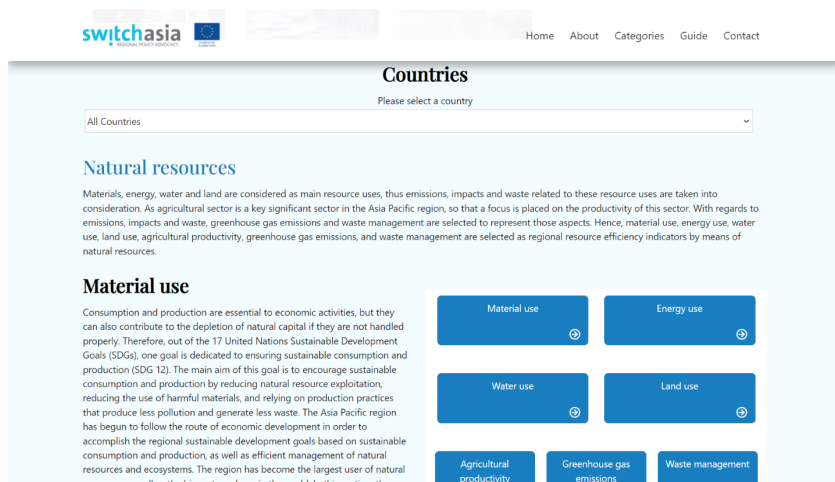
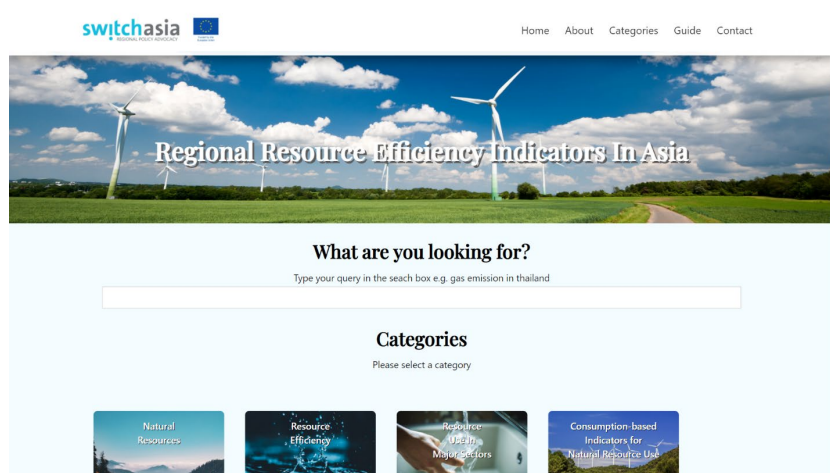
**Residential:** TFC decreased swiftly; due to the commercial and higher efficiency fuel introduction in the markets

**Transport:** Generally, TFC increased; due to the significant increase in road transport which is a major contributor.

The installed renewable electricity capacity has also increased during last decade due to the strong will by the governments to cope climate change. In general, a decreasing trend—with different slopes for different countries—is observed in energy intensity indicating increased energy efficiency of the selected countries.

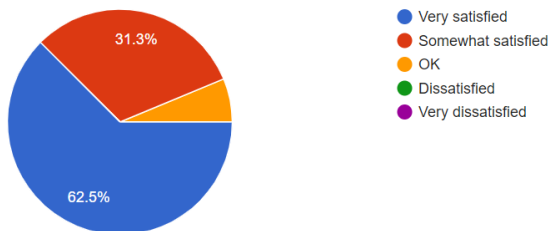
Presentation 2: Introduction of Regional Indicator Database

by Ms. Punchaya Raksasakul

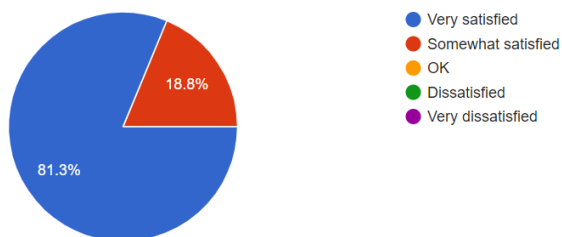


### Annex 3: Summary of post event evaluation

1. All respondents reported that the content of the workshop was informative.
2. All respondents responded that the information was relevant and sufficient.
3. All respondents responded that the duration of presentations was adequate.
4. Summary of respondents' satisfaction with the online meeting



5. Summary of respondents' satisfaction with the presenters who were able to explain things clearly



6. Respondents' feedback

- Need some certain guidelines for each indicator and timeframe. More capacity is needed for database and M&E.
- It seems like intergenerational issues.
- Trying to see how to adopt to the resent situation of Sri Lanka
- Inter ministries communication and collaboration is needed to improve data quality. beside political.
- The webinar was so fast.

## For more information

SWITCH-Asia event page:

<http://switch-asia.eu/event/regional-assessment-report-examining-the-interlinkage-between-scp-and-regional-issues-in-asia/>

**Contact SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Funded by European Union**

Implemented by United Nations Environment Programme, Asia and the Pacific Office

**Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Memon**

Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency

United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Project Manager

Regional Policy Advocacy Component

(SWITCH-Asia – the European Union funded programme)

Email: [memon@un.org](mailto:memon@un.org)