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Abbreviations

10YFP	10 Year Framework of Programme
AETS	Application Européenne de Technologies et Services
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development
APRSCP	Asia Pacific Round table for Sustainable Consumption & Production
ATL	Above the line
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BIO	BIO Intelligence Service
BTL	Below the line
CAA	Consumer Affairs Authority
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
DAPH	Department of Animal Production & Health
DCS	Department of Census &. Statistics
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives
F&B	Food and Beverage
FB	Face Book
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEN	Global Eco labelling Network
GHG	Green House Gas
GLOSS	Global Sustainability Solutions
GNH	Gross National Happiness
GNHC	Gross National Happiness Commission
GNP	Gross National Product
GP	Green Procurement
GPP	Green Procurement Policy
GV	Green Village
HEM	High Efficiency Motor
IAEWG	Inter-Agency Expert Working Group
IPHT	Institute of Post Harvest Technology
ISB	Industrial Service Bureau
JNKE	Junior Non-Key Expert
KE	Key Expert
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LOGFRAME	Logical Analysis Framework

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MoERE	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
MoMDE	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
MoNPEA	Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs
MoSDWL	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wild Life
MSc	Master of Science
MTG	Meeting
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAMA	Nationally Accepted Mitigation Action
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NF	Networking Facility
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIPM	National Institute of Plantation Management
NKEs	Non-key Experts
NLDB	National Livestock Development Board
NPC	National Procurement Commission
NPD	Department of National Planning
NPI	National Press Institute
NPSC	National Policy Support Component
NWP	North Western Province
OO	Overall Objective
OTL	On the line (on-line)
PD	Project Director
PET	Project Expert Team
PR	Progress Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
R&D	Research & Development
REC	Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SACEP	South Asia Cooperative Environmental Programme
SC	Sustainable Consumption
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	Specific Energy Consumption
SFC	Specific Fuel Consumption

SLAB	Sri Lanka Accreditation Board
SLEMA	Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association
SLIDA	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration
SLPI	Sri Lanka Press Institute
SLSEA	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
SLSI	Sri Lanka Standards Institution
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SNKE	Senior Non-Key Expert
SO	Specific Objective
SP	Sustainable Production
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRI	Tea Research Institute
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training & Research
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WP	Work Plan
WUSL	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka

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Executive Summary

This SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production National Policy Support Component Sri Lanka (SCP NPSC SL) is a 4-year, European Union (EU) funded project awarded upon the request of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MoMDE) as a 'technical assistance programme' to support the strengthening of the overall government policy and institutional framework for the implementation of SCP. The project was commenced on 15 January 2015 and ended on 14 January 2019, implemented by the Application Europeenne de Technologies et de Services (AETS) as a leader of the consortium.

During the project implementation, Project Expert Team and Programme Management Unit was closely in contact with the beneficiaries, EUD (Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives) and key stakeholders, following the EU PRAG (Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EU External Actions (PRAG). The project team took all measures possible and strived to achieve the Project outputs as expected. After the project mid-term ROM (Result Oriented Monitoring) evaluation, the project implementation was even more effective according to the recommendations and feedback from different stakeholders.

Given below is a synopsis of project achievements since inception presented under six key result areas, which is followed by a way forward to sustain the Project interventions.

Key Level of Achievement

Result 1: National Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP) Policy & Organizational Set-up are strengthened

Under the Result 1, the following deliverables have been completed:

- Stakeholder mapping
- Standardization of the Policy Formulation Process in Sri Lanka (Policy Format, Policy Protocol & Policy Screening / Policy Assessment Tool)
- Draft National SCP Policy (Awaiting Cabinet approval)
- Draft National Strategy & Action Plan for the implementation of SCP Policy
- Draft SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism
- Financial Instruments for SCP

Result 2: Sustainable Production (SP) Framework is strengthened and SCP Principles applied in selected sectors

Under the Result 2, the following deliverables have been completed:

- Selection of sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy Processing) for deeper project interventions
- Sustainable Production (SP) Baseline Study of above 3 sectors
- SP National Indicators
- SCP implementation Plan for 3 selected sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy Processing)
- Introducing Eco-innovation & Life Cycle Approach (LCA) for 3 selected sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy Processing)
- Funding Proposal for 10,000 Green Village Programme of the MoMDE

Result 3: Sustainable Consumption (SC) Framework is strengthened and Green Procurement Policy & Eco-labelling implemented

Under Result 3, the following deliverables have been completed:

- Sustainable Consumption (SC) Baseline Study
- SC National Indicators
- Sustainable Public Procurement National Strategy & Action Plan and related training
- Introducing an Eco-labelling Platform

Result 4: Knowledge on SCP is enhanced and awareness is raised among public/private sectors and civil society

Under Result 4, the following deliverables have been completed:

- National SCP Education Plan including a SCP Resource Pack for the use of lecturers of University and Tertiary education system
- Two Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes on SCP was conducted for over 60 participants (Majority consisting of university lecturers) making use of the above SCP resource pack
- Dissemination of SCP Resource Pack for 10 out of 15 state universities
- Sixteen (66) awareness / training programmes on SCP were conducted for 3,640 participants of key organizations
- Six (41) consultative workshop for various project activities were conducted with 1,580 participants
- SCP Study Tour for high officials of key ministries in Europe (9 Secretaries)
- An officer from MoMDE completed a postgraduate study (MSc in SCP Policy) at Lund University, Sweden. She returned at the end of October 2018 after the completion of the programme
- Another officer from MoMDE completed a postgraduate study (Postgraduate Diploma) at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. She also returned in December 2018 after the completion of the programme
- Another state sector officer completed a postgraduate study (Postgraduate Certificate) at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. He also returned in December 2018 after the completion of the programme
- Trained fifteen (15) state and non-state sector officials on SCP at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand for a period of 2 weeks

Result 5: Information Management Data Base on selecting, adopting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP is developed

Under Result 5, the following activities have been performed to realize the deliverables:

- Officially launched the SCP Web Site, knowledge management database, and an e-learning platform
- Conducted various visibility and communication programmes
- Conducted SWITCH-Asia Network Facility event in October 2016 to coincide with Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era event
- Conducted SWITCH-Asia Information booth in October 2017 to coincide with Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era event

- Conducted National SCP Roundtable in October 2018 to coincide with Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era event
- Developed a promotional video on SCP in all 3 languages of the country (Sinhala, Tamil & English)

Result 6: Long-term Sustainability of consumption and production patterns is ensured

Under Result 6, the followings would either directly or indirectly ensure the long-term sustainability of consumption and production patterns and the initiatives of the country:

- Intensive stakeholder engagement in consultative and brainstorming sessions
- Emergence of SCP champions from thrust sectors through extensive and intensive stakeholder engagements
- SCP awareness creation in key stakeholder organizations
- Capacity building initiatives undertaken for key officials and stakeholders

Way Forward

Project commenced working with MoMDE to establish and streamline the proposed coordination structure into the existing system. Under the proposed SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism, it is suggested to set up a SCP Cell in MoMDE to coordinate all SCP related initiatives that are derived through the National SCP Policy with all relevant ministries and associated line agencies. This will facilitate coordination and synergizing development and implementing national action plans with the collaboration of other key stakeholders.

Upon receipt of the Cabinet approval for Draft National SCP Policy, it is necessary to facilitate the development of action plans for all thrust sectors addressed in the National SCP Policy. This has to be done by respective line Ministries and agencies with the facilitation of the SCP Cell at MoMDE.

Capacity of industrialists of selected sectors need to be built on SCP, Sustainable Procurement, Life Cycle Assessment, Eco-labels, SCP Financial Instruments, etc. in order to empower them to successfully introduce SCP concepts in to their industrial systems.

Demand oriented awareness and training programmes on SCP are needed to educate and train people who could become ambassadors to take the message and promote SCP country wide.

SCP web portal and the e-learning platform will have to be managed and regularly updated which will in turn improve the visibility of MoMDE on one hand and provide vast opportunity to many local and international communities to learn and share experience related to SCP initiatives and best practices.

The Project has achieved a lot with the resources it had at hands reaching over 4,000 people to impart knowledge and know-how on SCP. Main reports, studies and guidance documents have been left with the main beneficiary (and also available in the public domain through the SCP Website) enabling further development, implementation and enforcement.

To achieve the country green growth and a SCP concepts-oriented society, Sri Lanka will need to further mobilize the target groups, develop the SCP related initiatives and programs internally or via the external cooperation, leverage the international financial and technical resources, to strengthen Project long term impact and sustainability.

Resource utilization summary

Given below are the summary of man-days and incidentals utilized during the Project period.

Man-day Summary

	Project total	Used	Balance
KE 1	383.50	383.50	0
KE 2	632.00	632.00	0
SNKE	310.50	310.50	0
JNKE	296.00	296.00	0

Following table shows the breakdown of man-day utilization during the period from 15 January 2015 to 14 January 2019.

	1st six months	2nd six months	3rd six months	4th six months	5th six months	6th six months	7th six months	8th six months	Total
KE 1	83	85	114	101.5	0	0	0	0	383.5
KE 2	83	64	64.5	79.5	87	96.5	85	72.5	632
SNKE	65	00	34	11	54	77	22.75	46.75	310.5
JNKE	20	00	19.5	27	49.5	79.5	43.5	57	296

1st Six months: 15 Jan-31 July 2015; 2nd Six months: 01 Aug 2015 – 31 Jan 2016;
3rd Six months: 01 Feb – 31 Jul 2016; 4th Six months: 01 Aug 2016 – 31 Jan 2017; 5th Six months: 01 Feb – 31 July 2017;
6th Six months: 01 Aug 2017 – 31 Jan 2018; 7th Six months: 01 Feb – 31 Jul 2018; 8th Six months: 01 Aug 2018 – 14 Jan 2019

Utilization of Incidentals summary

(All Figures are in Euro)

Item of expenditure	Incidentals used during the project								Total used at the end of project
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Total	17,392.08	13,866.35	14,032.53	70,517.88	24,026.02	1,14,302.40	67,282.75	89,867.52	411,287.53

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Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction

This SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) National Policy Support Component for Sri Lanka project (NPSC) commenced in mid-January 2015 is a 4-year EU funded project awarded upon the request of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MoMDE) as a 'technical assistance programme' to support strengthening the overall government policies and institutional framework for implementation of SCP practices.

This final report of the project covers a period of 4 years from 15th January 2018 to 14th January 2019

1.1 Project Brief

Project Title: SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production National Policy Support Component - Sri Lanka

Contract No: ASIE/2014/351-934 Sri Lanka

Project No: 2014-208/EU/Sri Lanka

Country: Sri Lanka

Main beneficiary: Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Contracting authority: Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives

Contractor: Application Europeenne de Technologies et de Services (AETS), France

1.2 Project Design

The project was designed to achieve following six main results:

  R1: National SCP Policy and organization strengthened
  R2: Sustainable Production framework strengthened and principles applied in selected sectors
  R3: Sustainable Consumption framework strengthened and Green Procurement Policy and Eco-labelling implemented
  R4: Knowledge on SCP is enhanced and awareness is raised among public / private sector and civil society
  R5: Information management database on selecting, adopting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP are developed
  R6: Long-term sustainability of consumption and production patterns is ensured

The above results were expected to be achieved by conducting activities under the following project components:

Component 0: Inception phase and project management
Component 1: National SCP Policy and Organization
Component 2: SP framework and SCP principles for selected sectors
Component 3: SC framework and SCP principles for selected sectors
Component 4: SCP knowledge, awareness raising and knowledge management

1.3 Project Expert Team and Programme Management Unit

The Project Expert Team (PET) consisted of a Team Leader – Key Expert 1[1], Key Expert 2[2] and Non-Key Experts[3] (Senior and Junior) hired to perform multiple activities. As planned at the Project formulation stage, after completing 2 years of project implementation, the position of the Team Leader was replaced by the Key Expert 2. Staff members from the Environmental Planning and Economic Division were assigned to work with the Project Expert Team mainly for 'on-the-job-training' and capacity building. A Project Management Unit comprising of the PET, the AETS assigned Project Director[4] and a Coordinator[5] from MoMDE was formed as the backbone team to support the implementation of the project.

1.4 Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established with the responsibility for policy guidance and coordination between all institutions and groups involved in the project.

The PSC met twice a year and had the main functions of;

- Assessing project implementation through review and approval of Annual Work Plans including technical assistance requirements.

- Assessing project progress – reviewing progress and monitoring reports, participating and monitoring and evaluation processes.

- Assess the performance of consultant/s.

- Facilitate programme implementation – discuss any critical points of bottlenecks, discuss remedial actions to ensure that project obligations are fulfilled in timely and coordinated manner, provide strategic guidance when and where necessary.

- Assist mobilizing available data and ensure a constant information flow among all concerned parties

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[1] First Team Leader – Ms Aneta Nikolova served for a period of 6 months from 15th January 2015 to July 2015. Second Team Leader – Eng. M.W. Leelaratne served for a period of 15 months from November 2015 to January 2017. Thereafter, Eng. Gamini Senanayake (KE2) functioned as the Team Leader until the project closure on 14th January 2019.
[2] Eng. Gamini Senanayake functioned as KE2 from the inception until the project closure on 14th January 2019.
[3] Total of 25 NKEs (12 SNKE and 13 JNKE) were commissioned for various tasks
[4] There were 2 Project Directors (Ms Chuanrong Wang and Mr. Sanjay Dhawan) during the project period of 4 years
[5] There were 4 Coordinators (Ms Jeewa Palugaswewa, Ms Kema Kasturiarchchi, Ms Chandima Mohotti & Mr. Asanka Nelumdeniya) during the project period of 4 years

The PSC was Co-Chaired by the Secretary[6] to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and the Head of Cooperation[7], Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

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[6] There were 4 Secretaries (Eng. Nihal Rupasinghe, Mr. Vajira Narampanawa, Mr. Udaya Seneviratne and Mr. Anurag Dissanayake) during the project period of 4 years
[7] There were 2 Heads of Cooperation (Ms Libuse Sokupova and Mr. Frank Hess) during the project period of 4 years

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2.0 Terms of Reference (Scope of Work)

The extract of the specific work stated in the Project TOR is reproduced below:

Inception phase

- Organise the project office at the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, possibly at the premises of the focal division being the Sustainable Development Division
- Mobilise project team
- Become fully familiar with the results/outputs of all related projects and the current situation in all areas relevant to this contract
- Assist MERE to establish a project steering committee (PSC) representing all relevant sectors
- Prepare an action plan for the whole project and review it with the key beneficiary being MERE, the EU Delegation in Sri Lanka and members of the PSC. The action plan will be a result of a broad stakeholder consultation (at least at two levels - inter governmental and wider stakeholder group). Based on the assessments and consultations carried out in the inception phase, the Consultant may propose alternative and/or complementary project activities.
- Meetings with all relevant target groups and stakeholders to ensure awareness of the project, commitment and participation.

Expected Outputs

- Project office fully operational and adequately staffed.
- Modalities for day-to-day collaboration with project component counterparts established and operational.
- Project team is fully familiar with previous /on-going projects and relevant sector strategies.
- Appropriate structure and mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination and stakeholders' consultation is in place.
- Seminar/consultation workshops held for representatives of all key project beneficiaries; all stakeholders informed of the purpose of the project.
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) set-up and one meeting of the PSC held to present Inception Report and action plan.

Implementation Phase

Expected Results and main Activities:

R.1: National SCP Policy and Organisation strengthened

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A1.1: Provide a comprehensive review of existing SCP-related policies and institutional mandates in relevant line ministries and specialised agencies, gap analysis of existing policies and recommend needs and modalities for the strengthening of existing policies and institutions arrangements.

A1.2: Support preparation of a coherent Sri Lankan SCP policy, targeting both consumption (procurement, awareness) and production (green production, green products, greening supply chain, green reporting, cleaner production) themes, including operational strategies, indicators, means of verification, roles and responsibilities.

A1.3: Review current institutional framework and provide support to enable an effective mechanism (e.g. SCP coordination forum, cross ministerial SCP working group) for cross-sector coordination between ministries, project divisions and implementation agencies.

A1.4: Awareness raising on selected sectors by conducting stakeholder consultations to ensure a unified understanding, prioritisation and coordination of SCP efforts, especially among policy makers, exposing them to the potential policy tools and measures for SCP promotion as well as best practices.

A1.5: Support development, implementation and reporting of a national SCP monitoring system, including SCP indicators applicable for identified priority sectors (such as energy, industry, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, transport, water, construction etc.).

A1.6: Conduct a review of existing financial incentives and disincentives for SCP with a proposal for increased use of financial instruments to promote SCP (e.g. using tax incentives to promote energy efficiency in products) to be presented to the National Commission on Sustainable Development.

A1.7: Develop a better understanding in the area of SCP in the selected sectors through short term trainings/study tours/relevant seminars and conferences among Government officers

A1.8: Develop a cadre of national expertise through the selection of key officials deployed for higher education in SCP.

Minimum expected sub-outputs

- A review on the existing SCP-related policies, strengthening and implementation of policies is completed.
- A review on the financial incentives and instruments for SCP promotion is completed.
- A draft national SCP policy is available.
- A fully operational SCP monitoring system is established.
- A SCP coordination forum/working group is established.
- Continuous training of staff at relevant line ministries and specialised agencies is conducted and training materials are developed.
- Awareness raised on SCP among stakeholders
- Notes on stakeholder consultations, seminars etc.
- A number of 3-4 key governmental officials in priority sectors have participated in SCP related post-graduate programmes.

R2: Sustainable Production Framework strengthened and principles applied in selected sector(s)

A2.1: Conduct baseline study, define parameters for selection, and support the relevant Ministries of selected priority sectors in sustainable production initiatives.

A2.2: Review and identify gaps of existing Cleaner Production Policies and Sectoral Policies and support its improvement.

A2.3: Support implementation, monitoring and reporting of policies developed under A2.2 and raise awareness.

A2.4: Support SMEs through expansion of knowledge and technical skills of specialised centres and government agencies on the application of SCP-related tools (e.g. eco innovative platform, life cycle assessment, eco-design, eco-labelling, supply chain management, life cycle cost assessments etc.)

A2.5: Streamline existing programmes/projects under the purview of MERE to be in compliance with the commitments of Rio+20 and 10YFP on SCP and develop platform accordingly.

A2.6: Show-case the advantages of SCP and dissemination of SWITCH-Asia projects' results within two categories of seminar, the first designed for government officials and the second for industry representatives (can be implemented in conjunction with A2.4 & R.4)

A2.7: Feed-back Lessons learned into policy and regulatory framework.
Minimum expected sub-outputs

- Baseline study report of Sri Lankan manufacturing and services sectors, including (but not limited to) environmental characteristics, economic key figures, market trends/drivers, on-going initiatives, relevance of SCP, parameters for selection of sector(s), and recommendations.
- Sustainable Production policies reviewed; based on recommendations of the review draft policies developed.
- Implementation plan for SCP in the selected sectors.
- Capacity and awareness increased among line ministries, specialised centres and agencies.
- Notes on findings, conclusions, and recommendations for institutional improvements.
- Establish eco innovation platform to drive SCP.
- Number of programmes/projects that are streamlined to be compliant with Rio+20 and **10YFP** commitments.

R.3: Sustainable Consumption Framework strengthened and Green Procurement Policy and Eco-labelling implemented

A3.1: Proposal to strengthen the sustainable consumption framework, including policies, legal and institutional framework, and monitoring system.

A3.2: Support preparation and implementation of an action plan for green procurement, and eco labelling, including sub-national institutions and the private sector, to be presented to national decision makers.

A3.3: Build capacity and raise awareness for green procurement in national and sub-national institutions and the private sector, enabling these stakeholders to comply with green procurement policies and plans.

A3.4: Support introduction of Innovative Green Procurement, Corporate Green Procurement and/or other visionary approaches, seeking increased national outcome of green procurement efforts.

A3.5: Feed-back lessons learned into policy and regulatory framework, supporting continuous development of the institutional framework for green procurement and eco-labelling.

Minimum expected sub-outputs:

- Proposal for national green procurement action plan.
- Proposal for national eco-labelling action plan.
- An assessment of the need for capacity building in national & sub-national entities, and private sector, and related Green Public Procurement training material and curricula.
- A draft plan for expansion of sustainable consumption efforts.
- Green Public Procurement awareness and capacity increased in selected national and sub-national entities.
- A number of proposals on innovative and visionary approaches to increase national green procurement
- Notes on lessons learned to be fed back into the institutional framework.

R.4: Knowledge on SCP is enhanced and awareness is raised among public/private sector and civil society

A4.1: Support development and implementation of awareness policy and strategy. (also referring to A1.4).
A4.2: Support development and implementation of educational programme and plan.

A4.3: Feed-back lessons learned into policy development and regulatory framework.

Minimum expected sub-outputs:

- Baseline study report on SCP awareness in Sri Lanka, identifying potentially prosperous interventions.
- A draft Sri Lankan SCP awareness policy and strategy with relevant awareness raising materials.
- Information management database on economic and regulatory policy instruments that promote SCP.
- A draft Sri Lankan SCP educational programme, plan with relevant training materials.
- Awareness raising campaign implemented and project's results disseminated.
- Notes on findings, conclusions, and recommendations for institutional improvements.

Specific work

It is expected that documents and reports specified by the Main Beneficiary are translated into the local languages. The project will entail the following specific activities:

Visibility and Information dissemination

Design and implement a communication strategy and plan to strengthen the visibility of the project in order to raise the profile of SCP and share results and best practices among producers, consumers, and policy-makers.

Ensure high visibility of the EU and of main results of the project according to the latest Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions .
Ensure the capitalisation and sharing of knowledge related to the implementation of the project..

Logistical support

Logistically support trainings, stakeholder's consultations, seminars, workshops, roundtables, study tours, etc. It is estimated that around 250 events, gathering more than 14 000 people, will take place during the project duration.

- Booking, purchasing, changing, cancellation, delivery of travel tickets
- Production and Distribution of invitations
- Management and payment of the daily allowances to participants
- Preparing of name badges / conference kits
- Payment of speakers
- Hotel reservations
- Booking of appropriate conference rooms
- Rental of appropriate conference equipment
- Catering during the events
- Printing of leaflets, presentations, handouts

Higher Education

As part of activity 1.8, send 3-4 key officers in selected sectors (selection of officers will be done by the MERE(MOMDE)) to participate in a recognised post graduate level programme on SCP. The Contractor will consult the MERE, and will thereafter propose relevant programmes.

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3.0 Plan (Proposed Activities of the Inception Report)

Based on the results of the needs assessment conducted through consultations with the main beneficiary and target stakeholders as well as recommendations made at the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting held on 9 April 2015 during the inception phase of the Project, the following list of activities and deliverables were proposed:

3.1 Component 0 – Inception Phase and Project Management

The implementation of the Overall Workplan required the Key Experts to undertake general management and coordination tasks related to the planning, organization (drafting TORs for specific activities and having them validated by beneficiaries and approved by the EUD, liaising with authorities to address logistical issues, etc.), administrative management (seeking authorizations for the mobilization of experts, use of incidentals, etc.), making technical observations in some of the activities, monitoring the progress, evaluating and reporting on the implemented activities. In addition, the PET was expected to organize two PSC Meetings a year and bi-monthly meetings for the Inter-Agency Working Group with the objectives of reviewing the progress and addressing challenges and opportunities to revise the AWPs. In addition, during the inception period and under Component 0 – as per the request of MoMDE, project team was expected mobilize a senior NKE to support the development of the SPP policy, and a senior communications expert to develop the Communications and Visibility Strategy.

3.2 Component 1 – National SCP Policy and Organization

The Overall Workplan should consist of following activities in relation to SCP Policy Framework and Organizational Set-up. These activities were discussed and agreed with the key beneficiaries prior to submitting the inception report.

A.1.1 Provide a comprehensive review of existing SCP-related policies and institutional mandates in relevance to line ministries and specialized agencies, gap analysis of existing policies and recommend needs and modalities for the strengthening of existing policies and institutions arrangements

Activity 1.1	Review policies and institutional mandates
Outputs	Deliverables
	Policy review report and recommendations to strengthen existing policies

A.1.2. Support preparation of a coherent Sri Lankan SCP policy, targeting both consumption (procurement and awareness) and production (green production, green products, greening supply chain, green reporting, cleaner production) themes including operational strategies, indicators, means of verification, roles and responsibilities

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Activity 1.2	Development of SCP policy framework

Outputs	Deliverables
	Stakeholder Mapping 1. Relevant stakeholders are identified and categorized along with their specific roles in SCP and are then presented in two forms; (1) table/database with brief profiles of stakeholders (2) illustrative diagram for easy comprehension of the multiplicity of stakeholders to be categorized according to their nature and respective roles. Policy Formulation Process 2. Recommendation / guidelines for the standardisation of the policy formulation process in Sri Lanka submitted to the Ministry of Planning 3. Standardised process of policy formulation. SCP Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 4. Finalized SCP policy framework document, strategies and action plan for the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment (MoMDE) for the formal adoption

A.1.3. Review current institutional framework and provide support to enable an effective mechanism (e.g. SCP coordination forum, cross ministerial SCP working group) for cross-sector coordination between ministries, project divisions and implementation agencies.

Activity 1.3	Review current institutional framework and provide support to enable an effective coordination mechanism
Outputs	Deliverables
	Effective mechanism for cross-sector coordination between ministries, project divisions and implementation agencies, and other recommended stakeholders.

A.1.4. Awareness raising by conducting stakeholder consultations to ensure a unified understanding, prioritization and coordination of SCP efforts, especially among policy makers, exposing them to the potential policy tools and measures for SCP promotion as well as best practices

Activity 1.4	Stakeholder consultations to raise awareness and to enhanced stakeholder knowledge of SCP policy tools, measures, best practices
Outputs	Deliverables
	1. Policy gaps identified and needs and modalities to strengthen the existing policies and institutional arrangements recommended. 2. Extensive stakeholder consultations are conducted to enlist their support for the implementation of a coherent Sri Lankan SCP policy. 3. Extensive stakeholder consultations are conducted to enlist their support for the establishment of an effective mechanism for cross-sector coordination between ministries, project divisions and implementation agencies.

A.1.5. Support the development, implementation and reporting of a national SCP monitoring system, including SCP indicators applicable for identifying priority sectors (such as energy, industry, tourism, agriculture, fisheries etc.)

Activity 1.5	Develop a national SCP monitoring system, including SCP indicators applicable for identified priority sectors. (Note: This activity is closely connected with the baseline study under Component 2 and hence can be timed together)
Outputs	Deliverables

	A national SCP monitoring system established and tested with one SCP policy monitoring activity

A.1.6. Conduct a review of existing financial incentives and disincentives for SCP with a proposal for increased use of financial instruments to promote SCP (e.g. using tax incentives to promote energy efficiency in products) to be presented to the National Commission on Sustainable Development.

Activity 1.6	Review of Existing Financial Instruments to promote SCP and develop a proposal for the application of specific instruments
Outputs	Deliverables
	Study on financial instruments and good examples from the EU and Asia Proposal for application of specific instruments

A.1.7. Develop the necessary expertise of officials through short-term training / study tours / attendance at relevant seminars and conferences

Activity 1.7	Develop the necessary expertise of officials through short term training / study tours / seminars and conferences
Outputs	Deliverables
	General A competent group of officers from relevant stakeholders who could ensure the effective implementation of SCP policies. Members of SCP Inter-Agency Working Group A competent group of officers from relevant stakeholders who could ensure the effective functioning of the SCP coordination forum and cross-ministerial SCP working group.

A.1.8. Develop necessary expertise for key officers in selected sectors through higher education on SCP

Activity 1.8	Higher education on SCP
Outputs	Deliverables
	The expertise of at least 1 key officer from MoMDE and prioritised sectors who are being groomed to lead SCP activities are developed through higher education on SCP (Post Graduate Programmes)

3.3   Component 2 -SCP Framework and SCP Principles for Selected Sectors

A.2.1. Review and identify gaps of existing Cleaner Production Policies and Sectoral Policies and support its improvement and support preparation of sectoral policies in priority sectors such as green building, water, energy, etc.

Activity 2.1	Conduct Baseline Study
Outputs	Deliverables
	Priority sectors identified. Baseline study report of selected sectors (Either vertical sectors such as manufacturing and services or horizontal or cross cutting sectors such as energy, water, food, etc.), including (but not limited to) environmental characteristics, economic key figures, market trends/drivers, on-going initiatives, relevance of SCP, and recommendations.

Activity 2.2	Cleaner production and sectoral policies review, gap analysis
Outputs	Deliverables
	Recommend needs and modalities for the improvement / strengthening of existing SP policies in selected sectors.

A.2.2. Review and identify gaps in existing Cleaner Production Policies and Sectoral Policies

A.2.3. Support implementation, monitoring and reporting of policies developed under 2.2 and raise awareness

Activity 2.3	Support implementation, monitoring and reporting of policies developed under A 2.1 and raise awareness
Outputs	Deliverables
	SP policies reviewed Draft SP policies developed Implementation plan for SCP in selected sectors developed

A.2.4. Support selected sectors through the expansion of knowledge and technical skills of specialized centres and government agencies on the application of SCP-related tools (e.g. eco innovative platform, life cycle assessment, eco-design, eco-labelling, supply chain management, life cycle cost assessments, etc.)

Activity 2.4	Support SMEs through the expansion of knowledge and technical skills of specialized centres and government agencies
Outputs	Deliverables
	A platform is established to introduce SP tools such as Eco innovation, Life Cycle Assessment, etc. in selected sectors to drive SCP Seminars, conferences

A.2.5. Streamline existing programmes/ projects to be compliant with the commitments to Rio+20 and to the 10th YFP on SCP

A.2.6. Showcase the advantages of SCP and dissemination of SWITCH-Asia projects' results within two categories of seminars, one for government officials and the other for

Activity 2.5	Support the development of projects/programmes and develop a platform for dialogue and review of compliance with the commitments
Outputs	Deliverables
	At least one project is developed to facilitate inter-linkages of SCP with SDGs and post 2015 development agenda At least one national roundtable/conference held Training materials on the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, including through the use of SCP tools developed

industry representatives

Activity 2.6	Show-case the advantages of SCP and dissemination of SWITCH-Asia Success Stories
Outputs	Deliverables
	Seminars are conducted to show-case the advantages of SCP

	At least one SCP related conference held and SCP success stories demonstrated through knowledge platform

A.2.7. Feedback lessons learned into policy and regulatory frameworks

Activity 2.7	Feedback lessons learned into policy and regulatory framework
Outputs	Deliverables
	A feedback system is created for policy improvement

3.4   Component 3 -SCP Framework and SCP Principles for Selected Sectors

A 3.1. Proposal to strengthen the sustainable consumption framework, including policies, legal and institutional framework, and monitoring system

Activity 3.1	Develop a proposal to strengthen sustainable consumption framework
Outputs	Deliverables
	Review study report
	A draft proposal for strengthening the SC framework

A 3.2. Support the preparation and implementation of an action plan for green procurement and eco-labelling, including sub-national institutions and the private sector, to be presented to national decision makers

Activity 3.2	Develop an action plan for green procurement and eco-labelling
Outputs	Deliverables
	National GP Policy, Strategy and Action Plan
	Consultation workshop reports

A 3.3. Build capacity and raise awareness for green procurement in national and subnational institutions and the private sector for compliance with green procurement policies and plans

Activity 3.3	Capacity Building and Awareness Raising to Promote Green Procurement
Outputs	Deliverables
	Minimum 30 Trainers of Trainers trained
	Assessment report and feedback, recommendations

A 3.4. Support introduction of innovative green procurement, corporate green procurement and other visionary approaches, seeking increased national green procurement efforts

Activity 3.4	Develop and facilitate innovative/visionary approaches
Outputs	Deliverables
	Eco-innovation ideas are generated, selected, awarded and compiled/published on the knowledge platform
	Eco-innovation Exhibition/Award

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A3. 5. Feedback lessons learned into policy and regulatory framework, supporting the continuous development of the institutional framework for green procurement and eco-labelling

Activity 3.5	Assessment study based on the evaluations from various workshops, seminars, consultations and e-learning training of trainers
Outputs	Deliverables
	Analytical study report
	Recommendations report

3.5   Component 4 - SCP Knowledge, Awareness Raising and Knowledge Management

A.4.1 Visibility and Information Dissemination

Activity 4.1.1 Design the visual identity and communication material to support activities in components 1 - 4 and Implement the communications and visibility plan

Activity 4.1.1	Design the visual identity and communication material to support activities in components 1 - 4 and Implement the communications and visibility plan
Outputs	Deliverables
	Visual identity is produced, validated and applied to communication tools. All the communication tools are produced and disseminated through a series of selected events in consultation with the EUD.

Activity 4.1.2 Set-up and launch the online knowledge platform

Activity 4.1.2	Set-up and launch the online knowledge platform
Outputs	Deliverables
	The on-line knowledge platform is developed and available on-line. Information and data are published and available in a user-friendly and innovative format. MoMDE staff members are trained and able to maintain the platform.

A.4.2 Awareness Policy and Strategy

Activity 4.2.1 Formulate a baseline study report on SCP awareness in Sri Lanka, identifying potentially prosperous initiatives

Activity 4.2.1	Formulate a baseline study report on SCP awareness in Sri Lanka, identifying potential initiatives in selected sectors (Interlinked with Component 2 and 3)
Outputs	Deliverables
	Baseline study report on SCP awareness in Sri Lanka, identifying potential initiatives in selected sectors submitted to the MoMDE

Activity 4.2.2 Formulate a draft Sri Lankan SCP awareness policy and strategy with relevant awareness raising materials

Activity 4.2.2	Formulate a draft Sri Lankan SCP awareness policy and strategy with relevant awareness raising materials for selected sectors (Activities 4.2.1 & 4.2.2 can be combined during implementation and 4.2.2 is seen as an involvement from 4.2.1)
Outputs	Deliverables

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	Formulate a draft Sri Lankan SCP awareness policy and Strategy, and design and produce SCP awareness raising materials for selected sectors.

Activity 4.2.3 Set-up and launch the e-learning platform and online training material

Activity 4.2.3	Set-up and launch the e-learning platform and online training material
Outputs	Deliverables
	The e-learning platform and training materials will be developed and available on-line.
	The training sessions will be conducted and the participants trained.

Activity 4.2.4 Design and launch an integrated communications campaign using BTL, OTL & ATL tools

Activity 4.2.4	Design and launch an integrated communications campaign using BTL, OTL & ATL tools
Outputs	Deliverables
	An integrated communications campaign using BTL, OTL & ATL tools.

A 4.3 Educational Programme and Plan

Activity 4.3.1 Formulate a draft Sri Lankan SCP educational programme plan with relevant training materials.

Activity 4.3.1	Formulate a draft Sri Lankan SCP educational programme plan with relevant training materials.
Outputs	Deliverables
	A draft Sri Lankan SCP educational programme plan.

Activity 4.3.2 Developing a set of training materials relevant to the proposed SCP educational programme

Activity 4.3.2	Developing a set of training materials relevant to the proposed SCP educational programme
Outputs	Deliverables
	A set of training materials relevant to the proposed SCP educational programme

A4.4 Feedback Lessons Learned

Activity 4.4.1 Design standard feedback and response templates to be used for all activities in components 1 – 4

Activity 4.4.1	Design standard feedback and response templates to be used for all activities in components 1 – 4
Outputs	Deliverables
	The feedback and response templates are developed and disseminated. The feedbacks are collected and translated into recommendations.

Activity 4.4.2 Collect and analyse the feedback on improvements to the SCP awareness and capacity increasing strategies

Activity 4.4.2	Collect and analyse the feedback on improvements to the SCP awareness and capacity increasing strategies
Outputs	Deliverables
	The recommendations developed.

3.6   Work Plan updates

Mid Term Review of the Project, whilst recognizing the situation that the project implementation was not entirely smooth in the first 2 years due to multiplicity of largely external and project related factors suggested (rather than chasing each and every deliverable) to restructure the project organization and focus on the most critical deliverables like SCP Policy and Strategy framework and conducting workshops/events and conduct media-outreach to not only improve visibility but to disseminate subject specific information, knowledge, provide training as well as enhancing awareness amongst the stakeholders across key domains which are relevant to the success of the project. Accordingly, the management of the Project Office went through some changes by way of reallocation of Expert Man Days to focus more effectively on prioritized deliverables during the last 2 years of the Project by developing and adopting a simplified yet more effective Work Plan (WP) enabling closer monitoring of results, obtaining the services of a dedicated NKE for the conducting of awareness creation, training & knowledge creation, workshops, seminars, conferences, etc. in a more systematic manner instead of responding to ad-hoc requests of beneficiaries, improving project administrative and financial related backstopping services through the New-Delhi based regional office of the Lead Partner of the Consultancy Consortium (AETS).

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Chapter
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4.0 Log Frame & Project Outcomes

The LOGFRAME developed and submitted with the bid proposal by AETS was slightly amended during the inception phase of the project in early 2015 by considering the changes occurred since the submission of the bid. Project Steering Committee then approved this amended LOGFRAME at its 1st meeting after the inception period. Thereafter, taking this as the base LOGFRAME, at the end of each semester (6 months), outputs were updated with qualitative and quantitative indicators agreed upon. Given below is the updated LOGFRAME at the end of the project.

In the LOGFRAME, mainly there are 2 types of indicators; (1) Output or results indicators (2) Outcome indicators. Output or results indicators are the measures of Specific Objectives (SO) that are directly and immediately (during the project period) realized through project activities. These are the indicators linked to project deliverables. On the other hand, outcome indicators are the measures of Overall Objectives (OO), which are the long-term impact of project outputs or results. These impacts cannot be easily measured during a project period. There may be other activities, projects and programmes contributing to those outcomes in addition to the project under reference. Also, indicators can be categorized as quantitative and qualitative. The former can be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound) but the latter cannot be.

According to the LOGFRAME, there are 6 Intervention Logics (R1-R6) of which R1-R5 are given below with respective Output / Result / Process Indicators. The status of each indicator at the end of the project is presented in 3 levels; "Achieved", "Numbers indicated" and "Difficult to quantify". For easy identification, each level is colour coded with green, light green and orange circles respectively. The numbers of quantitative indicators are given for each indicator in the last column.

Whilst recognizing the situation that the project implementation has not been entirely smooth especially in the early stage of the project due to multiplicity of largely external and project related factors, Project has achieved all deliverables.

Intervention Logic	Output / Result / Process Indicator	Level of Achievement	Remarks (Numbers)
R1: National SCP Policy and Organizational set-up are strengthened	The draft national SCP policy frame is available	🟢	MoMDE has to obtain the Cabinet approval
	A National SCP monitoring system is set-up and indicators defined	🟢	
	A SCP coordination forum / working group is established	🟢	
	A financial instrument to promote SCP in Sri Lanka is proposed	🟢	
R2 : Sustainable Production (SP) Framework is strengthened and SCP principles applied in selected sectors	Number and name of identified selected sectors	🟢	3 sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy processing)
	Baseline study is carried out (incl. environmental characteristics, identification of market drivers and economic figures) in selected sectors	🟢	
	Number of SCP/SP tools introduced	🟠	
R3 : Sustainable Consumption (SC) Framework is strengthened and Green Procurement Policy & Eco-labelling implemented	A national green procurement action plan is available	🟢	
	A national eco-labelling action plan is available	🟢	
	An Eco-label Mechanism (ELM) is established	🟢	
	Number of national eco-labels standards are defined	🟠	
R4 : Knowledge on SCP is enhanced and awareness is raised among public/private sectors and civil society	Number of awareness raising events organized (conferences, seminars, workshops, study tours, etc.) & frequency	🟢 (light)	No of programmes: 49 No of participants: 2,834
	Number of training sessions carried-out & frequency	🟢 (light)	No of programmes: 28 No of participants: 643
	Number of stakeholders consultation meetings organized frequency	🟢 (light)	No of programmes: 56 No of participants: 2,195
	Number of dissemination materials produced and distributed frequency	🟢 (light)	No of materials:6,853 No of participants: Around 4,000
	Number of high-level courses training hours delivered to key officials & frequency	🟢	No of programmes:07 No of participants: 21
	Number of sector representative participants to events frequency	🟢 (light)	No of programmes: 12 No of participants: 358
	Number and kind of Media participants to events frequency	🟢 (light)	No of programmes: 05 No of participants: 153
	Number of key governmental officials (target of the ToR = 3-4) involved in post-graduate programmes and their sectors (to be consistent with identified priority sectors) frequency	🟢	No of programmes: 04 No of participants: 18
R5 : Information management data base on selecting, adopting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP are developed	An information database on SCP promotion instruments, economic and regulatory policies are developed	🟢	

		Colour code	
	Deliverable achieved	🟢	
	Numbers indicated	🟢 (light)	
	Difficult to quantify	🟠	

All indicators stated below for the Intervention Logic on R6 are outcome indicators arising from the project interventions (and from other inventions too) on the long run going beyond the project period;

Intervention Logic	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Level of Achievement	Remarks (Numbers)
R6 : Long-term sustainability of consumption and production patterns is ensured	Green market is expanded (green goods and products)		
	Green production is expanded		
	Increase of market share for green products (energy efficient & environmentally friendly products)		
	Social, environmental and economic benefits are increased (inversion of trends directly linked with SCP implementation like evolution of green employment, product competitiveness, natural resources protected, SCP awareness)		
	Environmental damages/impacts are reduced/minimized (inversion of trends directly linked with SCP implementation like concentration of pollution in specific ecosystems, etc.)		
	Changes in consumers' purchasing behaviour are registered		

Unlike in output indicators, it is not possible to have SMART outcome indicators which can be measured and reported during the project period and hence, certain proxies need to be identified to assess the project outcome for each of the above outcome indicators. For instance, though the project implementation got substantially delayed, the achievements by the project are well recognized and appreciated by the SCP community in the country as well as in the region including organizations such as South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption & Production (APRSCP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training & Research (UNITAR), etc.

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Chapter

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5.0   Summary Results (Level of Achievements)

The table below shows the key activities planned under 5 components and the level of their achievements.

Component 0			
Category	**Activity**	**Progress**	**Remarks**
Management	Progress reports	Seven 6th six months PR prepared	• Presented at seven PSC meetings
	PSC meetings	1st PSC meeting held on 06.05.2015 2nd PSC meeting held on 17.12.2015 3rd PSC meeting held on 25.08.2016 4th PSC meeting held on 04.04.2017 5th PSC meeting held on 02.11.2017 6th PSC meeting held on 22.03.2018 7th PSC meeting held on 30.10.2018	Participation • 24 members • 51 members • 56 members • 52 members • 48 members • 43 members • 32 members

Deliverables		**Level of Achievement**	**Remarks / Way forward**
Component 1			
Activity 1.1	Policy review report Recommendations to strengthen the existing policies	• Completed	• Recommendations to strengthen the existing SCP related policies to be done by MoMDE once the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Minsters
Activity 1.2	Stakeholder mapping National policy formulation process standardization	• Completed in July 2015 • Completed in August 2016	• Some ministries are using this already in their policy formulation. • MoMDE should persuade MoNPEA & NPD to communicate this officially to other ministries.
	SCP Policy Strategy & action plan	• Completed in December 2017 • Completed in December 2017	• MoMDE has to obtain the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. • Based on the national level SCP strategy and action plan, sectoral action plans need to be developed by respective authorities.

Activity 1.3	Effective mechanism for cross-sector coordination	• Completed in December 2017	• 21 ministries and key agencies have appointed SCP Focal Points. • Five IAEWG meetings were held. • MoMDE should operationalize the institutional coordination mechanism by setting up and operating the SCP Cell, seeking nominations for SCP Focal Points from all Ministries and key agencies and facilitate the functioning of IAEWG
Activity 1.4	Enlist stakeholder support to implement a coherent Sri Lanka SCP policy & establish an effective SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism	• Completed.	• Forty-one (41) stakeholder consultations have been conducted. • Sixty-six (66) awareness programmes were conducted for multiple stakeholders during the reporting period
Activity 1.5	A national SCP monitoring system	• Completed in January 2017.	• Indicators of sustainable production were prepared for 3 sub sectors of Food & Beverages. • National level indicators for sustainable consumption were prepared. • MoMDE should work with Department of Censes & Statistics (DCS) to identify data requirements.
Activity 1.6	Proposal for application of financial instruments to promote SCP	• Completed in January 2018	• Some proposals were sent for the consideration of 2018 government budget.
Activity 1.7	A competent group of officers who could ensure the effective implementation of SCP Policies	• Completed in April & September 2018.	• Identified a committed group of officers through stakeholder consultations to serve in the Inter Agency Expert Working Group (IAEWG) proposed in the SCP Coordination Mechanism • Exposure tours on SCP to Europe (Austria, France, Denmark & Sweden) for 9 Secretaries of key Ministries were held in 2018 • MoMDE should facilitate the functioning of IAEWG.
Activity 1.8	Expertise of 3-4 key officers from MoMDE & priority sectors who are being groomed to lead SCP activities are developed	• Completed in February, October & December 2018.	• Eighteen (18) officers have been trained under this programme including 5 from MoMDE who are now expected to play a major role in the proposed SCP Cell in MoMDE

			• MoMDE should deploy the trained officers through these programmes to the SCP Cell.
Component 2			
Activity 2.1	Priority sectors identified	• Completed January 2016.	• Three sub sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy processing) of the Food & Beverages sector were selected
	SCP Baseline Study Report of F&B sectors	• Completed in January 2017	• Completed the baseline study report in January 2017 • It is necessary to continue the baseline surveys from time to time to see the progress of SCP penetration
Activity 2.2	Recommend needs and modalities for the improvement / strengthening of existing SP policies in selected sectors.	• Policy review completed • Recommendations to strengthen the existing policies to be done	• Recommendations to strengthen the existing SCP related policies to be done by MoMDE once the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Minsters
Activity 2.3	SCP action plans for 3 selected sectors of the Food & Beverages Industry (Tea, Dairy and Rice Processing)	• Completed in January 2019	• Respective ministries and line agencies will have to implement SCP Action Plans with a proper monitoring and evaluation programmes
Activity 2.4	Introduce eco-innovation and Life Cycle Approach (LCA) to 3 selected sectors	• Completed in January 2019	
	Establishing an eco-labelling platform	• Completed in January 2018	• Output of this activity were handed over to MoMDE for further actions • NCPC is developing an eco-label for the dairy sector based on this platform
Activity 2.5	• At least one project is developed to facilitate inter-linkages of SCP with SDGs and post 2015 development agenda	• Completed in September 2018	• Prepared a proposal for the development of 10,000 green villages. • Prepared a concept paper for the implementation of NDCs of the industrial sector for the funding of Global Climate Fund (GCF). • Prepared 2 concept notes for the Call for Proposal of SWITCH-Asia II Project
	• At least one national roundtable on SCP held	• Completed in October 2019	• National roundtable on SCP was conducted in October 2018 to coincide with Sri Lanka Next event organized by MoMDE.
Activity 2.6	• At least one SCP	• Completed in October 2016	• Conducted Switch-Asia Networking Conference on SCP to coincide

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			with Sri Lanka NEXT – Blue Green Era Event in October 2016
	related conference held and SCP success stories demonstrated through knowledge platform		
Activity 2.7	• A feedback system is created for policy improvement	• Completed in August 2016	• Policy assessment tool can be used for policy improvements
Component 3			
Activity 3.1	• Review report on existing policies & instruments to promote SC • Draft proposal for strengthening the SC framework	• Completed	• 46 national policies related to SCP were reviewed though there was no policy available specifically on SC
Activity 3.2	• National Green Procurement Policy (GPP) strategy & action plan	• Completed in December 2017	• MoMDE should liaise with NPC and key stakeholders to implement the recommendations.
Activity 3.3	• Minimum 30 trainers trained	• Completed.	• Target surpassed. • Two SCP ToT (Training of Trainers) were conducted in Dec 2017 for 33 participants and in August 2018 for 30 participants. • Five (05) officers selected from key stakeholder organizations were trained on SCP under SACEP/UNEP conducted SCP training programme in Sri Lanka in October 2016 in Chilaw. • Eleven (11) officers selected from key stakeholder organizations were trained under the SACEP/UNEP 2 weeks residential ToT (Winter School) conducted in Kandy, Sri Lanka • Ten (10) SCP Awareness and Training Programmes were conducted during the 6th semester for around 373 participants from various categories • Sixteen (16) SCP Awareness and Training Programmes were conducted during the 7th semester for around 925 participants from various categories • Trained fifteen (15) state and non-state sector officials on SCP at Asian Institute of Technology (AIT),

			Thailand in Feb 2018 for a period of 2 weeks
	• Minimum 300 trainees trained	• Completed.	
Activity 3.4	• Eco innovation ideas are generated, selected, awarded and compiled / published on the knowledge platform	• Completed in October 2018	• Launched with the website on 20 October 2018 at the SCP National Roundtable
	• Eco innovation exhibition / award	• Completed in October 2018	• This was held as a side event of SCP National Roundtable on Saturday October 20, 2018
Activity 3.5	• Analytical study report of programme evaluations	• Completed	• This was used for the continuous improves of events
	• Recommendation report		
Component 4			
Activity 4.1.1	• Visual identity is produced, validated and applied to communication tools and disseminated through a series of selected events in consultation with EUD	• Completed	• Developed various visibility materials (USB pen drives, promotional pens, brochures, note books, FB page, e-news flyer, etc.). • Website was officially launched on 20 October 2018.
Activity 4.1.2	• Online knowledge platform is developed & available on-line information/data are published & available in a user-friendly format • MoMDE staff trained & available to maintain the platform	• Completed in October 2018	• Online knowledge platform was officially launched on 20 October 2018 • Trained MoMDE staff on 2 January 2019 for the management of the platform
Activity 4.2.1	• Baseline Study on SCP awareness	• Completed in January 2017	

Activity 4.2.2	• E-learning platform & training materials developed & available on-line Training sessions conducted	• Completed in October 2018	• Officially launched on 20 October 2018
Activity 4.2.4	• An integrated communication campaign using BTL, OTL & ATL tools	• Completed	• Various visibility materials have been developed. • Developed a SCP video in all three languages (English, Sinhala and Tamil)
Activity 4.3.1	• A draft Sri Lankan SCP Educational Plan Programme	• Completed in December 2017	• Dissemination was done through the two SCP ToTs conducted in Dec 2017 and in August 2018 • Disseminated to 10 out of 15 state sector universities during in December 2018 and in January 2019
Activity 4.3.2	• A set of training materials relevant to the proposed SCP educational programme	• Completed in December 2017	• Conducted the two SCP ToTs using this SCP Resource Pack. • Introduced this SCP Resource Pack to 10 state universities
Activity 4.4.1	• Feedback & response templates developed and disseminated • Feedbacks collected & translated into recommendations	• Completed	• Feedback information was used to improve the programmes
Activity 4.4.2	Recommendations to improve SCP awareness	• Completed	

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Chapter 6

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6.0 Results (Level of Achievement in Detail)

Level of achievement of activities under 4 major components of the project is explained in detail below. Summary of level of achievement of each activity is presented below in a tabular form with the level of achievement at the end of the project period, reasons for deviation if any with the way forward. This is followed by an activity description along with a rationale (when necessary) made for the activity at the time of planning.

6.1   Progress on Component 1

Activity 1.1 – Review Policies and Institutional Mandates

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reason for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Policy review report & recommendations to strengthen the existing policies	• Policy review completed in March 2016 • Recommendations to strengthen the existing policies to be done	Delay in getting the approval of Cabinet of Ministers for the Draft National SCP Policy	• Recommendations to strengthen the existing SCP related policies to be done by MoMDE once the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Minsters

Formulation of an overarching national policy on SCP is one of the major outputs of this Project. Therefore, a greater emphasis was laid on this task.

As the first step, a search was done to collect existing national policies and related materials that have some relevance to SCP policy to be formulated. It was realized that there was no central place or depository for such policies and hence the Project team had to spend much longer time than initially envisaged to visit various ministries, agencies and libraries to collect them. During the process of collecting the policy documents, it was also realized that there is a dire need to have a central depository system for policies not only for the benefit of policy makers but also for scholars engaged in policy reviews and studies. In this process, Project team was able to collect nearly 80 policy documents.

The next step was to devise a methodology for policy review. A draft methodology for policy review and a draft policy review format were presented, discussed and finalized at the 1st Inter Agency Expert Working Group (IAEWG) meeting held on 17th July 2015. IAEWG decided to adopt a three-pronged strategy for policy formulation; (1) Review of existing national policies that have some relevance to SCP policy to be formulated (2) Align the national SCP policy with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 10YFP and other multinational agreements, treaties and covenants (3) Learn from similar experiences in the region and EU countries. For the review of existing national policies, it was decided to assess the following 5 attributes (1) Compatibility (Affinity) (2) Supplementary (Augmentory) (3) Complementary (Synergy) (4) Contradictory (Conflicting) (5) Negatory (Nullifying). It was also decided to identify gaps of such policies during the assessment of each and every attribute.

It was also decided to do the policy review in residential workshops with the engagement of IAEWG members for two main reasons. (1) If the task was to be handled only by the Project team, it would have taken much longer time than planned due to the large number of national policies to be reviewed. (2) The review process was a good opportunity for capacity building of those who are currently engaged in policy formulation, review or assessment, especially those who are from the Ministries in charge of environment and policy planning.

Out of nearly 80 policy documents, 46 national policies[8] were found to have some relevance to the proposed National SCP Policy and hence they were reviewed (with the involvement of a wide-ranging stakeholders) after which a summary report was prepared which was used as the basis for the formulation of policy principles and policy statements of the draft National SCP Policy.

The gaps of all 46 sectoral national policies reviewed have been identified but not officially communicated to respective authorities until the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers enabling them to address such gaps in the next round of amendments of those policies. However, as stakeholders of many such authorities participated in policy reviews, though not yet officially communicated, those gaps are being addressed by some sectoral policy makers such as energy, housing, etc. which are now being formulated using the policy format, policy protocol and the screening / assessment tool developed by the Project and accepted by the Department of National Planning (NPD) and the Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs (MoNPEA).

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[8] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
 http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/knowledge_database.php

Activity 1.2 (A) – Standardization of National Policy Formulation Process Stakeholder Mapping

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reason for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Stakeholder mapping	• Completed in July 2015		• Some ministries are using this already in their policy formulation.
National policy formulation process standardization	• Completed in August 2016		• MoMDE should persuade MONPEA & NPD to communicate this officially to other ministries.

A comprehensive stakeholder mapping was done during the inception period, which was recorded in the inception report.

When national policies related to SCP were reviewed, it was realized that Sri Lanka did not have a standardized policy formulation process and hence different policy proponents followed different procedures and hence there is no uniformity in policies adopted. There were no proper guidelines for concept notes development for the purpose of justifying the need for a particular policy, no proper policy protocol, not even a standardized policy format and a policy-screening tool. Department of National Planning (NPD) which is functioning under the Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs (MoNPEA) is responsible for assessing policy proposals. NPD finds it difficult to carry out its task properly due to the non-standardized processes adopted by proponents and as a result, policy formulation takes much longer time than really required due to the absence of essential information. Deficiency of the process results in suboptimal policies and eventually weaker implementation.

Therefore, stakeholders involved in the policy review realized the importance of adopting a standardized process of policy formulation and make it mandatory so that policy proponents will have to follow a unified system. This would make the task of NPD easy while ensuring the adoption of robust and effective policies, which can be successfully implemented. Stakeholders decided that such a system needs to be established prior to the formulation of Draft National SCP Policy.

Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) of Royal Government of Bhutan has successfully adopted a

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standardized process for policy formulation covering the areas; Protocol for policy formulation in 2 stages (Conception stage & formulation and approval stage), Format for submitting of policy concept notes, Format for policy protocol report and Policy screening tool. Stakeholders learned from Bhutan's experience, which is the pioneering country in the world in introducing the concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH) as an alternative to Gross National Production (GNP).

When the Project started the process of formulating the draft National SCP Policy, different stakeholders had different understanding of how a national policy should look like, meanings of different terminologies, difference between corporate planning and policy making, etc. Through extensive consultations with the participation of representatives of all most all ministries and leading agencies, consensus have been reached as to what the policy format should be, what the policy formulation process protocol should be and how to assess a policy for its effectiveness with regard to the sustainable development. Stakeholders also reached a common consensus on the meanings of important terminologies (Policy Principles, Policy Statement, Policy Goals, etc.). Each element has a distinct meaning though they are interlinked in a hierarchical order.

Three documents (Policy Format[9], Policy Protocol[10] & Policy Screening / Assessment Tool[11] along with a glossary of terminologies[12]) were prepared and validated through a series of consultative sessions including a high-level validation with the participation of 2 Secretaries of Ministries in charge of environment and national policies.

This standardization process was formally accepted in August 2016 by the Department of National Planning (NPD), which is the custodian of all national policies. Some ministries are using this already in their policy formulation though NPD has not yet officially communicated it to policy makers. Therefore, MoMDE should persuade MoNPEA & NPD to communicate this officially to other ministries.

This was used as the process for the formulation of the Draft National SCP Policy to make it more robust and effective so that it can be successfully implemented. Green Public Procurement Policy, which was drafted by MoMDE before the finalization of the standardization process was also reformatted by the Project using the standardized format.

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[9] This is available in the Project website through the following link
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/kdb/docs/Policy%20format%20after%202nd%20validation%2020160517.pdf

[10] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/kdb/docs/Policy%20protocol%20after%202nd%20validation%2020160523.pdf

[11] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/kdb/docs/Excel%20tool%20Policy%20Screening%20after%202nd%20validation%2020160517.xls

[12] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/kdb/docs/Glossary%20for%20the%20Policy%20Screening%20Tool%2020160523.pdf

Activity 1.2 (B) – Draft National SCP Policy National SCP Strategy & Action Plan

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Draft National SCP Policy SCP strategy & action plan for the SCP policy implementation	• Completed in December 2017 • Completed in December 2017	.	• MoMDE has to obtain the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. • Based on the national level SCP strategy and action plan, sectoral action plans need to be developed by respective authorities.

The formulation of the Draft National SCP Policy is an attempt to bring the SCP elements of presently isolated and polarized sectoral policies into a single document so that users of the National SCP Policy can have a broader understanding about the cross-cutting nature of SCP.
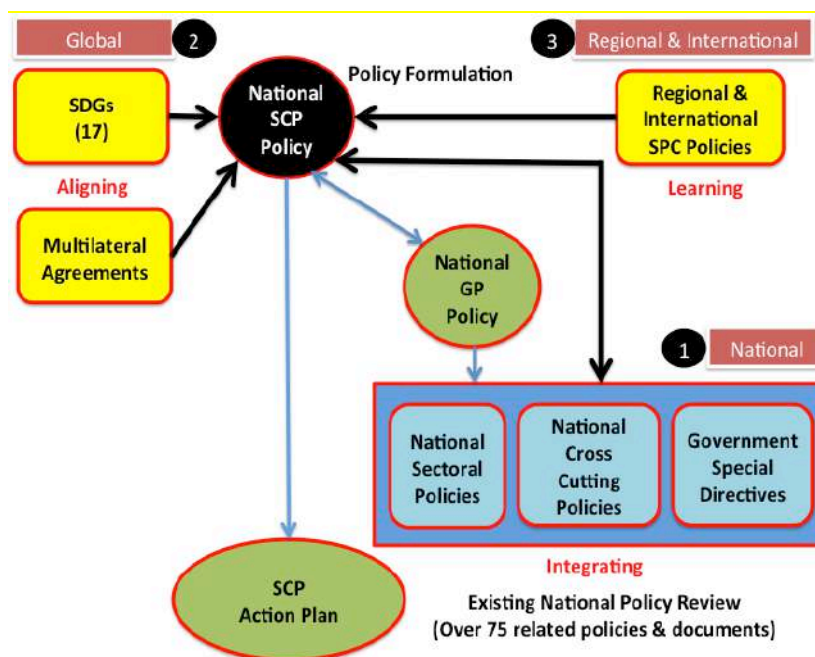
SCP policy formulation was commenced with the inception of the Project in January 2015. When stakeholders agreed on the above methodology of formulating the policy, it was decided to align the same with proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) though at that time SDGs were not formally adopted. Accordingly, 17 SDGs were rearranged to represent following 12 thrust sectors based on the human need hierarchy:

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 12 thrust sectors were used as focus areas for the proposed National SCP Policy.

Having prepared all inputs as per the methodology established at the outset, the Draft National SCP Policy was formulated in June 2016 with the involvement of around 121 participants representing all key stakeholder organizations in a 3-day residential workshop. Workshop participants were divided into 12 groups based on the organizations they represented, their expertise and experience and they were requested to formulate policy principles, policy statements and policy goals for 12 thrust sectors in 3 stages under the guidance and the facilitation of the Project expert team (PET). At each stage, participants were allowed to discuss and agree on what were suggested for other sectors as well in plenary sessions.

Stakeholders agreed that detailing up to action level is not required in the policy document but should be indicated in subsequent action plans.

At the formulation workshop, as some sectors were not properly represented, before making the draft for validation, it was necessary to get the views of sector experts through sector specific consultations. Therefore, 6 sectoral consultations of ½ day each were conducted with the participation of nationally recognized and renowned sector specialists. Thereafter, two validation workshops were conducted on 5th and 31st January 2017.

Mid Term Review of the Project (ROM – Results Based Monitoring – an external monitoring process that is instituted by the European Union as part of its global monitoring system) recommended that the draft National SCP Policy be further improved by obtaining the services of an internationally renowned SCP Policy Expert prior to following the Policy Approval Protocol.

The improvements were made to the formulation of policy principles, policy statements, policy goals, and strategies for policy operation. The SCP policy framework had also to be aligned with Sri Lanka's sustainable development strategy and national plans in accordance with SDG 12 dedicated to SCP, and integrated into the Sri-Lankan political agenda for blue green economic growth and climate change mitigation and adaptation including country's plan for achieving SDG targets and NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions).

Therefore, for the policy and institutional coordination mechanism improvement purpose, an internationally renowned SCP Policy Expert was commissioned in July 2017. After individual and collective stakeholder consultations, international expert improved the documents in consultation with the Project team. After translating the draft National

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SCP Policy[13] to Sinhala and Tamil, it was published by MoMDE in national newspapers for public comments in October 2018. Draft National SCP Policy will have to go through the steps of the Policy Formulation Protocol already developed by the project and accepted by the Department of National Planning (NPD) of the Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs. However, sending the Draft National SCP Policy for the approval of Cabinet of Ministers got delayed due to the unsettled political situation of the country since October 2018.

Pending the process of obtaining the formal Cabinet approval for the National SCP Policy, it was necessary to develop a National Level Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation of the improved draft National SCP Policy. Based on the National Level Strategy and Action Plan, each sector (thrust sectors of the SCP policy) will have to develop its own SCP operational action plan with Project facilitation.

Stakeholders engaged in the formulation of the draft National SCP Policy agreed that based on the policy, each sector should come up with sectoral action plans clearly stating SMART objectives, strategies, activities along with timelines, responsibilities, budget along with output and outcome indicators. Understanding was to exclude this part from the policy document to ensure the longevity of the policy. Horizon for the SCP policy is until 2030 to be in line with SDG timeline. Action plans could be for a shorter duration ranging from 3 to 5 years, which will be determined to a greater extent by the political regimes in power at a given time.

'Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Bill', a bill seeking to provide for the development and implementation of a National policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development was tabled in the parliament on 9th January 2017 by the Hon Prime Minister. The Bill aims to develop and implement a National Policy on Sustainable Development in line with the 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Subsequently, under this bill, Sustainable Development Council (SDC) was established.
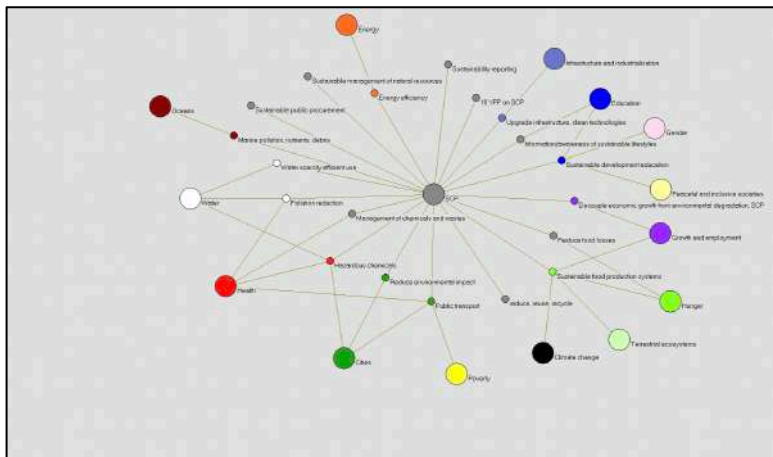
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wild Life (MoSDWL) [14] is mandated with formulating a Sustainable Development Policy (SDP) encompassing all 17 SDGs, which has not been commenced yet. When the MoSDWL is ready to embark on this initiative, improved draft National SCP Policy would be a very useful input as it covers major areas of sustainable development. Furthermore, SCP is considered to be one of the most important tools of achieving sustainable development as it is linked 14 other SDGs as depicted in the picture (**Source**: *Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets by David Le Blanc, March 2015*). Therefore, National SCP Policy and the Sustainable Development Policy shall be complementary.

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[13] This is available in the Project website through the following link:
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3aec9d147862036.pdf

[14] Now this is also functioning under MoMDE

Activity 1.3 – Draft SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Draft SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism	• Completed in December 2017	.	• 21 ministries and key agencies have appointed SCP Focal Points. • Five IAEWG meetings were held. • MoMDE should operationalize the institutional coordination mechanism by setting up and operating the SCP Cell, seeking nominations for SCP Focal Points from all Ministries and key agencies and facilitate the functioning of IAEWG

During the Project formulation stage, it was suggested that a SCP coordination forum or a cross ministry working group be established in order to adapt and promote the National SCP Policy. It was necessary to identify the approaches to improve the institutional framework and to strengthen the implementation.

Inter-Agency & Expert Working Group (IAEWG)

During the project formulation stage, it was also suggested to explore the possibility of establishing a national multi-stakeholder SCP advisory board to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned, undertake peer review of project efforts, build long-lasting connections between the national, sub-national institutions and the private sector and scientific communities.

As the first step in this direction, for the formulation, adaption and promotion of the National SCP Policy, an Inter-Agency & Expert Working Group (IAEWG) was established which functions as a think tank. Since its establishment, IAEWG participated in all stakeholder consultative workshops conducted by the Project under different activities and contributed immensely for the project execution. As the project progressed, with the closer interaction with the Project team and also with the closer involvement with Project activities, IAEWG was gradually graduated and elevated to a high-level forum which could play the role of the national multi-stakeholder SCP advisory board. It was agreed that allowing this to be naturally evolved with a group of interested, enthusiastic and competent personnel would be better than establishing a formal setup at the outset.

Institutional Coordination Mechanism

A brainstorming session to formulate a SCP Coordination Mechanism was conducted at the same workshop held for the National SCP Policy formulation in June 2016 based on which a draft report on SCP Coordination Mechanism was prepared and finalized. The draft report was validated by the stakeholders in January 2017.

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There are similar initiatives (Blue Green Economy, Climate Change initiates such as "Nationally Accepted Mitigation Actions" - NAMA, "Nationally Determined Contributions" - NDCs, etc.), which are complementary to each other. Stakeholders' intention was not to create another permanent structure or a body such as "Blue Green Institute", "National Climate Change Commission", etc. but to suggest an organizational coordination mechanism to promote SCP along with similar initiatives. This suggestion was also based on the local knowledge & experience through stakeholder consultations and through international experiences in similar arrangements.

Mid Term Review of the Project recommended that the draft SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism be further improved by obtaining the services of an internationally renowned SCP Policy Expert. Improvement to the draft SCP Institutional Coordination Mechanism was required in a form that allows it to be implemented in practice based on global best practices considering inputs previously gathered through stakeholder consultations. The improvements were made to the institutional arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholder organizations. These improvements resulted in the following simplified Institutional Coordination Mechanism[15] which is consisted of following elements under the 'control' of MoMDE; National Steering Committee on SCP, SCP Cell in MoMDE and Inter-Agency Expert Working Group.

'Above' this Institutional Coordination Mechanism is the National Council for Sustainable Development but it should not be seen as part of the SCP Coordination Mechanism itself. SCP (via SDG12) is one of the SDGs that this Council will guide and coordinate, as part of its national mandate to guide, coordinate, track and trace progress of Sri Lanka's SDGs.
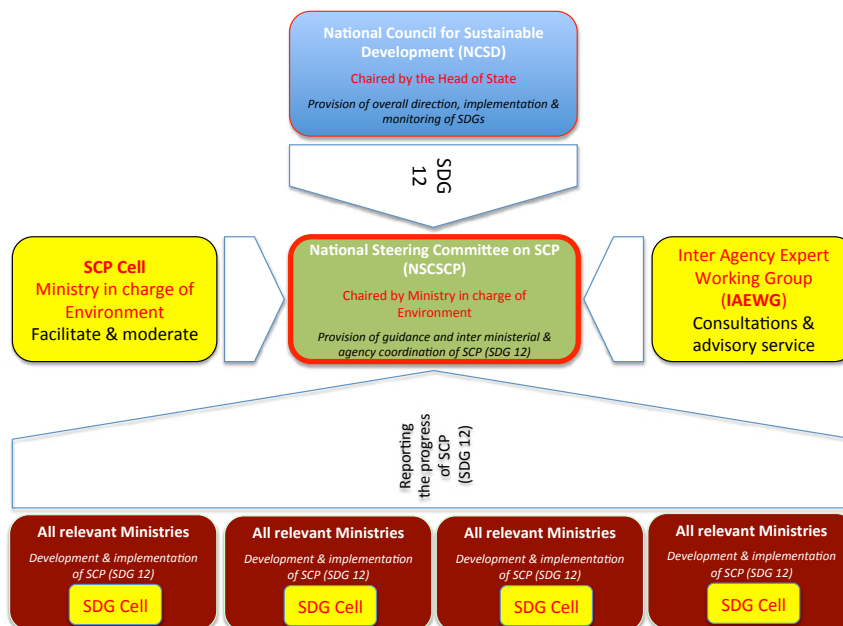
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[15] This is available in the Project website through the following link
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3a1e5f1282004799.pdf

Activity 1.4 – Stakeholder Consultations

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Stakeholder consultations to enlist their support for the implementation of National SCP Policy & to establish a Mechanism for cross-sector coordination	• Completed	.	• Forty-one (41) stakeholder consultations have been conducted. • Sixty-six (66) awareness programmes were conducted for multiple stakeholders during the reporting period

A comprehensive stakeholder mapping was done during the inception period, which is recorded in the inception report. Right throughout the project, stakeholder consultations were carried out in the form of workshops, brainstorming sessions, roundtables, etc. for the execution of project activities.

During the project period, over 1,500 stakeholders were consulted through direct interactions for project activities.

Activity 1.5 – National SCP Monitoring System

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
National SCP monitoring system	• Completed in January 2017.		• Indicators of sustainable production were prepared for 3 sub sectors of Food & Beverages. • National level indicators for sustainable consumption were prepared. • MoMDE should work with Department of Censes & Statistics (DCS) to identify data requirements.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the national SCP policy, a comprehensive SCP monitoring system with an indicator framework needed to be established based on the existing indicator sets and SCP directional targets. Through the tracking of progress on established priorities and targets, indicator-based monitoring and reporting is considered to be one of the most effective forms of evaluating the success of the SCP progress. Indicators of SCP are inextricably linked to broader sets of indicators on the environment and sustainable development, including poverty reduction. The indicators will provide guidance to policy-makers on the

development of indicators that measure progress towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SCP).

Indicators of sustainable production were prepared for 3 sub sectors (Tea, rice and dairy processing) of Food & Beverages. National level indicators for sustainable consumption were also prepared[16].

The monitoring of an SCP programme is an on-going process and will evolve as better methodologies and data become available. The statistic authorities, environment and relevant ministries will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the national SCP progress towards specific objectives of sustainable development.

Activity 1.6 – Application of Financial Instruments to Promote SCP

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Proposal for the application of financial instruments to promote SCP	• Completed in January 2018		• Some proposals were sent for the consideration of 2018 government budget

Pending formal approval of the National SCP Policy, it is necessary to introduce SCP related policy tools (regulatory, economic, information, voluntary and behavioural) and apply them to selected pilot sub sectors of the Food & Beverages Industry in order to assess their effectiveness before applying those to all other sectors of the country. Among the policy tools, financial instruments are considered to be one of the most effective forms of interventions and stimuli for the success of SCP applications especially when the market distortions exist. In this backdrop, introducing suitable and innovative financial and economic instruments (incentives and disincentives) is of paramount importance for promoting sustainable consumption and production. Innovative financial and economic instruments to promote sustainable consumption and production may include subsidies (such as subsidies for Sustainable Public Procurement), credit facilities (such as green consumption credit and concessionary credit for sustainable production), pricing mechanisms and taxation (Consumption taxes, resource utilization taxes, etc.).

Through this activity, a proposal for the use of effective financial instruments[17] and to improve the access to green investments and SME finance for promoting SCP in Sri Lanka have been developed and presented to relevant authorities for consideration and / or formal adoption. For this purpose, 2 NKEs have been commissioned. By learning from the success of other countries and also after reviewing existing financial instruments (incentives, disincentives, investments, etc.) in Sri Lanka to promote SCP (e.g. using tax incentives to promote energy efficiency in products) and to improve the access to green investments and SME finance, two NKEs made the recommendations.

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[16] This is available in the Project website through the following link
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3ca7051668450081.pdf

[17] This is available in the Project website through the following link
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3af855953823638.pdf

In October 2017, MoMDE sent a proposal containing some recommendations of this report to the Ministry of Finance for the consideration for 2018 budget. There were three budget proposals based on the recommendation for "Credit Guarantees for SMEs" as shown below;

1. Item No 74 of 2018 budget proposals – Credit guarantee for SMEs in place of collaterals – Allocation LKR 10,000 mn
2. Item No 80 of 2018 budget proposals – SMEs guarantee fund – Allocation LKR 500 mn
3. Item No 81 of 2018 budget proposals – Guarantee for startups – Allocation LKR 25 mn

Another recommendation of the Project was to set up a "National Green Finance Steering Group/Platform"**.** The initiative taken by the Central Bank to develop a Road Map for Sustainable Finance can be considered as a move in this direction. Project deliverable in this regard was shared with the Central Bank and the Project Team engaged in a Consultation Roundtable.

Activity 1.7 (A) – Develop necessary expertise of officials through short term training / study tours / seminars and conference

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
A competent group of officers from relevant stakeholders who could ensure the effective implementation of SCP policies	Completed. Over 4,000 have been reached through over 100 programmes		• Nearly 100 trainers have been trained on SCP who could continue this effort (Majority of them are university academics) • Identified a committed group of officers through stakeholder consultations to serve in the Inter Agency Expert Working Group (IAEWG) proposed in the SCP Coordination Mechanism • Exposure tours on SCP to Europe (Austria, France, Denmark & Sweden) for 9 Secretaries of key Ministries were held in 2018 • MoMDE should facilitate the functioning of IAEWG.

The training programmes, seminars and conferences were organized for the key stakeholders; ministry officials, policy makers, the stakeholders from prioritized sectors covering the following themes; SCP concept and international and national perspectives, SCP best practices, including the policies and the implementation, Sri Lanka National SCP Policy, SCP policy indicators, SCP policy monitoring systems, SCP cross-cutting issues on poverty reduction, climate change, resource efficiency, and environmental protection, etc. A few important programmes are briefly described below;

SACEP Training Programme on SCP (February 2015)

Project team including the officers of MoMDE attended the SCP and 10th Year Framework of Programmes Training Workshops organized jointly by SACEP and UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific in Negombo, Sri Lanka from 26 to 28 February 2015. These two sub-regional training workshops provided an excellent opportunity for MoMDE to showcase its current activities for promotion of SCP, as well as to present the SWITCH-Asia SCP NPSC Project and its objectives. The workshops also provided excellent networking opportunities for the beneficiaries and for learning from best practices at the global, regional and sub-regional levels.

Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in Bangkok (May 2015)

1st Forum of Ministers and Environmental Authorities, was held from 18 to 20 May 2015 as a follow up to the 1st United Nations Environment Assembly to agree on solutions to some of the most pressing sustainability challenges, including the SDGs and review the environmental outlook of the Asia-Pacific region. The Sri Lankan delegation attended the meeting and learned from the shared views at the deliberations.

Asia-Pacific Roundtable on Environmental Rule of Law for Sustainable Development in Support to Post-2015 Development Agenda was held on 20 May 2015 to address challenges countries are facing with compliance and enforcement of environmental laws and to discuss opportunities for regional cooperation. The Sri Lankan Head of Delegation presented the views, success stories and perspectives for regional cooperation.

The 2nd Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) was held on 21-22 May 2015 in preparation to the High-level Political Forum (28 June to 8 July 2015 in New York) with the main theme of 'Strengthening integration, implementation and review for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific'.

The Sri Lankan Head of Delegation made an official statement at Session I on Defining Asia-Pacific sustainable development challenges and opportunities - 'Strengthening integration, implementation and review for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific'. The Sri Lankan Head of Delegation was elected as a member of the Bureau and was assigned to Chair Session 4 on the form and function of APFSD beyond 2015. SWTICH-Asia SCP NPSC for Sri Lanka was promoted through an exhibition stand.

High Level Political Forum in New York (June / July 2015)

The Secretary of MoMDE (Mr Vajira Narampanawa) attended the "High Level Political Forum" (HLPF) on Sustainable Development (SD), held from 26 June to 10 July 2015 in New York, USA. HLPF on SD met with the intention of strengthening, integration, implementation and review of HLFP after 2015. The organizers invited the Secretary, MoMDE to present the main conclusions of the Second session of the Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD) held in Bangkok in May 2015 being the Vice – Chair on 30 June 2015 and also to participate in the side event organized by the ESCAP on "Outcomes of the regional consultations on Sustainable Development (SD) and the Post 2015 Development Agenda in Asia and the Pacific" on 8 July 2015 in order to show case the sub-regional perspectives and experience on integrating the three dimensions of SD. He also attended a session on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), which was held on 2 July 2015.

SWITCH-Asia Network Facility Training in Jakarta (July 2015)

Three-member delegation from Sri Lanka represented MoMDE and the Project in the SWITCH-Asia Networking event held in Jakarta from 6-7 July 2015. By participating in this event, the Sri Lankan delegation got the opportunity to collaborate with and also to learn from the experiences of other countries in the region in the energy initiatives of SCP. Sri Lankan delegation actively and enthusiastically participated in the deliberations and also made a presentation of SCP NPSC on the invitation of the event organizers in a session dedicated for NPSCs from the region; Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia.

SACEP Training Programme on SCP (October 2016)

Five participants from the IAEWG and MoMDE were sponsored by the project for two days training programme on SCP organized by the SACEP from 20-21 October 2016 in Chilaw to coincide with the SACEP Forum. This was two days residential programme offered for the SACEP member countries.

SCP Winter School (November 2016)

Eleven participants from the IAEWG and MoMDE were sponsored by the project for two weeks residential training programme on SCP (SCP Winter School) organized by the SACEP in collaboration with UNEP and the university of Peradeniya from 7-17 November 2016 in Kandy. Project team played a key role in this training programme conducting a few lecture sessions and also the designing and moderating the entire practical session.

SWITCH-Asia Network Facility Training in Bangkok (May 2017)

Four state sector officials (Director and the Coordinator from MoMDE and one officer each from External Resources Department and National Budget Department) were given the opportunity of undergoing a 3-day training in Bangkok from 15-17 May 2017 on Measuring and Reporting of SWITCH-Asia Projects' Results and Blending Mechanisms of Financial Instruments which was organized by the SWITCH-Asia Network Facility,

SCP Training of Trainers – First ToT (December 2017)

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Project has conducted a needs assessment of awareness, training, workshops, seminars, and conferences, for the Project period. This assessment has identified that over 100 programmes could be conducted targeting nearly 4,000 participants selected from relevant stakeholder groups.

As the Project team is not able to reach such a wider group, to conduct these programmes, a pool of experienced resource personnel, who have expertise and experience in being some resource persons in disciplines closely associated with SCP had to be developed requiring only the SCP related intellectual knowledge imparted on them.

Accordingly, with the objective of developing a pool of experienced resource personnel, the first training of trainers (TOT) programme on SCP was conducted by the Project in December 2017 as a residential programme for 2 days.

In the TOT, the Resource Package developed under the SCP Education Plan Programme (SCP Common Module for Tertiary and University Education) was used as the basis of training. The direct one-to-one training was held taking about 16 hrs (2 full days in class room type setting) with 30 participants attending. The mode of delivery of training to this group was peer learning. The participants themselves were the resource persons where all the participants made a presentation on a sub topic on SCP, where at the end of the TOT, all sections in the modules were presented by the participants. Non-Key Experts engaged in the development of SCP Common Module for Tertiary and University Education, Prof. C. Visvanathan and Dr Tusitha Sugathapala were the lead-trainers, while experts Eng. Sena Peiris and Eng. Gamini Senanayake supported them as co-trainers. After a brief introduction, and explaining the modality of the training, the lead trainers and co-trainers stood as a backup, corrected and improved deliberations and interactions, and rated the participants based on their demonstrated skills.

On the last day of the ToT, the Secretary to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Mr. Anura Dissanayake joined the participants of the TOT. He reflected the significance of the concepts, and practice of SCP to the nation, and the role his ministry plays in facilitating a conducive policy environment. Secretary emphasised the importance of the participants as future resource persons in the light of developing the future generations of Sri Lanka towards a sustainable world to live.

SCP Training of Trainers – Second ToT (August 2018)

The SCP NPSC Sri Lanka project conducted a ToT on SCP for 30 participants in December 2017 to develop a competent group of officers from relevant stakeholders who could ensure the effective implementation of the SCP concepts, policies, and practices in Sri Lanka, and for them to be resource persons in a series of awareness programmes, training programmes, workshops, seminars and conferences organised for the key stakeholders; officials of the relevant ministries,

policy makers, and other stakeholders from prioritised sectors by the project, their own institutions, or others. They were to supplement the nearly 85 programmes identified by the project that could be conducted targeting around 3,000 participants selected from relevant stakeholder groups. However, despite the trained participants, it was found that this number of experts were not adequate to meet the future demands for resource persons. Therefore, a 2nd ToT was organised from 28-31 August 2018 to train another set of trainers (29) on SCP. The feedback of the participants of the 1st ToT and the assessments of the resource persons were considered to further improve the 2nd ToT. While the ToT held in 2017 was a 2-day program, this program was extended to 3 days to make it effective.

Most of the participants stated that they shall take the message to the peers and higher authorities immediately, and be a resource person in the future programmes. Further, they were keen to conduct awareness programmes beginning from their own organisations, and in the case of academia, they had intentions to incorporate SCP in their academic contents and calendar.

As a follow up, Project shall reach the academics of 10 national universities presenting the SCP Education Plan of the country and delivering the SCP resource pack through a training programme for their academics. Further, the project shall follow up with the participants after the ToT by getting their engagement in the future awareness and training events of the project on SCP. Initially, the participants shall arrange awareness programmes to their co-staff members, while academics would do so for their fellow academics. Subsequently, the resource persons shall be assigned to conduct SCP awareness and training to other audiences in the events organised by the project, while encouraging and promoting them to undertake any other related capacity building programmes where possible.

SCP Training of Trainers – Third ToT (October to December 2018)

Based on this resource pack, University of Wayamba has already conducted a ToT for the academics of all the departments and faculties of the university. ToT on SCP was successfully

held at the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka (WUSL). It was organized by Prof BPA Jayaweera, Dr IPM Wickramasinghe, and Dr US Liyanaarachchi and was hosted by the Staff Development Centre of the WUSL, as a part of follow up activities pledged during the previous ToTs organized by the SWITCH Asia Project. The inauguration of ToT was held on 26 October, 2018 with the participation of 40 candidate trainees and 5 resource trainers. The programme objective of introducing a common core module on SCP into the curriculum of the degree programme was discussed and participants proposed an action plan for the task at the end of the day. Dr Thusitha Sugathapala (One of the NKEs who developed the SCP Resource Pack) and Eng. Gamini Senanayake (KE) provided the expert guidance for the trainees.

From the registered candidates, 32 trainees successfully completed the ToT by participating the training that was conducted in three Fridays during November, and December, 2018, facilitated by the Staff Development Centre. The certificates of completion were issued by the Ministry of Environment of Mahaweli Development.

Group Professional Training Programme on SCP at AIT, Thailand (February 2018)

A group of 15 state and non-state sector officials who made valuable contributions for the Project activities since its inception were given the opportunity to attend a Postgraduate Group Professional Training Programme on SCP in Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand in February 2018 under the Project sponsorship.

Participants selected from institutions including the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, the Ministry of Power & Renewable Energy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Aitken Spence Plantation Managements, and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

The programme in Bangkok focused on trends and challenges of economic development like climate change, cleaner production and sustainable supply chain management. Sessions dealt with drivers for promoting SCP such as eco labelling, green procurement and design for sustainability among other topics. During field trips, participants visited champion companies and projects in the field of SCP. Participants gained knowledge in the area of Sustainable Consumption and Production and were equipped them with skills to propagate SCP concepts and interventions. The training thus contributes 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 in Sri Lanka.

SCP - What does it mean to Government Officials (2018)

 This question was discussed at an awareness workshop for Government officials in Kurunegala. The duties of the public-sector officials have a significant potential to integrate SCP concepts and practices. As SCP is currently mainstreamed in the Sri Lankan Policy by the upcoming SCP National Policy, SCP Coordination Mechanism, and the Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines, government officials need capacity to integrate SCP into their practices. The workshop in Kurunegala provided initial awareness to the participants.

The participants learnt about SCP policies and tools including the Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines, Lifecycle Thinking, Eco Labelling, and the SCP Educational programme developed by the Project. They received a briefing on the newly passed parliamentary act on the Sustainable Development Commission.

SCP Awareness for Media Personnel (March 2018)

Online and offline media is an essential part of our society. Media informs, it entertains, it helps people to form and support opinions, and it can serve as an orienting force in society. Media therefore also can influence the way people act. To increase coverage on SCP innovative ideas and new creative solutions are required to both create new formats and use existing formats more effectively in bringing sustainability topics to a broader audience. Therefore, the SWITCH-Asia SCP NPSC Project in collaboration with SLYCAN Trust and Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI) launched an awareness workshop to make the media personnel aware of climate change and SCP concepts. At the workshop 32 media experts and journalists discussed dissemination strategies for SCP topics. The event was held on 6 March 2018 in Colombo. They discussed the challenges of reporting on SCP and climate change. The lack of credible sources, information on local impacts and language difficulties are seen as obstacles for wider dissemination of SCP and climate change mitigation. As a way forward, workshop participants recommended developing concrete messages for specific target groups. For example: households can be prompted with the economic benefits of SCP. Businessmen and farmers can be addressed with advice how to reduce cost of production. The media staff called for a mechanism of exchange between government officials and media to ensure information to be broadcast is credible. To enable research, they asked for a central repository for documentaries, case studies with ground experiences and networking opportunities. They advocated for more broadcasting time for SCP topics on state media. Several modes are available to disseminate information on SCP including info graphics, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other internet channels. Next to media and press the professionals suggested that promotional advertisements could be developed on SCP. Art and video competitions can engage pupils and students on the topics of SCP.

SCP Awareness Training for Sri Lanka Army (March 2018)

An awareness programme on SCP for the Commissioned Officers of the Sri Lanka Army was held on March 21, 2018 at Army. Prior to introducing the resource person, the coordinator stated that 'it has been recognised that SCP concepts are best practiced and replicated by the respective professionals from their institutions while performing professional work and duties. The duties of the public-sector officials have a significant potential to integrate SCP concepts and practices. As their activities will be directed by the proposed SCP National Policy, SCP Coordination Mechanism, and the Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines in the future, they have to be capacitated to follow them. The event was attended by 97 Commissioned Officers of the Sri Lanka Army, represented by the ranks between the 2nd Lieutenant to Colonels.

SCP Awareness Training for the Ministry of Law and Order (March 2018)

Sri Lanka Police, Special Task Force, and National Dangerous Drug Control Board come under the purview of the Ministry of Law and Order. An awareness programme for the senior officers representing these institutions was held on the morning of 26 March 2018 at the Auditorium of the Ministry of Law and Order on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

They were enthusiastic on SDGs overall. The attention of the participants took some interest in sustainable public procurement, life cycle thinking, national policies, and policy formulation template.

The event was attended by 55 officers of the Sri Lanka Police, Special Task Force, and National Dangerous Drug Control Board. The police officers were represented by the ranks between the Inspectors to the Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police

SCP Awareness Training for the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province (March 2018)

An awareness programme on SCP for the staff members of the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province was held on 26 March 2018 afternoon at the Auditorium of the Western Provincial Council, Colombo.

During the discussion, one of the participants was particularly enthusiastic to see how best Sri Lankan government would make the policies to legislate SCP, as according to him, unless laws are amended or made to facilitate SCP and unless they are implemented, SCP may stand in bookshelves only as nice reports. It also was mentioned that more attention is now paid to the Circular Economy concepts, going beyond SCP. The participants were also keen about the Sustainable Public Procurement where they encounter some difficulties in procuring the right goods and services due to the misinterpretation of public procurement guidelines. While their

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major work is concerned with Waste Management of which they were familiar, it was emphasized to them that the ideal situation would be not to manage waste, but to have zero waste, so that the issue of waste management shall not arise. The event was attended by 47 Officers of the Waste Management Authority.

SCP Awareness Training for Jaffna University (March 2018)

On the request of the Dean, Faculty of Engineering, University of Jaffna, an awareness programme on SCP for the staff of the University and related government officers in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka was held on 29 March 2018 at the District Training Centre of the Department of Animal Production and Health.

The event was attended by 91 academics, university administrative staff, and government officers from various government institutions of the Northern Province. They include the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Business Studies, Agriculture, Technology, and General Administration of University of Jaffna, Institution of Regional Development Governance, Office of the Deputy Director of Irrigation of Kilinochchi Range, Department of Animal Production and Health, Regional Office Management Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Divisional Secretariats of Puthukkudiyiruppu, Manthai East, Thunukai, Oddusuddan, Maritimepattu, Vengalacheddikulam, and the District Secretariats of Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi.

SCP Awareness for Sri Lanka Air Force (June 2018)

An awareness programme for the Commissioned Officers and other Rankers of the Sri Lanka Air Force was held on June 07, 2018 at Sri Lanka Air Force, Colombo 2 on SCP.

The SDGs were discussed more in relation to how it is relevant to the armed forces. The participants were requested to think as individuals, as members of families, as Sri Lanka Air Force (as an institution), and country as a whole. Examples were given from their day to day work environment. It was highlighted that as a government, country is committed to achieve SDGs being a signatory to the international agenda. The example of Air Force purchasing and consuming chicken was discussed as an example of how sustainable public procurements could be implemented.

Participants took great interest in the principles of SCP and designs for sustainability vs designs for obsolescence. The examples of the Air Force producing their own bottled water from a well in a remote part of the country, distributing them through their welfare centres, and their recycling

plant which recycles the mattresses were discussed. The event was attended by 82 Commissioned Officers and others Rankers of the Sri Lanka Air Force.

SCP Awareness for Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply **(December 2017)**

Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) - Awareness for the officers of the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply was held on December 04, 2017 at the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply. This was inaugurated by the Secretary to the Ministry Mr. Sarath Chandrasiri Withana. The technical session on SCP awareness commenced with taking the participants through the concept of sustainability, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Global Agenda 2030 in brief. After the brief introduction to SDGs, and its relevance to SCPs, presentation on SCP continued. The key principles of SCP, mainly conservation of natural resources, and reduction of waste were discussed, also emphasizing that National Water Supply and Drainage Board consumers a lot of electricity, being the biggest corporate customer of the Ceylon Electricity Board, which needs to pay attention to sustainable consumption in a larger scale. The event was attended by about 50 officers.

SCP Awareness for Energy Managers (2018)

With escalating costs of energy, energy managers gain importance in their professional settings. Energy managers used to only monitor and reduce energy usage. Today, energy managers must be able to drive energy cost reduction, be knowledgeable on a range of volatile risks and their effects on operations, and stay up-to-date on new and emerging technologies. To boost awareness of energy managers on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the Project delivered a guest lecture at the 22nd Session of Energy Management Forum of the Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association (SLEMA).

SLEMA's mission is to strengthen capacities for delivery of effective energy services, advocate rational use of energy and promote policies for sustainable development. Fourteen SLEMA energy managers attended the event.

SCP Awareness for the MBA Association of University of Peradeniya (June 2018)

University of Peradeniya is the first university in Sri Lanka which was established in 1942. This university offers an MBA programme, and the MBA students are part of the MBA Association of the university. An awareness programme for the association was held on June 23, 2018 at the Auditorium of the Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture on SCP.

The participants were interested to know more about the eco labelling and sustainable public procurement aspects. They were encouraged to carry out their projects or research on different aspects pertaining to SCP highlighting the potential areas for research. They

took an interest in learning the impacts of post-harvest and plate food losses on SCP. The event was attended by 122 persons.

SCP Awareness for SLSI & SLAB (July 2018)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) - awareness for the officers of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) and Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) was held on 25 July 2018 at the Auditorium of SLSI. The technical session on SCP awareness commenced with taking the participants through the concept of sustainability, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Global Agenda 2030 in brief. The components of life cycle analysis, eco innovations, and eco labelling took the attention of participants. As all those who were present represented the government institutions, they were also briefed about the circular issued by the President's Secretariat asking for baseline data on SDG, and the Auditor Generals' Department on them looking for related data in annual audits. The event was attended by 28 officers.

SCP Awareness for Department of Census and Statistics (December 2018)

SCP awareness workshop for the staff members of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) was held on 17 December 2018 at Auditorium of DCS. The Director General of the Department Ms. Indu Bandara emphasized that the department has been waiting for this kind of opportunity for a long time. The participants were taken through the SCP Performance Assessment Indicators. Some national SCP indicators for census such as Material use, Energy, Greenhouse gas emissions, Water, Waste, Consumer awareness, Consumer behaviour, Health & safety. Biodiversity, Mobility, Policy & regulations, Research & development, International standards, Human development, and Knowledge & education were proposed to them to be considered. This was attended by about 50 officers from the Department, most of whom were graduates, specialists in mathematics and statistics.

Activity 1.7 (B) – SCP Exposure Tour to High Officials of Key Stakeholder Ministries

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
SCP Exposure Tour to High Officials of Key Stakeholder Ministries	• Completed. In April & September 2018.		• Nine (9) Secretaries participated in this programme in 2 batches • These Secretaries could guide and direct their respective ministries in mainstreaming SCP into the development agenda of Sri Lanka

The objective of this activity was to develop the necessary awareness and understanding of high-level state sector officials on SCP through exposure visits to Europe. The target group was the Secretaries of key stakeholder ministries.

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At the end of the programme, these groups gained a fairly good exposure and understanding of SCP initiatives in European countries so that they could guide and direct their respective ministries in mainstreaming SCP into the development agenda of Sri Lanka.

Project organized the first study tour in April 2018 to Austria and France. Secretaries from 4 ministries (Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Plantation Industries and Ministry of National Policies Economic Affairs) visited institutions and agencies in Austria and France to increase their understanding of SCP initiatives in European countries. Among others the delegation called on the Austrian Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Environmental Department of the City of Vienna and the French Ministry for the Ecological and Solidary Transition. The aim of the study tour was to discuss with experts about the best practices in the EU and global SCP initiatives including projects on resource efficiency, life cycle approach, green procurement, eco labelling, and eco innovation. The tour provided participants with concrete knowledge, methodologies, and practical operation tools to reach SCP related targets in Sri Lanka.

The second study tour was in Denmark and Sweden for 5 Secretaries from Ministry of Power & Renewable Energy, Ministry of Primary Industries, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Science & Technology & Research in September 2018. Based on the participants background, the energy, science and technology, trade, industry, sustainability, and nature park development were selected as the main fields to be visited. In total, 16 host organizations and sites received the delegation to introduce the successful stories and lessons learned from the SCP practises, provided the useful knowledge, tools and information related to SCP.

Activity 1.8 – Higher Education on SCP

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
The expertise of 3-4 key officers from MoMDE and prioritized sectors who are being groomed to lead SCP activities are developed through higher	• Completed in February, October & December 2018		• Eighteen (18) officers have been trained under this programme including 5 from MoMDE who are now expected to play a major role in the proposed SCP Cell in MoMDE

education on SCP (Post Graduate Programmes)			• MoMDE should deploy the trained officers through these programmes to the SCP Cell.

Terms of reference of the Project has emphasized the need to develop a stock of human capital to promote the SCP concept and to undertake appropriate interventions during and beyond the project implementation period. As SCP is a cross cutting discipline, while MoMDE takes the lead in association with hosts of specialized organizations functioning under its purview, there are other Ministries and state as well as non-state sector organizations which could play vital roles in propagating the SCP concept across the country.

Therefore, in order to achieve this, it was necessary to develop expertise and competencies of state and non-state sector officials who are being groomed to lead SCP activities in respective organizations through various higher educational programmes.

Such educational programmes could provide an in-depth scientific study and practical aspects of SCP policy formulation, policy tools, policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It could also cover crosscutting issues on SCP, effects from financial instruments, climate change, poverty reduction, environment protection, energy efficiency, sustainable procurement, green employment, sustainable consumption and the sustainable industries. These higher education programmes can either be standard regular programmes or tailor-made to fulfil the above needs.

As per the Terms of Reference of the project, capacities of 3 to 4 state sector officials from the Ministry in charge of Environment, other relevant Ministries, relevant key state sector establishments or from prioritised sectors who are being groomed to lead SCP activities needed to be developed through higher education on SCP (Post Graduate Programmes).

Under this programme, first Project Coordinator of MoMDE followed a 2 years Master Degree programme on SCP in the Lund University of Sweden from January 2017 to October 2018. Another officer from MoMDE was sent to Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand to follow a one-year Diploma programme on SCP in January 2018. She also completed the programme in December 2018. Another state sector officer commenced postgraduate studies (Postgraduate Certificate on SCP) at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and completed in December 2018. They are now expected to play a major role in the proposed SCP Cell in MoMDE and build the capacity of other staff members through on the job training.

In addition to the above 3 programmes, a group of 15 state and non-state sector officials who made valuable contributions for the project activities since its inception were given the opportunity to attend a Postgraduate Group Professional Training Programme on SCP in Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand in Feb 2018 under the Project sponsorship.

Target group for all 4 programmes was the SCP champions emerged from various Ministries / line agencies / Sectors when we formulated the SCP Policy. They are not trained as Trainers but policy makers and practitioners who would facilitate and provide the leadership for the propagating of SCP concepts and to undertake appropriate interventions beyond the project implementation period.

6.2   Progress on Component 2

Activity 2.1 (A) – SCP Framework and SCP Principles for Selected Sectors

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Priority sectors identified.	• Completed January 2016.		• Three sub sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy processing) of the Food & Beverages sector were selected

Initially, Energy, Water, F&B industry, Solid waste sectors were earmarked as probable sectors for baseline studies and subsequent interventions, However, through extensive stakeholder consultations, F&B sector was selected as the most suitable sector to intervene for effective promotion of SCP. This was done using a selection criteria tool specially developed for the purpose paying more emphasis on the 3 dimensions of sustainable development (along with other criteria). Many sectors (both vertical and horizontal) including Energy, Water, F&B industry, Solid waste were assessed through the selection tool and the F&B became the most suitable one. In the F&B sector, there are around 16 subsectors and out of which 3 subsectors; viz. Tea, Rice and Dairy processing were identified using a similar selection tool with the emphasis on cross cutting sectors of these subsectors such as energy, water and solid waste in addition to the material efficiency.

Activity 2.1 (B) – SCP Framework and SCP Principles for Selected Sectors

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Baseline study report of selected sectors.	Completed in January 2017.		• Completed the baseline study report in January 2017 • It is necessary to continue the baseline surveys from time to time to see the progress of SCP penetration

It was necessary to conduct a baseline study on existing SP programmes and initiatives in selected sectors which would direct the on-going initiatives on its range and areas covered, the realization of the expected results, and the current situation of the SP in Sri Lanka in terms of the cleaner production technology deployment, energy efficiency improvement, waste management, supply chain management and so on.

Sustainable production surveys of 3 sub sectors of F&B sector (Tea, Rice and Dairy processing) and the consumer survey on sustainable consumption were completed in the early part of October 2016.

Draft SCP Baseline Report consisting of results of surveys and the national level SP and SC indicators were prepared by NKEs and the same was validated at a consultative workshop held on 27th October 2016.

Now the validated baseline report[18] is available which could be used to identify interventions required for the promotion of SCP in selected 3 sectors and also the SP & SC indicators could be used to track the progress of these 3 sub sectors and the consumers with the introduction of various SCP tools and other related interventions. The baseline was elaborated with the parameters which can be quantified and qualified in the comparison of operations with the future development in the sectors, such as the environmental characteristics, energy & water usage, details on how many SP tools are used for how many sectors, and the social and environmental impact in terms of the living quality or the pollution emissions generated.

It will be the responsibility of service providers of respective sectors to carry out similar surveys from time to time to see the progress of SCP penetration. Tea Research Institute (TRI), Institute of Post-Harvest Technology (IPHT) and Department of Animal Production & Health (DAPH) under the blessing of respective ministries have been identified as most suitable agencies for this task and the Consumer Affairs Authority (CAA) for the consumer survey.

Activity 2.2 – Cleaner Production & Sectoral Policies Review & Gap Analysis

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Recommend needs and modalities for the improvement / strengthening of existing SP policies in selected sectors.	• Policy review completed • Recommendations to strengthen the existing policies to be done	Delay in getting the approval of Cabinet of Ministers for the Draft National SCP Policy	• Recommendations to strengthen the existing SCP related policies to be done by MoMDE once the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Minsters

All cleaner production and sectoral policies related to SCP were reviewed (with the involvement of a wide-ranging stakeholders) after which a summary report was prepared which was used as the basis for the formulation of policy principles and policy statements of the draft National SCP Policy. The gaps of all CP and sectoral national policies reviewed have been identified but not officially communicated to respective authorities until the draft National SCP Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers enabling them to address such gaps in the next round of amendments of those policies.

Activity 2.3 – SCP Action Plans for 3 Selected Sectors (Tea, Dairy & Rice Processing)

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward

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[18] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3ca7051668450081.pdf

SCP action plan for 3 selected sectors of the Food & Beverages Industry (Tea, Dairy and Rice Processing)	• Completed January 2019		• Respective ministries and line agencies will have to implement SCP Action Plans with a proper monitoring and evaluation programmes

The purpose of this activity was to prepare SCP action plans in three selected sub sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy processing) in the Food & Beverages sector, based on inputs such as Baseline Study Reports of 3 Sectors, Indicators of the SP Monitoring System, etc. which have been completed by the Project. Using these action plans, the implementation progress and the impact will have to be monitored and reported to respective authorities. Furthermore, it is necessary to build the capacity of selected sector stakeholders on implementation of the above sectoral action plans, its monitoring and reporting.

Upon receipt of written commitment of 3 ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Plantation, Ministry of Rural Economics), workshops for the 3-processing sector were conducted to prepare SCP action plans.

Rice Processing Sector

The first SCP Action Planning Workshop for the rice processing sector took place on 6 July 2018 at Anuradhapura. This was organized in collaboration with the Institute of Post-Harvest Technology (IPHT), a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture. The invited Rice Millers from the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts, officers of the IPHT, and members of the project team took part in the discussions.

The workshop commenced with a semi technical session covering an introduction to the overall project, introduction to SCP and its relevance to the rice processing sector, and the outcomes of the industry survey carried out by the project, with the members of the project team Engr. Namiz Musafer, Gamini Senanayake and Sena Peiris respectively.

The participants were emphasized on the major principles behind SCP, it being a holistic and integrated approach, reducing the use of material, improving the efficiency of rice processing while leading to minimum level of harmful emissions, use of renewable energy, particularly solar (as this area has a good solar intensity) and use of paddy husk which is one of their by-products, closing the Carbon loop, and particularly the re-use of material.

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Participants also took great interest in eco-innovation and different phases of a product, such as resource extraction, design, production, transportation, storage, trade, use, and dispose, and identifying the 'hot spots.

The participants were taken through the possible SCP action areas for the rice processing sector, such as technology, plant & machinery, process technologies, process control, handling, conveying, lay-outs, water consumption and treatment, energy consumption, and value addition to waste products. With extensive discussion and mutual learning, it was decided that as for action plans for the sector, the mechanisms for relevant data collection and dissemination, exploring the aspects of bulk storage of paddy by the government or the rice millers, pre-cleaning technologies (combined harvesters and related additional machinery required), setting minimum performance standards (MPS), testing High Efficiency Motors (HEMs), and conducting a survey of the parameters and performance of the boilers in use would be prioritized. The discussion culminated with identifying the areas for interventions, and detailed planning with specific activities, timeframe, budgets, responsible institutions and personnel, and how to get things moving will have to be continued by the team members and relevant experts.

The discussions were attended by 13 rice millers and IPHT officers, an expert, and 3 Project team members.

Tea Processing Sector

The SCP Action Planning workshop for the tea processing sector took place on 17 August 2018 at National Institute of Plantation Management (NIPM), Athurugiriya. This was organized in collaboration with the NIPM, a statutory body established under the Ministry of Plantation Industries. The tea planters, officers from the Tea Research Institute (TRI), members of the training department of the NIPM, and the project team took part in the discussions.

The workshop commenced with a similar approach to the session for the rice processing sector.

Participants also took great interest in eco-innovation, particularly in the context of high competition for different kinds of tea in the international markets where India and Kenya flood the market with low cost products with lower cost of production.

It was mentioned that the estimated values for specific electricity consumption (SEC) is between 0.7 – 1.1 kWh/kg of made tea, and the specific fuelwood consumption (SFC) is between 1.0 – 2.0 kg firewood/kg of made tea. Further, it was revealed that the benchmarks for the tea industry is fixed as SEC = 0.78 kWh/kg of made tea for high and medium grown tea and 0.82 kWh/kg of

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made tea for low grown teas while SFC is fixed as SFC = 35.2 MJ/kg of made tea for high and medium grown teas and 34.9 MJ/kg for low grown teas. Automatic control system for trough withering with a view to reducing electrical energy consumption by about 0.18 kWh/kg of made tea, automatic control system for tea drying, alternative energy sources for tea processing, testing / developing new tea machinery and machinery components which are energy efficient, and conducting energy audits in collaboration with SLSEA & educate stakeholders for efficient energy management were identified as priorities for the TRI to engage in.

Dairy Processing Sector

The SCP Action Planning workshop for the dairy processing sector took place at Centre for Banking Studies, Rajagiriya on 18 December 2018. The Additional Secretary and higher officials of the ministry responsible for dairy in Sri Lanka, dairy industrialists, and National Cleaner Production Centre, officials from the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, and the Project team took part in the discussions.
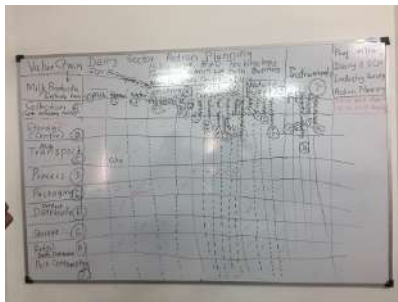
The workshop was commenced with a similar approach to the session for the rice processing sector.

The participants were emphasized on the major principles behind SCP, it being a holistic and integrated approach, reducing the use of material and waste, improving the efficiency of dairy processing while leading to minimum level of harmful emissions. The degree to which use of solar energy could be used in the industry too was discussed as some parts of the country where milk is being collected or stored may not have electricity. Participants also took great interest in eco labels and eco-innovation.

The none key expert who was engaged in the industry survey of 24 dairy processing factories (10 from Kurunegala and 5 from Ampara district dominating the spread) described the questionnaire and the survey outcomes where aspects such as Factory inputs and outputs, Certification and eco-labelling, Awareness, Policy and sectoral support, and Promoting good practices were covered in the survey. Larger dairy factories had refused to respond to the survey. He also proposed some SCP action areas for the dairy sector such as Identifying Correct breeds for each province, Mechanized Dairy Farming Technology, Milking Technology, Sanitation, Plant and Machinery, Processing Techniques and Control, Yield Optimization; Handling, Storage and Transportation, Water Consumption and Treatment, Energy Consumption, Value Addition to Existing Products, and Novel Packaging.

Then the participants went on discussing and elaborated an action plan developing a matrix of actions on different links along the Value Chain of dairy processing (milk production, collection, storage, transportation, processing, packaging, distribution, retailing, and post consumption phase), and 3 of the main SCP Principles Conserving Resources, Shifts in Consumption, and Reducing Waste.

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Validation of SCP Action Plans

The validation workshop for draft SCP action plans for 3 sectors took place on 3 January 2019. The Secretary to MoMDE Mr. Anura Dissanayake . while appreciating the continuous support and contributions by the respective stakeholders who were present at the workshop, he emphasized the importance of SCP to the country not only from a sustainability perspective, but also from a mere survival of the humankind. Recognizing that the project will be concluded within a fortnight, he iterated that the ministry would ensure sustainability of the project interventions through a dedicated SCP Cell established in the ministry. He also said that as the national budget is being prepared these days to be presented to the parliament in March 2019, it is high and best time for the plans to be agreed so that they could be imprinted into the budget as national programmes.

SCP Action Plans[19] consist of key issues and opportunities confronted by these sectors, and the possible interventions at 4 levels; by the government, sector, industry, universities and R&D institutions to make these sectors address SCP aspects to ensure sustainability. The design of the action plans consists of different stages of the value chains sectors (Rows) and issues, causes, proposed actions, level of responsibilities, lead agency, other secondary agencies, time-frames, key performance indicators, budget, and the expected impacts (Columns).

This workshop was attended by 12 participants, representing rice, tea, and dairy sectors who were specially invited, where the invitations were extended only to those who had previously taken part in the respective planning sessions, apart from the 12 staff members and interns of the MoMDE and team members of the Project. Additional Secretaries of two ministries under which these 3 sectors function also attended the workshop reiterating their commitment for the implementation of action plans. Respective ministries and line agencies will have to implement SCP Action Plans with a proper monitoring and evaluation programmes.

Activity 2.4 (A) – Introduce Eco-innovation & LCA to 3 Selected Sectors (Tea, Dairy & Rice Processing)

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Introduce eco-innovation and Life Cycle Approach (LCA) to 3 selected sectors	• Completed in January 2019.		• MoMDE has to implement the recommendation of the report

Pending the formal approval of draft National SCP Policy, Project ventured into the preparation of implementation action plans in three selected sub sectors (Tea, Rice & Dairy processing), in the Food & Beverages. Along with these inputs, it was also important to introduce other SCP tools and best practices such as eco-innovations and Life Cycle Approach (LCA) to these sectors.

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[19] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c487f811108432722.pdf

The promotion of lifecycle approach (LCAP) among the organizations in Sri Lanka is an important step to transform them form mere achievers of environmental compliance levels to more proactive environmentally responsible entities that realize the oneness of the environment. This transformation will bring multiple benefits to businesses through improved profits due to the increase in efficiency throughout supply chain and enhanced market image. The culmination of this transformation is the conversion of an organization into a one that embraces eco-innovation as its business model. The improved environmental and economic performance of businesses can contribute for the sustainable development of a country as a whole. While eco-innovation clearly exhibits a beneficial business case, implementation of this concept in practice has been a challenge in Sri Lanka.

The aim of this assignment was to identify present level of penetration of the concepts such as LCAP and eco-innovation into high-level decision-making process in the public and private sector enterprises and to develop an action plan to promote LCAP as a tool for decision making and to facilitate the implementation of eco-innovation in Sri Lanka.

According to findings, there have been certain activities taken place in Sri Lanka to promote these concepts, especially through the training programmes carried out by the National Cleaner Production Centre on Life Cycle Assessment, Design for Sustainability and eco innovation. The concepts also have been incorporated into University curricular to a varying degree and pool of resource persons available in the country that can be utilised to mainstream life cycle concepts and eco-innovation. Only a few programmes have been implemented in the country to promote the life cycle thinking and eco-innovation in the country.

The report[20] of this assignment also identified the gaps that need to be addressed so that life cycle thinking can be incorporated into decision making process and eco-innovation can be promoted in the country. For accomplish of this assignment, two consultative workshops were held on 25 April 2018 and 21 November 2018.

Activity 2.4 (B) – Establishing an Eco-labelling Platform

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Establishing an eco-labelling platform	• Completed in January 2018		• Output of this activity were handed over to MoMDE for further actions • Based on this, NCPC is currently implementing a project to introduce an eco-label to the dairy processing industry

One of the well-known product sustainability information systems is eco-labelling. Typically, eco-labels, which appear on products, are voluntary, participatory, market-based, and transparent

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[20] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c4883381606714498.pdf

economic tools. For effective eco-labelling, the transmitted information should be accurate and verifiable, e.g. based on life-cycle analysis (LCA) or impartial third-party evaluation.

Eco-labels encourage demand and supply for products and services that are less harmful to the environment, thus creating market opportunities for sustainable products. However, environmental benefits would begin to accumulate only when significant purchasing activity shifts toward those products. Integrating capacity building and awareness raising elements in eco-labelling programmes can help maximize their outreach.

In recent years, a number of so-called unregulated "private" labels have been created. Other labels signify compliance with generic sustainable practices. These unregulated "private" labels are often adopted by the business, but their acceptance amongst public procurement agencies tends to be low.

Some of the success factors for eco-labels are: supportive government policy, level of consumer awareness, institutional settings (such as regulations and certification bodies), adequate quality control, market trust, and business maturity. All these factors depend on an enabling policy and institutional environment within the country. Furthermore, setting up and managing an eco-label program can be a lengthy and costly process, and government funding and administrative support are often required. Governments can themselves establish eco-labelling programmes. For example, a number of countries in Asia (e.g. China, India, and Vietnam) have set up energy performance labels for electrical devices. Star rating for CFL bulbs in Sri Lanka could also be considered as an eco-label for energy efficiency. Thailand's Carbon Reduction Label is another example of an eco-labelling scheme created with the support and participation of the government. The label uses a lifecycle approach to measure the product's contribution to GHG emissions, thus providing the consumer and other market actors with credible product information.

In Sri Lanka too, there have been some commendable initiatives to introduce energy efficiency labelling and minimum energy performance standards by the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority in association with Sri Lanka Standard Institution.

However, as Sri Lanka did not have a credible and nationally accepted framework / platform / protocol to introduce eco labels to win the public confidence and the acceptance and thereby to promote the uptake of SCP practices, Project initiated this task.
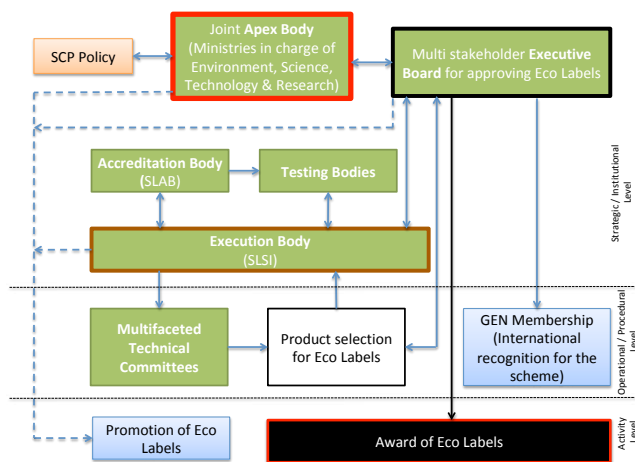
For this purpose, an expert mission was held from 8-12 January 2018 and consultative cum dissemination workshop was held on 11 January 2018. About 55 individuals representing government agencies and the private sector attended this event. After presenting the current status of eco labelling in Sri Lanka and international experience, two experts shared the outline and the details of proposed Sri Lankan Eco Labelling Platform developed by them. A summary was presented, also recognizing different stakeholders who should ideally get involved, their inter-relationships, institutional arrangements, and eco labelling governance structure.

The Eco-labelling Platform[21] developed by the Project was accepted by key stakeholders (Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment, Ministry of Science, Technology & Research, Sri Lanka Standard Institute and Sri Lanka Accreditation Board). Based on this Eco-labelling Platform, National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) with the assistance of UN Environment is currently implementing a project to introduce an eco-label to dairy processing industry before the closure of the project in February 2019.

Activity 2.5 (A) – 10,000 Green Village Programme of MoMDE

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
10,000 GV programme *(At least one project is developed to facilitate inter-linkages of SCP with SDGs and post 2015 development agenda)*	• Completed in September 2018		• MoMDE has to present the report National Planning Department (NPD) for its clearance and thereafter for the donor community for funding

Goal No 11 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is devoted to Sustainable Cities and Communities. The expectation is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Sri Lanka has also endorsed the Rio+20 Outcome "The Future we want", including the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP and actively participated in the development process aligning with SDGs. Development of housing settlements has been one of the major agendas of successive governments and is continued to date.

The present ambitious development drives of Sri Lanka are rapidly encroaching on the traditional Sri Lankan lifestyles in both urban and rural areas and is prominent among communities in villages. While urbanisation is spreading along with unsustainable SCP patterns, the aspirations of the market based economic system are changing the consuming and producing behaviour of all communities. In this backdrop, introducing the SCP concepts into the communities at village level can make considerable impact in the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the country.

Since, consumers are the main drivers of the production system in the country, it is clear that sustainable consumption patterns when established among communities not only would it bring

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[21] This is available in the Project website through the following link
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3ca9ad1004923169.pdf

prosperity to the communities itself but also would influence the production system moving towards sustainable production patterns.

MoMDE being the focal point for the 10YFP on SCP and one of the key Ministries responsible for implementing SDGs agenda has embarked on an ambitious 10,000 Green Village programme. Since this programme aligns well with the objectives of SCP concepts, the Project supported the MoMDE on this endeavour in various ways, especially on building capacity and knowledge needed in operationalizing the programme. In the process, the Project has taken steps to develop training of trainer programmes, identified and liaised with resource persons from various sector authorities to develop training modules and conducted several training programmes.

The MoMDE sought Project`s support to recruit an NKE to prepare a project proposal to be forwarded to the donor community in search of funding this 10,000 GV programme.

The Project developed a full project proposal[22] to develop 10,000 Green Villages in Sri Lanka using SCP initiatives and handed over to MoMDE for the purpose of presenting it to the National Planning Department (NPD) for its clearance and thereafter for the donor community for funding.

Activity 2.5 (B) – National Roundtable on SCP

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
National SCP Roundtable *(At least one national roundtable/ conference held)*	Completed in October 2018		• SCP National Roundtable Sri Lanka was held on Saturday October 20, 2018

National Roundtable on SCP

Sustainable Consumption and Production has become a frequently uttered buzzword today especially in the context of 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' leaving no one behind where "Sustainable Development' is viewed as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The 12th Global Goal revolves around responsible consumption and production of goods and services in meeting needs of the people.

Sri Lanka NEXT - Blue Green Era is an extravagant event attended by a large number of people from various strata of the society organized by MoMDE every year.

The Project coincided its final major public event 'National Round Table Deliberations on Sustainable Consumption and Production' with two side events on 20 October 2018 in Colombo, attended by over 160 invited participants with the objective to disseminate key outputs of the Project to a wider stakeholder group before the official closure of the Project in January 2019; to

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[22] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3ca4c01709355.pdf

reach consensus on the way forward of Sustainable Consumption and Production efforts; and to ensure visibility for EU, the Ministry and the Switch Asia Project.

At the inauguration, the internationally renowned Dr Mushtaq Memon, the Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency in Asia Pacific Office of United Nations Environment Programme, Bangkok, delivered the keynote speech on 'Circular Economy; Sustainable Resource Management & Improved Environmental Management'. Mr Frank Hess, Minister Counsellor and Head of Cooperation of the European Union Delegation to Sri Lanka and the Maldives emphasised the importance of Sustainable Consumption and Production and its practical perspectives. The highlight of the session was the launching of the Sustainable Consumption and Production website along with the e-learning platform by the Chief Guest, and the Secretary to the Ministry Mr. Anura Dissanayake with a repository of material, relevant national policies, and the online course.

The deliberations consisted of introductions to government interventions and actions related to the theme, case studies from practitioners from the tourism, apparel, health, supermarket chains, banking, and beverages. They were supplemented by two school students sharing the interventions of their fellow students in schools as to how they implement Sustainable Consumption and Production in the form of a very active and fruitful on-stage dialogue. Their dialogue opened the eyes of adult audience making them to realize how far and in how many numerous ways the younger generation has thought and are engaged in. After their interesting performance, a panel consisting of the Ministry officials, Team Leader, and Keynote Speaker discussed the way forward of the project intervention encouraging clarifications and contributions from the audience.

Side Events

In addition to the main event which was open only for invited participants, there were two side events meant for other visitors.

One side event was conducted by National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) under the theme of "Eco innovation" where the concept was disseminated through the promotional materials (information brochures, standing posters, video, etc.) for the promotion of eco-innovation as a tool for sustainable consumption and production. Information materials printed in all 3 languages contained the main ideas of the concept, success stories through a few case studies conducted as a pilot project by NCPC.

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The second side event was conducted by Industrial Services Bureau (ISB) under the theme "Country free from food waste" where the concept was disseminated through the promotional materials (information brochures, stickers, standing posters, video, etc.) for the prevention and reduction of food waste. Information materials printed in all 3 languages contained how food is being wasted, why do we want to reduce food waste, how we can prevent and reduce food waste at home, how we can change our lifestyles and eating habits to create country free from food waste. In addition to the information booth, school children who participated in this programme conducted street drama drawing a keen interest and attention of visitors.

Many who attended the National Roundtable on SCP[23] commended that this was a well-organized and the most successful visibility event of the Project with the participation of major stakeholders including the private sector.

Activity 2.6 - Show-case the Advantages of SCP and Dissemination of SWITCH-Asia Success Stories

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Seminars conducted to showcase the advantages of SCP. At least one SCP related conference held & success stories demonstrated	• Completed in October 2016.		• SWITCH-Asia Networking event held in October 2016

On the request of MoMDE, Project sought EUD and SWITCH-Asia Network Facility support to hold an event in Sri Lanka on 18 October 2016 to coincide with the major event of the Government on "Sri Lanka NEXT – Blue Green Era" and the "Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum" held from 17-19 October 2016 in BMICH Colombo. SWITCH-Asia Networking Event held on 18 October 2016 consisted of keynote speeches from 2 eminent personalities (one form Asia and one from Europe) engaged in the promotion of SCP and sharing of experiences from similar projects in the region. Representatives from other SWITCH-Asia projects in the region participated in this event.

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[23] Event materials are available in the Project website through the following link
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/news_events_view.php?n_id=67

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Activity 2.7 – Feedback Lessons Learned into Policy and Regulatory Framework

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
A feedback system is created for policy improvement	Completed in August 2016		• Policy assessment tool can be used for policy improvements

The policy formulation process is cyclic rather than linear. It could commence with the identification of problems and issues. This will be the basis for policy formulation that is expected to provide solutions to identified problems and issues. Effectiveness of policies in terms of accomplishing the desired objectives or providing solutions to the identified problems and issues need to be assessed regularly based on which policies need to be re-formulated if found to be ineffective with the changing environmental conditions. Even at the stages of policy formulation and policy implementation, new problems and issues may arise which need to be taken care of at the time of policy review.

Therefore, it is necessary to record findings, conclusions and recommendations at every stage of SCP policy implementation for future improvements. Policy assessment tool[24] developed by the Project could also be used to check its effectiveness during the implementation. Feedback beyond the duration of the project on impact assessment needs to be carried out after the closure of the project.

6.3 Progress on Component 3

Activity 3.1 – Proposal to Strengthen Sustainable Consumption Framework

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Develop a proposal to Strengthen Sustainable Consumption Framework	• Completed.		• Once the Draft National Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, each sector (thrust sectors of the SCP policy) will have to develop its own SCP operational action plans with clear targets.

To be able to support an increase in sustainable, eco- and resource efficient cleaner production, the demand for cleaner, greener and environmentally friendly and sustainable products, goods and services needs to be increased. This is particularly important for middle-income countries such as Sri Lanka, where the opportunities for greener economic growth are numerous, and national consumption is on the rise. The key driver for SC is the well informed and knowledgeable

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[24] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3af63f1231921367.xls

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consumer (conscious consumer) who would predominantly seek, purchase and use such products and services.

This task was partly accomplished through the Draft National SCP Policy where Policy Principles, and Policy Statements have been formulated and Policy Goals have been established. Once the Draft National Policy is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, each sector (thrust sectors of the SCP policy) will have to develop its own SCP operational action plans clearly stating SMART objectives, strategies, activities along with timelines, responsibilities, budget along with output and outcome indicators.

Activity 3.2 – SPP Policy Review & Preparation of SPP Strategy & Action Plan

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Review of draft Green Public Procurement Policy and developing Sustainable Public Procurement Strategy & Action Plan	• Completed in December 2017.		• Outputs of this activity were handed over to MoMDE for further actions

The challenges of implementing Sustainable Procurement are often related to: 1) high implementation costs, lack of knowledge and understanding of the long-term benefits in terms of market access and improved competitiveness, as well as direct savings from resource efficiency

improvements. Life-cycle assessment is a practical tool that can provide quantitative and qualitative justification for green procurement from an economic standpoint and can be easily used to develop eco-labelling schemes. Furthermore, the green procurement policy needs to be supported by a financial incentive scheme (eco-innovation / resource efficiency / low carbon investment funds / grants / tax rebates), which stimulate eco-innovation and eco-labelling and will widen access to green products and services.

Introducing Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) to the state procurement system of Sri Lanka is of paramount importance for promoting sustainable consumption and production habits. Government being the single biggest consumer (state procurement budget is said to be around 25% of GDP equivalent to around USD 20 billion), it could play a catalytic role in changing the production patters of suppliers to become more sustainable.

MoMDE formulated a draft Green Public Procurement Policy through the Project support by way of obtaining service of an NKE. However, as this draft has not followed the NPD approved policy format, under this assignment, it was reformatted[25].

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[25] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cc6061922019398.pdf

Objective of this activity was to formulate a national strategy and an action plan[26] to introduce Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) into the Sri Lankan procurement system based on the draft Green Public Policy developed by MoMDE. Outputs of this activity were handed over to MoMDE for further actions.

Activity 3.3 – SPP Capacity Building

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
SPP capacity building	• Completed in December 2017.		• SLIDA has commenced offering training on SPP to state sector officials

Objective of this activity was to develop a comprehensive training module on SPP, which could be used to create awareness of policy makers and also to train procurement personnel of both state sector as well as suppliers of goods and services.

A training workshop on Sustainable Public Procurements (SPP) was held for the public procurers at the conference hall of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment on 23 November 2017. About 30 of them participated. The key resource persons were Mr. Bjorn Bauer, International Consultant on SPP and Ms. Sunethra Samarakoon, National Consultant on SPP.

The resource personnel and participants discussed about the ISO 20400:2017 on Sustainable Procurement Guidance; concepts of design for sustainability Vs. design for obsolescence; how SPP could be taken up by nearly 1,500 government auditors trained by Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA); the prominence given to lowest quoted bid and lowest evaluated responsive bid; the fact that the technical parts of a procurement criteria has to be developed by environmental and technical personnel while the implementing has to be through the Ministry of Finance (Department of Public Finance); if the formulators are blunt at the stage of inviting for the bids, the evaluation also shall be blunt as well, thus emphasizing the need to think upfront and bring the essential elements to the bidding documents themselves; etc.,

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[26] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cbd981810223245.pdf

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It was discussed that for years; the public procurements were guided by the procurement guidelines and procurement manuals issued by the National Procurement Agency under the Ministry of Finance. However, after this agency was shut down by the government about 10 years ago, public procurement was guided by the Department of Public Finance. Now that National Public Procurement Commission has been established as an independent body, there still exist some lack of clarity of roles played by these two institutions.

Some other facets discussed included the difference between green procurement and sustainable procurement; difference between purchasing and procurement; where the purchase of product and service decisions taken and how they can be influenced with SPP considerations; what is SPP criteria and how does it works; how a procurement division achieve documentation for products' sustainable performance; where to and how to include SPP criteria in the tender document, which trade-offs should be considered before applying SPP criteria in the tender documents; and market demand for the sustainable products and services.

The participants were presented the proposed Sri Lanka SPP Strategy and Goals by Mr. Bauer, and then on how to do sustainable public procurement and compliance monitoring by Mrs. Samarakoon, who also summarized the conclusions of the day. Two training modules are available in the SCP website[27].

Activity 3.4 (A) – Develop and Facilitate Innovative / Visionary Approaches

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Eco innovation ideas are generated, selected, awarded and compiled / published on the knowledge platform	• Completed in October 2018		• Launched with the website on 20 October 2018 at the SCP National Roundtable

There is a great need to strengthen the national knowledge on SCP as well as to enhance eco innovations. Therefore, an on-line knowledge platform was needed to be setup to disseminate information on-line in a cost-effective, independent, innovative and user-friendly manner. Development of SCP knowledge database has been completed and was officially launched on the day of the SCP National Roundtable on 20 October 2018.

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[27] This is available in the Project website through the following link;
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cc5891489942992.pdf
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cc4781406599895.pdf
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cc5133947783.pdf
http://scp.mmde.gov.lk/resources/5c3cc08d1665981604.pdf

Activity 3.4 (B) – Develop and Facilitate Innovative / Visionary Approaches

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Eco innovation exhibition / award	• Completed in October 2018.		This was held as a side event of SCP National Roundtable on Saturday October 20, 2018

Along with the National SCP Roundtable, a side event was conducted to showcase eco innovation approaches in industry.

With the request of the Project, this was conducted by National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) under the theme of "Eco innovation" where the concept was disseminated through the promotional materials (information brochures, standing posters, video, etc.) for the promotion of eco-innovation as a tool for sustainable consumption and production. Information materials printed in all 3 languages contained the main ideas of the concept, success stories through a few case studies conducted as a pilot project by NCPC.

Activity 3.5 – Assessment Study Based on the Evaluations from Various Workshops, Seminars, Consultations and e learning Training of Trainers

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Analytical study report Recommendation report	Completed.		Summary of feedback from 2015 to 2018 are given in Annex 2

It was necessary to continuously improve the quality of training of trainers' sessions, consultation workshops, seminars and e-learning training of trainers' seminars, while seeking feedback from participants. This activity ensured that there was effective and continuous monitoring of the training and progress made during the project implementation.

Summary of feedback from 2015 to 2018 are given in Annex 2.

6.4 Progress on Component 4

Activity 4.1.1 – Design the visual identity and communication material to support activities in components 1 - 4 and implement the communications and visibility plan

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Visual identity is produced, validated and applied to communication tools. All the communication tools are produced and disseminated through a series of selected events in consultation with the EUD.	• Completed		• Various visibility materials have been developed (trifold brochures, note books, USB pen drives, promotional pens, Facebook page, Email flyer, standing banners, posters, SCP video in all 3 languages, etc.) • Website was officially launched on 20 October 2018.

The project required the development of visual identity tenable, consistent and impactful communication and visibility activities to promote SCP policies and programmes in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, some communication materials were designed and produced and used during the activities and major events of component 1 to 4 to benefit from their exposition to the target audiences. The visual identity was in line with the SWITCH-Asia programme communication tools and also followed the EU and MoMDE guidelines.

Activity 4.2.4 – Implement the Visibility Plan & Integrated Communication Campaign

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Implement the Visibility Plan & Integrated Communication Campaign	• Completed		Following promotional materials were developed & distributed; • Two types of trifold brochures (1,000 each) • Note books (1,000) • USB pen drives (2,250) • Promotional pens (2,100) • Facebook page • Email flyer

			• Vertical stand banners • Posters • SCP video in all 3 languages

As an important component of this project, there is a need to create the project visibility. Designing communication materials, developing content for the project website & designing and launching an integrated communication campaign using "Below the Line" (BTL), "On the Line" (OTL) and "Above the Line" (ATL) tools to support project activities were important in this regard.

However, the focus was to use BTL (Below the Line) communications as the primary source including events, consultations, direct marketing, and public relations to directly reach defined target groups. As a secondary source OTL (online) communications tools such as the knowledge platform and social media were used to enable wider outreach and engagement and an e-learning platform was setup to conduct on-line training sessions and build the capacity of national policy makers and regulators on SCP practices and policies. ATL (above the line) communication sources such as print and electronic media were used mainly for news and messaging (with limited advertising) because of its ability to promote the messages extensively but keeping in mind the high costs. This approach maximised the use of limited funds available for direct use in communication aspects and also helped open-up new channels of co-resourcing to broaden the scope of activities.

The overall objective of this activity was to create a visual identity tenable, consistent and impactful to promote SCP policies and programmes in Sri Lanka. This was the means for the visibility for EU, MoMDE & the Switch-Asia Project. EU visibility guideline were followed in developing the visibility materials and web contents. The specific objectives of this activity were to develop strategic communication tools towards delivering key messages to specific target groups and also to the general public in order to create awareness on SCP and to create a consistent identity to strengthen the visibility of the project through the activities of component 1 to 4.

For this purpose, a Visibility Expert was commissioned. Some communication materials produced were USB pen drives, promotional pens, Facebook page, email flyer, two types of trifold brochures, vertical stand banners, posters, note books, etc. which were used during the activities and major events of component 1 to 4 to benefit from their exposition to the target audiences in the training, public events, etc.

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SCP Information Booth

In October 2017, the Project participated in the Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era Event by operating an information booth for SCP. The MoMDE hosted the conference and exhibition to promote sustainable development in Sri Lanka through Blue Green Economic initiatives and to reward pioneers of environmental conservation and innovation. This annual event included multiple sessions and parallel workshops such as Experience Sharing Forum on Climate Smart Initiatives of Sri Lanka. The event brought together the expertise in individual disciplines of sustainable consumption and production, climate change mitigation and adaptation, policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and donors.

Activity 4.1.2 & 4.3.2(A) - SCP Website, Knowledge Database & E-learning Platform

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
SCP Website, Knowledge & E-learning Platform	Completed in October 2018.		• Launched the website on 20 October 2018 at the SCP National Roundtable

As an important component of this project, there was a need to develop a project visibility plan as a parallel activity with other components of the project. Designing and development of a Web Portal was an important element of this plan.

In this endeavour, there is a great need to strengthen the national knowledge on SCP as well as to enhance the exposure of Sri Lankan community to best practices and case studies from local, national, regional and global levels. Therefore, an on-line knowledge platform/web-portal including e-learning facilities needed to be setup to disseminate information on-line in a cost-effective, independent, innovative and user-friendly manner.

The main beneficiaries of this activity are all stakeholders, the general public and especially the national and provincial actors interested in SCP who can use the published data and information in a productive manner. In addition, the visibility of the MoMDE, EU, Switch-Asia Programme and other ministries, government agencies and institutes, academia, donor communities, NGOs and INGOs involved in SCP activities in Sri Lanka are being enhanced.

Strategy of this activity is to have a modest beginning but gradually graduating it to a Sri Lanka National SCP Portal with a strong local identity and flavour with broader objective of reaching grassroots levels with good visibility. EU visibility guidelines and MoMDE publicity and media guidelines were followed in developing this web portal.

Development of SCP website (www.scp.mmde.gov.lk), SCP knowledge database and e-learning platform have been completed and was officially launched on the day of the SCP National Roundtable on 20 October 2018 after getting all 3 components into operational level.

The flexibility of the platform will ensure the possibility of constant upgrading including the possibility to host a virtual library and database - including the information management database on economic and regulatory policy instruments. The platform was developed in a manner to simplify, as much as possible, the technical materials into layman's terms, easily understandable by all target groups in all three languages. MoMDE staff were trained in maintaining the platform to ensure its sustainable use.

Activity 4.2.1: Formulate a Baseline Study Report on SCP Awareness in Sri Lanka

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Baseline study report on SC awareness	Completed in January 2017.		• Completed the baseline study report in January 2017 • Consumer Affairs Authority to continue the baseline surveys from time to time to see the progress of SC penetration

The predominant development model is encroaching on the traditional Sri Lankan lifestyles in both urban and rural areas. While urbanisation is spreading along with unsustainable consumption patterns, the aspirations of consuming and producing the market based economic systems are changing the behaviour of all citizens. Therefore, a baseline study on sustainable consumption awareness in Sri Lanka was essential to identifying potential interventions towards promoting sustainable consumption and production habits.

Draft SCP Baseline Report consisting of results of the consumer survey was prepared by NKEs and the same was validated at a consultative workshop held on 27th October 2016. Now the validated baseline report is available which could be used to identify interventions required for the promotion of sustainable consumption habits. It will be the responsibility of the Consumer Affairs Authority to carry out similar surveys from time to time to see the progress of SC penetration.

Activity 4.3.1 & 4.3.2 (B) - SCP Educational Plan Programme & SCP Teaching Module for Universities

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
SCP Educational Plan Programme & SCP Teaching Module for Universities	Completed in December 2017.		• Available in e-learning platform of SCP website (www.scp.mmde.gov.lk)

One of the most effective means of taking the SCP concepts in to the minds of people is to incorporate SCP into the education system in the country. It is envisaged that SCP would be introduced as a life skill at various stages of the education system in the country – starting from early childhood education through primary, secondary and tertiary education on the one hand and incorporating SCP into the university education, vocational training, continuous professional development (CPD) programmes, in all spheres, so that SCP will gradually become a life skill that is indispensable for healthy and sustainable life style.

With this objective, Sri Lankan "SCP Educational Plan Program" was developed to introduce the SCP concept into the Sri Lankan education system along with SCP Resource Pack (Educational materials consisting of curriculum, teaching materials and teaching guides, etc.) for the university system in Sri Lanka.

Two NKEs were commissioned for this task; an academic from the Sri Lankan university system and an academic with international experience on SCP education. Apart from conducting bilateral meetings with key stakeholders, three workshops were conducted; Inception workshop on 28 February 2017, a validation workshop 30 May 2017 for the first output and another validation workshop on 11 July 2017 for the second output. Given below are the two outputs of this activity:

- SCP Educational Plan Programme for the educational system in Sri Lanka consisting of general education, higher education, vocational education and professional education (Continuous Professional Development – CPD). This Sri Lankan SCP Educational Plan Programme consists of entry, integration and harmonization strategies of introducing SCP into Sri Lankan education systems; early childhood education, school education, university education, vocational and the professional education.
- A common teaching module (curricula, training materials & teaching guides) to introduce SCP concept in to the university and tertiary education system of Sri Lanka in line with the proposed SCP Educational Programme Plan. The training module could be adapted to suit different levels of education.

The second output - SCP Resource Pack meant for university and tertiary education lecturers is now available in soft form and ready for dissemination. This SCP Resource Pack was used for two Training of Trainers (ToT) on SCP.

Activity 4.3.1 & 4.3.2 (B) - Dissemination of SCP Educational Plan Programme & SCP Teaching Module for Universities

Activity	Level of achievement at the end of the Project period	Reasons for deviation if any	Remarks / Way forward
Dissemination of SCP Educational Plan Programme & SCP Teaching Module for Universities	Completed.		• Disseminated through two ToTs conducted in December 2017 & August 2018 • Also disseminated to 10 out of 15 state sector universities

SCP Resource Pack meant for university and tertiary education lecturers is available in soft form for dissemination. This SCP Resource Pack was used for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on SCP conducted as a residential programme in December 2017 with the participation of around 33 participants; majority from universities. Two experts who developed the SCP Resource Pack conducted the ToT along with 2 national experts. A similar programme was conducted in August 2018 around 30 participants; majority from universities.

In addition, SCP Resource Pack was introduced to 10 universities (University of Colombo, University of Jaffna, University of Moratuwa, Open University, University of Peradeniya, University of Ruhuna, South-Eastern University, University of Vocational Technology, Uva Wellassa University and University of Wayamba) out of 15 state sector universities with the participation of 310 academics and non-academics.

Each workshop was comprised of a short inaugural session with the participation of Vice Chancellor or representative, followed by the technical session where the participants were enlighten on the rationale, the SCP education plan programme, the concept of common-core module for different sectors of education from early childhood to adulthood as an inter-connected life-long learning process, the significance of SCP education in universities and role of university staff on the overall programme. A model lecture was also included to illustrate how the materials provided in the resource pack could be used to develop presentation materials to the students, while demonstrating the effective method of delivery and evaluation process targeting the development of a set of competencies covering learning to know, learning to do and learning to be, which are essential for mainstreaming SCP.

Participants were actively involved with the discussion on the SCP themes to be included in the syllabi and methods of integration to best suit the different disciplines and level of academic progression. There were diverse ideas on these aspects, ranging from introduction of specific SCP modules to incorporation of the concept of SCP into the existing modules including teaching of different subject matters in the context of SCP. Some universities have already taken prompt actions to introduce SCP into their education programmes and curricula. For example, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka and South Eastern University of Sri Lanka introduced SCP concepts for all the new entrants/ undergraduates at faculty level during the pre-academic term or orientation programmes. Faculty of Technological Studies, Uva Wellassa University; Faculty of Technology, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka introducing new degree programmes in Technology were able to include SCP related modules into the curricula based on the SCP resource pack and other inputs received from the Project.

The main use of the SCP materials in all the universities was for the better delivery of related modules in the existing curricula (lecture presentations, case studies and assignments) by the academic staff participated in the training and dissemination programmes. Most of the participants indicated the strong possibility of introducing more specific SCP modules in the next round of curriculum revision.

The training programmes conducted have paved a path for the universities to implement the SCP concepts beyond the curricula too, as some of the participants are at managerial and decision-making level (both academic and non-academic). Further, it could also be envisaged that the university staff would take active role in developing SCP common-core modules in the other sectors of educations.

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Chapter

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7.0 Use of Project Resources

<u>Summary of Expert Utilisation</u>

100 % of the resources for expertise have been used; with the following repartition by category: KE1, TL 100%; KE2 100%, SNKE 100% and JNKE 100%.

Use of Experts inputs - 2015														
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12			
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	**Total used**	Budget	Balance
KE1, TL	5	20	21	18	19	0	0	0	9	16.5	20	20.5	**149.00**	**383.5**	234.5
KE2	4	18	18	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11	**136**	**632**	496
SNKE	0	0	37	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**65**	**310.5**	245.5
JNKE	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**	**296**	276

Use of Experts inputs - 2016														
	Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 19	Month 20	Month 21	Month 22	Month 23	Month 24			
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	**Total used**	Budget	Balance
KE1, TL	19	18	19	16	21	23	17	21	19	21	20.5	15	**229.5**	**234.5**	5
KE2	11	11	10	10.5	11	11	11	13.5	12.5	19	9	12	**141.5**	**496**	354.5
SNKE	0	0	0	9	11	14	0	0	2	8	1	0	**45**	**245.5**	200.5
JNKE	0	0	0	5	7.5	5	2	0	0	11.5	11	3.5	**45.5**	**276**	230.5

Use of Experts inputs - 2017														
	Month 25	Month 26	Month 27	Month 28	Month 29	Month 30	Month 31	Month 32	Month 33	Month 34	Month 35	Month 36			
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	**Total used**	Budget	Balance
KE1, TL	5												**5**	**5**	0
KE2	13.5	14	14	12.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	17	15.5	15	17.5	15	**180.5**	**354.5**	174
SNKE	0	2	2.5	3.5	16.5	4.5	25	29	14	9.75	12.75	0.75	**120.25**	**200.5**	80.25
JNKE	1	6	8.5	8	9	7	11	23	17.5	9.5	13.5	5	**119**	**230.5**	111.5

Use of Experts inputs - 2018														
	Month 37	Month 38	Month 39	Month 40	Month 41	Month 42	Month 43	Month 44	Month 45	Month 46	Month 47	Month 48			
	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	**Total used**	Budget	Balance
KE1, TL													**0**	**0**	0
KE2	16.5	14	15.5	15	14.5	15	11	12.5	14	18.5	5	12.5	**164**	**174**	10
SNKE	10.75	0.5	5.5	8.25	0.5	5.25	2.75	7	9.5	0.25	2	20	**72.25**	**80.25**	8
JNKE	11	4	6	9	9.5	5.5	9.5	9	14	10.5	7.5	13	**108.5**	**111.5**	3

Use of Experts inputs - 2019														
	Month 49	Month 50	Month 51	Month 52	Month 53	Month 54	Month 55	Month 56	Month 57	Month 58	Month 59	Month 60			
	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	**Total used**	Budget	Balance
KE1, TL													**0**	**0**	0
KE2	10												**10**	**10**	0
SNKE	8												**8**	**8**	0
JNKE	3												**3**	**3**	0

NKE Utilization Details per TORs

S. No.	Specific TORs	SNKE	JNKE
		USED	
1	Inception Phase	46	XX
2	Visibility Strategy	20	20
3	Sustainable Public Procurement Policy	15	XX
4	Baseline Survey	20	30
5	SCP Policy	25	10
6	Design Communication & Visibility Materials, Develop Content For The Project Website To Support Project Activities	30.5	XX
7	Technical, Project Management And Quality Assurance Services For Establishing A Web Portal And An Online Knowledge Platform To Promote Sustainable Consumption And Production In Sri Lanka	XX	40
8	To Undertake Awareness, Training, Workshops, Seminars, Conferences & Exhibitions	XX	65
9	SCP Educational Plan	25	25
10	Establish A Framework / Platform / Protocol To Introduce Eco Labels	10	8
11	Non Key Experts For The Organizing Of SCP Exposure Visits Abroad For High Level State Sector Officials of Sri Lanka	20	20
12	To Review Existing Financial Instruments To Promote SCP & To Develop A Proposal For The Application of Specific Financial Instruments	10	10
13	Improve The Draft National SCP Policy & Develop National Level Strategy & Action Plan For The Implementation of Improved National SCP Policy	30	XX
14	For Developing A National Strategy & Action Plan For Sustainable Public Procurement & Capacity Building & Awareness Creation	29	25
15	Preparation of A Project Proposal For Donor Funding For The Implementation of 10,000 Green Village Programme of The Ministry of Mahaweli Development And Environment	XX	10
16	To Develop An Implementation Action Plan For SCP In Selected Sectors	XX	10
17	Introduce Eco-Innovation And Life Cycle Approach (LCA) In Selected Sectors	XX	8
18	To Disseminate Sustainable Consumption And Production (SCP) Resource Pack To Universities	XX	15
19	To Develop Concepts For The Funding of Prioritized Sustainable Consumption And Production (SCP) Interventions	30	XX
	Total	**310.5**	**296**

Summary of Use of Incidental Expenditures Budget

Fee utilization percentage is 100%

Overall fund utilization percentage is 89.04% (Fee + Incidentals)

Use of Incidentals - 2015															
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12			
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	**Total used**	**Budget**	**Balance**
Incidentals	- €	258.25 €	- €	6,711.47 €	1,841.82 €	4,961.20 €	3,619.34 €	756.88 €	- €	5,712.87 €	1,309.93 €	3,136.11 €	**28,307.88 €**	**607,000.00 €**	**578,692.12 €**

Use of Incidentals - 2016															
	Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 19	Month 20	Month 21	Month 22	Month 23	Month 24			
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	**Total used**	**Budget**	**Balance**
Incidentals	2,950.56 €	1,175.32 €	343.53 €	1,257.48 €	1,089.30 €	9,252.41 €	914.49 €	1,595.32 €	8,120.76 €	33,297.68 €	945.90 €	23,820.47 €	**84,763.20 €**	**578,692.12 €**	**493,928.92 €**

Use of Incidentals - 2017															
	Month 25	Month 26	Month 27	Month 28	Month 29	Month 30	Month 31	Month 32	Month 33	Month 34	Month 35	Month 36			
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	**Total used**	**Budget**	**Balance**
Incidentals	2,737.76 €	1,678.24 €	343.93 €	2,252.19 €	14,200.19 €	2,459.02 €	3,092.45 €	2,150.74 €	1,864.43 €	2,327.41 €	19,393.66 €	7,562.07 €	**60,062.08 €**	**493,928.92 €**	**433,866.84 €**

Use of Incidentals - 2018															
	Month 37	Month 38	Month 39	Month 40	Month 41	Month 42	Month 43	Month 44	Month 45	Month 46	Month 47	Month 48			
	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	**Total used**	**Budget**	**Balance**
Incidentals	81,004.10 €	16,822.33 €	7,737.53 €	31,030.88 €	10,450.74 €	495.06 €	746.22 €	10,701.66 €	44,973.45 €	17,950.50 €	4,881.60 €	8,836.38 €	**235,630.45 €**	**433,866.84 €**	**198,236.39 €**

Use of Incidentals - 2019							**Particulars**	**Total Used**	**Total Budget**	**% of Used**	**% of Un-used**
Month 49	Month 50	Month 51					Fees	1,230,500.00 €	1,230,500.00 €	100.00%	0.00%
Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	**Total used**	**Budget**	**Balance**		Incidentals	432,287.43 €	637,000.00 €	67.86%	32.14%
Incidentals 2,523.92 €			**2,523.92 €**	**198,236.39 €**	**195,712.47 €**		Total	**1,662,787.43 €**	**1,867,500.00 €**	**89.04%**	10.96%

Chapter 8

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8.0 Way Forward

8.1 – Project Exit Strategy & Sustainability

The way forward is now, clearly, to use the momentum created by the Project during its implementation. Upon completion of the Project, without leaving any room to have a vacuum, a dedicated effort for about 2 to 3 years is required until this concept is gaining ground where thereafter the private sector may play an active role by incorporating SCP concepts in the goods and services they provide.

One of the specific objectives of the project was to strengthen the institutional framework ensuring a joint and effective SCP effort in Sri Lanka. In order to achieve this specific objective and also to ensure the sustainability of SCP initiatives taken by the project during a period of 4 years, a three-pronged strategy was suggested by stakeholders by also taking the best practices of other countries into consideration.
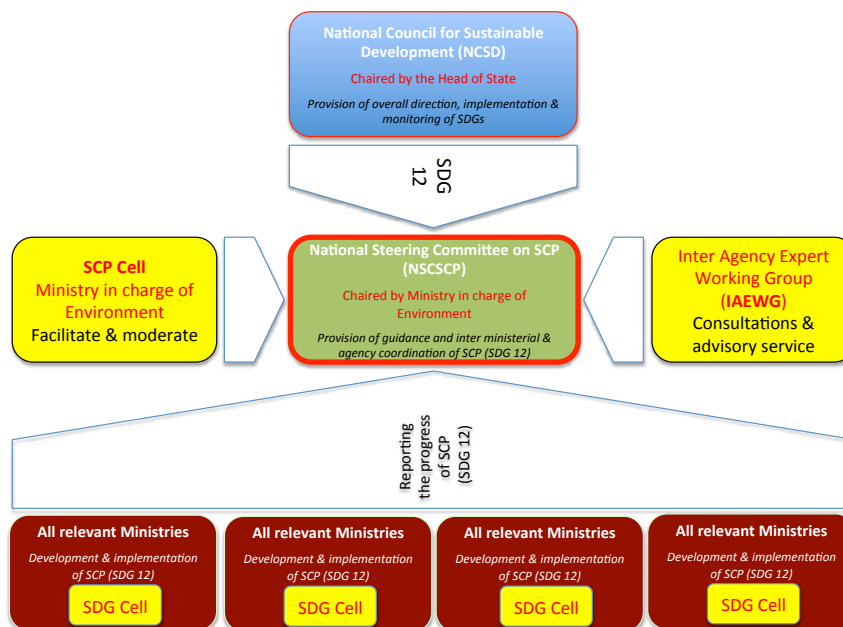
Three pillars of this sustainability strategy are to establish and operate a dedicated **SCP Cell** at MoMDE, appointing **SCP Focal Points** in all key stakeholder organizations and **Inter Agency Expert Working Group** (IAEWG). In this regard, initial work has been carried out by the Project.

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SCP Cell

Main function of SCP Cell shall be the coordination of SCP related tasks between SCP Cell, SCP Focal Points of other agencies and IAEWG. SCP Cell at MoMDE shall consist of generalists (may be an Assistant Director and a couple of Environmental Officers and Management Assistants) and they may not have sector specific specialties for which they will have to rely on the expertise of IAEWG members.

SCP Focal Points

Main function of SCP Focal Points shall be the coordination of SCP related activities of respective organizations in consultation with SCP Cell at MoMDE and IAEWG.

IAEWG

IAEWG could function with the present parameters of ToR (See **Note 1** for the latest ToR). Exact parameters of ToR of IAEWG cannot be finalized at this stage, as it should be allowed to evolve with new and changing needs, IAEWG should not be an implementation body. MoMDE as the National Focal Point for SCP has in principle agreed to endorse and accept the recommendations of IAEWG. For this purpose, as well as for public acceptance, it is important for the IAEWG to establish its credibility through its actions. In addition, MoMDE has agreed to provide necessary funds during the inception phase and assured that funding thereafter would not be an issue if IAEWG could suggest an annual action plan in time to be included in the government budget.

Dedicated SCP Cell of MoMDE is expected to take the lead and fully operationalize this setup. Suggested actions for this purpose are as follows:

SCP Cell at MoMDE

- MoMDE to assign the staff members who followed higher education programmes on SCP and trained under the Project sponsorship to SCP Cell on full time basis
- Formulate a structure and an integration mechanism of SCP Cell to the MoMDE existing structure
- Assess the skills and competencies of prospective SCP Cell members
- Divide tasks between SCP Cell members
- Formulate ToRs for SCP Cell members
- Develop a broad SCP Action Plan for the next 3 years (based on the brief action table given below under section 8.2) with the participation of IAEWG members and SCP Focal Points of key stakeholders

National Committee on SCP

- Prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the National Committee on SCP covering member requirements, administrative procedures and supportive measures upon the Cabinet approval of the Draft SCP Policy (as per the suggested Institutional Coordination Mechanism in the Draft SCP Policy)
- Establish the "National Committee on SCP" as per the suggested Institutional Coordination Mechanism in the Draft SCP Policy
- Convene the meetings of National Committee on SCP once in three months

SCP Focal Points of Key Stakeholders

- Formulate ToR for SCP Focal Points
- Conduct awareness programme for SCP Focal Points

Inter-Agency Expert Working Group (IAEWG)

- Formalize the operation of IAEWG (Meeting frequency, secretarial and logistical support, operational expenses, etc.)
- Reconfirm the ToR of IAEWG
- Conduct regular meetings of IAEWG (once in 2 months)
- Assist IAEWG to transform itself in to a National SCP Professional Body such as Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association which can play a catalytic role in promoting SCP

The SCP Cell of MoMDE is expected to perform the above tasks through consultations, consensus, motivation & empowerment of SCP Cell members.

8.2 – Taking the Major Project Outputs to the Next Level

Suggested actions to take the major outputs of the Project to the next level within a period of one to three years are given below along with the responsible organizations (lead and other) for implementation;

	Project Outputs	Proposed Actions for Way Forward	Responsibility	
			Lead Entity	Other Entities
1	Draft SCP National Policy	1. Obtain the cabinet approval	• MoMDE	• MoMDE
		2. Operationalize the SCP Policy	• Other sectoral ministries & agencies	• MoMDE
		3. Introduce necessary guidelines, rules and regulations to implement the National SCP Policy	• MoMDE	• Other sectoral ministries & agencies
2	Standardization of the national policy formulation process	1. Request NPD & MoNPEA to communicate to other policy makers	• MoMDE	• NPD & MoNPEA
		2. Adopt the system in formulating new policies of MoMDE	• MoMDE	
3	SCP baseline survey of 3 sectors	1. Repeat the survey at least once in 3 years	• Ministries in charge of 3 sectors (Agriculture, Livestock & Plantations)	• Service providing organizations of 3 sectors (TRI, IPHT & DAPH) • MoMDE
4	SCP consumer survey	1. Repeat the survey at least once in 3 years	• Consumer Affairs Authority	• MoMDE
5	SCP national indicators	1. Request DCS to organize data collection for the indicators	• Department of Census & Statistics (DCS)	• MoMDE

6	SCP educational plan	1. Request the Ministry of Education, National Education Commission and National Institute of Education (NIE) as well as organizations in charge of early childhood education to incorporate SCP concepts and best practices in to respective curricula, teaching and learning materials	• Ministry of Education, National Education Commission, National Institute of Education, organizations in charge of early childhood education	• MoMDE
7	SCP Resource Pack for University & Tertiary Education	1. Introduce the SCP Resource Pack to balance 7 state universities 2. Assess the level of absorption by universities every 2 years	• MoMDE • MoMDE	• Universities involved in the first round of dissemination
8	Financial instruments for SCP	1. Publicize the opportunities for green funding using SCP website and other communication means	• MoMDE	• All ministries and support service organizations for industries and enterprises, Chambers of Commerce & industry associations
9	Draft National Green Public Procurement Policy	1. Obtain the cabinet approval for the name change from Green Public Procurement (GPP) to Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) 2. Obtain the cabinet approval for the draft SPP policy 3. Operationalize the SPP Policy using the national level strategy and action plan already developed by the Project	• MoMDE • MoMDE • National Procurement Commission (NPC)	• NPC • NPC • MoMDE
10	Eco labelling platform	1. Operationalize the Eco Labelling Platform 2. Establish a national generic eco label (See **Note 2** for details)	• MoMDE	• Ministry of Science, Technology & Research, Ministry of Industries, SLSI & SLAB
11	SCP action plans for 3 sectors of F&B	1. Seek funding for the implementation of SCP action plans 2. Implement SCP action plans	• Ministries in charge of 3 sectors (Agriculture, Livestock & Plantations) • Respective organizations as indicated in SCP action plans	• MoMDE • Service providing organizations of 3 sectors (TRI, IPHT &

				DAPH) & MoMDE
		3. Monitor the progress of implementation	• Ministries in charge of 3 sectors (Agriculture, Livestock & Plantations)	• MoMDE
12	Life Cycle Approach (LCA) & eco innovation	1. Implement the recommendation of LCA & innovation report prepared by the Project	• MoMDE	• LCADeSNet & IAEWG
13	SCP Website & SCP Knowledge Database	1. Popularize the SCP website 2. Regularly update the website & knowledge database	• MoMDE	
14	Industry Best Practices page of SCP website	1. Invite industry to share SCP best practices through this platform	• MoMDE	• SCP Focal Points and IAEWG
15	SCP E-learning platform	1. Popularize the SCP E-learning platform 2. Develop new courses for new target groups	• MoMDE	• SCP Focal Points and IAEWG
16	SCP awareness & capacity building on SCP	1. Conduct demand-driven programmes	• MoMDE	• SCP trainers who have been trained through SCP ToTs
17	National SCP Roundtable	2. Conduct National SCP Roundtable in association with key stakeholders	• MoMDE	• SCP Focal Points and IAEWG
18	Funding Proposal for 10,000 Green Village Programme of MoMDE	1. Obtain NPD approval 2. Seek donor funding	• MoMDE • MoMDE	• Relevant ministries & line agencies
19	Donor support for implementation	1. Develop concepts & full proposals for the funding of prioritized SCP interventions	• MoMDE	• Relevant ministries & line agencies

The above brief action table can be developed into a comprehensive and SMART action plan by the SCP Cell of MoMDE in collaboration with SCP Focal Points and IAEWG for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Along with the country SCP development agenda, more SCP practitioners shall be deployed and more green funds shall be attracted for the concrete SCP activities undertaken on the ground level.

Note 1 – ToR of IAEWG as at 12 July 2018

- *Functions as a SCP advisory body / think-tank providing overall technical & policy guidance for MoMDE and other organizations on SCP related matters as and when required*
- *Act as a catalyst for the promotion of SCP concepts*
- *Act as a technology watch group for SCP*
- *Provide advisory services for standards, R&D & innovation on SCP*
- *Facilitates the exchange of lessons learned on SCP efforts*

- *Assist MoMDE and other relevant agencies to publicize SCP good practices and indigenous best practices*
- *Undertakes peer review of SCP efforts*
- *Builds long-lasting connections between the international, national, sub-national institutions and the private sector, civil society, academia and scientific communities on SCP efforts*
- *Act as a clearing house for SCP initiatives*
- *Act as a pressure group for the promotion of SCP concepts*
- *Transform IAEWG to a SCP Professional Body*
- *Provide appropriate legitimacy to IAEWG / SCP Professional Body. Options available for consideration are through a Cabinet memorandum, through an Act of Parliament or incorporated as a "not for profit" company in the Registrar of Companies*
- *Though both consumption and production are equally important (2 sides of the same coin), more emphasis to be given on consumption as very little work has been done in this area.*

Note 2 - Establish a national generic eco label

Like in many other countries (similar to Germany Blue Angel, Nordic Swan, EU Flower, Austrian Tree and eco labels of Japan, South Korea, China, Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, UK and India), Sri Lanka can have its generic national eco label (with a strong national identity similar to Ceylon Tea with the lion symbol) which can be tailor made to any sector or any product based on specific criteria. Suggested actions are as follows;

- *Develop a Terms of Reference (ToR) and obtain the required approvals to hire experts.*
- *Hire an internationally acclaimed expert who has hands-on experience in introducing a generic national eco-label (preferably in Asia with similar environment to Sri Lanka)*
- *Hire a local counterpart to the international expert who has adequate experience and exposure to Life Cycle Assessment, Eco-labelling in general, market readiness assessments, etc.*
- *With the facilitation of experts, liaise with the key stakeholders of "Eco Labelling Platform" of Sri Lanka*
- *Review the eco label criteria of other eco labelling programs across the world.*
- *Based on comparative analysis of other eco labelling programs, finalize the criteria for eco labelling scheme for Sri Lanka*
- *Guide the "Multi-Faceted Technical Committees" to be appointed by the "Executive Board" of the "Eco Labelling Platform" to carry out market search to identify potential product categories for eco labelling.*
- *Develop a credible, well-recognized "Type 1" multi-attribute generic national eco-label in line with the guiding principles of ISO 14024 to be used as a third-party scheme.*
- *Guide the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) to carry out required accreditation for the eco labeling scheme.*
- *Guide and assist the "Executive Board" of the "Eco Labelling Platform" to obtain the membership of Global Eco labelling Network (GEN) to ensure international recognition for the national eco label.*
- *Guide and assist the "Executive Board" of the "Eco Labelling Platform" to strengthen the capability of SLSI and SLAB for the proper implementation of the eco labelling scheme.*
- *Guide and assist the "Executive Board" of the "Eco Labelling Platform" to specify a fee for awarding of the eco label.*

- *Guide and assist the "Executive Board" of the "Eco Labelling Platform" to develop an island wide promotional scheme and to use social media to promote the eco-labeling scheme to create an awareness among the general.*

The SCP Cell of MoMDE is expected to perform the above tasks through the learnings from other countries having national eco labels & without trying to reinvent the wheel.

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Chapter
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9.0   Lessons Learnt & Recommendations

There are many lessons learnt from the execution of this Project which could be used for the effective execution of similar projects in the future. Given below are the recommendations based on lessons learnt;

Inception period: For a project of this nature, inception phase is very important to translate the ToR into a realistic action plan. Five to six months of time is required for a project of 4 years long.

Ownership & commitment: Successful implementation needs ownership and commitment from the main beneficiary and other beneficiaries.

Blessing of high-level officials: Blessing of high-level officials is a key success factor for which exposure visits if any should be organized at the very early stage of project implementation.

Beneficiary awareness: Beneficiary (From the Project Coordinator up to the highest level of the beneficiary hierarchy) awareness of the project (Objectives, activities, outcome as well as modes of operandi) is uttermost important for effective implementation.

Stakeholder consultation: Genuine stakeholder consultation is of paramount importance for the formulation of policies and action plans as they will then have the sense of ownership.

Stakeholder engagement: Stakeholder engagement can be assured if they realize that "there is something in for everyone – there is a take-home message" in return for their contribution and time investment when attending stakeholder consultative sessions.

Project Director: The Project Director from the beneficiary should be empowered to have adequate authority to direct the project and take administrative decisions.

Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator from the beneficiary should be a fulltime position and must be adequately competent to review project deliverables.

Delegation & authority: Approval delays can be minimized with the delegation of authority to those who are responsible.

Compensation: It is essential to make provisions to pay allowances to personnel deployed by the beneficiary for project coordination and administrative work keeping in line with the practice of other donor funded projects.

Change of positions: Frequent change of beneficiary positions such as the Project Director and Project Coordinator should be avoided.

Policy formulation: National Overarching Policy Formulation needs considerable amount of time as multiplicity of stakeholders need to be genuinely consulted.

Review of deliverables: Multiple review of project deliverables by different parties with different levels of understanding the subject matter should be avoided as it creates undue delays. There must be a single point of contact in each approving authority. This will reduce the time needed for obtaining clearances from authorities.

Approvals: Time required for approvals should not be more than 2 weeks to ensure speedy implementation.

Office space: If the beneficiary is required to provide space for the project office, it should be supported with a legally binding agreement.

ICT platform: Establishing a project website and the use of other means of novel social media is essential at the very early stage of project implementation.

Event venues: Project team should have the freedom to select event venues according to the convenience of event participants to ensure best results and successful completion and appropriate deployment of project resources.
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9.1 Conclusion

Whilst recognizing the situation that the project implementation has not been entirely smooth especially during the first year of implementation due to multiplicity of largely external as well as Project related factors, Project Team took all measures possible to achieve all important deliverables. Rather than chasing each and every deliverable which may not have led to significant results, Project team with the consent of EUD and the main beneficiary focused on the most critical deliverables and conducted workshops/events and media-outreach not only to improve visibility but to disseminate subject specific information, knowledge, provide training as well as enhancing awareness amongst the stakeholders across key domains which were relevant to the success of the project. The Project eventually met the stated objectives at the national policy support level.

The recommendations of the Mid Team Evaluation towards improving the deliverables and enhancing the sustainability of its results have been adequately addressed by the Project team during the balance period of implementation.

The Project has achieved a lot with the resources it had at hands reaching over 4,000 people to impart knowledge and know-how on SCP. Main reports, studies and guidance documents have been left with the main beneficiary (and also available in the public domain through the SCP Website) enabling further development.

If the very conducive beneficiary environment prevailed at the latter part of the Project (last 9 months or so) was available from the inception, Project would have done much more than what was achieved. Project team strongly believes that its intervention was meaningful and will leave a lasting legacy in SCP arena of the country. This would not have been achieved without the guidance and assistance provided by the main beneficiary, EUD, stakeholders and the support of all partners of the consultancy consortium.

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Annex 1 – Event Record

	Event Record		
	Meetings	Date	Participants
1	PSC 1st meeting	06.05.2015	27
2	IAEWG 1st meeting	17.07.2015	30
3	IAEWG 2nd meeting	08.09.2015	24
4	PSC 2nd meeting	17.12.2015	52
5	2nd Level Validation meeting of draft national SCP Policy with Secretaries	16.05.2016	12
6	PSC 3rd meeting	25.08.2016	56
7	PSC 4th meeting	04.04.2017	52
8	Secretaries meeting	12.07.2017	7
9	PSC 5th meeting	02.11.2017	48
10	PSC 6th meeting	22.03.2018	43
11	3rd IAEWG meeting	26.04.2018	51
12	4th IAEWG meeting	12.07.2018	49
13	PSC 7th meeting	30.10.2018	30
14	5th IAEWG meeting	11.01.2019	42
	Total	**14**	**523**
	Consultative Workshops	Date	Participants
1	Launch	09.04.2015	89
2	1st Sector selection	23.07.2015	33
3	2nd sector selection	03.08.2015	23
4	1st residential workshop for Policy Review	07-09.10.2015	62
5	1st Level Validation Workshop for Policy Standardization	16.02.2016	48
6	Baseline Survey of 3 sectors	28.04.2016	57
7	Workshop on SCP policy formulation and SCP coordination mechanism - Day 0	22.06.2016	28
8	Workshop on SCP policy formulation and SCP coordination mechanism - Day 1	23.06.2016	47
9	Workshop on SCP policy formulation and SCP coordination mechanism - Day 2	24.06.2016	46
10	Workshop on SCP policy formulation and SCP coordination mechanism - Day 3	25.06.2016	36
11	Enumerator Training for the baseline survey of the dairy sector and sectoral workshop	29.07.2016	24
12	SCP Transport Sector expert consultation	09.12.2016	12
13	SCP Tourism Sector expert consultation	09.12.2016	11
14	SCP Education Sector expert consultation	19.12.2016	13
15	SCP Water Sector expert consultation	19.12.2016	10
16	SCP Health Sector expert consultation	23.12.2016	8
17	SCP Waste Sector expert consultation	23.12.2016	11
18	3 Sector validation workshops	31.01.2017	54
19	Education_ SCP resource pack workshop Inception	28.02.2017	53

20	10,000 GV programme - Concept validation	02.05.2017	30
21	Education resource pack workshop 1st Validation Workshop	30.05.2017	44
22	University of Kelaniya_ SCP & Corporate Sustainability LED youth forum	06.07.2017	170
23	Education resource pack 2nd Validation Workshop	11.07.2017	32
24	Improve Draft National SCP policy Consultative Workshop	25.07.2017	43
25	Awareness for MoMDE staff	28.07.2017	43
26	Concluding workshop SCP policy improvement	03.08.2017	42
27	SPP workshop consultative workshop	29.08.2017	27
28	Financial Instrument workshop	21.09.2017	41
29	SPP dissemination workshop for policy makers	21.11.2017	43
30	Draft SCP Policy validation workshop	05.01.2018	57
31	Eco- labelling Consultative Workshop	11.01.2018	57
32	SCP to Industrial Services Bureau	16.02.2018	82
33	10,000 GV consultative workshop	14.03.2018	25
34	10,000 GV consultative workshop	23.03.2018	14
35	LCA workshop Consultative workshop	08.05.2018	26
36	SCP Action Planning of Rice Processing Sector, Anuradhapura	06.07.2018	14
37	Improve Draft National SCP policy Validation Workshop	03.08.2018	43
38	SCP Action Planning for the Tea Processing Sector	17.08.2018	20
39	LCA & Eco innovation dissemination & validation	16.11.2018	30
40	SCP Action Planning for the Dairy sector	16.12.2018	15
41	SCP Action Planning - Dissemination and Validation	03.01.2019	20
	Total	**41**	**1,583**
	Awareness programmes		
	Conferences	Date	Participants
1	Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era Event- SWITCH-Asia Networking Event	Oct-16	250
2	Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era Event- SCP Information Booth	Oct-17	250
3	Sri Lanka Next Blue Green Era Event- SCP Round Table	Oct-18	200
	Total	**3**	**700**
	Awareness Seminars	Date	Participants
1	General Awareness-University of Moratuwa	06.02.2016	35
2	General Awareness- National Programme of 'SANASA Lassana Lanka'	08.02.2016	142
3	General Awareness- National Programme of 'SANASA'	23.02.2016	80
4	Introducing SCP to Wayamba Business Forum	07.04.2016	79
5	SCP Awareness - North Western Provincial Council	03.05.2016	75

6	Presentation on SCP to the Faculty of University of Sri Jayawardanepura	15.06.2016	70
7	Presentation on SCP to stakeholder organizations involved in CP policy formulation	20.06.2016	31
8	SCP and SDG for Sri Lanka Institute of Engineers	20.02.2017	95
9	SCP Awareness to Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association	28.11.2017	27
10	SCP awareness to SL Navy	09.11.2017	43
11	SCP to National Water Supply and Drainage Board	08.12.2017	42
12	SPP awareness to University of Sri Jayawardenapura	19.12.2017	75
13	SCP Introduction, and Resource Pack to University VCs	03.03.2018	17
14	SCP awareness programme for media personnel	06.03.2018	47
15	SCP & SDG Awareness to SL Army	21.03.2018	97
16	SCP Awareness to Ministry of Law and Order	26.03.2018	56
17	Awareness Programme Waste Management Authority	26.03.2018	49
18	SCP & SDG Awareness to Jaffna University	29.03.2018	92
19	SCP Awareness to National Cleaner Production Centre	23.04.2018	17
20	SCP & SDG Awareness to National Institute of Plantation Management	25.04.2018	31
21	SCP Awareness to Sri Lanka Association for the Advancement of Science	03.05.2018	127
22	Awareness for Action Planning on SCP for the Rice Processing Sector	18.05.2018	29
23	SCP awareness to Sri Lanka Airforce	07.06.2018	40
24	SCP & SDG Awareness to Standards Institution and Accreditation Board	25.07.2018	28
25	SCP in National symposium of College of Community Physicians	14.09.2018	150
26	Policy formulation for Postgraduate Institute of Medicine	08.10.2018	30
27	SLIDA - Postgraduate Diploma in Public Procurement	16.10.2018	50
28	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	26.10.2018	38
29	SLIDA - SLASS 2010 batch - SCP	13.11.2018	30
30	University of Vocational Technology	29.11.2018	24
31	University of Moratuwa	04.12.2018	38
32	University of Jaffna	05.12.2018	32
33	Open University of Sri Lanka	11.12.2018	35
34	Uva Wellassa University	12.12.2018	35
35	South Eastern University	13.12.2018	42
36	SCP Awareness to Department of Census and Statistics	17.12.2018	60
37	University of Colombo	17.12.2018	35
38	University of Peradeniya	21.12.2018	40
39	University of Ruhuna	10.01.2019	50
Total		**39**	**2,113**
Training Programmes		Date	Participants
1	Sanasa Training of trainers for SCP - Day 1	13.05.2016	25
2	Sanasa Training of trainers for SCP - Day 2	14.05.2016	25

3	Sanasa Training of trainers for SCP - Day 3	15.05.2016	24
4	Sanasa Training of Mobilizers for SCP - Day 1	16.06.2016	60
5	Sanasa Training of Mobilizers for SCP - Day 2	17.06.2016	60
6	SACEP Training	20-22.10.2016	7
7	SCP Winter school Training	07-18.11.2016	12
8	Green Procurement induction Training for newly recruited Accountants for public sector	16.02.2017	35
9	SCP_ Induction Training for SL Accountants' services - SLIDA	16.02.2017	39
10	SCP_ Induction Training for SL Accountants' services - SLIDA	09.03.2017	35
11	SLIDA Training	17.03.2017	35
12	SLIDA Training	20.03.2017	35
13	SLIDA Training	23.03.2017	35
14	SCP_ Induction Training for SLAS (open batch)- SLIDA	13.06.2017	40
15	SCP _Induction Training for SLAS2- SLIDA	22.06.2017	51
16	SCP _Induction Training for SL Accountants' services - SLIDA	03.07.2017	30
17	SLIDA Training_ SPP	10.08.2017	34
18	SCP_ Induction Training for SL Accountants' services - SLIDA	17.08.2017	32
19	SLIDA Training	31.08.2017	35
20	SLIDA Training	23.09.2017	25
21	SPP workshop_ Dissemination and training	21.11.2017	44
22	SPP workshop_ Capacity Building	23.11.2017	38
23	1st SCP TOT	20-22.12.2017	39
24	2nd SCP ToT	28-31.08.2018	30
	Total	**24**	**825**
	Grand Total	**121**	**5,744**

switchasia	Sri Lanka	AETS Ref. 2014-208/EU/Sri Lanka/ Inf 04_01_FR
POLICY SUPPORT	National Policy Support Component	
Sustainable Consumption and Production		

Final Report

Annex 2 – Summary Assessment of Feedback

Evaluation were made at each session in addition to the monitoring and observations made by Key Experts. Participants are requested to assess the technical performance and organization of the session according to the following criteria:

Evaluation Form

TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

Very Poor → Very Good

1	Information about the Project provided	1	2	3	4	5
2	Knowledge of the speakers on the subjects of SCP	1	2	3	4	5
3	Adequacy between the event and your expectations	1	2	3	4	5
4	Technical session versus objectives	1	2	3	4	5
5	Contents of the documents	1	2	3	4	5
6	Satisfaction of discussion interaction	1	2	3	4	5
7	Adequacy of discussion	1	2	3	4	5

ORGANISATION

A	Facilities and equipment used	1	2	3	4	5
B	Catering service (lunch, breaks, dinners)	1	2	3	4	5
C	Organization (welcome, directions, visits)	1	2	3	4	5

YEAR 2015

YEAR 2016

YEAR 2017

YEAR 2018
Data up to August 2018