Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP): The Role of Consumer

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Yokohama – JAPAN, 29-30 July 2019
Outline

1. Framework of Indonesia’s SDGs Implementation: National Action Plan of SDGs 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

2. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP): Road to Circular Economy

3. Some Examples
1. Framework of Indonesia’s SDGs Implementation: National Action Plan of SDGs 12 (SCP)
Complexity of the SDGs Implementation (17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 241 Indicators)

- SDGs Implementation → as a Movement
- Commitment for all Stakeholders (Government and Non-government actors)

**STRONG LEGAL BASIS**

- Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 → Basis for SDGs Implementation: SDGs National Action Plan, Regional Action Plan, and Road Map
- Mainstreaming SDGs in planning documents (RPJMN/RPJMD) → Basis to determine priorities and budget allocation

**GOOD STRATEGY**

- Participative process during the preparation, implementation, and money → all stakeholders involve from the beginning
- Clear and measurable goals and indicators → data resources and accuracy
- Clear source of funding → Government and private sectors, Domestic and international Funds
- Implementation responsibilities → each indicator has Ministry in charge
- Monitoring and Evaluation → transparent and accountable
- Communication strategy → right and effective
SDGs Documents (Based on Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017)

- Planning document of strategic steps to achieve SDGs 2017-2030
- Planning document to achieve SDGs for national level 2017-2019
- Planning document to achieve SDGs for sub-national level
The Role of All Stakeholders in the SDGs Implementation

Partnership Principles

**Trust Building**

**Equal Partnership**

**Participation**

**Accountable**

**Mutual Benefits**

**G**

1. Target, Policy & Programs
2. Data, Indicators Development
3. Dissemination, Communication and Advocacy
4. Regulation and Budget
5. Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

**A**

1. Capacity Building
2. Evaluation
3. Policy Paper/Brief, input for Policy Formulation
4. Data and Indicators Development

**C**

1. Dissemination and Advocacy
2. Program Facilitation
3. Advocacy, Awareness and Capacity Building
4. Monitoring

**P**

1. Advocacy within Business Sector
2. Program Facilitation (Communications, Capacity Building, Funding collaborations)

**SDGs Implementation**

**GOVERNMENT & PARLIAMENT**

**ACADEMIA & EXPERTS**

**PHILANTHROPY & BUSINESS**

**CIVIL SOCIETY & MEDIA**
Mainstreaming of SDGs into Development Agenda

Medium Term Development Plan/RPJMN 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR/GOAL</th>
<th>GLOBAL TARGET</th>
<th>2015-2019 RPJMN TARGET</th>
<th>HIGHLIGHT OF FEW NATIONAL PRIORITIES (COMPLETE LIST IN THE ANNEX)</th>
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</table>
| SOCIAL (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)       | 47            | 25                      | - Poverty Reduction  
- Welfare of the Population  
- Increase in Food Sovereignty  
- Implementation of 'Program Indonesia Pintar dan Indonesia Sehat'  
- Protect Children, Women and Marginal Groups |
| ECONOMY (7, 8, 9, 10, 17)    | 54            | 30                      | - Energy Sovereignty  
- Acceleration of the National Economic Growth  
- Increase in the Labor Competitiveness  
- Build National Connectivity  
- Equity in Regional Development  
- Implementation of Independent and Active Foreign Politics |
| ENVIRONMENT (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) | 56            | 31                      | - Water Resistance  
- Build Houses and Residential Areas  
- Climate Change and Mitigation on Climate and Disaster  
- National Action Plan on Emission Reduction (RAN Perguruan Emisi GRK)  
- Development of the Maritime and Marine Economy  
- Preservation of Natural Resources, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction  
- Action Plan and Strategy for Indonesian Biodiversity |
| JUSTICE AND GOVERNANCE (16) | 12            | 8                       | - Increase Quality of the Protection for the People  
- Just Law Enforcement  
- Build Transparency and Accountability of the Government |
| TOTAL                        | 169           | 94                      |                                                                                                                             |

Draft Medium Term Development Plan/RPJMN 2020-2024 (Draft)

SDGs Targets: 115

Integrated in the Draft RPJMN 2020-2024: 90 targets
Not yet integrated in the Draft RPJMN 2020-2024: 25 targets

SDGs Indicators: 274

Integrated in the Draft RPJMN 2020-2024: 189 indicators
Not yet integrated in the Draft RPJMN 2020-2024: 85 indicators**
Implementation of SDGs → mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda into 2015-2019 Mid-Term National Development Plan and engage all of our stakeholders (state and non-state) to participate in the achievement of the SDGs.

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Productions (SCP) consist of 8 targets and 3 means of implementation → Government and Companies are encouraged to adopt sustainable practices in their business cycle, business processes, green public procurement, and public dissemination.

In the national level, SCP is translated in several national policies and disseminated to the communities into five (5) national collaborations:

- ecolabels and the public procurement of an environmentally friendly products
- environmentally friendly buildings
- environmentally friendly industries
- sustainable tourism
- environmentally friendly public facilities

The implementation of SCP is become more important than before to begin the shifting of unsustainable development (de-coupling concept) to sustainable development.
NAP on SDGs 12 : SCP (Programs and Activities)

Indicator 12.1.1:
Number of countries with SCP national action plan or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

1 Program
1 Activity

Indicator 12.4.1.1(a):
Number of participants that obtained the BLUE rank for Environmental Assessment (PROPER) by MoEF

1 Program
3 Activities

Indicator 12.4.2.(a):
Number of managed hazardous waste and proportion of processed hazardous waste according to government regulations (industry sector)

1 Program
3 Activities

Indicator 12.8.1.1(a):
Number of public facilities that implementing Community Service Standard and registered

1 Program
1 Activity

Indicator 12.7.1.1(a):
Number of registered green products

1 Program
1 Activity

Indicator 12.6.1.1(a):
Number of companies that implementing the certification of SNI ISO 14001

1 Program
2 Activities

Indicator 12.5.1.1(a):
Number of recycled domestic waste

1 Program
1 Activity

*Indicator 12.xx.(a): National proxy for Global indicator
Progress of SDGS 12 : Systemic Change

**GOVERNMENT**

Green Product List (12.7 SDGs)
- Supporting Program/Scheme for Business:
  - Indonesia Legal Wood
  - Efficiency : Energy Efficiency Labeling
  - Ekolabel Indonesia (Indonesia ecolabel) Sustainable Tourism
  - SNI (Indonesian Standards) for Nature Based Tourism Management and SNI for Mountaineering
  - Green infrastructure and green building

Green Public Procurement (12.7 SDGs)
- Change in Operational:
  - Eco Office (Green Office)
- Policy in Creating Demand:
  - Green Public Procurement (cross ministries and gov’t institutions)

**BUSINESS**

Environmental Management System Standard (12.6 SDGs)
Green Financing and incentives
- Managed Areas:
  - Sustainable reporting : Financial Services Institutions (OJK), Listed company (emiten), and public Company mandatory (gardually) to submit sustainable reporting (OJK Regulation/POJK No. 51/2016)
  - Green bond → Regulation of OJK/POJK No. 60/2017.
- Potential area : FinTech / Peer to Peer (p2p) lending : 67 registered company, lending accumulation July 2018 : Rp 9,21 trillion

Environmental Technology Verification
New Services and Startups
- Start up circular economy : mallsampah.com,Sampahmuda.com,Bebassampah.id etc
- New services : zero waste to landfill by waste4change.com, green cleaning services by APKLINDO (Cleaning Service Association Company Indonesia), etc.

Ecolabel standards for environmentally friendly products / Ecoloabel (12.7 SDGs)
Commitments
- The Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) and the Indonesia Chambers of Commerce and Industry (KADIN Indonesia): Indonesia Vision 2050 project to develop a business view of a sustainable and sustaining civilization

**SOCIETY**

Education, Information and facilities in public area towards green lifestyle as in Standard Services for Public Facilities (SPM-FP) - (12.8 SDGs)
- Rising in public awareness and action:
  - World clean up day 2018 in Indonesia: more than 7,6 million volunters and 14,8 million Kg waste (from worldcleanupday instagram post).
- Sociopreneur in circular economy:
  - Waste bank initiatives : 5.244 Waste Bank in Indonesia (2008) with 1,7% contribution minimizing national waste generation (DG Waste Management, Toxic and Hazardous Waste - MoEF*)
- Community initiatives:
  - Food loss inittiatives (indonesiafoodbank.com foodbankindonesia.org gardapangan.org etc)
  - Sustainable event pratice (#goodevent by clean action network, #lesswasteevent, etc)
  - Consument power : beliyangbaik by wwf Indonesia
  - Food Bank of Indonesia

- Collaborating in Public Facilities toward Green Life Style
  - MoEF Regulation No. 90/2017 : standards supporting stake holder collaboration toward green lifestyle in public facilities
  - Indonesia Food Loss and Waste Action Partnership by WRI, IBCSD, and Goverment of Indonesia
- Secondary material towards circular economy
Next Steps

Supporting innovative approaches and solutions: policy innovation, stakeholder collaboration, on the ground operational change of practices, through:

- Increasing driver of responsible consumption and production by creating demand through green public procurement policy for central and local government start at 2019 and educating sustainable lifestyle for communities in public facilities;
- Developing Indonesia SCP resource poll as good practice sharing platform for stakeholder collaboration;
- Strengthening SCP communication to public in improving communities of practices.
2. SCP Road to Circular Economy
SCP and Circular Economy

In the process of achieving sustainable development, Indonesia is in the stage of initiating the implementation of "Circular Economy" by optimally improving resource efficiency and reducing waste.

In the future, Indonesia will develop policies to encourage circular economy that ensures Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is implemented in the business cycles and business processes.

The challenges of the SCP are effective implementation of the policies, which requires the changing of communities’ behavior towards sustainable consumption and production.

Mainstreaming Circular Economy into Development Planning
Mainstreaming Circular Economy into Development Plan

Mind-set Shifting: 
the way we do our development

Total Stakeholders Commitment

“Green” RPJMN 2020-2024

Low Carbon Development

Circular Economy Road Map

Waste Reduction and Management

Total Stakeholders

Commitment
Challenges dan Future Strategies

**The Challenges**

- **SCP is fairly new concept in Indonesia and it requires all stakeholders to work together**
- **The financing mechanism that is not yet fully in place to create an operational policy intervention**
- **Economic growth that is not completely promotes the environment and natural resources sustainability**
- **The accommodation of SCP pattern in development planning is not yet fully defined**

**The Strategies**

- **Mainstream SCP into the national and sub-national development agenda**
- **Strengthen partnership with non-state actors, especially business to implement cleaner production (produk bersih).**
- **Promote the internalization of Circular Economy Approach**
3. Some Examples
Circular Economy in Waste Management

Circular Economy

Waste Reduction

Sources
User interface
Collection
Intermediate Treatment Facility
Transporting
Landfiling

Requirements

Planning
Regulation
Institutional Framework
Stakeholders Coordination
Circular Economy in The Use of Waste

WASTE and CO₂ REDUCTION

Composting

Waste to Energy

GASIFICATION

INCINERATOR

REFUSED DERIVED FUEL (RDF)
Indonesia’s Commitment in Reducing Waste

➢ Indonesia has committed to reduce marine plastic wastes and debrises up to 70% by 2025

➢ Next step → Comprehensive and integrated acceleration efforts to tackle plastic waste problems in the sea.

➢ Establishing a legal instrument (national policy) for the Plastic Waste Management action Plan in the Sea.

“Indonesia is to reduce wastes to reduce-reuse-recycle up to 30% until 2025, and targeting reduction of marine plastic debrises much as 70% by 2025”

FLEGT (Forest, Law, Enforcement, Governance, Trade):

- Indonesia started issuing FLEGT licences to verified legal products it exports to the EU.
- SVLK (Sistem Verificasi Legalitas Kayu) is the acronym of Indonesia’s national timber legality assurance system, which is a mandatory legality and sustainability certification system built on a national multistakeholder consensus.

- Under Indonesian law, SVLK certification and related documents (SVLK certificates and export licences called V-Legal Documents) constitute proof of legality for Indonesian timber products. Until the start of FLEGT licensing, Indonesian products with a V-Legal Document that are exported to the EU will have to go through the normal due diligence process under the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). Once FLEGT licensing starts, FLEGT-licensed products will be considered comply with the EUTR requirements, meaning that no due diligence is required.

Indonesia is the 1st country that has made great progress in its efforts to eliminate illegal logging, including by developing and improving a national timber legality assurance system by issuing FLEGT licences on 15 November 2016.
THANK YOU