



CERTIFIED
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ON GREEN ECONOMY

WGEO EXECUTIVE TRAINING COURSE
ON SCALING UP TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY
ON A PATH TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS
2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN THE CONTEXT OF GREEN ECONOMY

MODULE “RE”

*This module is the contribution of ESCAP
Trainer: Ms. Natalja Wehmer
Email: wehmer@un.org*

COHORT FIVE

9-10 July 2019

Tashkent, Uzbekistan



By the end of this module you will:



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Understand

Concept of Resource Efficiency and how to measure it



Know

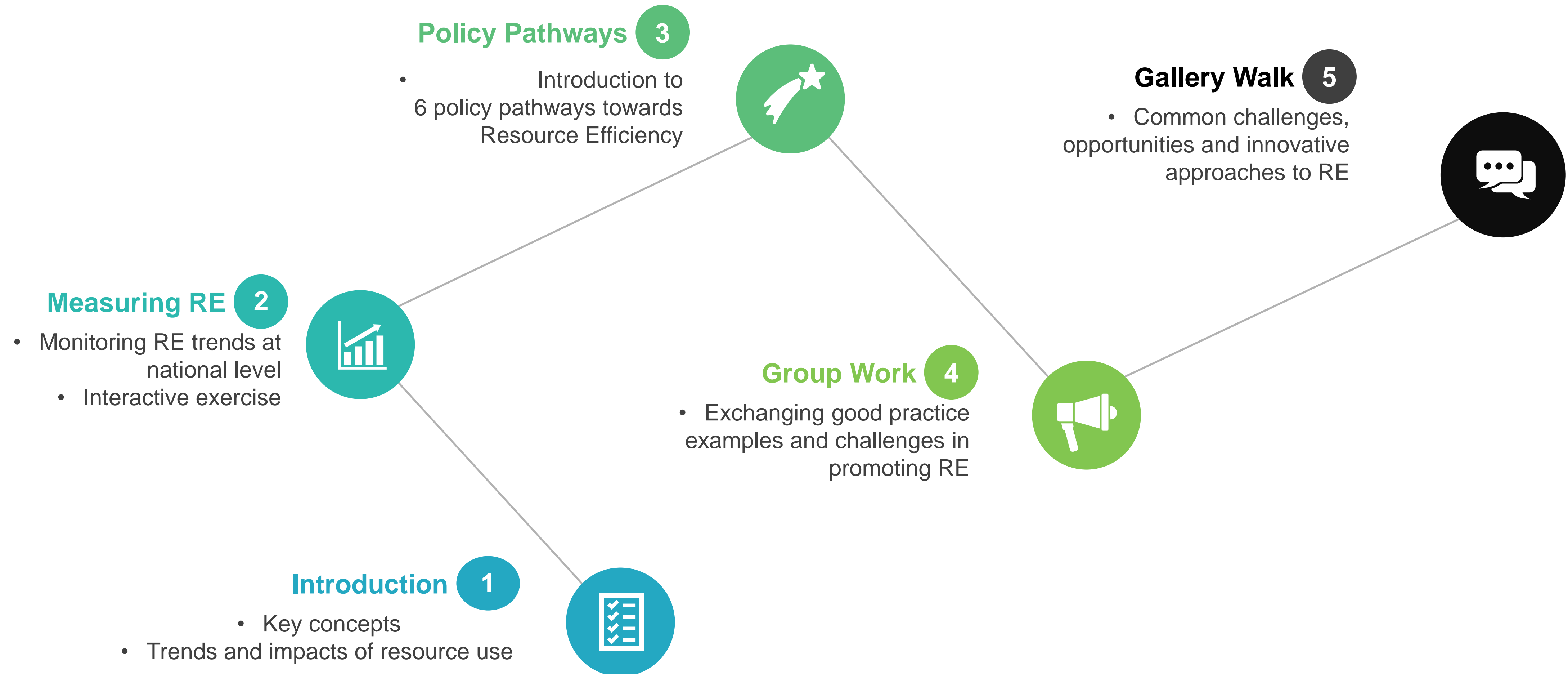
Trends in Resource Efficiency and policy pathways to promote Resource Efficiency



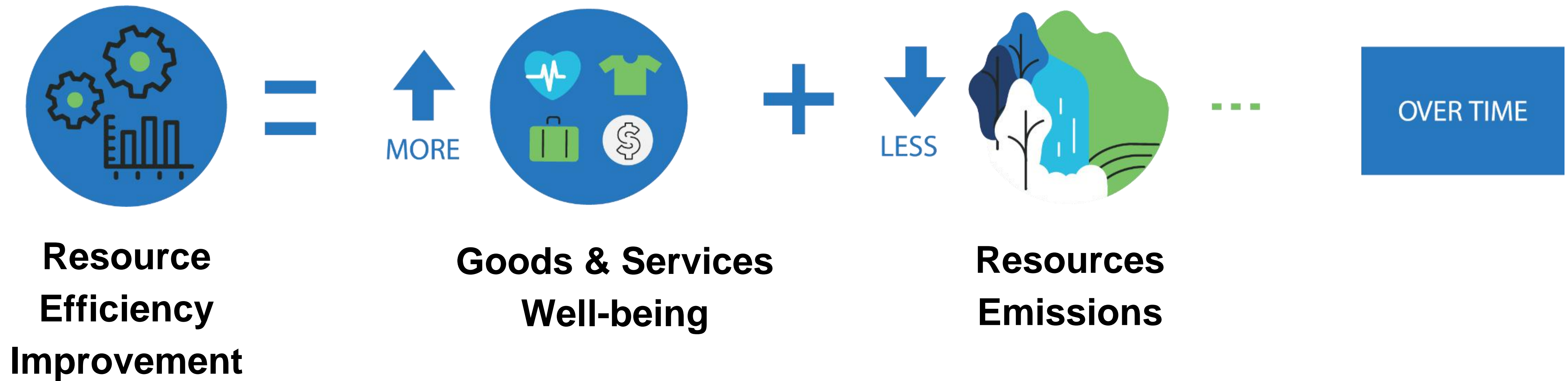
Be able to

Monitor trends in Resource Efficiency at national level

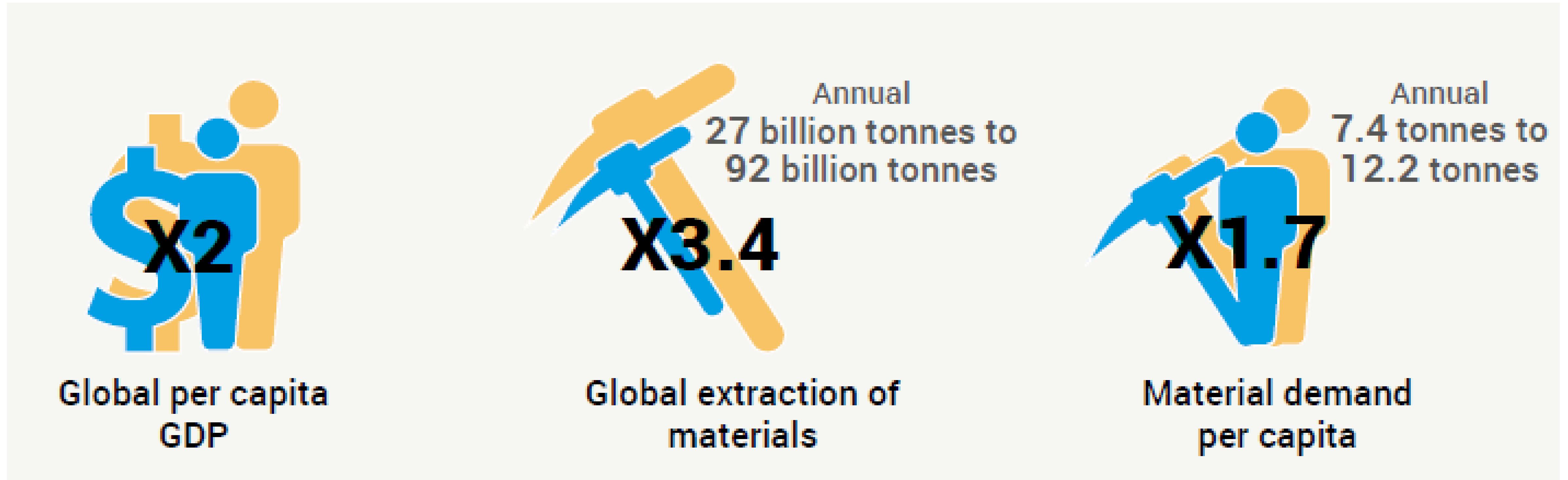
Module structure



Resource Efficiency (RE)



Natural Resource Use: 1970 - 2017



Source : Global Resources Outlook 2019

Impacts of Resource Use

- Negative for environment & human health
- **Extraction & processing of materials, fuels & food** make up:

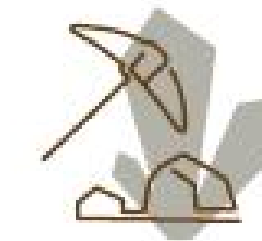
1/2 of total global **GHG** emissions

> 90 % of **biodiversity loss & water stress**

Source : Global Resources Outlook 2019



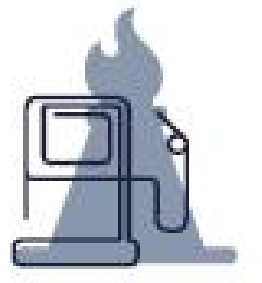
Biomass



Metals



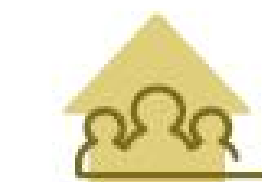
Non-metallic minerals



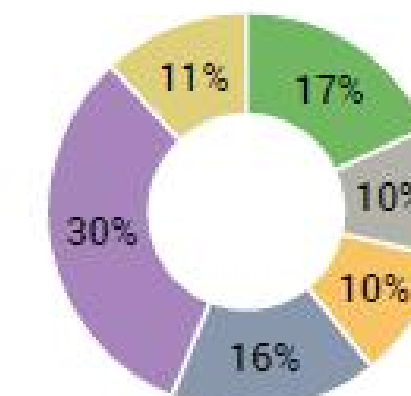
Fossil fuels



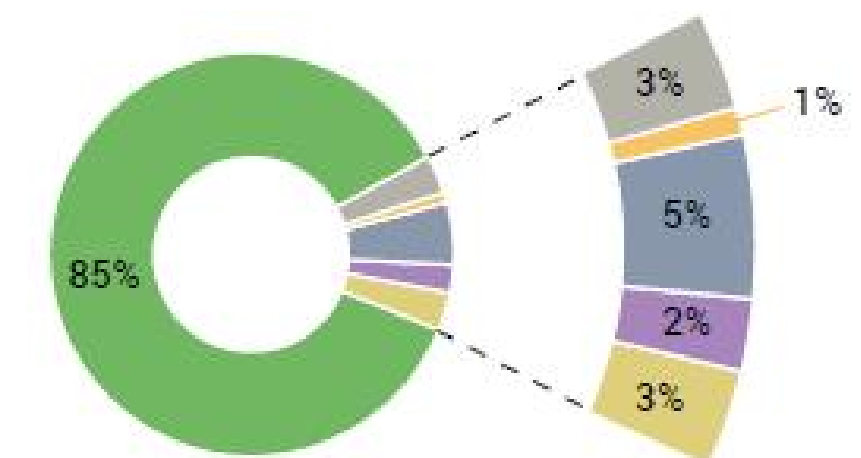
Remaining economy



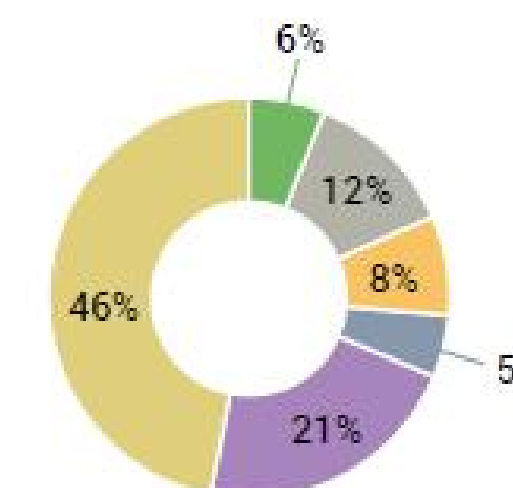
Households



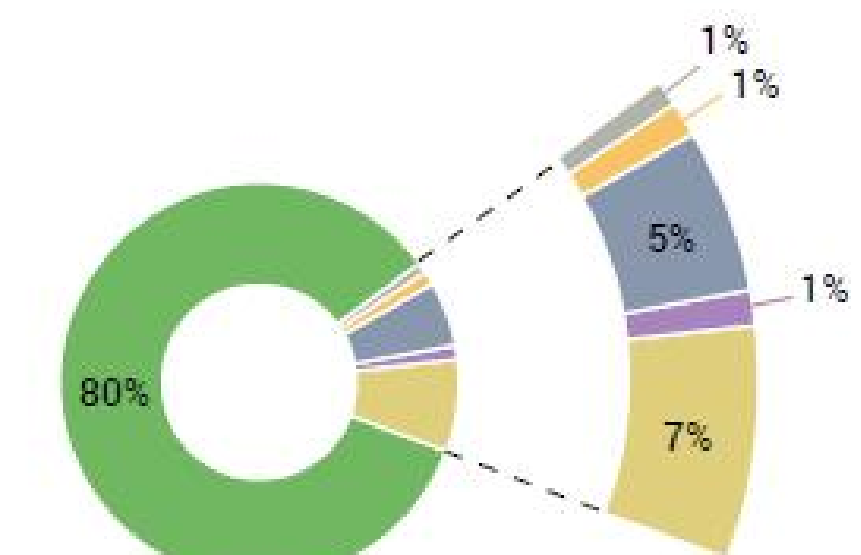
Climate change impacts



Water stress



Particulate matter health impacts



Land-use related biodiversity loss

RE and SDGs

Sustainable resource management ↑
Demand for natural resources ↓



\$ Savings can finance several SDGs



Green jobs ↑



↓ GHG emissions
↓ Pollution

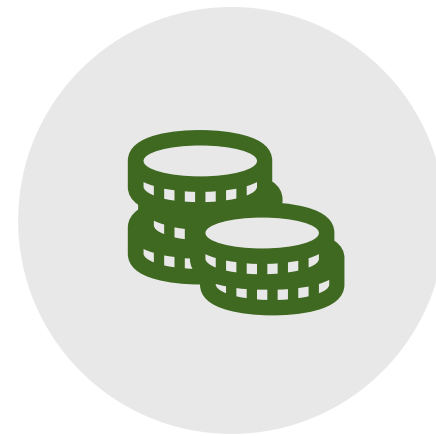


Scenario



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1% improvement in RE in energy and material resources in Asia-Pacific



Cost saving of resources saved can amount up to **275 billion dollars**

Accrued benefits
in 1 year



Potential creation of **15.6 million job equivalents**



Cost saving amounts to **51 percentage** of the total current annual **FDI flows** to the region or **87 % the GDP** of least developed countries of the region

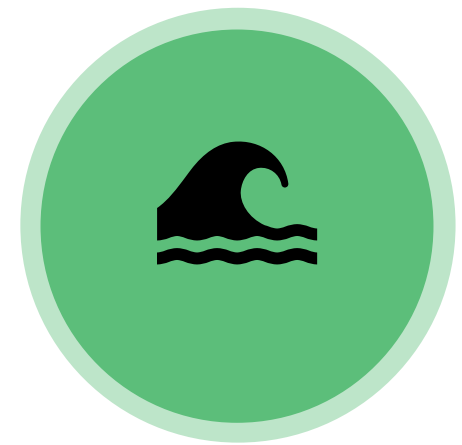
Simulations using ESCAP Resource Efficiency Simulation Tool



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Measuring Resource Efficiency

Step 1: Measuring Resource Use



Water

- Recorded volume of water withdrawals, measured in cubic meters



Energy

- “Total Primary Energy Supply” = quantity of energy produced domestically, plus imports, minus exports.



Material Resources

- Consist of Biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals
- Measured as domestic material consumption and material footprint

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)



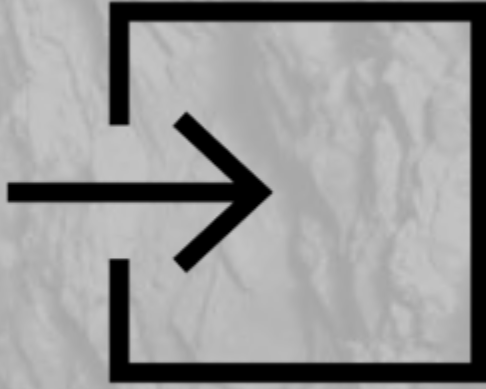
DMC

=



EXTRACTION

+



IMPORTS

-



EXPORTS



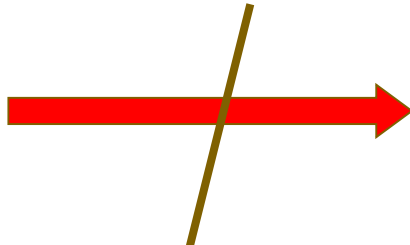
DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE



FINAL WASTE AND EMISSIONS

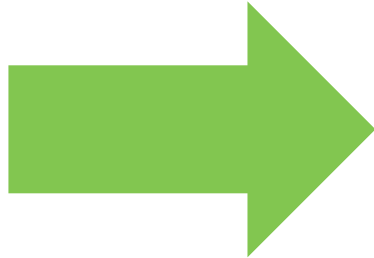
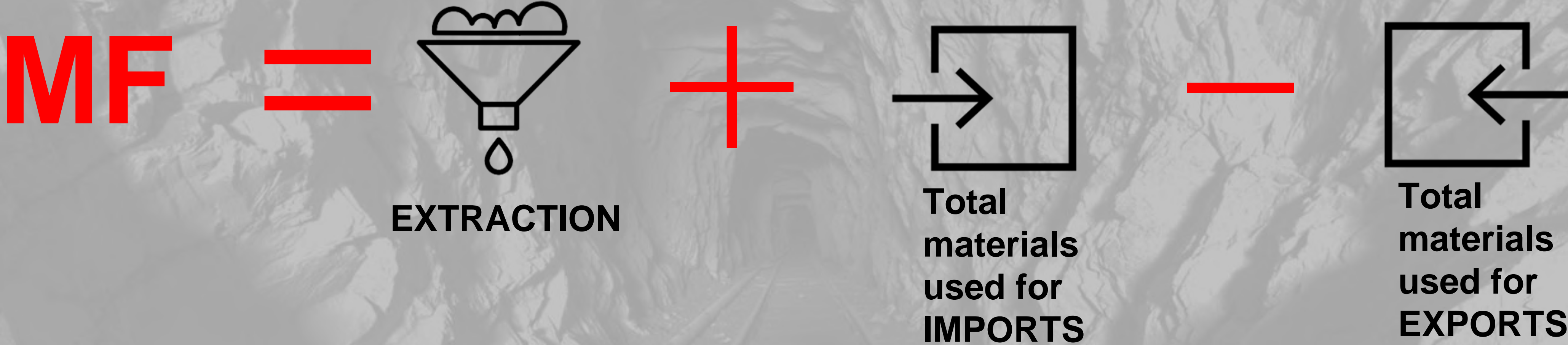


TOTAL VOLUME OF RESOURCES



TOTAL CONSUMPTION DEMAND

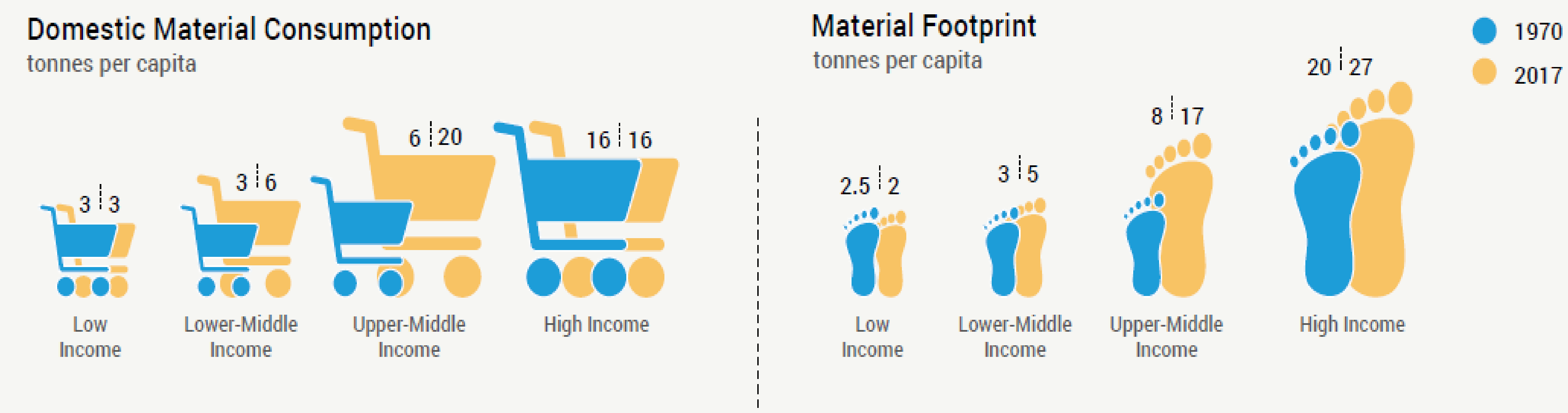
Material Footprint (MF)



Evolution of Resource Use by Country



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Source : Global Resources Outlook 2019

Asia-Pacific Regional Trends



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Domestic Material Consumption per capita (1990 to 2017)

+75%

Low income
Countries

+69%

Lower-Middle
income Countries

+315%

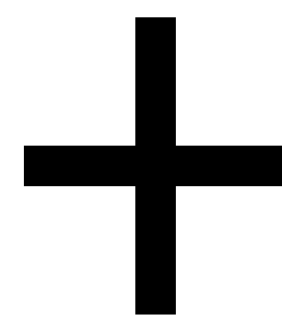
Upper-Middle
income Countries

-2%

High Income
Countries



Consumption
pattern



Urbanization



Expansion of
manufacturing



Rising demand for
materials

Step 2: Measuring Resource Intensity



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$$\text{Resource Intensity (RI)} = \frac{\text{Resource Use}}{\text{Economic Output (GDP)}}$$

Measuring RE

Variation of RI over time

- If RI reduces over time RE improves



At any specific point in time

- The sector (or country) with the lower RI is more resource efficient



Where does the region stand?



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It takes approximately **double** the quantity of material resources as input to produce each dollar of GDP in the region, compared to the world average.

World average = 1.2 Kg per US\$ (DMC)

Asia Pacific = 2 Kg per US\$ (DMC)



\$ 1



\$ 1



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Interactive Exercise

Explore the Resource Efficiency Simulation Tool (REST)



1. Access ESCAP Resource Efficiency Simulation Tool

sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/re/

ESCAP Resource Efficiency Simulation Application

[**https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/re/index.html**](https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/re/index.html)

2. Select a country (or sub-region) of interest and observe the resource efficiency trends and comparisons

3. Simulate a scenario of benefits of resource efficiency



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Policy Pathways

6 Policy Pathways to promote RE



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1

Integrating RE Targets within National Development Agendas and Sectoral Plans



2

Creating a Macroeconomic and Financing Framework that promotes RE



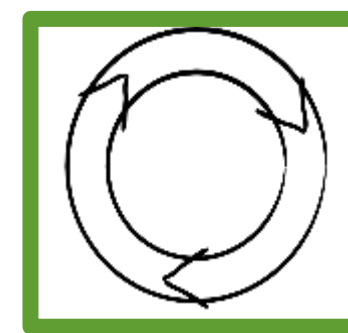
3

Establishing targeted legal and regulatory measures



4

Leapfrogging to Efficient Technologies and improving Innovation capacity



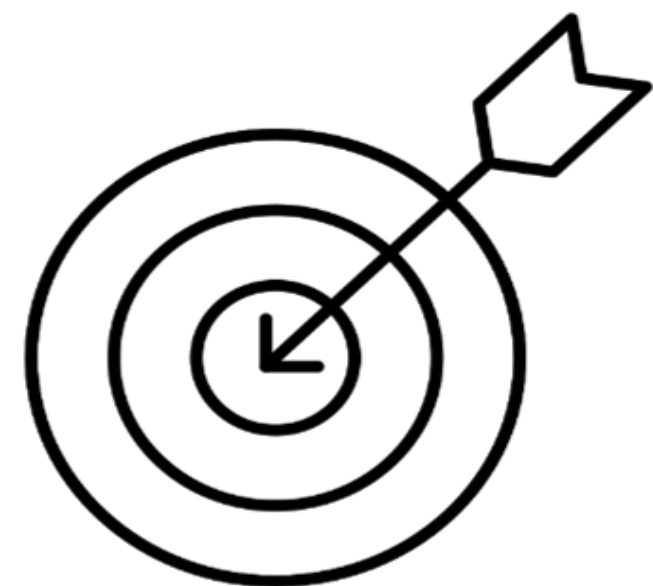
5

Transitioning to a Circular Economy



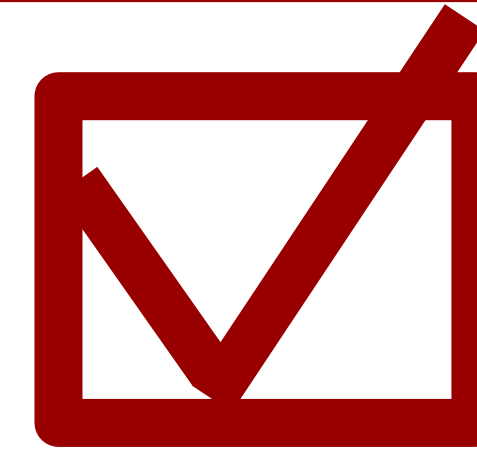
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Generating better Data and Indicators on Resource Efficiency

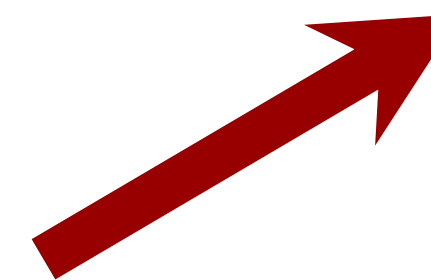


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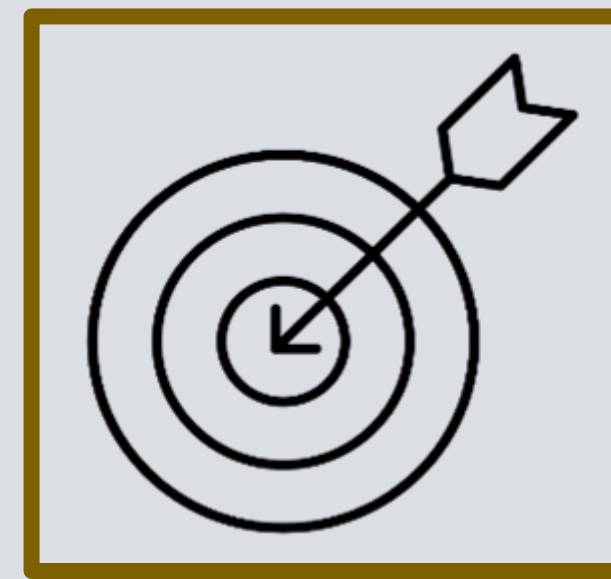
**Integrating RE Targets
Within National
Development Agendas and
Sectoral Plans**



**Guiding
principles**



**Promotes
transformations**



1

INDIA: Zero Effect and Zero Defect

- Guidance to manufacturer to reduce defects
- Certification Scheme

JAPAN: Sound Material Cycle Society

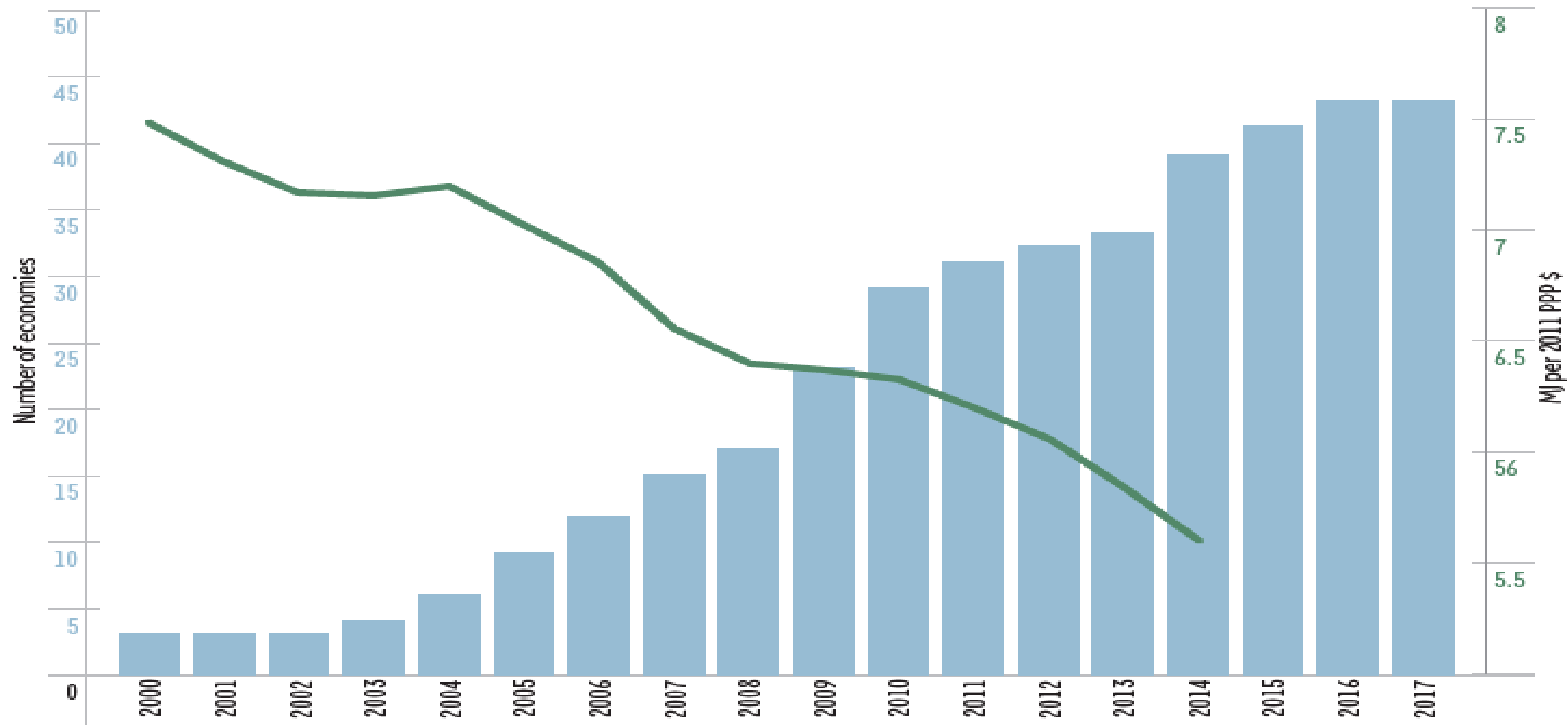
- Monitors resource efficiency and supports state initiatives

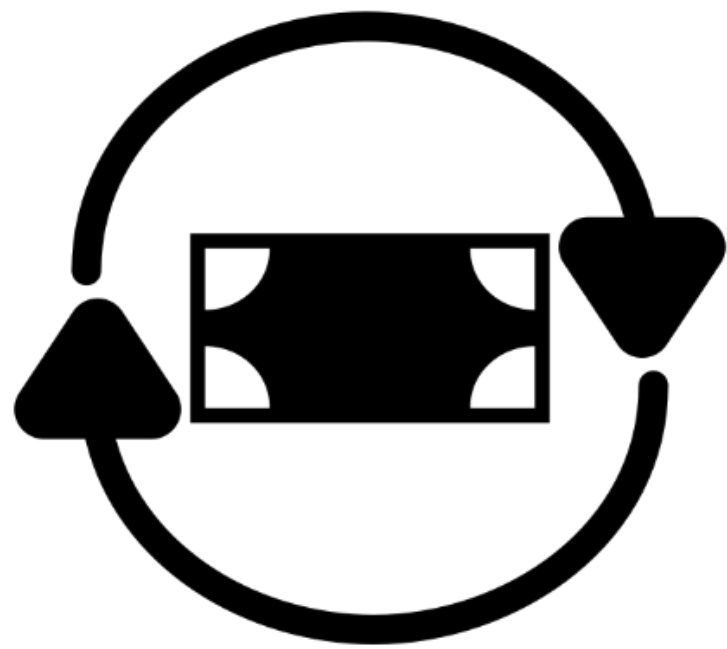
CHINA: Resource Efficiency targets within 5 year plan

- Latest (13th) 5 year plan includes provision to improve energy efficiency by 15%
- Targets translated to policies / actions in different sectors, e.g. energy efficiency of new buildings, strengthening building codes, introducing new standards for industrial energy conservation



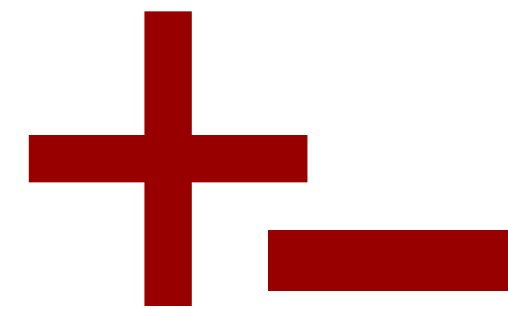
Number of Asia-Pacific Economies with Active Energy Efficiency Targets and Regional Energy Intensity



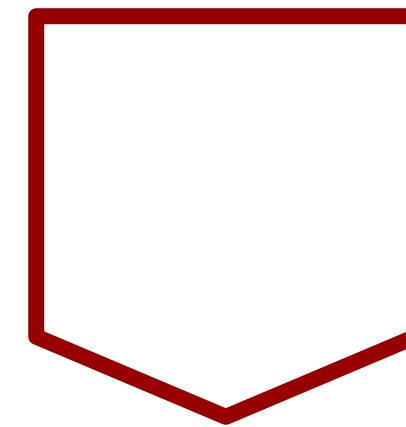


2

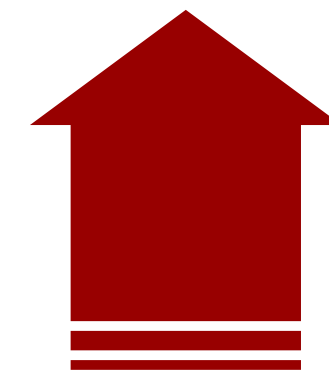
Creating a Macroeconomic and Financing Framework that promotes RE



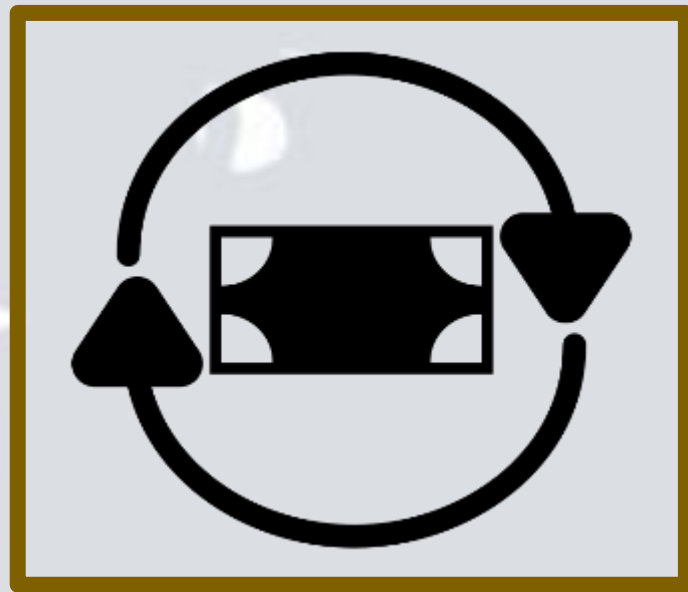
Incentive structure



Taxation/Fiscal
Policy
Subsidies



Getting the
Price right



2

IRAN: Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform

- Removing fuel subsidies
- Incentives for resource efficient technologies

REPUBLIC OF KOREA:

- Tax incentives
- Low interest loans
- Greens Public procurements

SINGAPORE: Water Pricing Reform to reflect ecological cost

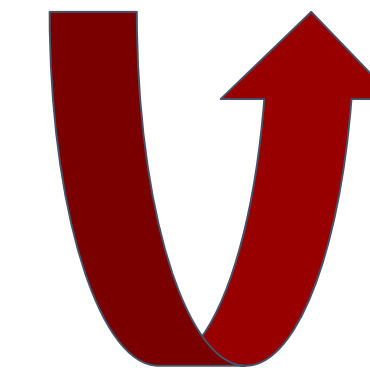


3

Establishing targeted legal and regulatory measures to promote Resource Efficiency



**Green Labels
Standards**



**Awareness
raising**



3

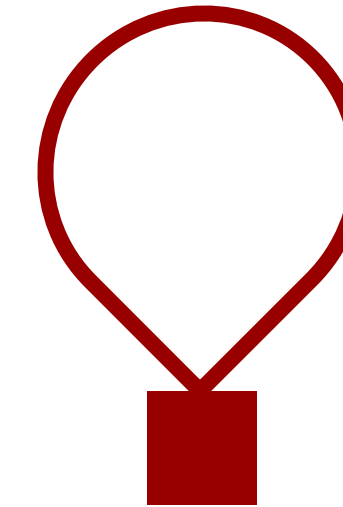
Republic of Korea:
Energy Efficiency
Labelling Program
- 59% increase in energy
efficiency between 1996-
2010.

INDIA: Building Codes

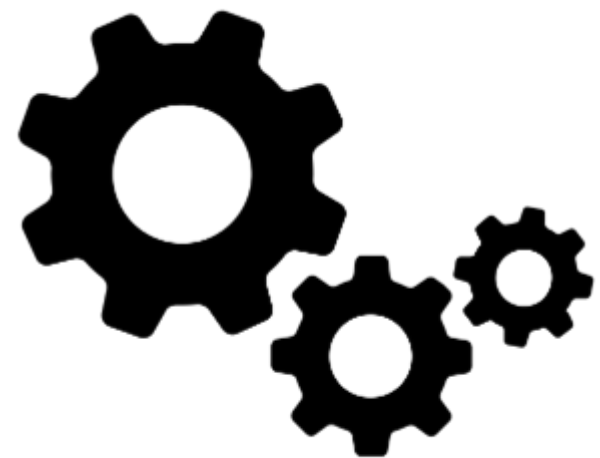
India has adopted new building
codes to reduce energy
consumption and promote low
carbon growth

JAPAN: Extended Producer
Responsibility (EPR)

Japanese manufacturers have the
responsibility for the whole life
cycle of their products



Well functioning
innovation
ecosystem



4

**Leapfrogging to Efficient
Technologies and
improving Innovation
capacity**



4

BANGLADESH: Green Bricks

Introduction of
smokeless bricks to
improve air quality

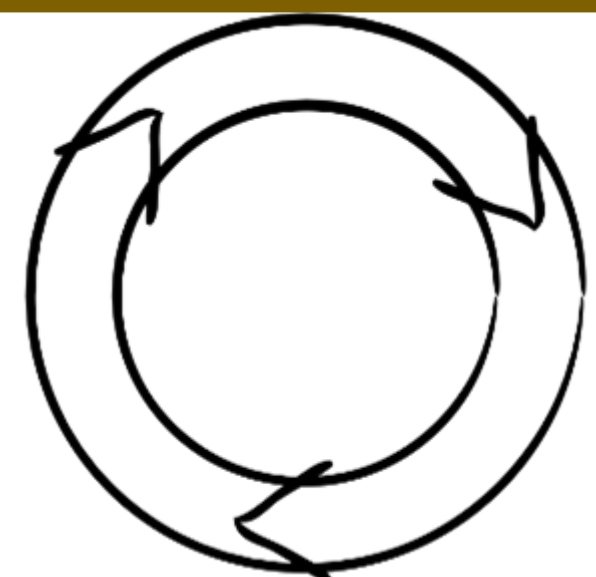


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JAPAN: Top Runner Programme

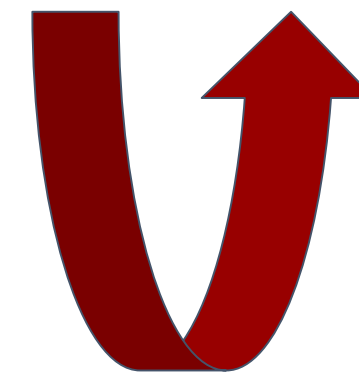
Energy Efficiency
standards to motivate
firms to adopt
innovative
technologies

SRI LANKA: Addressing
supply chain waste using
UNIDO's Resource efficient
and Cleaner Production
Programme



5

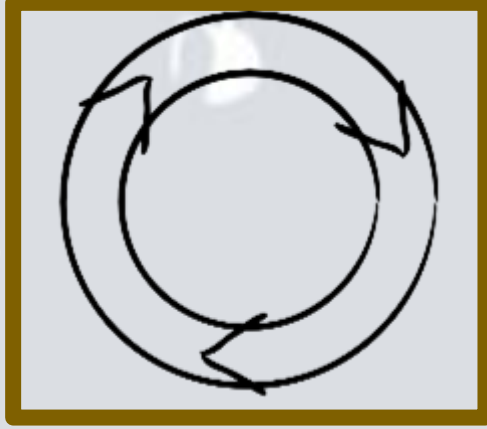
Transitioning to a Circular Economy



5 Rs

Promoting
regenerative waste
cycles

Reduce, Reuse,
Refurbish, Repair
and Recycle



CHINA: Circular Economy Promotion Law

INDIA: E-waste management

- All supply chain actors have responsibility in the e-waste management
- Helps the recovery of valuable metals

AUSTRALIA:

- Greywater use
- 50+% of Australians reuse greywater
- Subsidies for greywater system

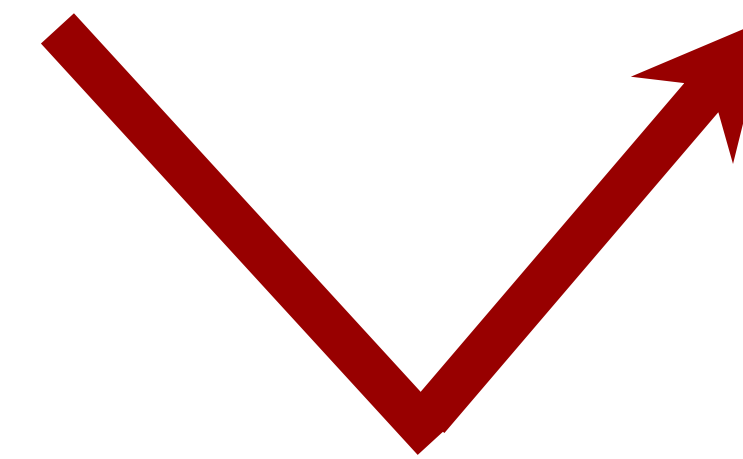


6

Generating better Data and Indicators on Resource Efficiency



Importance of
monitoring resource
efficiency



Rebound
effects



6



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JAPAN: Creating and Monitoring Indicators for the Sound Material- Cycle Society

- Three material flow indicators:
resource productivity, cyclical
use rate and final disposal in a
landfill



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Group Work

Promoting RE : policy pathways and challenges

6 Policy Pathways to promote RE



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1

Integrating RE Targets within National Development Agendas and Sectoral Plans



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4

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5

Transitioning to a Circular Economy



6

Generating better Data and Indicators on Resource Efficiency

Q1: Give an example of an RE policy in your country – what are its results so far, what has been challenging?

Q2: What RE policy could be implemented in your country & what opportunities / challenges do you foresee?



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Gallery Walk

Three key takeaways from the module



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RE can be a powerful enabler of Sustainable Development and Green Economy



RE and Circular Economy reinforce each other and promote transition to a Green Economy



Several policy pathways at macro and sectoral level exist to promote RE



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For a certified e-learning course on Resource Efficiency and opportunity to join a community of practice on Resource Efficiency, go to this link:

<http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/e-learning>



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THANK YOU
