

INDIA SCP MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION



Proceedings Documents

August 28th, 2018

India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

Knowledge Partners



CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction	3
Section 2: Current status of SCP in India	4
- Key strategies, action plans and polices	5
Section 3: Multi-stakeholder Consultation Discussion.....	6
- Identifying priorities and related actions on SCP	10
- Identifying areas of SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility support to the country.....	11
Section 4: Next steps (follow up to the Consultation)	14
Annexure 1: Agenda of the Consultation	16
Annexure 2: List of Participants	18

Section 1: Introduction

With an overarching view of addressing diverse policy and practice issues, challenges, and transitions required for a mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in India, European Union, SWITCH-Asia and Development Alternatives Group jointly initiated a consultation, 'India SCP Multi-Stakeholder Consultation' on Tuesday, 28th August, 2018 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

The consultation provided a platform and brought together various stakeholders from the government, civil society, academia and private sectors to create multi-stakeholder dialogue to mainstream SCP in India. The environmental impacts of the current consumption and production and lifecycle practices and the potential to mitigate these impacts through an inclusive strategy that supports economic growth needed to fuel

development in the country was deliberated in the consultation.

The consultation sought to assess and determine coherence in policies pertaining to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for the betterment of people and nature - vital to the new security agenda.

For the past few decades the European Union, SWITCH-Asia and Development Alternatives Group has been dealing with the issues of sustainable growth on a global scale - its search for ecological solutions aimed at human wellbeing, for all. All the groups are deeply committed to reducing environmental impact, enhancing greener more equitable economies and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as applicable in the region of intervention.

Section 2: Current Status of SCP in India

The economic development in India has though pulled millions of its population out of poverty; it had been accompanied by negative environmental and social impacts. India, world's 2nd most populous country ranks poorly in terms of Human Development Index and Environmental Performance Index as compared to many other developing countries. India being one of the fastest growing emerging economies holds the dual responsibility to meet the development needs of its billion-plus population, and maintain a sustainable growth path i.e. conducting its production and consumption based activities within its environmental boundaries in an inclusive manner.

However, this ambitious mission requires India to have a supportive ecosystem to help mainstream SCP. The ecosystem will require being holistic, one that gives balanced weight to economic prosperity, equitable opportunity, a healthy and productive environment and participatory governance to move towards the vision of well-being for people, planet and profit.

Interestingly, despite positive trends in government policy, industry and business practices, resource efficiency still remains a niche discourse in India. Moreover, India is yet to seriously consider the implications of SCP for its economy, although there are some indications that this transition is beginning to take place.

Policymakers must engage more comprehensively with both of these concepts. It is also important for the debate to be positioned within the broader context of the principle of sustainable development to ensure that SCP is properly harnessed not just to deliver resource efficient solutions, but also inclusive growth.

Developing a consolidated policy on SCP will provide the necessary impetus for business and industry to approach this strategic transition more seriously. However, both resource efficiency and SCP will be primarily driven by innovation, and an enabling environment must be created to foster entrepreneurial activity. Alongside this, business, industry and academia need to partner together to research not just pioneering resource efficient technologies, but also the social ramifications of this transition. Complementary measures must also be taken by civil society organisation and media to broadly disseminate the principles of SCP, change existing consumer attitudes, and sensitise them to the nature of this revolution. The international community can also play an important role, in facilitating technology transfer and financing innovation and in implementing key pilot initiatives.

Key strategies, action plans and policies

India's current level of engagement with SCP is nascent, there are many existing policies influencing resource use at different lifecycle stages, however, their design, emphasis, integration or implementation is often suboptimal in terms of achieving resource efficiency goals (NITI Aayog, 2017).

Some of the initiatives taken by the government of India that promotes sustainable development includes implementation of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), 2013 with a view to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change; formation of Indian Resource Panel (InRP) on Resource Efficiency in 2015 as an advisory panel embedded within the ministry to advice on key barriers to progress on resource efficiency at national, regional and sectoral levels; National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006 focused on development that is sustainable, respects ecological constraints and imperatives of social justice; National Electricity Policy and Integrated Energy Policy to promote the renewable sources of energy; The National Mineral Policy that includes zero-

waste mining as a national goal and emphasizes the need to upgrade mining technology; introduction of Zero liquid discharge- where industrial and municipal wastewater output is reused instead of disposed into a water body; recategorization of industries to encourage progressive industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies and generate fewer pollutants; Flagship programmes like "Make in India" that provide special assistance to energy efficient, water efficient and pollution control technologies; the Swachh Bharat Mission; Strategy Paper on resource efficiency adopted by NITI Aayog; introduction of suite of amendments to existing waste legislation that advance circularity in waste management.

Some of the policies related the housing sector includes the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), 2015 - emphasizing on developing appropriate ecological design standards for building components, materials and construction methods; establishment of a new waste stream is for construction and demolition waste, encouraging the use of this waste in municipal and government construction contracts.

Section 3: Multi-stakeholder Consultation Discussion

The consultation was designed to bring together the voices of masses; mainly the policy makers, practitioners, and civil society to identify policies in India that hinder or encourage the Indian economy to meet the SCP (i.e. Goal 12) targets and the SDGs; identify opportunities to deliver SCP. Accordingly, the consultation had space for open discussions with all the participants and accordingly the discussions at the consultation were divided into two subparts:

1. Sustainable Consumption and Production in India

- Framing SCP needs and actions
- Identifying priorities and related actions needed

2. Sustainable Consumption and Production in the housing sector in India

- Framing needs and actions for sustainable housing
- Identifying priorities and related actions needed

I. Needs on SCP identified at the Consultation

The SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility has been requested to develop a brief actionable document, specific to key sectors to mainstream SCP in India. The document should include the demonstration effect that can be followed and could help the

government in mainstreaming SCP in India.

The Government of India (GoI) has already taken initiatives to promote green public procurement; the GoI has established a taskforce on public procurement under the leadership of Ministry of Finance, GoI. The SCPF is requested to work in association with this public procurement taskforce to accelerate the transition towards SCP in India.

To identify the needs, consultations with different government departments and other relevant stakeholders is required to prioritise the policies that can be adopted based on the available capacity and what initiatives are already implemented and those that are proposal.

II. Challenges on SCP identified at the Consultation

The key stakeholders wanted different approaches to communicate on SCP. In fact, they were of the view that sustainability is at the heart of any development strategy, and that it needs to be part of the business as usual pattern and should not be restricted to just retrofitting or a band-aid initiative, and cautiously mentioned that the word 'sustainability' was often used in an

ambiguous fashion, thus making it difficult to implement.

Weak regulatory framework on SCP was one of the challenges identified at the consultation. There is a need for an over-arching regulatory framework that would help in stimulating demand for SCP and thereby ensure that quality and performance standards are met in order to retain high competitiveness. Information disclosure with a minimum threshold and mainstreaming SCP in the tendering process could be the starting points for ensuring SCP of these products.

Lack of communication and outreach on SCP was another challenge identified at the workshop. Awareness generation and media are strong components that would create a large impact on communication and behavior change towards SCP based practices. Online knowledge portals, competitions, nomination of celebrities as goodwill ambassadors of sustainability etc. are few instruments to bring the transition.

Even with a set of alternatives i.e. the innovative resource efficient technological solutions available; the challenge to up-scale the use of these alternatives continues to exist. The innovation to take them to the market, or incubate these products on ground needs more action. SWITCH has provided with such

platforms, however, there is more to be done in the space. Additionally, providing support to the small and medium enterprises is another arena to encourage proliferation of SCP practices as this will support India's dual responsibility to meet the development needs of its billion-plus population, and maintain a sustainable growth path.

III. Priorities on SCP identified at the Consultation

Multiple approaches should be taken for mainstreaming SCP in India. These could include a mix of regulatory measures; market based interventions; and strong communication and outreach on SCP through series of consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues, social media platforms; media engagement etc.

Some of the points that came out from the discussions included need for an over-arching regulatory framework that would help in stimulating demand for sustainable consumption and production and thereby ensure that quality and performance standards are met in order to retain high competitiveness. A suggestion that was made was that information disclosure with a minimum threshold could be a starting point for ensuring sustainable production as well as the consumption of these products. A government

representative emphasized on the need for mainstreaming SCP in the tendering process; this will ensure sustainable public procurement.

Further, awareness generation and media were suggested as strong components that would create a large impact on communication and behavior change. These ranged from online knowledge portals to competitions to the nomination of celebrities as goodwill ambassadors of sustainability. A clear reflection of the participants based on the group discussions were that in India there was a need for larger efforts to be put into implementation of these initiatives and less on the existing robust policies that govern the country.

For the housing sector, new resources, i.e. secondary resources have huge potential to mainstream SCP practices. These resources can meet the demands of the construction sector for the building material. In India, approximately, 716 million tons of C&D waste is generated annually due to the growth of cities. This waste can be processed and brought to use in the construction sector. The use of secondary resources will potentially contribute to livelihood generation and CO₂ emissions. The extensive use of fly ash bricks, limestone calcined clay cement, foundry slag, pond ash, biomass and bamboo are some key resource efficient contributions for the construction sector.

However, even with a set of alternatives available, the challenge to up-scale the use of these resources continues to exist. The innovation to take them to the market, or incubate these products on ground needs more action. SWITCH has provided with such platforms, however, there is more to be done in the space.

The group discussion at the consultation indicated that indicators of sustainability, i.e., resource efficiency, water efficiency, need to be part of the procurement process of housing projects. This would lead to both backward and forward linkages, in terms of empanelment of trained masons; re-financing by housing banks; and housing boards to demonstrate sustainable housing projects. The discussions emphasized that the housing sector needs to be addressed holistically, both the supply, i.e., sustainable production as well as demand, i.e. Sustainable consumption aspects.

Actions Points

Moving forward in the discussions, the group suggested that a roadmap for mainstreaming SCP in India is the need of the hour and should be developed in the near future in consultation with stakeholders including, government, civil society, business, academia and media. The key recommendations included:

- Enforcement of green/ sustainable public procurement in order to enhance the use of the green product
- SWITCH- Asia to work closely with Ministry of Finance (MoF) – as a taskforce on public procurement under MoF is established by the Government of India
- A brief actionable document, specific to key sectors with the demonstration effect that can be followed should be documented that could help the government in mainstreaming SCP in India
- A mother SCP policy- focused on sustainability should be developed with clear guidelines for specific sectors with high environmental, social and economic impact
- An institution that ensures a strong engagement with multiple stakeholders and provide a regulatory framework for performance and standards on SCP should be established
- InRP should produce evidence-based studies that would help to draft a Resource Efficiency policy for the country with support from MoEFCC
- Life cycle approach and systems thinking should be encouraged to mainstream SCP
- SCP to be mainstreamed in the tendering process
- Empanelment of trained masons for sustainable housing contracts should be encouraged
- Re-financing by housing banks for sustainable housing projects to support green public procurement
- Housing boards to demonstrate sustainable housing projects to support upscale of SCP in the construction sector
- Push for increasing consumer awareness and consumer information; awareness generation and media are strong components for creating a large impact on communication and behavior change
- Larger efforts needed towards implementation of the existing policies encouraging SCP and less on developing new policies for the country

Identifying the priorities and related actions on SCP

The mainstreaming of SCP in India requires a mix of different measures would be summarized as:

- **Collaborative perspective building**- close association with multiple stakeholders including government departments, large businesses & MSMEs, civil society organizations, media and academia & think tanks. One of the main objectives of these consultative meetings will be the identification of priority areas/sectors for intervention to mainstream SCP in India.
- **Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework** - A review of existing policies, strategies and other initiatives (like formation of InRP, public procurement taskforce, development of the strategy paper on resource efficiency endorsed by NITI Aayog); will support mainstreaming the concept of SCP
- climate change, sustainable terrestrial and marine ecosystems and poverty eradication. Implementation of SCP in line with SDGs, SCP needs to be adopted by the different ministries.
- **Promoting green procurement**- While GoI has already established a taskforce under the leadership of MoF on public procurement; the implementation and actions on

in the existing policy and regulatory framework and would avoid the need for developing a new policy for the country.

- **Inter-linkages with SDGs**- SCP is one of the core components to the 2030 agenda of sustainable development, listed under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), a one of the top priorities for the GoI. SCP has its own Goal (Goal 12), but is also reflected in a number of other targets identified in other SDGs. These inter-linkages of SDG12 with other SDGs illustrate the need for a holistic approach and at the core lay the life cycle perspective. Therefore achieving SDG12 will require a resource resilient production and consumption system. But, more importantly, for sustainable development, achieving SDG12 will also facilitate achieving of other goals, especially – combating

ground to promote such practices has to be strengthened. This will bring environmental, social and economic benefits to the country. For example; preferential procurement of green building materials like fly ash bricks could directly contribute in greening the high impact construction sector in India as there is significant infrastructure development planned in the public sector. This

will ensure the construction of resource efficient infrastructure and consequently, the supply chain of value-added products would be developed when advanced technological intervention is available.

- **Strengthening the capacities of government departments on SCP-** For implementation of SCP in line with SDGs, SCP needs to be adopted by the different ministries/ government departments. As ministries are the key bodies for formulation and implementation of policies and regulations, it is vital to strengthen the capacities of the government stakeholders on the concept of sustainability and SCP to incorporate SCP in the current policies under various ministries
- **Favourable ecosystem for the MSMEs-** The ecosystem, especially for MSMEs (focusing on green business initiatives like green building material, waste recycling, food processing organisations etc.) like access to credit facilities, market linkages, technology know-how and capacity building to up-scale their operations has to be facilitated. This will ensure transition towards resource resilient nation. Green financing should be strengthened in the country.

- **SCP in the Housing sector-** In the case of India, it has been estimated that 60 million new homes will need to be built between 2018 and 2024. The design stage is the critical stage which eventually defines the production of sustainable building materials and technologies and thereby the consequential sustainable consumption by the households. While several robust policies have been initiated towards the acceleration of sustainable housing as well as initiatives by the private sector, however there continues to be disconnect between the public and private sector initiatives. Small developers and those in tier II cities in India are still wary of the idea of green buildings and are unaware of green building accreditations. Accordingly, mainstreaming SCP in the housing sector would bridge this gap and ensuring that the life-cycle approach to housing is adopted.

Identifying areas of SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility support to the country

The SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility should work in close association with multiple stakeholders including government departments, large businesses & MSMEs, civil society organizations, media and academia & think tanks. Series of inter-departmental dialogues with the policy makers and regulators can contribute to the development of a better understanding on the concept of sustainability and SCP.

Working in close association with the task force on public procurement and developing a brief actionable document specific to key high impact sectors are the areas for direct support from the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility.

SWITCH- Asia SCP Facility should facilitate a knowledge sharing platform supported by dialogues to promote best practices, programmes, local initiatives, policies and lessons learned on SCP from the global, regional and national landscape. These multi-stakeholder dialogues will be the key channel to meet the desired objectives towards sustainable development. Foster regional (south-south) cooperation through multi-stakeholder dialogue and strengthening and facilitating the capacities of regional public and private sector; building networks and partnerships in SCP priority issues will help in mainstreaming SCP in India.

In this context, the SCP facility was requested to work closely with the different government departments in India including the MoEFCC and MoF. They could possibly arrange seminars and media outreach which could be another tool for developing awareness on SCP. The documentation of an actionable document based on the review of existing policies and framing SCP needs for India was an additional task envisaged from the SWITCH- Asia SCP Facility. The SCP concept can be considered as a tool while framing

new policies as well as incorporated with the ongoing development programs. Therefore, the SCP concept (such as resource efficiency, waste management, carbon reduction etc.) should be shared with these development partners by arranging in-depth stakeholder consultation.

While the large businesses and MSMEs are drivers of economic development in India; they are the consumers of the natural resources and secondary resources. The dialogues could facilitate learning for these stakeholders to encourage resource efficient business practices. There is a need to focus on the supply chain of sustainable products with an active contribution by public authorities and other government partners focusing on sustainable public procurement and thereby focus on expansion & scale-up initiatives to mainstream SCP.

Local green enterprises are the drive for India's inclusive sustainable growth path; MSMEs are a source of livelihood providing good job opportunities and ensure inclusive sustainable development. Though there is clearly a growing fusion towards SCP among India's next generation of green and social innovators (particularly in the waste management sector), this needs to be pushed further to accelerate the transition. The dialogues could facilitate the capacities of the MSMEs sector by sharing knowledge on best

practices, programmes, local initiatives.

Proper utilization of mass media e.g. print media, electronic media (radio & television), mobile operators, film industry in India and cooperation from Ministry of Communication and

Information Technology is required for implementing SCP actions. These organizations can jointly develop long term campaigns and awareness programs to mainstream the concept of sustainability and SCP in India with support of donor agencies and development partners.

Section 4: Next steps (follow up to the Consultation)

The response towards the consultation was overwhelming with government representatives, policy makers, banks and businesses actively participating in the sessions. The prevailing concerns of mainstreaming SCP were explained in a simple manner with business examples suggesting the applicability of these concepts to daily operations. A key highlight of the consultation was the understanding that the issue at hand is not just about demand and supply of sustainable products/ services, but rather about the impact of the current practices on the environmental, social and economic wellbeing of the country.

Accordingly, waste management and the rising consumerist behavior amongst the Indian population were identified as important areas for improvement. Culturally, Indians are inclined towards need-based consumption, with an ingrained sense of responsibility avoiding waste and propagating respect for life. However, rising urbanization and the rising middle class are changing the consumption landscape. Therefore, proper action is required to discourage people from consuming in a wasteful manner. At the same time, proper disposal of waste, both coming from municipal and industrial sectors, is required. Efficient use of energy and other resource is another major area where SCP needs to be promoted. Increasing resource efficiency and efficient use of

renewable resources needs to play a big role.

While, Indian businesses and industry are beginning to engage with the concept of circular economy and voluntarily initiate practices in this direction where it makes sound economic sense, MSMEs need to be involved to support a transition towards a resource resilient nation.

Policymakers must engage more comprehensively with both of these concepts. It is also important for the debate to be positioned within the broader context of the principle of sustainable development to ensure that SCP is properly harnessed not just to deliver resource efficient solutions, but also inclusive growth (the human dimension of sustainable development).

Developing a consolidated policy on SCP will provide the necessary impetus for business and industry to approach this strategic transition more seriously. However, both resource efficiency and SCP will be primarily driven by innovation, and an enabling environment must be created to foster entrepreneurial activity. Alongside this, business, industry and academia need to partner together to research not just pioneering resource efficient technologies, but also the social ramifications of this transition.

Complementary measures must also be taken by civil society organisation and media to broadly disseminate the

principles of SCP, change existing consumer attitudes, and sensitise them to the nature of this revolution. The international community can also play an

important parallel role, not just in facilitating technology transfer, but in financing innovation and in implementing key pilot initiatives.

Annexure 3: Agenda of the Consultation

Tentative Agenda –India SCP Multi-stakeholder Consultation		
August 28, 2018		
New Delhi, India		
Time	Items	Objective
8:30-9:00	Registration	
9:00-9:20	Introduction of event and agenda	Introduction of the SCP Facility; Objectives of the dialogue and expectations
	Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUD India SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility 	With focus on importance of SCP related activities in respective programmes
9:20-9:30	Key note: Ministry of Environment : Mr. A.K. Jain(IAS), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India	
9:30-10:00	State of SCP, Assessment, needs and priorities	Present the findings of the assessment undertaken by SWITCH-Asia and Development Alternatives, highlighting needs and priorities.
10:00-10:30	Framing SCP needs and actions: Mainstreaming, Localising, partnering and delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Challenges Opportunities Actions 	Moderated discussion amongst the participants regarding the needs; current SCP status; SCP policies in place; priorities, shortcoming, constraints and challenges such as policy, institutional and Technical needs, and opportunities to deliver SCP.
10:30-10:45	Coffee/tea break	
10:45-12:00	Continue discussion on Framing the needs	
12:00-13:00	Identifying priorities and related actions needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships, governance, implementation Way forward and recommendations 	Concrete steps/ actions needed to achieve SCP goals by 2030, and process for a relevant SCP strategy/action plan
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-14:10	Recap	Setting the scene for discussion regarding Sustainable Housing based on the discussion in the morning session
14:10-14:20	Remarks from the Ministry of Housing & Urban	

	Development : Mr. Amrit Abhijat (IAS), Joint Secretary (HFA-urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India	
14:20-14:45	<p>Presentation on Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Alternatives 	Present the findings of the scoping study including sustainable housing policies and sustainable practices/good practices from India and the region, and lessons learnt
14:45-15:00	Q&A	
15:00-15:15	Coffee/tea break	
15:15-16:00	<p>Framing needs and actions for Sustainable Housing: Mainstreaming, Localising, partnering and delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs • Challenges • Opportunities • Actions 	Moderated discussion amongst the participants regarding the needs; status; policies in place; priorities, shortcoming, constraints and challenges such as policy, institutional and Technical needs, and opportunities for driving Sustainable Housing.
16:00-16:45	<p>Identifying priorities and related actions needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key actors, Partnerships, governance, implementation • Way forward and recommendations 	Concrete steps/ actions needed for mainstreaming Sustainable Housing practices
16:45- 17:45	<p>Next steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility • Priorities for future India –EU cooperation • Scope for Triangular Cooperation 	Summary of the day's discussion and concrete steps for promoting SCP and Sustainable housing in India
17:45-18:00	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUD India • SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility 	

Annexure 4: List of Participants

SI No	Name	Designation	Organisation
1	A.K Jain	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
2	Abhijit Banerjee	Consultant	GIZ
3	Abhishek Dubey	Manager	Development Alternatives
4	Apurva Singh	Consultant	Development Alternatives
5	Arab Hoballah	Team Leader	SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility
6	Atul Bagai	Head Country Office	UN Environment
7	Cecilia Freire Costa	Coordination Manager	European Union
8	Dr. Ashok Khosla	Chairman	Development Alternatives
9	Dr. K. Vijayalakshmi	Vice President	Development Alternatives
10	Dr. Malini Balakrishnan	Senior Fellow	TERI
11	Gitika Goswami	Programme Director	Development Alternatives
12	Goksu Aslan	Associate Economic Affairs Officer	UN ESCAP SSWA
13	Issabelle Louis	Deputy Regional Director	UN Environment
14	Janet Salem	Programme Officer	UN Environment
15	Jerome Pons	Head of Operation	European Union Delegation
16	Jitendra Sharma	Consultant	UNEP
17	Karishma Kashyap	National Consultant	UNIDO
18	Kedar S.Sawant	Project Coordinator	AFD (AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT)
19	Mukesh Gulati	Senior Advisor	FMC (Foundation for MSME Clusters)
20	Philippe Dresruesse	Programme Advisor	WHH
21	Piyush Mohapatra	Senior Programme Coordinator	Toxics Link
22	Pragya Majumdar	Project Manager	TRAIDCRAFT
23	Pramod Adlakhia	MD	Adlakhia Associates Pvt.Ltd
24	Pratibha Ruth Caleb	Deputy Manager	Development Alternatives
25	Puja Sawhney	South Asia Expert	SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility
26	Rachna Arora	Deputy Team Leader	GIZ
27	Raghav Agnihotri	Senior Consultant	Deloitte
28	Rakesh Kumar	Director	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change
29	Rambha Tripathy	Programme Director	Development Alternatives
30	Ramita Rawat	Assistant Manager	Development Alternatives
31	Rene Van Berkel	UNIDO Representative	UNIDO
32	Rishi Kaushik	Section Officer	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change

33	Sachin Joshi	Chief Operating Officer	CII
34	Sanjay Agarwal	Director Procurement Policy	Ministry of Finance
35	Sanjay Kumar	General Manager	Ministry of Railway Govt of India
36	Sarojini Kaul	Sr.Project Manager	European Union
37	Shantanu Gotmare	Country Director	GGGI (Global Green Growth Institute)
38	Shikha Garg	Technical Expert SDG	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
39	Shouvik Datta	Senior Programme Manager	Delegation of the European Union to India
40	Shruti Issar	Manager	Development Alternatives
41	Sohini Gupta	Project Manager	Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)
42	Soumya Bhattacharya	Consultant	UN Environment
43	Tamal Sarkar	Executive Director	Foundation for MSME Clusters (FMC)
44	Zeenat Niazi	Vice President	Development Alternatives
45	Zinaida Fadeeva	Associated	UNOCR