



Task 3.2: Identifying key provisions and stakeholders of the Indian National Resource Efficiency Policy

Estimated time requirement: 55 minutes

Introduction

In 2019, the Indian government issued the Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy (NREP) to “create a facilitative and regulatory environment to mainstream resource efficiency across all sectors by fostering cross-sectoral collaborations, development of policy instruments, action plans and efficient implementation and monitoring frameworks.” (Draft National Resource Policy, p. i). In a first step, NREP addresses abiotic resources, specifically non-energy minerals. Other resources are planned to be integrated in a next step. The policy aims to create a collaborative institutional structure to replace or consolidate the currently isolated interventions taking place in this field, and to strengthen and take forward the country’s resource efficiency agenda and sustainable development. This will require concerted efforts from different stakeholders. In this exercise, you will analyze the key provisions of the policy and identify the most important stakeholders, which will be responsible for implementation of the policy and their relationship between each other.

Table 1: Exercise structure

Part	Task	Time
1	Form groups and analyze the summary of the Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy with respect to status, concerns and opportunities. Discuss the key provisions with your peers and capture your notes in table 2.	20 min
2	Based on the stakeholder mapping methodology presented in figure 1 below, please map out, classify and link those stakeholders, who need to be involved for the implementation of the policy. Please use the prepared flipchart for this exercise.	35 min

Methodology for classification:

Relevance

- Primary
- Secondary
- Veto player

Stakeholders to be placed in corresponding circle. Veto players to be highlighted by **V**.

Sector

- Private
- Public
- Civil society

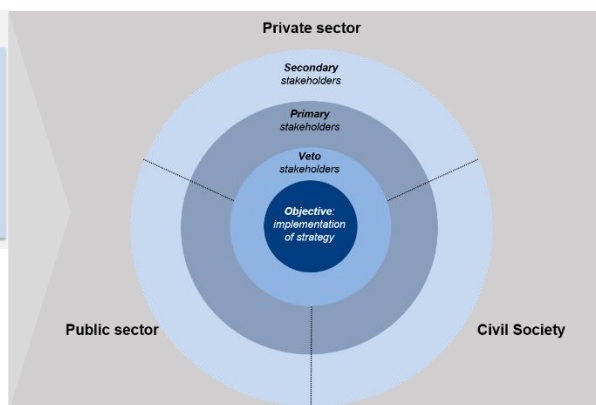
Stakeholders to be placed in corresponding area.

Relationship

- Strong ———
- Weak ······

Relationships between stakeholders to be indicated by connecting them with lines.

Figure 1: Stakeholder mapping methodology





Background information

Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, India

India's economy is marked by rapid economic growth with a GDP of 2.6 trillion USD. This economic growth has decreased poverty and promoted human development. However, it also came along with an augmented use of natural resources: India increased its material consumptions six times from 1970 to 2015 and is expected to double it again by 2030 in order to hold pace with population growth, increased urbanization and new aspirations of the growing middle and upper classes. The rising need for natural resource extraction has been accompanied by increased greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation, destruction of natural environment and loss of biodiversity as well as serious levels of resource depletion. Environmental degradation in turn has negative impacts on the economy, livelihoods as well as quality of life. Another compelling argument for CE and RE is the fact that many Indian industries depend on imports for many critical raw materials.

In the current policy landscape, there are multiple policies addressing the issue of resources, however, they are all isolated interventions and fail to capture the opportunities of resource efficiency across all stages of the life cycle. Most policies and interventions (e.g. eco-labelling, financial support for R&D, etc.) focus on energy efficiency or environmental issues, but do not yet directly address RE, circular business models or the use of secondary raw materials. Also, many policy interventions still focus on the end-of-life stage and end-of-pipe solutions. What is essentially missing is the integration of lifecycle thinking in an integrated and holistic manner to address the larger resource efficiency agenda. Collaborative institutional structures need to be formed and strengthened to take this agenda forward and to achieve the goals of NREP, such as:

- (i) reduction in primary resource consumption to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,
- (ii) creation of higher value with less material use through resource efficient and circular approaches,
- (iii) waste minimization,
- (iv) material security, and
- (v) creation of green employment opportunities and business models.

A primary step in the implementation of the Policy and its goals is the creation of the National Resource Efficiency Authority (NREA) with the mandate to drive the agenda of resource efficiency across the country. NREA will be based on a collaborative structure with a core working group housed in MoEFCC, and a members group consisting of representatives from different ministries, state/union territory governments, government agencies and other stakeholders. An inter-ministerial National Resource Efficiency Advisory Board (NREAB) will provide necessary guidance on the aspects critical to the implementation of resource efficiency across all sectors.

It is crucial to have influence, participation and collective action of all major stakeholders including industry, policy makers, government agencies, academic, civil society organizations including non-profit institutions, think tanks and business groups, consumers, and technology developers to implement the policy in an integrative, comprehensive and effective manner.



Worksheet 1: Elements of National RE Policy

Table 2: Exercise template

Status	
Concerns	
Opportunities	



Worksheet 2: Mapping key stakeholders

Please use the prepared flipchart to map out stakeholders and capture your results.

