

Establishment of an inter-ministerial committee on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Chile

In Chile, the inter-ministerial committee on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was set up as an initiative of the Ministry of Environment, with the objective of developing the National Programme on SCP to facilitate implementation and coordinate joint action across the public sector in this area.

Key milestones in the process included:

- 1 Ensuring the institutional commitment to setting up the committee on SCP.
- 2 Launching a call for participation: requests to heads of all government agencies relevant to SCP to nominate someone within the agency to sit on the committee.
- 3 Establishing a process with specific products and results, and ensuring frequent meetings (1 meeting per month).
- 4 Initial action points for the committee:
 - Define what SCP means for Chile specifically so that all involved are aligned on the definition;
 - Incentivize the government agencies to be involved, by helping them to understand why SCP is relevant to them and what they could benefit from through their participation in the committee;
 - Assessment of current SCP policies initiatives across all relevant policy domains;
 - Establishment of an SCP Programme;
 - Development of a webpage on SCP with a community manager to enhance visibility on progress and give a sense of ownership to those involved in the committee.



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Who is involved?

16 organizations are actively involved in the Committee: the National Clean Production Council, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of National Heritage, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Sports, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, National Women's Service.

Core functions of the Committee

1. Provide and validate information on SCP;
2. Create, host and coordinate specific work groups to address key topics on SCP;
3. Develop the National SCP Programme;
4. Establish and approve initiatives aimed at promoting SCP patterns;
5. Develop a Plan of Action on the subject;
6. Ensure the resources required to implement the programme;
7. Track the programme;
8. Contribute to meeting targets and deadlines set, and the dissemination of such results.

An advisory committee was also set up in order to bring in private sector stakeholders. The key function of this committee is dialogue between the actors in the private sector and civil society, whose frame of action falls within the area of SCP in the development of a National SCP Programme and its Plan of Action.

Members of the advisory committee include :

- National Manufactures Association (SOFOFA),
- National State Copper Company (CODELCO),
- Chilean Trade Association (Cámara Chilena de la Construcción),
- Association of Supermarkets (Supermercados de Chile A.G),
- Federation of Tourism Companies of Chile (Federación de Empresas de Turismo de Chile),
- Centre of Deposits and Covers (Centro de Envases y Embalajes de Chile),
- Fundación Chile, Asociación Ouishare, World Wildlife Fund (WWF),
- Fair Trade Association of Chile (Asociación Chilena por el Comercio Justo),
- Tarapaca University (Universidad de Tarapacá, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile),
- Central Union of Workers (CUT), and
- the Ministry of the Environment.

National Roundtables on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Ethiopia and Cuba

Cuba

The National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Cuba brought together more than 50 representatives from the Central State Administration, other public entities, representatives from the business sector, research centers and academia as well as regional experts and media for a two-day workshop. The workshop was held on 29 and 30 September 2015 in La Havana, Cuba. It was organized by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment with technical support from UN Environment and financial support from the European Commission.

The main objectives of the Cuban National Roundtable were to:

- Present trends and environmental and social impacts of current consumption and production patterns at the global, regional and national levels;
- Report progress of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP) at global and regional levels;
- Present the SCP National Programme and a national mapping of SCP policies and initiatives;
- Promote dialogue and exchange of ideas, knowledge and experiences among the key players involved in SCP implementation at the national level;
- Identify priority areas and proposals for action at the national level to advance towards the fulfillment of the national SCP objectives for the period 2016 - 2020 as well as to respond to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Agreed next steps:

- Insert the principles of SCP in previous discussions on economic and social policy of the Seventh Congress of the Cuban Communist Party;



National Roundtables on SCP in Ethiopia and Cuba

- Identify and develop proposals for projects that could be funded through calls such as the 10YFP Trust Fund and/or other sources, with the support and / or participation, as appropriate, of the agencies of the Central State Administration as well as the business sector and scientific and educational institutions;
- Mainstream SCP into policies, strategies and sectoral and regional programmes within the guidelines stated under the economic and social policy, and to plan national SCP actions for the period 2016-2020, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs;
- Review and restructure national indicators on SCP used for the period 2010 - 2015, as well as to define those adopted for the period 2016 - 2020;
- Plan the development of workshops and seminars aiming to identify and coordinate inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral actions, setting priorities and avoiding duplication of activities between the institutions.

Ethiopia

The first National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was held in Ethiopia on 14 and 15 June 2016. Organized by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, with the support of the 10YFP Secretariat and 10YFP programme on Consumer Information for SCP, the roundtable gathered representatives and experts of several ministries and public institutions, including the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource, the Ministry of Animals and Fishery and the Ethiopian Standard Agency.

The objectives of the Roundtable were to highlight the core importance of supporting the shift towards SCP at national level in the context of Agenda 2030 and the adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 12, as well as in the context of national strategies and priorities. An overview of

the 10YFP, as a key implementation mechanism of Agenda 2030 at the global, regional and national level, was provided, as well as a presentation on the outcomes of the 9th African Roundtable on SCP (30 May - 1 June 2016, Uganda).

A new project on Sustainability Information Systems (SIS) in Ethiopia, as part of a broader project funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in the context of the 10YFP programme on Consumer Information for SCP (“Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production for a Low-Carbon Economy”), was formally launched. The objective of the project being to promote enhanced availability, communication and use of information related to the environmental, social and economic impacts of goods and services, in order to support resource efficiency and decrease carbon emissions along the value chain while developing market and job opportunities through increased consumer demand for climate-friendly and sustainable goods and services.



National Cleaner Production Centre Rwanda: a national strategy to mainstreaming Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production into national policy frameworks

The Rwanda Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Centre (RRECPC) became a key partner for the development of a national strategy to mainstream Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) and subsequently Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) into national policy frameworks. The first step was an assessment of the gaps and entry points in existing regimes and strategies from the domains of environment, industry, energy and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) development with recommendations of measures for mainstreaming. Following this, the RRECPC collaborated with the Private Sector Federation of Rwanda to carve out the data and information to demonstrate the strong productivity, environmental performance and competitive benefits of this integration to the Rwandan Ministry of Trade and Industry for integration into industrial policy and green growth and climate resilience strategy. The importance was to incorporate RECP into national development planning through country plans, programmes, strategies and budgets and implementation. The RRECPC was in a key position to do this from their work with industry and collaboration with the private sector federation as well as technical institutions.

The fast tracking private sector led growth strategic operating plan 2015-2019, developed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, recognized RRECPC as a key partner to provide best practices to use cost saving and environmental friendly systems to businesses, as well as to assist them in implementing RECP technology, in order to address low productivity and pollution levels.



National Cleaner Production Centre Rwanda

A number of additional stakeholders were involved, including the University of Rwanda especially in sampling of industrial effluents, the Water Sanitation Corporate company, Rwanda Energy Group, the Rwanda Environment Management Authority, National Industrial Research Development Agency, Rwanda Manufacturing Association, and others participating in inspection and evaluation in order to award best performers companies engaged in the RECP Program.

Achievements

- **Awareness raising:** in total, 500 persons, 100 Industries, 11 districts, 5 academia institutions, 10 public institutions including ministries, and 10 Hospital and Health centers were sensitized on cleaner production systems.
- **Training and Assessment:** 40 local experts trained on cleaner production and waste management; 40 industries (including hotels) trained and assessed on the utilization of resources (water, energy and material). Two companies also benefited abroad study tours.
- **Implementing RECP Technology:**
 - **Economic benefits:** USD 1,964,532 From 2009-2015;
 - **Environmental benefits:** reduction of 1,290 tCO₂ eq/year/company and volume of waste water reduced (1,800m³/year/company). Two enterprises were removed on list of polluting companies;
 - **Social benefits:** schools fees and improvement of livelihoods, farmers getting free organic fertilizer.

Source: Guidelines for policies for eco-innovation, UNEP, 2016

Implementing RECP Technology



Economic benefits

USD 1,964,532
from 2009-2015



Environmental benefits

reduction of 1,290 tCO₂ eq/year/company
volume of waste water reduced
(1,800m³/year/company)



Social benefits

schools fees and
improvement of livelihoods,
farmers getting free
organic fertilizer

Mapping Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and initiatives in Chile

The need for a mapping on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) initiatives at the national level became visible in Chile when the Government decided to develop a national action plan on SCP. In order to elaborate the work plan of the different priority SCP action areas, it was important to understand what initiatives were being developed at the national level as well as key actors in the public sector implementing them. This information is vital when identifying progress, gaps, needs and opportunities for each of the SCP priority areas.

Fundación Chile, under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, was the local non-governmental organization (NGO) in charge of the mapping. Two approaches were used:

- **Research from secondary sources**, which identified 158 initiatives led by public sector organizations. Most of the initiatives identified were associated to production issues within the following sectors: energy, industry, agriculture and construction.
- **Interviews with representatives from public institutions**, mainly members of the SCP Inter-ministerial Committee. From these interviews 77 initiatives, focused in production and consumption issues, were identified within sectors such as energy, education, construction and agriculture.



Mapping Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and initiatives in Chile

The mapping also focused on identifying the main motivations driving the development of SCP initiatives within the public sector, as well as, key success factors, main difficulties, priorities, types of initiatives and involvement of sectors, participating organizations, themes and tools and committee members' priorities to address SCP. The main outcomes were:

- **Motivations:** the most relevant motivation in the public sector were to respond to objectives included in Government and/or sectoral programmes. Other motivations identified were to minimize important environmental and social impacts, to promote voluntary agreements and to respond to international markets requests, among others.
- **Key success factors:** some of the key issues mentioned as key success factors were coordination among different organizations and sectors, political will, objective and measurable results, among others.
- **Priorities:** only 12% of the initiatives identified focused on the consumption side while 59% were focused on the production side. 29% of initiatives involved efforts in both approaches.
- **Type of initiatives and involvement of sectors:** out of the 158 initiatives mapped, 49 of them were tools, 32 legislation-related efforts, 20 programmes, 14 action plans, ten strategies and the rest of them included international agreements, policies, projects and others. Sectors identified with a stronger involvement in SCP initiatives were energy, construction, industry, agriculture and education.
- **Participating organizations:** the most active public organizations involved in SCP initiatives were the Ministry of Environment (40 initiatives), Ministry of Housing (19 initiatives), Ministry of Energy (15 initiatives), Undersecretary of Tourism (12) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (12).
- **Themes and tools:** the main themes associated with the initiatives identified were energy efficiency and cleaner production. Certification schemes, life cycle analysis and eco-labelling were the most mentioned tools.
- **Committee members' priorities:** the main priorities for the Committee members were clean energy, sustainable cities, environmental education, cleaner production, sustainable mining and sustainable transport. Sustainable public procurement and energy efficiency appeared as key priorities that are being seen by the Committee members as great opportunities to expand and scale up.

158 INITIATIVES

49 Tools

32 Legislation-related efforts

20 Programmes

14 Action plans

National Policies for Sustainable Consumption and Production

The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption in Brazil

The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption was launched by the Government of Brazil in 2011. Housed under the Ministry of Environment, the primary objective of this Action Plan is to coordinate movements and actions, in the medium and long term, that change the paradigm of production and consumption, contributing significantly to the sustainable development of the Brazilian society.

The general objectives of the Action Plan are to:

- Foster in Brazil a strong and continuous process to expand actions aligned with the concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) sharing with national and international partners the effort to also promote sustainability on a global scale.
- Integrate the initiative of spreading SCP to tackle climate change, as well as other priority issues for the Brazilian society, such as combating poverty, equitable distribution of the benefits of development and the conservation of biodiversity and other natural resources. In order to meet this objective connections and synergies were identified in the Action Plan with structural policies and other national plans of the Federal Government. This aims to ensure the establishment of effective solutions, avoiding duplication of actions and transmitting to society the idea of integration and interconnectivity of public policies. While not explicit in the first cycle, relations with other policies, such as the Biodiversity Policy and the National Water Resources Policy, are internalized in the priorities and actions of the Action Plan itself. Internationally, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Montreal Protocol are examples of legal and institutional frameworks that also guide actions. The plans *Brazil Sem Miséria* (Brazil Without Poverty) and *Brazil Maior* (Greater Brazil), the National Plan on Climate Change and the National Policy on

Solid Waste further established goals and guidelines that were incorporated into the Action Plan.

The implementation of the Action Plan is guided by a National Steering Committee, which was created by MMA Ordinance and involves the participation of 26 different organizations from several sectors. The role of the Steering Committee is to monitor, direct and promote development activities and implementation of the Action Plan and its priorities, creating the conditions for an effective paradigm shift in production and consumption processes.

The implementation mechanisms of the Plan are:

- **Sectorial Dialogues:** roundtables with the participation of the MMA and the private sector, from both the retail sector and the productive sector;
- **Agreement with UN Environment:** technical cooperation agreement to support the implementation of the Plan through studies and manuals, training, exchanges and technical cooperation, among others;
- **Portal and networks / communication and electronic information:** use of electronic platforms for communication and information on the progress;
- **Public Consultation:** such as the one held between September 21st and November 30th of 2010, after the approval of the Plan by the Steering Committee, with the compilation of the contributions received;
- **Annual Forum:** with the goal of fostering the exchange of experiences and to showcase successful experiences as well as to discuss the bottlenecks in the implementation of the Plan.

National Strategy and Action Plan for SCP in Jordan

In 2011 the Ministry of Environment of Jordan, in collaboration with UN Environment, conducted a Green Economy Scoping Study, which included six well defined sectors containing significant prospects for economic



National Policies for Sustainable Consumption and Production

development, poverty reduction and the possibility of opening new markets for national products: these sectors were energy (energy efficiency and renewable energy), water, agriculture, waste management, transport, and sustainable tourism.

The Ministry of Environment, through the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) National Committee, developed a National Strategy and Action Plan for mainstreaming SCP into agriculture / food production, transport, and waste management sectors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2016-2025). Three strategic objectives were identified:

- **Strategic objective 1:** establish a national platform for institutionalizing the process of mainstreaming SCP into relevant sectors' plans to ensure coherence, coordination and implementation of SCP activities at the national and regional levels, therefore translating the global commitments on SCP in the country and for the Mediterranean Region.
- **Strategic objective 2:** develop and implement agreed national SCP operational objectives in the country, supporting both national and regional implementation in order to promote and strengthen a circular and green economy, and further support the regional conventions and their protocols and other national and regional policy frameworks for sustainable development.
- **Strategic objective 3:** engage key national stakeholders in developing, practicing, and evaluating SCP models and circular economy measures leading to high resource efficiency and preservation, reduced pollution, and decoupling the economic development process from environmental degradation and promoting sustainable lifestyles.

The National Strategy and Action Plan was prepared in line with the regional SCP Action Plan for the Mediterranean, in cooperation with the SWITCH-Med Programme and financed by the European Union. Jordan's SCP Strategy and National Action Plan address key human activities, which have a particular impact on the Jordanian environment including marine and coastal areas.

The Ministry of Environment - through the Policies and Institutional Development Directorate and in coordination with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

(MoPIC) and the Executive Development Programme (EDP) will ensure coordination for the delivery of national actions with involved Ministries and NGOs as well as coordinating collaboration with regional actions.

Source: SCP National Strategy and Action Plan in Jordan, 2016-2025, Ministry of Environment, 2016

National SCP Roadmap in Indonesia

As a follow up to Rio+20 and the adoption of the 10YFP, the Indonesian Minister of Environment, Minister Kambuaya, launched the Indonesian 10YFP, with the Minister of Agriculture and other stakeholders on World Environment Day on 5th June 2013. The Indonesian Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) roadmap to 2023 focuses on implementation in green buildings, sustainable public procurement, green tourism and green industry, with the objective of moving forward policies and implementation with national stakeholders and the national planning commission. The uptake of SCP in the national development policy has been advanced since the launch of the national plan. This was reflected in Presidential Decree Number 43 of 2014, as a focus in the first year of the Mid-term National Development Plan of 2015-2019.

National SCP Action Plan in Tanzania

As an important step towards sustainable development, in 2008 Tanzania developed its National Action Plan on SCP (2008-2017) which is based on the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction popularly known as MKUKUTA; a Swahili acronym. The National Action Plan focuses on these five priorities: energy efficiency, water and sanitation, habitat and urban sustainable development, industrial development, together with other crosscutting issues. Under the framework of the National SCP Action Plan, National Guidelines for mainstreaming SCP into national policies and plans were developed in 2013. The guidelines serve as a guidance framework for integrating SCP into respective national policies and plans with a view of enhancing their strategies and goals towards sustainability.

Source: Global Outlook on SCP Policies: Taking Action Together (UNEP, 2011)

Sustainable Public Procurement in Costa Rica

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) is an important economy related policy instrument through which governments can lead by example and deliver key policy objectives and send strong market signals. Procurement of goods and services by the public sector - which includes the central or federal government, state or provincial governments and even towns and municipalities - can constitute as much as 50% of GDP.

The National Ministry of Finance, with participation from the Ministries of Environment, Economics, Work and Social Security and Agriculture, has implemented a SPP programme with the support of UN Environment in Costa Rica.

Within the programme, a legal instrument was created that provides an additional score to companies bidding for public procurement contracts if their products include sustainability criteria, for example integrated waste management. This legal instrument assesses the environmental, social, economic and innovation aspects of the life cycle of products and is further accompanied by a guide for its application, including a specific implementation matrix. Consultations were facilitated by the National Ministry of Finance, and the other Ministries, with the public and private sector to gain their inputs and to ensure support for the legal instrument.

More information in Spanish (Law N° 8839)
(Executive Decree N° 37567-S-MINAET-H)
(Technical Regulation)



Innovation and competitiveness in Bulgaria

Bulgaria has taken action to encourage Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to invest in increasing resource and energy efficiency. The objective is for them to reduce costs per unit of production but also to contribute to the introduction and development of environmentally friendly industries and enhance companies' sustainable competitiveness overall.

The Operational Programme on Innovation and Competitiveness - 2014-2020 (OPIC), was launched as part of the implementation of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) of the European Union in Bulgaria.

This programme will provide financial support for SMEs from the manufacturing industry to pilot resource efficiency initiatives, with about 31.1 million Euros planned as financial interventions.

Various measures to improve resource efficiency and sustainable use of raw materials, including through industrial symbiosis will be supported, such as:

- Introduction of high-tech and ICT solutions for optimizing production processes and reduce the use of raw materials;
- Introducing modern technologies to use waste as a raw material in new production and/or alternative applications;
- Implementation of modern waste-free technology, and replacement of obsolete and resource-intensive equipment;
- Introduction of innovative production materials, increasing the use of recyclable materials, through investments to adapt existing equipment to the characteristics of new products.

About 227.8 million Euros will also be provided through OPIC to support increased energy efficiency in enterprises, in particular to conduct

audits and ensure subsequent implementation of recommended measures. The support will include investments in tangible and intangible assets, energy management systems, including ICT-based systems to manage energy efficiency, reuse of residual heat in industry and support of high micro and small cogeneration and modernization of networks, etc.

In addition to grants, support through financial instruments will be provided under OPIC. Debt instrument for energy efficiency measures in enterprises (e.g. First Loss Portfolio Guarantee) will provide investment loans/ eases to increase energy efficiency of enterprises. A focus on energy efficiency of industrial buildings and buildings or premises, used primarily for economic activities including these forming parts of an industrial system, are being considered.

An additional 42 million Euros will be dedicate to supporting specialized services to SMEs to develop and strengthen management capacity, with an emphasis on building the capacity to adopt and adapt European and international knowledge and best practices. Investments will support quality management, environmental protection, eco labelling, energy management, information security and other international, European and national standards. The objective is to improve the conditions for operation and development of SMEs as well as to ensure fair competition and a favorable business environment for economic operators (e.g. technical and metrological supervision, quality control and notification of authorities to assess compliance) - completion and accreditation of laboratories for checking and demonstrating the compliance of Bulgarian products with national and EU quality standards.

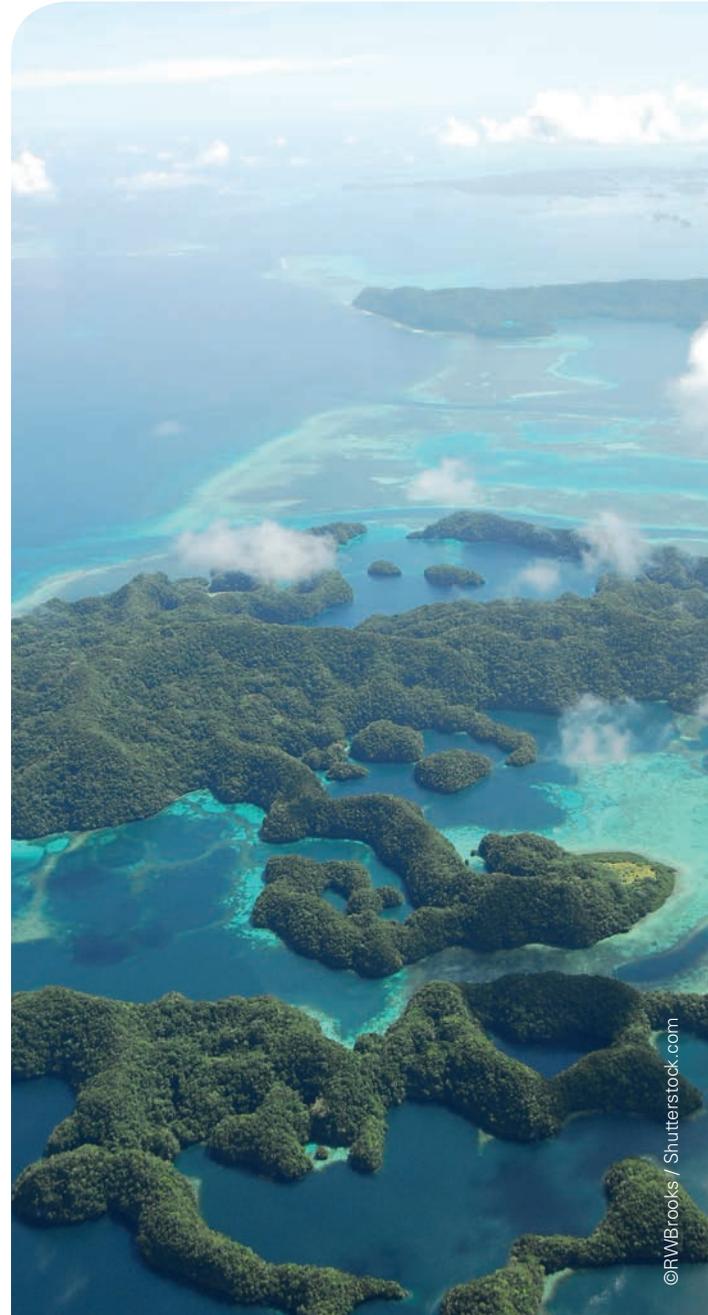
Source: Global Survey on National SCP Policies and Initiatives, 10YFP Secretariat, 2015

Regional Sustainable Tourism programme for the South Pacific

It is widely recognized by Pacific Island Countries (PICs) that improving the sustainability of the tourism industry, its consumption practices and environmental and economic impact is critical to the long-term health and economic well-being of the region. While there is extensive literature available on the environmental vulnerability of Small Island Developing States, and impact assessments on their tourism industries, very little of this is specifically related to the South Pacific, which is uniquely characterized by an overwhelming number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The Pacific Tourism Strategy 2015-2019 states that this lack of 'accurate and timely data and research to sustainably develop and manage the tourism sector' is one of the major challenges and constraints being faced by the region. In addition, many SMEs in the South Pacific lack information about Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) but also the experience, capacity and technical expertise needed to measure, monitor, and report on their impacts.

Objectives

The objective of this project under the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Tourism and with the support of the 10YFP Trust Fund, is to develop a regional programme that will support destinations and businesses across the South Pacific region to address critical barriers.



Regional Sustainable Tourism programme for the South Pacific

The project will entail the development of a scalable and replicable toolkit designed to i) aid tourism businesses to collect, monitor, and report of data on a small but practical set of sustainability indicators; ii) provide clear motivation and incentive for tourism businesses to monitor and report on their performance; iii) collect a baseline set of data in destinations data at scale to provide the foundation for making the business case for sustainability, and to identify risks, challenges and gaps for future interventions.

Implementing partners

The project is led by the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO), and will be implemented by Sustainable Travel International in partnership with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Community, the Samoa Tourism Authority, Tourism Fiji, the Fiji Hotel and Tourism Association and the Samoa Hotel Association.

Activities

- Development of a practical and accessible sustainability management toolkit that will build the capacity and motivation of businesses and destinations in the South Pacific region to collect, monitor, and report on sustainability performance while addressing critical barriers to SCP. The toolkit will be rolled-out initially in Fiji and Samoa two of the most developed tourism economies in the South Pacific;
- A series of training workshops will build the SCP awareness and capacity of businesses in these destinations to collect data, monitor sustainability performance, and tackle priority resource consumption issues;

- A “return on investments’ and opportunity analysis will help create a stronger business case. Businesses will also be taught how to leverage their sustainability achievements and characteristics through marketing and communications for competitive market advantage, to further motivate and incentivize their involvement;
- The toolkit and training materials, as well as data will be housed in a regional Sustainability Monitoring System, which SPTO will be trained to manage, administer and roll-out across the South Pacific.

Expected results

The project will engage with 100 businesses in Samoa and 200 businesses in Fiji. Qualitative benefits will include a more resilient and cohesive tourism economy; identified linkages in supply chains for inclusive growth and cultural promotion; increased resource efficiency across businesses; opportunities for local residents to improve their social status; heightened awareness of the value of natural and cultural resources; sense of community and shared responsibility and ownership for destination health; technology and knowledge transfer of a leading sustainability management tool for enterprises; improved visitor experience that lives up to its promise, contributing to an increase in regional competitiveness without harming natural and cultural resources.

Source: Project proposal submitted to the 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals on Sustainable Tourism, 2015

Sustainable lifestyles among rural families in Zimbabwe

In the target districts of Gutu and Mutasa in Zimbabwe, over 90% of the households predominantly rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods and are economically vulnerable and food insecure. This project will organize 2,000 farmers into self-supportive groups known as Farmers' Clubs. Development Aid from People to People Zimbabwe (DAPP) will use its Farmers' Club model to provide technical training and link farmers to markets, with the goal of promoting and replicating sustainable farming and living in rural areas in Zimbabwe.

The project, selected through a 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals, will contribute to the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, and specifically the programme area of developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles. The implementation period for the project is two years, beginning in 2016-2017. Stakeholders to be involved in project implementation include: farmers, AGRITEX, Livestock and Production Department, Department of Veterinary Services and environmental health technicians. Other stakeholders include: Government extension officers, nurses, NGOs, agro-dealers and local leaders.

Objectives

The main objective of the project is to accelerate the transition toward sustainable and low carbon lifestyles in Africa. Its specific objective is to promote and replicate sustainable farming, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, and living in rural areas in Zimbabwe.



Sustainable lifestyles among rural families in Zimbabwe

Activities

- Farmers' Clubs formation: mentorship and training will be provided in production, marketing, environment, nutrition and health issues. The Farmers' Clubs are the structural entity for all activities, for farmer to farmer support and for future sustainability of cooperation;
- Training activities: training of farmers, government extension officers and community members on health, diet, sustainable living, improved animal husbandry, agro forestry, agro-processing, marketing and business trainings as well as crop diversification;
- Establishment of model fields to showcase the different results of traditional versus improved farming practices;
- Establishment of small-scale irrigation systems;
- Bi-annual stakeholder conferences to monitor and direct the project, learn from its progress, and to strengthen the stakeholder network;

- Dissemination of project results to local, national and international stakeholders.

Expected results

- Improved agricultural and climate smart production methods are applied by 500 farmers;
- Family income and livelihood options improved for 500 families through crop and livestock production, agro-processing and facilitating market linkages;
- More diversified diet and improved general health for the targeted 2,000 people;
- Dissemination of project goals, lessons learned and results, in order to strengthen, grow, and enhance the key stakeholder network, and bring new knowledge, expertise, experiences, and relationships to the network and beyond.

Source: Project proposal submitted to the 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, 2015.



Developing SCP indicators: Experience from Latin America and the Caribbean

A recent study conducted by the Latin America Office of UN Environment led to the identification of common regional indicators to measure progress in the implementation of national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) policies. As a result, 19 indicators of SCP for the region were proposed, covering the sectors of water, energy, waste management and public procurement.

1. Annual energy demand in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2. Annual energy demand in relation to population
3. Annual energy demand per economic activity in relation to total production
4. Energy generation from renewable sources in relation to total energy generation
5. Annual water demand in relation to GDP
6. Annual water demand in relation to population
7. Annual water demand per economic activity in relation to the production completed
8. Total amount of solid waste generated in relation to GDP
9. Total amount of solid waste generated in relation to number of inhabitants
10. Total amount of solid waste generated per



Developing SCP indicators: Experience from Latin America and the Caribbean

- economic activity in relation to final production
11. Total amount of solid waste recycled and reused in relation to the total amount of solid waste generated
 12. Total amount of hazardous solid waste in relation to the total amount of solid waste generated
 13. Total volume of polluted water in relation to the GDP
 14. Total volume of effluents to be processed per economic activity in relation to the total production
 15. Total volume of effluents processed in relation to the volume of effluents that need processing
 16. Total amount of public procurement of material 'x' with sustainability criteria, in relation to total public procurement of material 'x'
 17. Total amount of 'sustainable/green' products procured in relation to the total of products available in the market
 18. Number of countries with legal instruments in SCP and/or strategies in relation to the total number of countries in the region
 19. Number of educational programs that incorporate SCP issues in relation to total number of national educational programmes

For effective implementation, they may need to be reduced to a set of core indicators, for example 5 to 7. Indicators must be scientifically based, legitimate and easy to understand to enable successful SCP monitoring.

Source: UNEP, 2015, Sustainable Consumption and Production - A Handbook for Policy Makers, Global Edition (Courtesy: Metternicht 2012)



Resource efficiency indicators in the Asia-Pacific region

Resource efficiency indicators are a tool that aid policy makers in making informed decisions to support Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the creation of a Green Economy. Under the SWITCH-Asia regional policy support component, funded by the European Union, the Asia-Pacific region has developed a toolkit to support countries and regional organizations to strengthen the evidence base for resource efficiency and SCP implementation. Inspired by the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, countries requested a regional framework for SCP indicators, which was developed by UN Environment, the Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production and CSIRO. The toolkit includes:

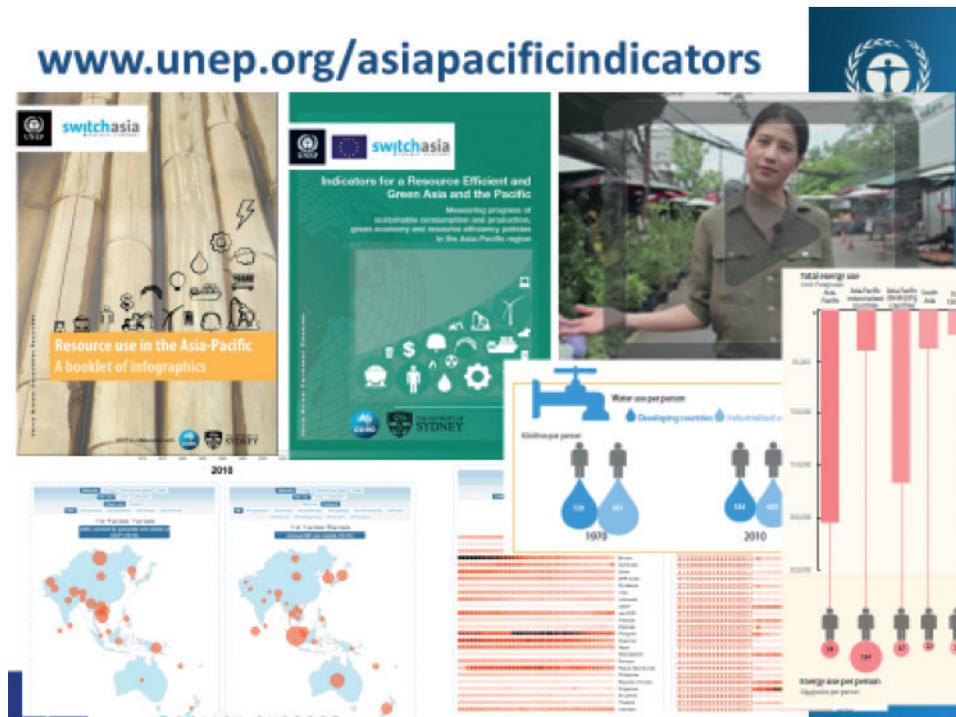
- 1 An indicator framework that provide a narrative about the use of natural resource use for our production and consumption activities;
- 2 A database of resource use metrics covering materials, energy, water and carbon. It covers direct use, as well as footprints, therefore provides a quantitative baseline for 26 countries in the Asia Pacific region about both their production and consumption of natural resources. This is available via UNEP Live;
- 3 A regional analysis of trends including infographics, a video summarizing key messages, and interactive infographics online tool (www.unep.org/AsiaPacific/Indicators);



Resource efficiency indicators in the Asia-Pacific region

- 4 Country briefs that focus on the indicators that match with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (6.4, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 12.2, 17.11);
- 5 A training programme for national statistics offices to integrate these metrics into their national statistics portfolio, thereby strengthening their capacity to report on SCP related SDGs (<http://www.switch-asia.eu/events/mongolia-strengthens-its-natural-resource-monitoring-to-support-green-development-policy/>).

References: www.unep.org/AsiaPacific/Indicators



Advancing and measuring SCP for a low carbon economy in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns constitute an essential building block of a low-carbon economy. Access to credible and reliable sustainability information is one of the essential conditions for the shift towards SCP, both from a producer and a consumer perspective. The 'Advancing and measuring SCP for a Low Carbon Economy' project, to be implemented under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP), is funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, and is being implemented in eight countries, with a total budget of 4.5 million Euros (Chile, Peru, Ethiopia, Morocco, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand).

Overall objectives and expected benefits of the project: enhanced availability, communication and use of information related to the environmental, social and economic impacts of goods and services, in order to support decrease greenhouse gases emissions and improve resource efficiency along the value chain; develop market and job opportunities



Advancing and measuring SCP for a low carbon economy in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America

through increased consumer demand for climate-friendly and sustainable goods and services.

Implementing partners: the project is implemented under the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme, through the support of UN Environment and GIZ, with the Ministry of Environment of Chile, the Ministry of Environment of Peru, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism of Morocco, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department of Malaysia, and the Department of Trade and Industry of the Philippines. Depending on the sectors on which countries wish to focus, the project activities are also implemented in close cooperation with other 10YFP programmes (e.g. sustainable tourism in Morocco).

Activities (2016-2018)

At global level: development of core analytical tools, conceptual work and improved knowledge base for supporting decision making towards SCP patterns and greenhouse gases emission reductions (e.g. global principles on reliable consumer information, guidance for retailers on sustainability information) and dissemination of best practices and knowledge exchange of the 10YFP and SCP, including its climate relevance across the three regions.

At country level: technical assistance and capacity building provided to enhance availability, communication and use of sustainability information, fostering SCP and mitigating of greenhouse gases.

This is being done through a 'menu' of activities and a sectoral focus tailored to partner countries' needs and priorities, including:

- **Institutional strengthening and policy design** supportive of sustainability information systems (mapping policies and identifying implementation opportunities, inter-ministerial / multi-stakeholder roundtables to further identify priority sectors and/or product categories);
- **'Hotspot' analysis within identified priority sectors** (identifying where are the highest environmental and socio-economic impacts - flows, processes, product categories) to ensure high impact interventions;
- **Enhancement or development of national databases for life cycle analysis**, focusing on identified priority sectors / product categories (establishing baselines, enhancing availability and use of sustainability information along the value chain);
- **Development, integration and strengthening of eco-labelling schemes** (climate-friendly labels), which includes definition of sustainability criteria and standards, application tools as well as communication tools to translate this information into consumer-friendly information;
- **Awareness-raising, formal or informal education** activities for sustainable consumption and livelihoods, with a focus on youth;
- **Development of a National Appropriate Mitigation Actions proposal** (longer term perspective).

Development of Sustainable Housing Design Tool ‘SHERPA’

Developing countries facing environmental and demographic pressures need to transition to a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy while improving the quality of life for all. Housing is a key sector for achieving this transition. Strong political and scientific leadership in conjunction with appropriate tools is needed to develop Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) through alternative ways of building.

The Sustainable Housing Design Tool “SHERPA” strives to promote SCP through alternative methods of construction. The project will contribute to the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Buildings and Construction, and specifically the programme area of Sustainable Housing. It builds on an initiative started in 2014 by UN Habitat and partners to the Global Network for Sustainable Housing (GNSH). The project will be implemented in Kenya, Burkina Faso and Nepal, and the planned activities will be carried out over a period of twelve months starting in 2016.

The project consortium consists of UN Habitat as the executing agency for coordinating the project, and a Steering Committee consisting of CRAterre, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland and the University of Cambridge’s Natural Materials and Structures Group. Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), Yaam Solidarité in Burkina Faso, and Architectures Sans Frontières Nepal (ASF Nepal) are the implementing partners of the project.



Development of Sustainable Housing Design Tool ‘SHERPA’

Objectives

To develop and disseminate a Sustainable Housing Design Tool called ‘SHERPA’ to assist practitioners in the built environment in developing countries, to design exemplary socially and culturally responsive, climate-resilient and economically viable housing projects. Specific objectives are: to assess both quantitative and qualitative data on how the SHERPA tool is able to guide the design of sustainable housing projects while adapting to differing baselines in various contexts, and to assess the effectiveness of participatory tool development for affecting policy change.

Activities

A core methodology of the SHERPA tool has been developed. The project will test this methodology on three housing projects, in different contexts and at different stages of design, and provide input into the software development process with the partners. The tool will undergo extensive field testing and an easy to use multi-functional user interface for both online and offline applications will be developed. The partners will be trained on applying the methodology, which should result in tangible improvements to both the process and product of these projects.

Expected results

The project will result in more sustainable housing projects, through the application of a holistic design methodology for housing projects in three case studies. The insights gained through this project will inform and further improve the development of the methodology which will then be robust enough to positively impact on the sustainability of an exponential number of housing projects globally through wide dissemination and local adaptation.

In addition, 20 students from the international post-master “DSATerre in Earthen Architecture” will be introduced to the SHERPA methodology and use the software every two years.

Source: Project proposal submitted to the 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals on Sustainable Buildings and Construction, 2015.

Consumer Behaviors of China Cities on Sustainable Consumption

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) has been receiving increasingly attention for policy makers in China, including through national strategy plans and regulations to support its development. The latest Chinese 13th Five-Year Plan indicates the importance of resource conservation, sustainable development and environmental-friendly society. More recently, 10 governmental authorities have jointly announced a guideline for promoting sustainable consumption, which defines the concept of 'Green Consumption' and the overall goal. It also indicates clearly the targets for energy efficient products, enhancing proportion of new energy vehicles and the incentive policies plans, and establishing green consumption credit system. In China, the demand for sustainable consumption - including consumer demand for information - is also increasing, although it does not yet translate into behavioral change.

Objectives

The objective of this project, to be implemented under the 10YFP programme on Consumer Information for SCP and funded by the 10YFP Trust Fund, is to identify new opportunities of promoting sustainable consumption in China through improving consumer's awareness and behavior with regard to sustainability, at both consumer and business levels, with a view of informing the national policy. The project is expected to result in quantitative analysis and review, identifying the driving forces and major consumer groups, developing a retail business guideline on sustainable consumption, generalizing



Consumer Behaviors of China Cities on Sustainable Consumption

consumer's information and enhancing the outreach activities on sustainable consumption.

Implementing partners

The project will be led by the China Chain Store & Franchise Association, in partnership with Renmin University of China, the World Wildlife Fund, Members of China Sustainable Retail Roundtable, the Sustainability Consortium, China Aquatic Products Processing, the Marine Stewardship Council, The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Global GAP, China National Institute of Standardization, China Environmental United Certification Centre, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China Consumers' Association.

Activities

- **Research on Chinese Consumers and Sustainable Consumption:** the research will focus on the current status of consumers' consumption behavior (focusing on middle-class supermarket consumers), evaluate the trends of sustainable consumption patterns in China and identify driving forces that can change consumer behavior towards sustainable consumption, and the effects of interventions on consumer education on their behavior. Key messages and policy recommendations based on the research will be shared with relevant policy makers or government organizations, including through dialogues with relevant departments.

- **Development of guidelines of sustainable consumption for retail relevant sectors:** 1) guidance for sustainable retail development, supporting and encouraging retailers in a selected key industry in China to improve their sustainable supply chain management. It will reduce the gaps between the sustainable information and retail procurement management by guiding them to look for the right choice; 2) guidance to the consumers on the sustainable goods.
- **Outreach efforts on changing consumers' awareness and behavior:** the project will offer community, industry, media and government with scientific evidence for them to support sustainable consumption. Its results will be showcased in multiple events, including university capacity training workshop, community events, media salons and the Sustainable Consumption Week.

Expected results

Increased awareness on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) among targeted policy makers, consumers and private sector awareness on SCP, increased understanding and dissemination among SCP by relevant stakeholders and mainstreaming of SCP in related policies by strengthening the scientific case and by providing science based guidance.

Source: Project proposal submitted to the 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals on Consumer Information

Inca Alliance for Sustainable Tourism

Tourism in Peru has a strong historical and cultural component focused on specific areas such as the Macro South Region. This region was the cradle of important cultures such as the Inca culture focused in the cities of Cusco, Puno and Arequipa. These destinations and their tourist activities are generating negative impacts on local indigenous communities, ecosystems and resources. Despite the efforts of the Government to boost sustainable tourism, the tourism regional administrations of these important touristic destinations face great challenges.

Objectives

The main objective of the project 'Inca Alliance for Sustainable Tourism - Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model for Innovative and Sustainable Eco-Tourism, in historical-cultural and nature destinations' is to generate a PPP model involving actively local communities to promote sustainable tourism, with the implementation of a framework of agreed principles and procedures that encourage the adoption of eco-innovation, life cycle and responsible consumption approaches as well as good practices in sustainable tourism and eco-labeling in historical cultural and natural destinations of Peru.



Inca Alliance for Sustainable Tourism

Implementing partners

This two-year project will be implemented by a local partner, Grupo GEA (member of the Global Network for Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP net)) with the support of the following partners: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR), Ministry of Environment (MINAM), local governments, tourism operators, companies, communities and other relevant stakeholders.

Some **projected concrete results**:

- Creation of a Steering Committee for the Inca Alliance for Sustainable Tourism;
- Capacity building through a training programme on sustainability and tourism marketing, planning and resource management among Steering Committee members;
- Development of a set of principles and procedures for the incorporation of sustainability in the operation of the main relevant tourism stakeholders;
- At least 30 stakeholders have adopted new approaches involving life cycle, eco innovation and eco labelling concepts;
- At least, 15 organizations implement Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Business Plans towards the adoption of an eco-labelling system;
- At least, 30 private and community tour operators implement pilot projects on SCP;
- A training and technical assistance programme designed to implement the PPP model.

Source: Project proposals submitted to the 10YFP Trust Fund call for proposals on Sustainable Tourism, 2015.

