



20 YEARS
RECP for industry



REPORT

Global Network Conference on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production

Delivering RECP towards the
Sustainable Development Goals 2030

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BACKGROUND

Global Resource Context



Though the world is experiencing historic levels of affluence, poverty persists in many regions, and rising levels of income have been closely mirrored by corresponding levels of resource extraction and environmental degradation. Global resource use has increased eightfold over the course of the 20th century and as the number of middle-class consumers is set to increase by 3 billion over the next 20 years, the demand for resources will further rise exponentially. It is estimated that by the year 2030, the world will need at least 50 percent more food, 45 percent more energy and 30 percent more water. Following this trend, by the year 2050 we would require the equivalent of the resources provided by two and half planets to maintain current consumption levels. The environmental impacts associated with this growth scenario risk overwhelming the ability of governments, markets and technologies to adapt.

Fully aware of these realities, the international community – through the United Nations – has slated three critical summit meetings in the year 2015 to determine immediate developmental priorities and the means by which to attain them until the year 2030. The Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development, the New York United Nations Summit on the Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Change Conference will together generate international consensus on how to resolve the major developmental challenges of our time and largely determine the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

By so far having been an enabler of economic advancement while also a cause of environmental degradation, industry, and in particular small- and medium-sized enterprises, will play a central role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The decoupling of economic gains from natural resource depletion and harmful emissions to the environment, and the attainment of a circular economy, can only take place with the active participation and full buy-in of all industrial stakeholders, including national governments, the private sector and civil society.

The global promotion and adoption of resource-efficient and cleaner modes of industrial production thereby becomes an international imperative. Policies and practices in the area of resource-efficient and cleaner production exist today all around the world and have been deployed to great effect. Due to a variety of inhibiting factors, these results have however been restricted to the enterprise, sector and, at best, national levels. A concerted effort is therefore still required to ensure that proven solutions can be scaled up and mainstreamed and that innovative approaches are fostered, shared and deployed within industries all around the world.

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Industry and business will play central roles in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



World Resources Forum 2015

The Global Network Conference on RECP took place in conjunction with the World Resources Forum 2015. The overall theme of the WRF 2015 was *Boosting Resource Productivity by adopting the Circular Economy*. The WRF 2015 thereby provided a valuable opportunity for the establishment of synergies between global experts working in the fields of resource efficiency and cleaner production.

The WRF 2015 addressed such key topics as the circular economy, decoupling, technological innovation and business and finance.

The programme incorporated lively plenary sessions, as well as engaging workshops and scientific sessions dedicated to the twin themes of resource efficiency and cleaner production. The Forum offered first-hand information about emerging issues and trends, as well as progress achieved on resources management worldwide, thereby providing RECPnet with a platform on which to showcase its results in the area of resource-efficient and cleaner production to a global and diverse audience.



THE GLOBAL NETWORK - RECPnet

The Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet) is a voluntary network of RECP service providers which works to catalyze the effective and widespread application of RECP in developing and transition economies. It does so by offering specialized, high-quality technical and advisory services to industries, creating synergies between its members and improving their capacity for RECP service delivery.

In contributing to its primary objective of effectively promoting RECP in developing and transition countries, the network takes part in the bi-annual Global Network Conference on RECP, and forms the conference's main participant group.

The conference provides RECPnet with an opportunity to discuss national, regional and global approaches and strategies for RECP delivery with donors, RECP experts, government officials and potential project partners.

By hosting the Executive Committee and Regional Chapter meetings, as well as the Members' Assembly, the conference furthermore provides a forum in which the future operational priorities and strategies for RECPnet can be developed and decided on.

Throughout the course of the conference, two meetings of the network's Executive Committee took place, all five Regional Chapters of RECPnet held meetings of their members, and the network's highest decision-making body, the Members' Assembly, was convened.



RECPnet Executive Committee Meetings

Two meetings of RECPnet's Executive Committee were held during the conference – a preparatory meeting, and the 7th regular meeting of the Executive Committee. The meetings served to resolve administrative and operational obstacles facing the network's members and to begin to chart a way forward for the network in the post-2015 setting.

During the preparatory meeting, the Executive Committee of RECPnet discussed the conference programme in detail and elaborated on how to maximize the exposure of the network, during the sessions allocated to them, to greatest effect.

The results of a mid-term evaluation of the global joint UNIDO-UNEP RECP Programme were also presented to the Executive Committee and provided the basis for further discussions of appropriate strategic approaches to increasing RECPnet's global impact. These discussions further underpinned the formulation of a draft conference declaration, which would be refined by the Executive

Committee and put forward to RECPnet's members and conference participants for their endorsement.

Deliberation on the development of a potential operational strategy for RECPnet followed, which would effectively put into practice the recommendations and commitments emanating from the evaluation and declaration. As such, the strategy aims to offer practical objectives for how RECPnet can support its members better in practice; how to stimulate stronger engagement of the members in the network; how to ensure RECPnet becomes a trusted partner to outside stakeholders; and, how to provide business opportunities to members.

A variety of administrative issues were also treated during the Executive Committee meetings, most notably the intertwined questions of membership fee payment and member voting rights. Pending applications for membership of RECPnet were also reviewed during the Executive Committee meetings.

Regional Chapter Meetings



Cabo Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Africa

Regional priorities in the African Regional Chapter were determined to include activities such as: awareness raising, capacity building, regional mapping of RECP stakeholders, and a revision of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes Road Map.

These priorities would be supported by demonstration projects in the areas of SWITCH Africa Green, eco-innovation, industrial symbiosis and eco-industrial parks, life-cycle management, water footprint training, climate resilience and low-carbon economy.

Members of the region sought to place strategic emphasis on skills development for project proposal formulation and funding applications; alignment of member services and integration with global and regional policy frameworks; motivation and capacity development for business management and fees payment; strengthening relations between members and relevant government departments and host institutions.

Arab region

To determine regional priorities for the Arab Region over the next years, the Regional Chapter Meeting focused on analyzing strengths and weaknesses of the regions' members. The results of this analysis were used as a basis for a discussion on what the work plan and strategy should be for the region in order to maximize the region's benefits to RECPnet, as well as to ensure the operational and financial sustainability of members.

New ideas for individual areas of activity, as well as opportunities for collaboration were discussed amongst the meetings' participants. In particular, regional cooperation in the areas of promoting RECP visibility, formulating joint project proposals and measuring the impact of activities across the region were highlighted as points of emphasis.



Algeria, Egypt Jordan, Lebanon Morocco, Tunisia



Australia, Cambodia
China, India
Indonesia, Lao PDR
Pakistan, Philippines
Republic of Korea
Sri Lanka, Viet Nam

Asia Pacific

Following an overview of the global and regional policy context, the Regional Chapter Meeting of the Asia Pacific region focused on reviewing achievements in the region to date and setting priorities and strategies to achieve them for the mid-term. These revolved around

the achievement to continuously grow the number of RECPnet members in the region, but also noted the need to increase visibility of existing members and improve knowledge exchange and collaboration in the region.

The regional priority for the Asia Pacific Regional Chapter was seen as consisting of a business-oriented approach to scaling-up RECP. This would include support for the growth of centres and enabling business opportunities, as well as scaling through value chains. It would also entail the systematization and mainstreaming of relevant RECP knowledge. In this context, the following promising areas of activity were presented and discussed: eco-industrial parks, lifecycle approach and energy efficiency.



Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,
Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba
Dominican Republic,
El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua
Paraguay, Peru

Latin America and the Caribbean

13 thematic priorities were identified across the Latin America and Caribbean region, ranging from sustainable tourism, to waste management, through to green cities. It was decided to settle on four areas which would be

prioritized at the regional level and for which a work plan would be developed: chemicals, waste, water and energy management.

Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia



Albania, Armenia, Austria,
Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech
Republic, Finland, FYR Macedo-
nia, Georgia, Germany,
Israel, Lithuania, Montenegro,
Republic of Moldova
Romania, Russian Federation
Serbia, Switzerland
Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Discussions in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Regional Chapter Meeting centered on increasing member ownership of RECPnet and meeting the needs of the region's members. Recent key achievements were

presented and covered cooperation with international financial institutions, capacity building, energy efficiency, corporate social responsibility, and related projects. Similarly, progress in the thematic areas of RECP policy development, eco-innovation, low-carbon industrial development, sustainable tourism, innovative chemicals management, and RECP in education, were reviewed.

The regional and global operational strategy for RECPnet were also discussed, with emphasis being placed on improving capacity to formulate and finance common activities, as well as on the circulation of information on project and funding opportunities amongst the region's members.

The work plan would be complemented by network-specific targets, such as increasing the number of members, promotional activities, publications, capacity building and service delivery. Project proposals in the areas of energy efficiency, eco-innovation, water resource management, sustainable tourism, as well as for scientific papers and app development, are under development.

The draft operational strategy for RECPnet was also reviewed, and recommendations were made to formulate concrete success indicators and aim for financial autonomy of network members. A point of emphasis was that the strategy should help to create business opportunities and enable members and their clients to achieve measurable impacts.

Members' Assembly

The 3rd Members' Assembly of RECPnet featured multiple strategic decisions and administrative adjustments which aim to strongly position RECPnet as a core delivery agent of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Following an opening statement by the President of the network's Executive Committee and a review of progress in each of the five regions of RECPnet, the Members' Assembly considered numerous motions put forward by its members, mainly aiming to increase participation and member ownership of the network's strategic trajectory. Key amendments were made to the network's Charter, aiming to reflect operational realities and strategic considerations accumulated during the first years of RECPnet's operation.

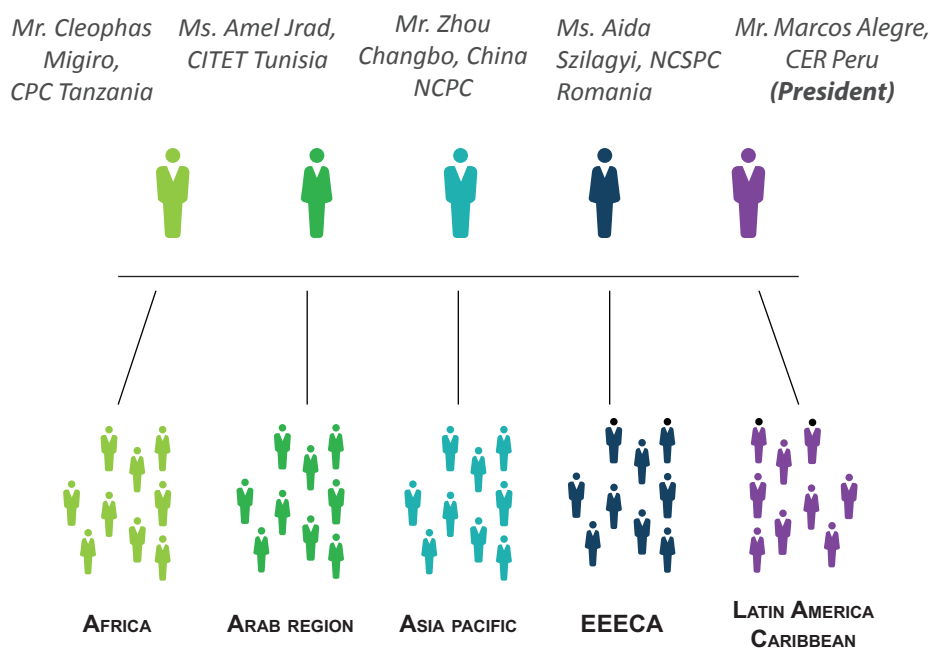
In addition, the draft Operational Strategy for RECPnet 2015-2020 was presented to the Members' Assembly and was subsequently endorsed. The draft had been formulated in close consultation with the network's membership, in a participative process guided by the RECPnet Secretariat. The document focused on providing an operational strategy to help answer the findings of

the RECP Programme's mid-term evaluation, and realize the commitments made through the Davos Declaration on the Promotion of RECP. As such, the strategy aimed to offer practical objectives for how RECPnet can support its members better in practice; how to stimulate stronger engagement of the members in the network; how to ensure RECPnet becomes a trusted partner to outside stakeholders; and, how to provide business opportunities to members.

The Members' Assembly furthermore elected a new Executive Committee, which will serve for two years, until the 4th Members' Assembly of RECPnet.

The newly-elected President of the Executive Committee thanked all members of RECPnet for their participation and commitment to the network and emphasized that RECPnet is a horizontal, rather than a hierarchical network. The strengths of the network are that it is decentralized, flexible and reflects the various capabilities of its members. As such, the President pledged to ensure that RECPnet remains sustainable and that future business opportunities for its members will be identified and realized.

Composition of the new Executive Committee



CONFERENCE KEYNOTE



The keynote presentation for the Global Network Conference on RECP was delivered by Mr. Janez Potočnik, Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel (IRP) and former European Commissioner for the Environment.

The presentation, entitled *Transition to a Resource Efficient Economic Model*, made the case that today's model of production and consumption is no longer sustainable by the planet's ecosystem and natural resources and that the world's economy is working against physical realities. A decoupling of economic growth from increased resource use and negative environmental impacts is therefore urgently needed, especially in the face of growing population, consumption and pollution levels. Mr. Potočnik presented strong economic arguments for change, including resource intensity of current production models, increased resource price volatility, potential costs savings in the manufacturing sector, and a reduction of import dependency. The presentation further outlined the concept of a circular economy, focusing on its contribution to decoupling and its maximization of resource utilization.

Mr. Potočnik's presentation additionally gave emphasis to the role that markets and regulation play in bringing about required changes. Furthermore, international policy frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will help establish the "new normal" in terms of poverty reduction and sustainable development. The conceptual points made in the presentation were underscored by factual evidence reflecting the benefits and opportunities inherent in resource-efficient and circular models of production and consumption. Mr. Potočnik concluded by listing current obstacles to a move towards decoupling, but that fundamental change in human economic behaviour has to take place in order to permit future economic development and ensure that human health and the environment will be protected in the future.

'A fundamental change in human economic behaviour has to take place in order to permit future economic development'



Keynote by Mr. Janez Potočnik



Work at ple



Dialog with

IV

PLENARY SESSIONS

‘RECP is becoming more politically significant than ever before’

The plenary sessions held during the Global Network Conference on RECP aimed to showcase what the global RECP Programme and RECPnet have achieved in the last 20 years and what they are still capable of delivering at the national, regional and global levels, as well as in critical areas of RECP deployment. Best practice examples from all over the world were showcased to illustrate how RECP can in practice have a significant impact, and can be scaled up throughout key industries worldwide.

In opening remarks to the conference participants, UNIDO and UNEP emphasized the rapidly evolving post-2015 policy context and the opportunities that it brings for RECP implementation around the world. RECP was noted as being more politically significant than ever before and that the members of RECPnet, as an international group of experts working towards a common goal, stand to make significant contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the years ahead.



Plenary session



Panel discussions



The audience



Networking

Panel: 20 Years of Building National Capacities and Delivering (RE)CP

Thursday, 15 October

The panel discussion on 20 years of delivery in the area of resource efficient and cleaner production brought together key figures in the UNIDO-UNEP RECP programme, who either historically or contemporarily play central roles in the implementation of the programme. The panel discussion, moderated by Mr. Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies, therefore served to share a wealth of experience related to two decades of RECP delivery, while also crystallizing future strategies for RECPnet's members to pursue.

Mr. Cesar Barahona, CPML Nicaragua, and President of RECPnet's Executive Committee, outlined the need for RECPnet to first build capacity and then connect as a network. A client-oriented approach was portrayed as critical to the success of the network. This view was supported by Ms. Viera Feckova, IFC, who emphasized the need for RECPnet members to develop multi-dimensional skills and learn to speak the language of business. Based on IFC's experiences with enterprises, RECPnet members need more knowledge sharing and development of internal competencies to effectively work with industry partners.

Ms. Hanan El-Hadary, Ministry of Industry, Trade and SMEs Egypt, explained that it was necessary to find a balance between policy development to create demand for services, and the provision of technical services. RECPnet members were also encouraged to be more proactive in their pursuit of business opportunities through, for example, international tenders for services. Diversification was also presented as a means by which to increase impact and revenue, and continuous improvement and capacity building were stressed as key success factors.

UNIDO and UNEP rounded out the session, with Mr. Stephan Sicars, UNIDO, presenting the growth of the RECP programme since the mid-1990's and looking ahead to the opportunities that will present themselves through emerging policy frameworks and the Sustainable Development Goals. Ms. Ligia Noronha, UNEP, explained how RECPnet is a natural implementation partner for many aspects of UNEP and UNIDO's work on the ground, and that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents multiple business and impact opportunities embedded in several different Sustainable Development Goals. RECPnet was therefore seen as a multi-stakeholder partnership to facilitate knowledge, strengthen capacities and measure contributions to the SDGs at the national, regional and global levels; essentially matching global commitments with local requirements and assessments.

Panel Discussants

- Cesar Barahona, President RECPnet
- Viera Feckova, International Finance Corporation
- Cleophas Migiro, NCPC Tanzania
- Hanan El-Hadary, Ministry of Industry, Trade and SMEs Egypt
- Stephan Sicars, UNIDO
- Ligia Noronha, UNEP

Moderation

- Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies

'There is the need to learn to speak the language of business'

'Continuous improvement and capacity building are key success factors'

Thursday, 15 October

Plenary 1: Exemplary Approaches to Decoupling from around RECPnet

Africa: Development of Policy and Legislation for RECP Promotion

- Lambert Faabeluon, Ghana NCPC

Arab Region: Lifecycle Analysis for Agro Products

- Amel Jrad, CITET Tunisia

Asia-Pacific: RECP Demonstration in China's Cassava-Root Sector: A Case Study for Upgrading Traditional Industries in China

- Cenxuan Pan, China NCPC

Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia: Joining Hands with the IFC in promoting RECP in the Balkan Region

- Branko Dunjic, Serbia NCPC

Latin America and Caribbean: Renewable Energy Upscaling, Solar Thermal Systems for Industrial Applications

- Cesar Barahona, President RECPnet

- Christian Holter, SOLID Austria

Moderation

- Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies

- Elisa Tonda, UNEP

The plenary session aimed to provide pertinent examples from all five regions of RECPnet, illustrating the variety of successful approaches to be found that contribute to the decoupling of economic activity from increased resource use and negative environmental impacts.

Ms. Jane Nyakang'o, Kenya NCPC, and Mr. Lambert Faabeluon, Ghana NCPC, began by providing insights on how to support the development of policy and legislation conducive to RECP promotion at the national level. The approach in Kenya centred on innovating existing regulatory architecture and developing new structures where none exists to scale up the uptake of RECP. In Ghana, the development of the National Programme on SCP in 2010 through a multi-stakeholder participatory process helped set the path for major RECP policy reforms at the national level.

For the Arab Region, Ms. Amel Jrad, CITET Tunisia, presented the Tunisian cleaner production project Lifecycle Assessment, which aims at improving the economic performance, reducing the ecological footprint and strengthening the competitiveness of Tunisian companies, through the adoption of RECP as a customary practice. Case studies from the olive oil and date farming sectors underscored the economic and environmental achievements of implementing RECP practices in the agro-food sector.

Mr. Cenxuan Pan, China NCPC, presented a case study of RECP implementation in China's cassava-root sector. The demonstration project provided a case study for the upgrading of traditional industries in the Chinese context. Through the project, a new production process was established, and a demonstration plant was built to increase the release of free starch, reduce water consumption and starch loss, and improve starch quality. Significant resource savings and economic benefits could be demonstrated through the application of RECP practices in this sector. The project is seen as a stepping-stone for further work in low-carbon production, and also for the global replication of gains in the cassava sectors of Africa and Asia.

For Eastern Europe, Mr. Branko Dunjic, Serbia NCPC, presented a regional collaboration programme with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to stimulate investment into the uptake of RECP technologies and best practices, improve management processes and operational practices in industry across all sectors, and to raise awareness among policy makers and financial institutions. The project illustrated the critical elements associated with winning contracts for RECP implementation and provided opportunities for capacity building and networking with partner organizations to better understand the business finance environment and expectations.

Mr. Cesar Barahona, CPML Nicaragua, and Mr. Christian Holter, SOLID Austria, jointly presented means to scale up renewable energy through solar thermal systems for industrial applications. The case of a general hospital in Nicaragua was put forward, in which rising energy prices and significant energy costs were offset through the installation of solar thermal systems. The presentation demonstrated that through an affordable financing plan, the hospital managed to recover significant costs associated with cooling through air conditioning and heating of water.

RECP activities towards decoupling:



RECP implementation

Capacity building

Policy advice

Technology transfer

Awareness raising

Plenary 2: The Changing Policy Context – A Business Opportunity

Thursday, 15 October

This session outlined the key relevant features of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a moderated discussion of how RECP participants could help deliver on these. Emphasis was given to the question of various business case options for supporting this work, and how members of RECPnet could engage in meaningful partnerships under existing and emerging policy frameworks and implementation mechanisms. Other presentations covered key policy developments in the context of climate change and resource efficiency.

The session started with a general overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the outcomes of the Financing for Development Conference, likely outcomes of the COP21 on Climate Change and SDGs and other relevant areas to RECPnet. To this end, it was announced that the RECPnet Secretariat was envisaging to develop an issue paper to respond to the question ‘what does the new SD Agenda mean for RECPnet?’ with inputs from RECPnet members through direct interviews and surveys. The paper will have a two-fold objective: to inform RECPnet members about the specific role that they could play in the process of advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and present associated opportunities, and to advocate for such roles and opportunities among key stakeholder groups such as national governments, business and industry, international organizations, and donors.

The session also contained several presentations that focused on specific areas of the SDGs which offered specific ‘business opportunities’ for the centres. The first was the 10 Year Framework of Programmes, a multi-stakeholder platform to deliver SCP and contribute to the SDGs. It does so through six thematic programmes which have a global structure of governance and local focus for implementation. These programmes represented a wide range of opportunities for RECPnet to take part in and benefit from funding opportunities. It was noted that few centres are already engaged in national efforts to advance SCP, such as the centre in Sri Lanka which actively supports the implementation of the SWITCH Asia project and the centre in Colombia participating in the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee of Sustainable Public Procurement Programme under the 10YFP.

Two additional presentations presented the Alliance for Resource Efficiency, an initiative of the G7 group of governance to advance the resource efficiency agenda globally and in their respective countries. Another one focused on the climate change agenda and its specific delivery through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) which facilitates the transfer of climate-friendly technologies. The initiative maintains a large network of technical partners including some RECPnet members. A call was made to further engage RECPnet members in this network in view of relevance to their mandate and function as technical service providers.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

What does it mean for RECPnet?

- Nicoletta Ferro, GOLDEN
10 Year Framework of Programmes as a Multi-Stakeholder Platform to deliver SCP and contribute to SDGs
- Fabienne Pierre, UNEP
Climate Change and COP21:
Engaging in the CTCN
- Jukka Uosukainen, CTCN
G7 Alliance for Resource Efficiency
- Helge Wendenburg, BMUB Germany
Moderation
- Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies

‘Existing policy frameworks offer the chance to effectively engage in meaningful partnerships’

‘The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development brings new impact, business and funding opportunities for RECPnet’

‘There is the need to scale up the concept and to gain more practical experiences and know-how in the transition of existing parks towards eco-industrial parks’



Plenary 3: Eco-Industrial Parks

Friday, 16 October

In the first presentation, Mr. Rene van Berkel, UNIDO, discussed and presented definitions, clarifications and concepts of different types of so-called industrial parks (EIP) such as low-carbon industrial parks, recycling and green industry parks, as well as eco-industrial cities. He described the development of an eco-industrial park as a journey; there are no clear standards or requirements for such parks available, but he made it clear that just to comply with environmental laws will be not enough, there must be additional measures implemented.

In the second presentation, Mr. Smail Alhilali, UNIDO, presented the results of UNIDO's international survey and study on eco-industrial parks. He explained the different stages of park development and made the clear distinction between the transformation of an existing industrial park into an eco-industrial park and the construction of a new, planned eco-industrial park on the green field. He also presented the UNIDO approach for future projects in this area.

The third presenter, Mr. Etienne Raffi Kechichian, World Bank, presented the various dimensions of an eco-industrial park and the World Bank's low carbon approach. He discussed different financial instruments and the results of a pilot park in Chittagong, Bangladesh.

The rich experiences of the Republic of Korea were presented by Mr. Hung-Suck Park, University of Ulsan. He explained the government's program with three implementation steps and its practical results and experiences in environmental and economic savings, as well as its impact on job creation. He presented several concrete and practical measures, which showed the benefit and practicability of the concept.

Ms. Thanh Phuong Tan, EIP Project Viet Nam, presented the eco-industrial park initiative in Viet Nam and explained the different concrete and practical working steps in the pilot parks in South, Central and North Viet Nam. The objective of the GEF/SECO-financed project is to move three existing industrial parks towards eco-industrial parks. Work will be started with resource efficiency and cleaner production in the individual companies so the production is as efficient as possible and natural resources are not wasted. Remaining waste water will be reused and/or recycled within, and if not possible, outside the park, remaining waste is, where possible, used as a raw material for other processes, waste heat will be reused if possible. Remaining environmental emissions (water, air and [hazardous] waste) will be cleaned or discharged in an environmentally acceptable way with end of pipe technologies. Finally, a review and adjustment of services and guidelines of industrial zones, taking into account the management of an eco-industrial park will help the government and the industrial park management to replicate and scale up the concept of eco-industrial parks in Viet Nam.

The session gave a clear and systematic introduction into the topic of eco-industrial parks, presented the activities of important stakeholders, proved the validity of the concept, but made it also very clear that much more work is needed on the ground to have a measurable impact, to scale up the concept and to gain more practical experiences and know-how in the transition of existing parks towards eco-industrial parks. Definitions and concepts are still at a very early stage and many different views and ideas exist on the topic.



RECP as a Kernel for EIP development:

Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

- Smail Alhilali, UNIDO
- #### The Business Case of EIP
- Suren Erkman, University of Lausanne
- #### Financial Incentives and Instruments for EIP
- Etienne Raffi Kechichian, World Bank Group
- #### Experiences from the Republic of Korea in EIP implementation
- Hung-Suck Park, University of Ulsan
- #### EIP Development in Viet Nam
- Thanh Phuong Tan, UNIDO/GEF EIP Project Viet Nam
- #### Moderation
- Heinz Leuenberger, UNIDO

Plenary 4: Sustainable / Green Chemistry at the Nexus of Innovation and Policy

Friday, 16 October

This plenary session aimed at presenting trends and opportunities for RECPnet members in the area of environmentally-sound chemicals management (SCM) and exploring the decoupling potential of the chemicals sector.

Global sustainable development goals cannot be achieved without a paradigm shift in chemicals management. The session *Green/ Sustainable Chemistry At The Nexus Of Innovation And Policy* brought together high-level speakers with senior expertise in sound chemicals management to discuss the challenges, opportunities and the future of green/ sustainable chemistry. In light of the long-term objective to decouple industrial growth from natural resource consumption and negative environmental impacts, the panelists found different perspectives to place Green and Sustainable Chemistry within the frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Green/ Sustainable Chemistry as the narrative for telling the story of the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions: Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the three conventions of Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam, emphasized that the Green Chemistry concept could provide the narrative for implementing the conventions at the operational level and for bringing the life cycle approach of the Conventions into the mindset of business.

SAICM as facilitator of Green/ Sustainable Chemistry projects: Mr. Pierre Quiblier, Programme Officer at UNEP, noted in his speech that SAICM as an effective policy instrument is a promising and well-established mechanism to kick start Green Chemistry projects. SAICM presents the opportunity to promote innovative projects that encourage the development of business cases for sustainable and green chemistry.

To advance sustainable chemistry, greater international

and cross-sectoral collaboration is crucial. The need for international cooperation to foster Green/ Sustainable Chemistry: Ms. Jutta Emig, Head of Section of the International Chemicals Policy Directorate, BMUB Germany, shared insights on the International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3) that will be established by Germany in an effort to foster international cooperation and exchange in this field and drive sustainable chemistry on a global level. Expected launch of the ISC3 is in early 2017.

Green/ Sustainable Chemistry and the Global Lead Paint Alliance: Ms. Walker Smith, Director, Office of Global Affairs and Policy at US EPA, referred to the Global Lead Paint Alliance whose objective is the phasing out of Lead in Paint within the next 5-10 years. Although this is a very specific matter, it provides an excellent example of how a global initiative pushes green and sustainable chemistry forward.

The Role of the National Cleaner Production Centres to contribute to sustainable chemistry: Mr. Ali Abo Sena, Director of the Egypt NCPC, shared his experience on how RECP centres can effectively contribute to translating policy requirements of green and sustainable chemistry to companies and how RECPnet members can start projects in the area of green and sustainable chemistry.

The business case for Green Chemistry – Chemical Leasing as Example: Mr. Steffen Saecker, business manager at SAFECEM, showcased Chemical Leasing as best practice example of Green/ Sustainable Chemistry in the application of metal cleaning.

This plenary session provided a significant contribution to the Global Network Conference on RECP to fuse the concept of green/ sustainable chemistry into the RECP approach.

‘Global sustainable development goals cannot be achieved without a paradigm shift in chemicals management’

‘Chemical Leasing is an example of an outstanding business case for Green/Sustainable Chemistry’

The Three International Conventions

- Rolph Payet, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

The SAICM Approach to SCM

- Pierre Quiblier, UNEP

The International Sustainable

Chemistry Collaborative Centre ISC3

- Jutta Emig, BMUB Germany

Global Elimination of Lead in Paint

- Walker Smith, US EPA

The Role of RECPnet in Moving

Forward Green/Sustainable/ Chemistry

- Ali Abo Sena, Egypt NCPC

The Business Case for Green Chemistry

- Steffen Saecker, SAFECEM

Moderation

- Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies

- Petra Schwager, UNIDO

To advance Green/ Sustainable chemistry, greater international and cross-sectoral collaboration is crucial



Speakers in the Green/ Sustainable Chemistry Plenary



PARALLEL SESSIONS

The parallel sessions held during the Global Network Conference on RECP aimed to help build capacities of participants, in particular the members of RECPnet, for the more effective and impactful delivery of RECP services to industry. In this respect, the conference's parallel sessions, including the workshops which were organized in the context of the WRF 2015, offered hands-on training with concepts and tools that could be applied to differing regional contexts and would serve to equally benefit stakeholders and clients in different development settings.

Gender Mainstreaming in RECP

Petra Schwager, UNIDO, opened the session by delivering an overview of gender mainstreaming in RECP, setting the framework for the session. The presentation addressed definitions, as well as facts and figures associated with the reality of gender disparity in income, working conditions and impact by environmental degradation in different regions of the world.

The panellists for the session included representatives from El Salvador, Kenya, Serbia, Ukraine and Viet Nam. The general context of each country was described and success stories as well as challenges faced were shared. The experience in Serbia highlighted that cleaner production centres, by including gender impact in feasibility studies, can begin raising awareness in companies, and in this manner, act as agents for change.

Business Models for SCP

This capacity development session looked at various new innovative business models that companies deployed to close the loop and integrate sustainability into their company's decision making and operations, including along the value chains.

It focused on the business rationale for sustainability as a key factor in business decision-making and operation and proposed some practical ways of doing it building on the UNEP Eco-innovation Manual methodology. Through approaches such as circular economy, sharing and collaborative consumption, leasing, delivering basic needs and others, companies have been seizing business opportunities while delivering social and environmental goods. The examples of such companies demonstrate a strong business case for SCP which is more compelling in developing countries where many RECPnet members operate and many approaches are closer to existing reality and thus less disruptive to achieve.

It also presented the example of the company Interface to explore why and how the company saw the value in sustainability and put this into practice.



Building capacities on RECP for the benefits of different stakeholders

Thursday, 15 October

The presentations outlined a variety of different projects aimed at alleviating the common issues shared in all regions. A lively discussion followed that showed that while gender considerations are essential to the widespread adoption of RECP principles and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, a lot of work still needs to be done. The participants developed a number of practical initiatives to begin addressing these issues, including training programs, webinars and assessments on the impact of RECP activities on gender.

Agreement on the need to ensure equal opportunities for all was one of the main outcomes of the session.

Ensuring equal opportunities for men and women to achieve the SDGs

Thursday, 15 October

Collaborating with value chain partners, Interface discovered how to meet its demand for yarn from disposed fishing nets in rural communities in the Philippines which ultimately created a win-win solution for everyone: the company, the fishing communities and the oceans where many discarded fishing nets would otherwise end up.

The session also benefited from a presentation on various mechanisms for funding business models for SCP. It presented traditional financing sources and emerging ones building on the examples of centres in India through clustering and value chain financing.

The ensuing discussion focused on what constitute 'deal breakers' in this space. In this context, these were identified as: regulation, policies, large companies' procurement practices, donor projects to trigger the sustainability move from a company in a developing economy context. The session generated a lot of interest among participants, especially around the issue of access to finance which was seen as a main barrier in scaling up RECP solutions among SMEs.

Life Cycle Approaches for Business

Thursday, 15 October

The main objective of this session was to inform of possible life cycle-based approaches for measuring impacts, identifying risks and related business opportunities. The session also aimed at providing ideas, examples, best practices and tools for a better implementation of LCT and hotspot identification in eco-innovation projects.

This session was an opportunity for NCPC Colombia and NCPC Sri-Lanka to share their national experiences on the creation of the enabling conditions for the mainstreaming of LCA. In Colombia, LCA is used to identify the main hotspots of the biofuel sector and to support the Sustainable Public Procurement policy for 15 products and services. In Sri Lanka, a Life Cycle Assessment & Design for Sustainability Network (LCADESNET) is set up. LCADESNET regularly conducts outreach activities and supports the national government in its Green Public Procurement policy. Since 2006, LCA is introduced in the curricula of select universities in Sri Lanka.

In addition, Carbotech presented its Preliminary Eco-Economic Ranking (PEER v.1.0) software. The PEER V.1.0 is a simplified eco-efficiency tool which allows the identification of environmental hotspots and the assessment of the net present value (NPV) of cleaner production measures. This tool is developed by three Ukrainian Masters students and is used by the NCPC Ukraine.

Finally, the activities of the UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative and the UNEP eco-innovation projects were presented. Life cycle thinking and life cycle approaches for businesses were presented to participants from RECPnet, academia and international organizations. Examples and case studies on how to capture the overall impacts of value chains were provided.

Thanks to this session, participants were informed of different LCT and LCA approaches and their potential benefits for businesses. They also expressed their interest in life cycle training and simplified calculation tools. The examples and case studies aroused their interests and participants were interested to know that it is possible to capture the main hotspots of a value chain without performing a full LCA.

Life cycle thinking helps identify key sustainability hotspots along the value chain, as well as applicable RECP and related solutions

Methods and Tools for RECP

Thursday, 15 October

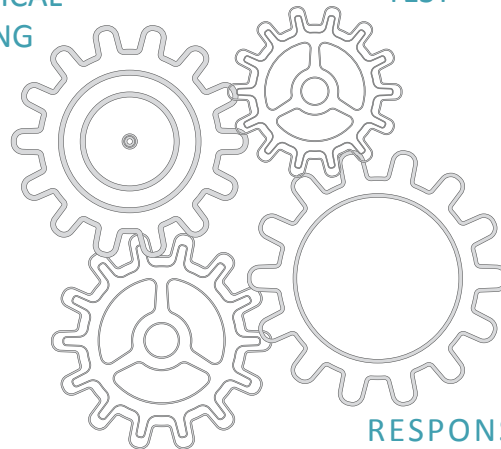
The session showcased a selection of resource efficiency and cleaner productions tools available to RECPnet members, consultants, service providers, as well as industries. The presentations showed practical resources that can be used in order to apply RECP concepts and best practices in SMEs, as well as larger industries.

The tools showcased ranged from the TEST approach and RECP Clubs, to Chemical Leasing and Responsible Production. The TEST approach, presented by Ms. Roberta de Palma, UNIDO, offered an integrated approach to organizational change, resulting in numerous productivity and environmental gains in the Mediterranean region, Latin America, East Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe. Different approaches to chemicals management, presented by Mr. Reinhard Joas, BiPRO, illustrated how business and environmental interest can cleanly align to produce tangible RECP gains. Presentations by Aida Szilagyi, NCSCP Romania and Rene van Berkel, UNIDO, outlined means by which to scale up RECP; while Elisa Tonda, UNEP, provided an overview of the Responsible Production Toolkit developed by UNEP.

While there are many commonalities to these approaches, the session also served to demonstrate the differences of each one, whether they target different beneficiaries, markets or sectors. The discussion made it evident that it is necessary to map the tools and make clearer to potential users, what the targets and differences are. This would facilitate a more widespread use of the tools, especially to potential users beyond the RECPnet members.

CHEMICAL
LEASING

TEST



RECP CLUBS

RESPONSIBLE
PRODUCTION

Different RECP tools target and benefit different users, but can also complement one another

Developing a Business Plan for Manual E-Waste Recycling

The objective of the workshop was to introduce ongoing e-waste management projects and to provide a hands-on training to the participants in the audience. Ms. Elisabeth Herbeck, UNIDO, introduced UNIDO's e-waste management approach, highlighting that UNIDO helps build and consolidate local capacities to promote sustainable e-waste recycling industries, throughout the whole life cycle of electric and electronic devices, to recover efficiently valuable resources, while generating quality jobs and safeguarding the environment and human health. Following that, Mr. Mathias Schlupe, WRF, presented the WRF-led programme "Sustainable Recycling Industries". The programme's development objective is the sustainable integration and participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises from developing and transition countries in the global recycling of secondary non-renewable resources. The SRI applies an integrated approach engaging in three main areas (1) global SRI Roundtables, (2) Recycling Initiatives and, (3) Life Cycle Inventories. The Southern African E-Waste Alliance (SAEWA), introduced by Ms. Susanne Karcher, is a non-profit organization which helps to coordinate responsible management of the entire e-waste stream in a one-stop shop format in South Africa and beyond.

The SAEWA strongly encourages the active introduction of environmentally sustainable and intelligent design

Tuesday, 13 October

on manufacturing level (maximizing the life-span of equipment), improved (and new technology based) downstream recycling activities and diversion of components from landfill for unique entrepreneurial waste to art community job creation projects.

After the presentations, Mr. Markus Spitzbart, DRZ Vienna, presented the Business Plan Calculation Tool for manual e-waste dismantling facilities and introduced the objective of the group work, which focused on supporting the participants to familiarize themselves with an excel-based tool to calculate business plans.

The three cases of Kampala, Uganda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Phnom Penh, Cambodia were calculated and analyzed. The calculations were based on a predefined input mix to the facilities and an assumed total input at the facility of 500t. The results showed that for Kampala and Phnom Penh it is advisable to perform an in-depth manual dismantling whereas for Rio de Janeiro a more superficial dismantling is more cost effective. The main factors leading to this result are labour costs and recycling options in the countries themselves, as well as in neighbouring countries. The discussions and the expressions of interest in the use of the tool clearly showed the success of the workshop.



Circular Economy in Action: Experiences of RECPnet around the World

Tuesday, 13 October

This session focused on showcasing the diversity and richness of experiences from around RECPnet, in service of contributing to a circular model of economic development and growth. The examples selected aimed to reflect the scalable and replicable nature of existing and effective RECP solutions at the enterprise and sector level.

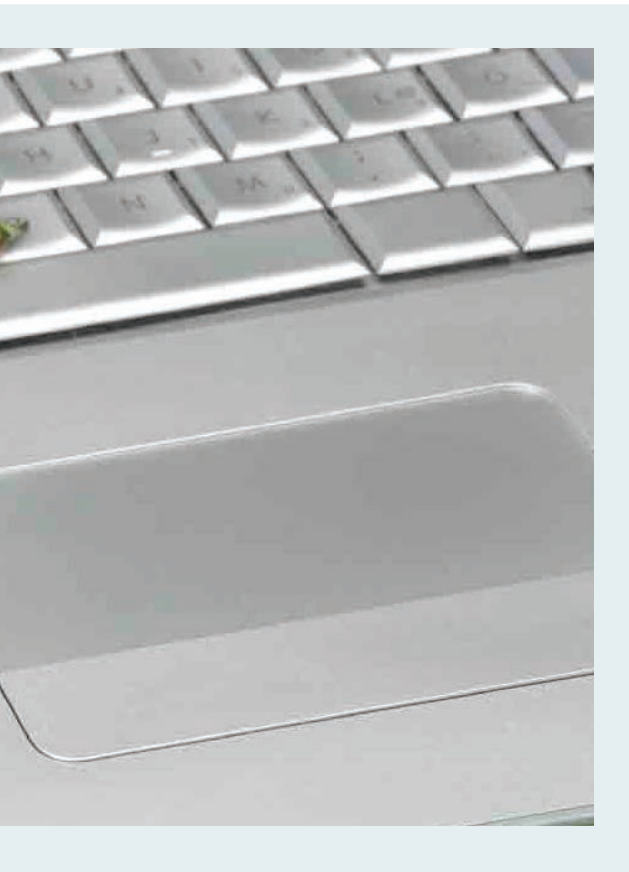
The workshop featured a presentation of the MED-TEST Programme by Ms. Carolina Gonzalez, UNIDO, and Mr. Rachid Nafti, TEST Programme Tunisia, which aims to facilitate the shift towards SCP in the southern Mediterranean region. The presentation outlined how to conduct integrated resource efficiency, use benchmarking techniques for environmental performance of industries, apply best practices and market SCP services to industry. The business case for SCP measures was outlined, as well as the economic and environmental gains achieved.

From the Asia Pacific region, the Confederation of Indian Industry's GreenCo company rating system was introduced, as a catalyst for the greening of Indian industry. The ratings target the manufacturing and service sector and set out to reward exemplary environmental performance of companies. These include resource conservation, waste management, GHG emission reduction, and supply chain management.

To illustrate the achievements of rated companies, the presentation included best practice examples from select companies taking part in the ratings scheme.

In the Eastern European region, the EaP GREEN programme was showcased, which aims to green economies through governance and financing tools, environmental impact assessment tools and demonstration projects supporting corporate action. RECP assessments form a core component of the EaP GREEN programme and will continue to guide the programme's activities as a core methodology in the future.

In Latin America, the twin concepts of industrial symbiosis and eco-industrial parks were presented in the Brazilian context. Mr. Marcio Torres, CNTL Brazil SENAI, introduced a project with the aim to promote the industrial symbiosis between five local clusters in Rio Grande do Sul state (metal-mechanical and automotive, metal-mechanical postharvest, furniture, stones and jewelry, fashion and textile). Over 200 companies were involved in the project with the result that hundreds of synergies were established through only six targeted workshops. Two main eco-industrial park initiatives were also introduced as a means to illustrate that the large eco-industrial park potential in Brazil and Latin America is as of yet untapped.



Experiences show the scalable and replicable nature of existing RECP solutions at the enterprise and sector level

Integrated RECP contributes to a sustainable model of economic development and growth

Public-Private Partnerships for Water Stewardship

The objective of the workshop was to inform participants of the WRF 2015 of activities undertaken under the UNIDO-HEINEKEN Public Private Partnership to promote water stewardship activities in water-stressed catchment areas in Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria. Furthermore, the workshop aimed at informing RECPnet members about this initiative so that they could assess the usefulness of comparable initiatives for their own activities.

The workshop was moderated by Mr. Stephan Sicars, UNIDO. Speakers were Jan-Willem Vosmeer Heineken International B.V., and Christian Susan, UNIDO.

To set the scene and to provide background information, Mr. Vosmeer presented HEINEKEN's sustainability strategy "Brewing a Better World".

Mr. Susan presented a video on UNIDO's business partnerships and gave a presentation of the concrete activities undertaken so far under the partnership.

Wednesday, 14 October

He presented the workshop methodology applied by UNIDO to engage stakeholders in the identification of root causes for water stress and participatory identification of priority collaborative measures for water stress reduction. In this context he also shared the results from the first stakeholder engagement workshop that was held in early September in Ethiopia.

Both participants of the WRF, as well as representatives from RECPnet, showed a high levels of interest in this public private partnership and considered this an initiative which is worthwhile for replication and up-scaling. RECPnet members expressed high interest in obtaining more in-depth information on the workshop methodology.

It was concluded by the RECPnet members that water stewardship approaches constitute promising opportunities for them to interact with interested industries.

Eco-Innovation

The Eco-innovation session within the WRF 2015 was organized by UNEP to present its work on eco-innovation as a strategic business approach. Eco-innovation can help achieve cross-cutting and wide-spread sustainability in industry and economy by focusing on value chains, lifecycle thinking, and the triple bottom line at the company's strategic level moving beyond single technological solutions and green improvements towards a more systematic change. It enables businesses to seize innovation opportunities to make them more competitive, environmentally friendly and ethical.

To demonstrate the value and feasibility of eco-innovation, UNEP has piloted an eco-innovation methodology targeting SMEs in developing countries. The UNEP Eco-innovation Project is currently testing this methodology in nine countries and developing the capacity of service providers to assist SMEs with such transitions, focusing on resource and pollution intensive industries like agro-food processing, chemicals, and metals processing. It also works in the policy area to mainstream eco-innovation across various policy frameworks relevant for eco-innovation.

The session had the objective of exploring the role of eco-innovation in promoting SCP and in achieving the SDGs, to showcase the eco-innovation project and approach as a way to mainstream sustainability in SMEs and help position UNEP and RECPnet as delivery mechanisms for eco-innovation.

Wednesday, 14 October

It started with the presentation of SITRA, Finnish Innovation Fund that demonstrated how the government supported eco-innovation towards its policies on resource efficiency and circular economies with the overall aim of increasing economic competitiveness and job creation. UNEP presented its work on advancing resource efficiency in businesses by taking a value chain approach and applying life cycle - science based - thinking. Then the session continued with presentations by the key implementing partners of the projects from: Sri Lanka NCPC which outlined the methodology of the project, Uganda NCPC, Grupo GEA of Peru and Colombia NCPC which briefed on their progress with the project implementation in the agro-food, metal and chemical value chains, respectively. The representative of Kenya NCPC then explained why policy frameworks were key to facilitate eco-innovation and how they helped government to do so in their policy project.

The session concluded that in spite of practical difficulties with the implementation of the project with small- and medium-sized enterprises, the target of the project, the approach on systematic integration of sustainability -innovation in business strategic and daily decision-making was crucial to advance RECP in countries in face of the current environmental challenges and socio-political pressures.



Industry has a chance to play a catalytic role in promoting a responsible water use

Water stewardship - the use of water that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through an inclusive process.



WORKING GROUPS

During the course of the conference, several targeted working groups were convened, providing facilitated opportunities to obtain direct inputs from RECPnet's members on core operational and strategic matters directly impacting their work.

The RECPnet Knowledge Management System (KMS)

A working group was convened around the further development and improvement of RECPnet's Knowledge Management System. Through the working group and a survey of RECPnet members, it was determined that while there was a strong desire amongst the membership for a useful knowledge-sharing tool, it was established that a lack of familiarity and understanding amongst RECPnet members concerning the features and use of the KMS was a significant obstacle to its widespread use. The need to further involve technical-level employees of RECP centres was also expressed.

The current user statistics and structure were also discussed and recommendations were made to promote the use of the KMS, with a clear role defined for the KMS regional administrators.

The needs articulated by RECPnet's members with regard to the KMS revolved around a user-friendly system, and a responsive contact point at the RECPnet Secretariat to advise on the use of the system, and to resolve communications and technical issues. Furthermore, the KMS should contain database and indicators for particular sectors, which could be used for the development of project proposals and/or comparative case studies. Recommendations were made to ensure that documents uploaded to the KMS would in the future better correspond to the needs of members. A key challenge remains to incentivize the full use of the KMS by all RECPnet members.

Members expressed the need for active KMS regional administrators and a designated contact point in the RECPnet Secretariat for advice and technical support

Davos Declaration on the Promotion of RECP

The Executive Committee of RECPnet, together with the network's Secretariat, worked to develop a draft declaration as an outcome of the Global Network Conference on RECP. During the conference's closing session, facilitated by Mr. Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies, a draft conference declaration – the Davos Declaration on Promotion of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in Developing and Transition Countries – was put forward for endorsement by the conference's participants.

The conference endorsed the declaration by acclamation, which calls for the promotion, mainstreaming and scaling up of RECP in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It furthermore calls for the strengthening of RECPnet and encourages government, business, financial institutions, academia and civil society to join with RECPnet in its efforts to advance sustainable development through a rapid and universal uptake of RECP.

Operational Strategy for RECPnet 2015-2020

In a participative process guided by the RECPnet Secretariat, a draft operational strategy for RECPnet was formulated together with a dedicated working group, an online survey and multiple consultations with RECPnet members. The draft document focused on providing an operational strategy to help address the findings of the RECP Programme's mid-term evaluation and offer practical objectives for how RECPnet can support its members better in practice.

During the Conference, the draft document was revised to ensure that the views of members were adequately reflected, and that their ambitions were set within a realistic framework for the further development of RECPnet, in its given policy and funding context.

The strategic objectives, aiming to address the commitments made through the Davos Declaration on the Promotion of RECP, include how to stimulate stronger engagement of the members in the network, how to ensure RECPnet becomes a trusted partner to outside stakeholders, and, how to provide business opportunities to members.

The Operational Strategy for RECPnet 2015-2020 was endorsed by the RECPnet Members' Assembly on the final day of the conference.

'We, the members of the Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production and representatives of patron agencies, donor governments and associated experts, have gathered from 12-16 October 2015, in Davos, Switzerland, to celebrate 20 years of cooperation and achievements towards establishing a network of service providers to advance cleaner production and resource efficiency on a global level.

This endeavor is significant and represents a main contribution to advancing sustainable development, in particular in developing and transition countries...'

See Annex 1

Objectives

- Foster professional and institutional excellence of member organisations to provide effective and efficient RECP services with measurable impacts
- Create business opportunities for the members
- Strengthen and promote the RECPnet brand and advocate RECP to the wider stakeholder community

VII

FROM NCPCs TO RECPnet

Celebrating 20 Years of Achievements in Resource Efficiency

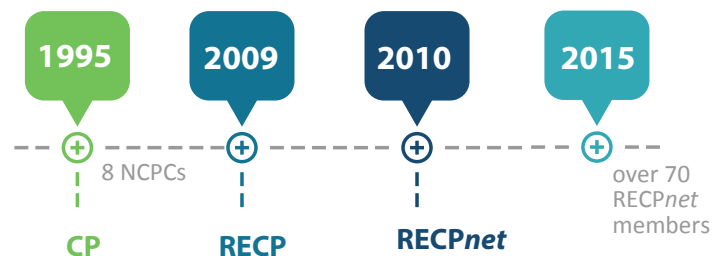
At the mid-point of the Global Network Conference on RECP, a cocktail reception was held to celebrate and reflect on the history and achievements of 20 years of RECP delivery on the global level.

The joint UNIDO-UNEP RECP Programme traces its origins to the mid-1990's, and to mark the occasion, donor government representatives, patron agency officials and key figures of the RECP programme were invited to address the conference and celebrate together with the members of RECPnet the enduring success of a highly relevant and effective development programme.

The significant achievements and developments in the fields of cleaner production and resource efficiency are outlined in the publication 'National Cleaner Production Centres - 20 years of achievement', co-authored by René Van Berkel, Smail Alhilali, Permod Gupta, Heinz Leuenberger, Skip Luken and Petra Schwager, under

the direction of Stephan Sicars, Director of the UNIDO Environment Branch.

Key achievements from this period were also captured in a short movie on the history of the RECP programme. After the screening of this film, a series of commemorative speeches were held. Amongst the featured speakers were Bruno Oberle, FOEN Switzerland, Helge Wendenburg, BMUB Germany, Ivo Germann, SECO Switzerland, César Barahona, CPML Nicaragua, Philippe Scholtes, UNIDO and Ligia Noronha, UNEP. Paul Hohnen, Sustainability Strategies, acted as Master of Ceremonies.



VIII

CONCLUSIONS AND OUTCOMES

Looking ahead to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Network Conference on RECP provided a resounding confirmation of the fact that RECP, and RECPnet, will be highly relevant to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the reaching of associated targets and objectives.

The conference served to present participants – in particular RECPnet members – with the opportunities that emerging global policy frameworks present, and also with the practical means to seize them.

This perspective was echoed by participants of the conference who expressed that the key benefit of the conference was networking value, as they were able to learn from the experiences of members with similar resource endowments and objectives, and build useful connections. In this respect, participants highlighted the importance of the various meetings, which enabled them to discuss bids and project ideas jointly.

The experiences and approaches outlined by various RECPnet members, in particular, were valued for showcasing tangible results and providing insight into

different, replicable, policies and practices from around the world. The learning function of the conference was summarized by one participant who stated:

“The presentations that were useful to me were those that presented similar situations in terms of resource availability in my own country, which means I am now able to apply the things that I learnt to our own situation. It is very possible to produce results in a resource constrained environment.”

The resource context, as well as the political landscape emerging to meet this challenge, will serve to vastly determine the context in which RECPnet will operate in the next years. Multiple challenges to the operations of the network's members have been identified at the conference and must be resolved on an individual and collective basis in the short term. The steps taken at the Global Network Conference on RECP in 2015 have however provided a solid foundation for the sustained operation of the network and the continued implementation of RECP solutions around the world, for the benefit of future generations.

ANNEXES

IX

Annex 1:

Davos Declaration on the Promotion of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in Developing and Transition Countries

Annex 2:

Excerpt from the Operational Strategy for RECPnet 2015-2020

Annex 3:

List of Participants



Annex 1: Davos Declaration on the Promotion of RECP

We, the members of the Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet) and representatives of patron agencies, donor governments and associated experts, have gathered from 12-16 October 2015, in Davos, Switzerland, to celebrate 20 years of cooperation and achievements towards establishing a network of service providers to advance cleaner production and resource efficiency on a global level. This endeavor is significant and represents a main contribution to advancing sustainable development, in particular in developing and transition countries, by means of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and sustainable consumption and production:

● **Note with pride** the progress made over the last two decades in the establishment of RECP service providers in 58 developing and transition countries, particularly National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) and National Cleaner Production Networks (NCPNs), through the joint efforts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), working in partnership with RECPnet, whose 71 members currently represent 56 developing and transition countries.

● **Express appreciation** to the donor community that has enabled, through their joint and sustained financial support, the establishment of NCPCs and NCPNs, the RECP Programme and related initiatives. The Government of Switzerland is specifically acknowledged for its support to the establishment of several NCPCs, NCPNs and RECPnet. Other donors have supported activities on a national, regional and/or thematic basis, particularly the Governments of Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, the United States of America, as well as the European Commission, Global Environment Facility, MDG Achievement Fund, One UN Fund and the United Nations Development Programme;

● **Emphasize our deep concern** at the alarming trends in resource extraction and consumption and waste generation, exceeding planetary boundaries and resulting in environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, and threats to human health

● **Call for urgent and coordinated action** by governments, the private sector and civil society to decouple economic development from increased use of natural resources and further environmental degradation;

● **Draw encouragement**, from a number of positive signs of change at various levels, and in particular we welcome commitments included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), related to the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8), building of resilient infrastructure, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering of innovation (SDG 9), and ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12). We also welcome the commitments reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the role entrusted to the NCPCs and NCPNs in its article 122;

● **Highlight the advances in knowledge and technology** over the last 20 years that have made possible major advances in resource and energy efficiency and elimination of wastes and underline the economic, social and environmental opportunities in all forms of innovation for sustainability – social, institutional, financial and technological – and in all sectors; and

● **Reaffirm the specific needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises**, particularly in developing and transition countries, to ensure access to appropriate and affordable knowledge, cleaner and environmentally sound technologies, and financial services, and to increase their integration in global value chains and markets;

Against this background, we:

- **Resolve to renew and redouble our efforts** to promote, mainstream and scale-up resource efficiency and cleaner production at all levels as a contribution towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and through further engagement with global initiatives such as the 10 Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and related multilateral environmental agreements, donors and international organizations.
- **Determine to deliver individually and collectively services of the highest quality** that are appropriate and effective for governments to create and implement RECP-conducive policies and strategies; for enterprises to implement RECP most beneficially in their operations, products and strategies; and for civil society to act as advocate and change agent for RECP,
- **Commit to collaborate** to further strengthen RECPnet, in line with recommendations emanating from the

Executive Committee acting on behalf of the Members' Assembly, as well as from UNIDO and UNEP-initiated independent evaluation processes, and operate it as a member-based and member-driven initiative that supports the nationally-owned and nationally-directed RECP service provision and knowledge-sharing in member countries;

- **Call on government, business, financial institutions, academia and civil society** that share our concerns and commitments to join with RECPnet in its efforts to advance sustainable development through a rapid and universal uptake of resource efficiency and cleaner production policies, methods, technologies and practices in industries all over the world; and
- **Request the joint UNIDO-UNEP RECP Programme** to continue acting as RECPnet Secretariat and where possible to expand its support to RECPnet, according to the needs of the members and regions, by enabling and enhancing our capacity to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Annex 2: Excerpt from the Operational Strategy for RECPnet 2015-2020

Full document available on www.recenet.org

2.1 Vision, mission and objectives

The following operational vision is adopted for RECPnet: "The RECPnet is a globally recognised and valued network of RECP service providers that contributes to sustained, broad and evolving application of RECP in industry and other organisations"

To achieve the vision, the mission of RECPnet is to: "Enable members to provide effective and efficient RECP services across the globe; achieve measurable impacts; and advocate RECP benefits to its key stakeholders and society."

In order to support the practical work towards the vision, the following operational objectives are set and RECPnet shall:

- Foster professional and institutional excellence of member organisations to provide effective and efficient RECP services with measurable impacts

- Create business opportunities for the members
- Strengthen and promote the RECPnet brand and advocate RECP to the wider stakeholder community

2.2 The value proposition for RECPnet members

In order to define, communicate, and ultimately evaluate, the benefit from RECPnet, recognised needs of members and stakeholders groups were used to identify practical, concrete ways, through which RECPnet can provide added value to its members. By systematically working towards the vision through the mission and meeting the objectives, RECPnet members will gain value (see Table).

Approved 16th October 2015 by Members' Assembly in Davos

Table: Objectives, actions and relating member benefits

Foster professional and institutional excellence of member organisations to provide effective and efficient RECP services with measurable impacts	
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Benefits to members</i>
Sharing knowledge for professional and institutional excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the KMS as a jointly recognised forum for publicising verified results, which provides a reliable source of best RECP concepts, methods, policies, practices and technologies and experts; • Access to a peer forum for discussing and sharing experiences relevant for its members • Building capacities through the ability to exchange knowledge on tools and policies. • Access to targeted regional and global training programs and state of the art tools. • Affordable access to international events for sharing knowledge and lessons learned • Visibility for member having a lead in a particular area of knowledge and providing training to other members.
Working together for more impact, efficiency and effectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to cooperate with peers and thereby gain access to projects and initiatives at a regional and global level, sharing and benefiting from each other's expertise
Create business opportunities for the members	
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Benefits to members</i>
Business development (RECPnet organisational development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to facilitated business opportunities flow that support sustainable growth of members and the network itself • Access to systematic and coordinated practical support (secretariat) • Access to other networks for the development and implementation of joint projects and funding possibilities
Strengthen and promote the RECPnet brand and advocate RECP to the wider stakeholder community	
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Benefits to members</i>
Branding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of member's reputation through joint promotion of the "RECPnet member"- brand • Access to common public relation materials • Access to quality criteria
Lobby and advocate for RECP at the policy level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for RECP and increased funding opportunities at national, regional and international level
General promotion of RECP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectively the network can achieve more than individual members to increase demand for RECP and increase business and funding opportunities • Access to material and case studies that can be used [within projects and processes] to raise awareness and promote the benefits of RECP to the public and private sectors

Annex 3: List of Participants

	Name	Surname	Title	Affiliation
1	Ali	Abo Sena	Director	Egypt National Cleaner Production Centre
2	Ana	Acuña Dengo	RECP Knowledge Management Consultant	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
3	Malkhaz	Adeishvili	National Coordinator	EaP GREEN Program
4	Ife Kenny	Adewumi	President	African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
5	Noer	Adi Wardoyo	Leader	Indonesia Cleaner Production Centre / PPBN
6	Marcos	Alegre Chang	Director	Centro de Ecoeficiencia y Responsabilidad Social CER- Perú
7	Smail	Alhilali	Industrial Development Officer	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
8	Emina	Alic	International Expert	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
9	Carlos	Arango	Director Ejecutivo	Centro Nacional de la Producción más Limpia y Tecnologías Ambientales
10	Mariana	Assenova	Chair	Social and Environmental Responsibility Center
11	Rafat	Assi	Director Jordan CP Unit	Royal Scientific Society – Cleaner Production Unit
12	Sandra	Averous Monnery	Associate Programme Officer	United Nations Environment Programme
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Experience



Solutions



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