Sustainable Consumption & Production
How Development Agencies make a difference

Review of Development Agencies and SCP-related projects

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
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This paper was prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE). It was written by Adriana Zacarias Farah together with Olivia Woosnam-Merchez.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This review presents the results of a survey conducted by UNEP with development agencies (bilateral and multilateral). The objectives of the review were to explore the level of understanding and integration of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) projects in the development agencies’ agendas, and to identify the activities and projects related to SCP that they implement. The survey also explored how development agencies perceive the SCP benefits for poverty reduction and development plans; as well as the obstacles and possible solutions to strengthen cooperation between development agencies and SCP experts in order to promote new models of development which would enable developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability. The level of participation in the survey is encouraging. Nineteen out of twenty-five development agencies (76%) contacted responded to the questionnaire.

The main findings are:
- Most of the agencies (79%) are not familiar with and do not use the concept of SCP.
- However, most of them integrate SCP issues in their sectoral projects, such as energy and resource efficiency (86% of the agencies), waste management (75%) and water and sanitation (76%).
- Only one third of the agencies support activities related to organic agriculture and fair trade. This support still remains small in terms of projects/funding scale.
- Most of the efforts focus on eco-efficiency and cleaner production (90% of agencies).
- Only 40% of the bilateral agencies promote environmentally sound technologies.

Perceived benefits of SCP for poverty reduction and development plans
Most of the agencies perceive that SCP could help reduce future costs (79%), contribute to poverty reduction (63%) and contribute to major environmental challenges (63%). Half of the agencies believe SCP could contribute to better access to basic services and enable more cost-effective practices, as well as providing new market opportunities and enabling developing countries to leapfrog into sustainability. Only 11% of the agencies think that SCP could help to reduce the cost of public management.

Recommendations for further cooperation
Some recommendations for better cooperation and integration of SCP into development plans include:
1. **Provide information and training on SCP.** Provide information on SCP and its benefits for development plans and MDGs; and design training courses on SCP for development agency staff.
2. **Strengthen cooperation between development agencies and SCP experts,** this could be done by i) facilitating the communication and exchange of expertise (e.g. a database of best practices, newsletters, network of development agencies); ii) promoting capacity building on SCP in the design and implementation of development projects; and iii) jointly implementing demonstration projects to show the benefits of SCP for poverty reduction (MDGs).
3. **Integrate SCP objectives in the development agency’s agendas,** if possible in the operational guidelines for relevant sectors and issues;
4. **Raise awareness and political will** of senior managers in both recipient and donor countries, probably by including the SCP concept in the debate on aid effectiveness.
5. **Initiate new types of projects in developing countries** such as credit lines dedicated to sustainable consumption and production.
INTRODUCTION

Cooperation Dialogue of the Marrakech Process

Changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns is essential in order to achieve sustainable development. One billion people in the world have not yet met their basic needs; at the same time there is an emerging global consumer class. Hence levels of pollution and pressure on natural resources are increasing. The challenge today is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and to contribute to poverty reduction and better quality of life.

The Johannesburg Summit (WSSD 2002) called for actions at all levels to “encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP)\(^1\) to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, decoupling, economic growth and environmental degradation…”

As a response, UNEP, together with UN DESA, is pursuing the development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (the so-called Marrakech Process). Recognising the important role of development agencies, a Cooperation Dialogue between Development Agencies and SCP Experts has been initiated. The Dialogue aims at building better cooperation in implementing development projects that promote SCP while contributing to poverty reduction.

The Cooperation Dialogue was initiated at the “Marrakech+2” Meeting held in Costa Rica, September 2005. It was co-chaired by Mr. Sherif Arif, World Bank, and Mr. James Riordan, Environment Canada, in close cooperation with UNEP and UN DESA. Among the participants were the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and the Swedish International Assistance Agency (SIDA).

The Cooperation Dialogue is an ongoing process which aims at:

a) developing a better understanding of the needs and benefits of promoting SCP;
b) highlighting the links between SCP and poverty reduction;
c) better integrating SCP in the development plans of development agencies; and
d) providing policy recommendations to increase access to available development funds for development projects that promote SCP.

During the Dialogue Session in Costa Rica, it was recognised that aspects of sustainable development and/or environmental sustainability are often included in national development plans, but there are generally no specific references to SCP. It is referred to in other terms and generally included in sectoral approaches (e.g. energy efficiency, waste management, etc).

\(^1\) Sustainable consumption and production can be defined as the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations.
The first action recommended by the Cooperation Dialogue during the “Marrakech+2” meeting was to undertake a review of existing SCP-related projects supported by development agencies. UNEP took the lead in the development of the review, conducting a survey of development agencies (multilateral and bilateral). The participation in the survey was surprisingly high, with 19 of 25 agencies responding to the questionnaire. This study presents the results of the survey. It explores the activities related to SCP carried out by development agencies.

Section one of this report provides an overview of development agencies, differentiating bilateral and multilateral donors. It highlights the main differences between these two categories of agencies and underlines their key role in development. Section two shows the links between SCP and poverty reduction, emphasizes the synergies between SCP and the objectives of development agencies, and highlights the benefits of integrating SCP in development plans. Section three shows the results of the survey of the nineteen participating development agencies. This chapter analyses the findings and provides best practices of development projects integrating SCP issues. Some conclusions and recommendations for future actions are presented in section four.

This review will be presented at the Marrakech+4 meeting (to be held in Sweden, 2007), where policy recommendations for better cooperation for and implementation of SCP will be discussed among development agencies, national governments, SCP experts and intergovernmental organisations.
I. DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

1.1 What are development agencies?

Development Assistance refers to international transfers through loans or outright grants, either directly from one country to another (bilateral assistance) or indirectly from one country to another via a multilateral assistance agency like the World Bank.

Both types of aid can be divided into bilateral and multilateral components. Bilateral assistance is administered by agencies of donor governments; multilateral assistance is funded by contributions from wealthy countries and administered by agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. Of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) roughly a third is multilateral. Bilateral and multilateral project/programme funding schemes remain important sources of financial support for development; figure 1 illustrates this in the African case.

Some trends in donor priorities and policies include:

- Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is one of the main focus of ODA;
- integrating environmental and sustainable development issues in poverty reduction strategies;
- ensuring that developing countries are involved and take part in formulating, framing and implementing policies; and
- taking steps so that development cooperation makes an active contribution to mitigating and preventing violence and conflict.

Figure 1
Total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa 1984-2000 in real terms $ millions

1.2 Bilateral Agencies’ contribution

Bilateral flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country. Bilateral agencies tend to focus their assistance on specific countries and regions, whether because of economic and political interests, perceived need, historical ties, or geographic proximity. As donor country agencies build knowledge and experience about local conditions, the result can be development assistance programs targeting specific sectors or projects. Bilateral strategies are based on the priorities of two nations working in cooperation rather than a whole host of countries trying to reconcile differing agendas.

Bilateral donors provide one of the largest contributions to development projects at the national level; they also contribute to multilateral agencies (see Figure 2). It is interesting to note that the order of disbursements from bilateral donors in real terms is not the same when considered as a percentage of GNI (Figure 3); for instance, the USA figures as the major donor of the bilateral agencies in real terms with nearly USD 12 billion, but when analysing the contributions in terms of the percentage of GNI it comes last with 0.1% GNI net ODA disbursed in 2000. Denmark is ninth in disbursements in real terms (figure 2) with less than USD 2 billion in 2001, but stands far in front of all other countries with more than 1% GNI devoted to ODA in 2001 (figure 3).

**Figure 2**
Disbursements of Net ODA by the major bilateral donors, 2001 (in USD billion)

Source: http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/35Baulch.pdf

**Figure 3**
Net ODA in 2000 as percentage of GNI (Gross National Income)

Source: http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/33/1912417.pdf

(ODA = Funds transferred from official state funds in developed countries to developing countries)
1.3 Multilateral donors

Multilateral flows are channelled via international organisations active in development (e.g. World Bank, Development Banks, UNDP). Multilateral agencies are international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (e.g. World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations Agencies, and regional intergovernmental organisations (e.g. certain European Union and Arab agencies). Given their structure (regional or global), their geographic scope is much broader than that of bilateral agencies. Their policies and priorities are determined through complex consultative processes between members, partners or parties. Multilateral funding for sustainable development remains an important source of funding. Emphasis on poverty alleviation has also had a significant impact on the way multilateral donors work. For many of them, poverty alleviation has become the top priority and all other funding lines have been adjusted to this paradigm. Most of the time, funding resources from multilateral organisations are greater than those of bilateral agencies. Figure 4 shows the distribution of net ODA by major multilateral donors.

Figure 4
Disbursement of Net ODA by the Major Multilateral Donors, 2001

Regional and development banks’ operations cover a diverse spectrum of development sectors and topics ranging from education and health for instance, to cross-cutting issues and sectors such as environmental management and conservation and gender issues. Multilateral funding priorities by definition reflect the consensus of multiple nations working together.

Regional development banks mostly support governments through loans. Resources are spread across a broad geographic scale. While distribution from country to country or continent to continent may vary somewhat, multilateral donors strive for a wider geographic spread than their bilateral counterparts. Assistance generally flows in relatively large blocks. GEF projects and World Bank loans can run into the tens of millions of dollars, though there are programmes that release funding in smaller amounts.
Nineteen out of twenty-five agencies actively participated in the study by answering a questionnaire and providing detailed information about their activities. Table 1 below shows the twenty-five agencies selected for the review. (Annex I provides the methodology followed for the review).

Table 1. List of Development Agencies participating in the review

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<tr>
<th>BILATERAL DONORS</th>
<th>MULTILATERAL DONORS</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Belgium General Direction for Development Cooperation (DGDC)</td>
<td>• African Development Fund (AFDB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</td>
<td>• Asian Development Bank (ADB)</td>
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<td>• Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)</td>
<td>• European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
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<td>• French Development Agency (AFD)</td>
<td>• DG Development, European Commission (DGD-EC)</td>
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<td>• German Development Agency (GTZ)</td>
<td>• Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</td>
<td>• Islamic Development Fund (ISDB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)</td>
<td>• UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)</td>
<td>• UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</td>
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<td>• Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)</td>
<td>• UN Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
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<td>• United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID)</td>
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II. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

2.1. The implementation challenge

The Marrakech Process aims at supporting the development of regional and national strategies to promote the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. Its development and implementation involve the following phases:

(a) Organise regional consultations in all regions to identify needs and priorities for SCP,
(b) Build regional strategies and implementation mechanisms with regional and national ownership,
(c) Implement concrete programmes and projects on the regional, national and local levels,
(d) Monitor and evaluate progress and exchange information and experience at the international level.

Phases (a) and (b) have taken place through the 2003 and 2005 regional and international Expert meetings.\(^2\) The Second International Expert meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Costa Rica, September 2005) closed the consultative phase and agreed to focus on implementation (phase c).

In order to meet this implementation challenge, strong cooperation is needed among key actors – SCP experts, national governments, private sector and development agencies and banks. Development agencies have a strategic position; they hold a strong stake in national governments in the concrete implementation of development projects. Recognising this need, it was proposed and approved by the Marrakech Process to start a “Cooperation Dialogue with Development Agencies” in order to explore the possibilities of working together in the development of projects that promote and adopt sustainable patterns of consumption and production, contributing to human development and poverty reduction.

Today, some of the main obstacles to the implementation of SCP projects are:
- Lack of access to financial resources,
- Need for technology transfer,
- Need for capacity building,
- Lack of long term planning, and
- Lack of clear understanding of the opportunities of SCP and its contribution to development.

\(^2\) Reports on regional and international meetings are available at:
http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/home.htm
2.2. Links between SCP and development agencies’ work

Whether bilateral or multilateral, whatever the targeted geographical scope, areas and sectors, all activities carried out by development agencies deal with one or more aspects of economic development, poverty reduction and environmental protection. In the last few decades all development agencies have integrated the issue of sustainable development into their objectives and activities. But “sustainability will not be achieved with current patterns of resource consumption and use.”

In both developed and developing countries, the way goods and services are produced and consumed have become unsustainable. Developed and rapidly developing countries are characterized by a rate of use of natural resources that in many cases has gone far beyond the carrying capacities of ecosystems, causing a continued deterioration of the global environment; this poses a severe hazard to our planet and to humanity as a whole. Poor countries not only face the environmental consequences of global impacts caused by industrial development (pollution, lack of adequate technologies), but also face problems related to no access or unequal access to their natural resources, and are more vulnerable to pollution and natural disasters. Poor communities also suffer profound social disparities and inequalities that have prevented them from real development in terms of human, natural and economic capital.

**Sustainable consumption and production** can be seen as the two faces of a same coin related to “the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.”

Sustainable production concerns the supply side, focusing on the economic, social and environmental impacts of production processes; while sustainable consumption addresses the demand side, focusing on consumers’ choices of goods and services such as food, shelter, clothing, mobility and leisure, to fulfil basic needs and improve the quality of life.

All agencies place poverty reduction (especially the MDGs) and environmental issues high up on their agenda. But what are the links between SCP and poverty reduction? The promotion and adoption of SCP patterns can indeed contribute to poverty eradication by making better use of the natural resources and creating new job and market opportunities.

Changing consumption and production patterns towards more sustainable ones means improving the technologies (or in some cases adopting the local indigenous knowledge) and the processes involved in the productive activities, the way basic services are provided, managed and distributed to the population, the way communication and information are provided and the way consumers purchase. The main aim of SCP is to improve the well-being of people, to improve their economic and social development while decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts.

How could these changes affect the lives of poor people? How can SCP contribute to their human development? SCP could, for example, contribute to:

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- **Providing ecosystem services and improving health conditions** by utilizing resources more efficiently within the carrying capacities of ecosystems. It means less polluting industrial processes, agricultural techniques and energy sources. This in turn helps to preserve and improve the quality of the environment, increases the availability of resources, improves the living and health conditions of citizens and in particular of the poor, who usually rely on the environment for their subsistence and are the most vulnerable to environmental conditions. Moreover, by leading to less polluting production patterns, SCP rhymes with reduced environmental remediation costs.

Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) can also serve the health sector. Refrigeration of food and vaccines is problematic in parts of the world where there is no electricity or where the electricity supply is unreliable. In these regions, vaccines are maintained by either kerosene or solar battery-based refrigeration. Kerosene refrigerators are also used for food preservation. There are significant concerns with both kerosene refrigeration and the existing generation of solar vaccine-coolers.

UNEP, in collaboration with WHO and Greenpeace, has recently released a new technology that aims to help deliver vaccines and refrigeration to regions of the world without electricity or with inadequate electricity supply. Solar Chill is developing a versatile refrigeration technology that is environmentally sound, battery-free, technologically reliable, affordable and multi-source powered. SolarChill technology is environmentally friendly as it does not use any ozone depleting or potent global warming substances. SolarChill prototypes are currently being field tested in Senegal, Indonesia and Cuba. Once the field tests are completed and the technology is deemed to be reliable, the SolarChill technology will be made available freely and will be publicly owned.

- **Meeting the basic needs** by ensuring access to adequate services. SCP means better management of land, natural resources and waste. For example, by promoting public/private partnerships, it can contribute to reducing the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, improve the lives of slump dwellers and improve the access to energy. Moreover, it can lead to better infrastructure and transport systems which, in turn, besides facilitating economic activities, facilitate the access of the poor to social services and education.

In India, where access to safe drinking water is a privilege, 43% of annual rainfall never reaches rivers and aquifers. Several NGOs are working together to implement a rainwater collection system that uses simple technologies. In Chennai, the country’s fourth biggest city in terms of population, seventy thousand buildings have been equipped with this system which now provides safe and cheap drinking water for a large proportion of inhabitants.

- **Raising income and creating new job and new market opportunities**;

Opportunities to increase the income of the poor are linked not only to the protection of the environment, which leads to a better management of natural resources and improved environmental income, but also to the promotion of local sustainable activities (e.g. through sustainable procurement), to the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources (e.g. sustainable tourism activities) and to the increased access to national, regional and international market given from e.g. the increased environmental characteristics of the products.
Organic agriculture and fair trade are examples of SCP activities that can improve a product’s accessibility to international and niche markets and related possibilities of revenues.

For instance, the Equator Initiative⁵ has set up an organic dried fruit production in Burkina Faso where tropical fruit trees grow very easily but the sector was underexploited because of packaging problems. In this case, sun-drying food was an ideal solution which provided many benefits (amongst others it implies low cost, traditional equipment; cheap, easily achieved and long-lasting method).

- **Enabling technological leapfrogging.**
SCP aims at diffusing modern technologies and techniques, including information communication technologies, and tries to avoid repeating the mistakes made by developed countries in their development process. This could improve the competitiveness and the access of local products to the national, regional and international markets, increasing the possibilities of national revenues and economic growth which in turn, if distribution policies and activities are in place, can contribute to poverty eradication.

One clear example is the use of solar energy in rural areas (it avoids the connection with the often distant main electric grid, and the use of fossil fuels); another is the provision of mobile phones to farmers. Communication technology could allow them to have access to the right information concerning the cost of their crops and hence create better trade opportunities. In cities, the promotion of sustainable and efficient public transport would be more desirable than strategies promoting the use of private cars.

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⁵ The Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. See [www.undp.org/equgarinitiative](http://www.undp.org/equgarinitiative).
Technology leapfrogging allows improving eco-efficiency, leading to the creation of more economic value with less environmental impact. For instance, the UNDP Capacity 21 programme is dealing with Moroccan hammams, or public baths, the country’s largest consumer of wood. The programme is supporting the construction of solar-powered, fuel-efficient hammams in three Moroccan provinces, with plans to build an additional 50 improved hammams in other rural areas. The use of renewable energy to heat public baths limits the environmental impact whilst simultaneously reducing heating costs.

Testimony of a company that has adopted greener production techniques: “We have noticed that using cleaner design techniques within a concurrent approach resulted in effective product development.” (Mr. TS Strong, Director General of Fulleon Ltd) The benefits of applying this approach to the company include:

- 35% reduction in the number of product components,
- 27% reduction in weight of plastic used,
- 35% reduction in assembly time, and
- Cost savings of £ 92,650/year (136,000 Euros).

- **Improving access to finance.** Through new small and micro-credit schemes, local sustainable activities could be promoted. Additionally, international SCP fund mechanisms like the Clean Development Mechanism open new opportunities to fund environmental investments. Moreover, SCP can improve the attractiveness of investments by reducing the environmental and social risks of projects.

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**Links between SCP and poverty**

- **Sustainable production**
  - Economic Growth
  - Fair trade, organic agriculture, new market opportunities, renewable energy, eco-efficiency, innovation of products & services, CSR, good labour conditions, hybrid systems

- **Sustainable consumption**
  - Environment
  - Poverty alleviation

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III. Results and Analysis of the Survey

As mentioned in the introduction, the first action recommended by the Cooperation Dialogue during the “Marrakech+2” meeting was to undertake a review of existing SCP-related projects supported by development agencies, for which UNEP was requested to take the lead.

The first step consisted in carrying out desk research to identify and select key development agencies, and in drawing a general overview of their functions and types of projects related to the environment and to SCP. This research was mainly based on the information available in their websites. (Annex I describes the methodology).

On the basis of the information collected during the desk research, a questionnaire was designed and tested with the valuable participation of four agencies: UNDP, JICA, NORAD and AFD. In December 2005, the questionnaire was sent to twenty-five agencies. The participation obtained was encouraging, 76% of the agencies responded to the survey - ten bilateral agencies and nine multilateral agencies. (see Annex II Questionnaire).

3.1. Findings of the desk research

According to the information provided on their respective websites, there is a significant difference between multilateral and bilateral donors: 55% of multilateral donors refer to the term SCP, whereas only 21% of bilateral donors do. However, most of the time what they really refer to are activities related to cleaner production rather than sustainable consumption.

3.1.1. Integration of SCP in the organisation

As it was expected, bilateral and multilateral development agencies tend to deal with SCP issues as a cross-cutting issue rather than a theme in its own right. Regarding multilateral agencies, 70% have at least one department dealing with SCP issues (even if they don’t label SCP issues as such) – often within the Sustainable Development or Environment Department. On the other hand, 29% of bilateral donors have one (or sometimes more) defined departments dealing with SCP issues, usually the Environment or/and Development Departments.

3.1.2. Awareness of the Global Agenda dealing with SCP issues

Generally speaking, the level of awareness of and work on the global environmental agenda related to SCP is high:

- 91% of multilateral – and 75% of bilateral donors refer to the Agenda 21.
- 91% of multilateral – and also 91% of bilateral donors refer to WSSD 2002.
- 64% of multilateral – and 42% of bilateral donors refer to the Marrakech Process.

3.2. Findings of the survey on SCP-related activities carried out by development agencies
The main objective of the survey was to have an overview of the activities/projects carried out by development agencies, and to measure the level of integration of SCP issues in their agenda. The questionnaire was made up of 10 questions with multiple choice answers, and blank space was given in each question for information to be provided on specific SCP-related projects carried out by the agencies.

3.2.1. Contribution of development agencies to MDG7

The first question concerned the activities carried out by development agencies to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7  

6 (i.e. making efficient use of natural resources, protecting ecosystems and modifying current patterns of consumption and production).

The findings reveal that all agencies do carry out some activities that contribute to achieving MDG7, the most common being sustainable management of resources (supported by 100% of participant agencies), sustainable livelihoods (63%) and technology transfer (63%). Promotion of fair trade and organic agriculture are the least supported activities (respectively 32% and 37% of all agencies). See figure 5 below.

Various agencies work on a particular area of MDG7; for instance the Belgium Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) focuses specifically on MDG7 (by 2015, cut by half the number of people without access to safe drinking water) by carrying out drinking water supply and water sanitation programmes.

\[ \text{Figure 5} \]

Activities carried out by development agencies to contribute to achieving MDG7

- Sustainable management of resources (100% of the agencies work on the sustainable management of resources)
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Promotion of fair trade
- Organic agriculture
- Technology transfer
- Other activities

\[ \text{Only 30% support fair trade and organic agriculture projects} \]

6 MDG7: “Ensure environmental sustainability”
ON THE RIGHT TRACK TOWARDS SCP

- FAO TeleFood projects support organic agriculture by providing quick funding (up to US $10,000) for small activities that give families and communities the tools necessary to increase the quantity and variety of food they produce.

- Through its “sustainable forestry management plan”, the AFD applies environmental standards to the logging industry and shows that sustainable management of forests and economic growth are compatible.

FAIR TRADE

Programme: Fair trade awareness-raising campaign
Agency: Directorate General for Development Cooperation (Belgium)
Country: Belgium
Period: every year since mid-2002
Annual budget: “Fair Trade Week”: 2002 €100,000; 2003 €314,000; 2004 €345,000; 2005 €500,000; 2006 estimation €500,000.
Total Budget Fair Trade Centre in 2006: €1,042,000.
DGDC’s co-financing of Belgian’s Fair Trade NGOs: around €300,000/year.
Objective: promote fair trade to contribute to better quality of life on an economic, social and environmental basis.

Description: DGDC has appointed the Centre for Fair Trade (CFT) and various NGOs to promote fair trade product consumption in Belgium. Among other activities, every October since 2002 the CFT organises a Fair Trade Week where major actors in the sector (including Max Havelaar, Oxfam and Magasins du Monde) join forces to encourage consumers to buy fair trade products. The communication tools to draw the attention of consumers include special offers, media campaigns, events sponsored by big names.

Outcomes:
- Today 66% of the Belgian population is aware of fair trade whereas in 2002 only 32% were.
- 45,000 fair trade bananas are sold every day in Belgium. Sales have increased by 50% in 2004; annual sales represented 2 million kg in 2003 and in 2004 represented 3 million kg, a 4% market share.
- 340,000 fair trade coffees are drunk every day in Belgium. Sales of Max Havelaar coffee rose by 7% in 2004 compared to 2003, and represented 861 tons of coffee a year.

These achievements contribute to the overall objectives pursued by fair trade: ensuring acceptable income and social status to the producer, and using low environmental impact production systems.
ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Programme: Establishment of certification bodies for organic agriculture
Agency: Swedish International Development Assistance
Target country: Uganda & Tanzania
Period: Start mid-September 2002- End: July 2007
Objective: Improve rural livelihoods through organic exports.

Description: The goal is to develop certification bodies in Uganda and Tanzania. In both countries, the activities have been focusing on:
- consensus building in the sector
- standards development
- training of inspectors
- formation of a stakeholder based organisation and establishment of infrastructure.

As a result of the project, UgoCert and TanCert have been established. During 2006 and 2007, accreditation and international recognition is the primary focus.

Tanzania:
- Capacity building: participation of 18 people to organic inspection, 6 of which had further basic training. 3 experienced inspectors had advanced training.
- Local standards for crops and handling are developed with the participation of local communities.
- More comprehensive export standards are under development
- Founding TanCert, the local certification body
- Training of key people in certification management

Uganda:
- Establishment of an office
- Employment and training of a Certification Officer and office assistant
- Development of an export standard, through consultation (approval pending)
- Certification documentation is being developed
- Capacity Building: 30 people trained on organic inspection, 7 of which had basic training. Additionally, 6 experienced inspectors had specialised trained.
- General consensus for the formation of UgoCert, the local certification body

In both countries, the project has contributed considerably to the raising of awareness. In addition, through the organisation of these East African standards, certification workshops as well as other joint activities and regional cooperation have been initiated.

Environmental and Socio-economic impacts: The indirect environmental impact can be substantial if the local certification organisations make certification services more accessible to operators, and thereby increase the organic production. The social impact can also be substantial, as the development of local certification organisations leads to empowerment of local people. The training of inspectors and certification staff will lead to increased self-esteem as well as income opportunities. In addition, the fees for certification paid by the operators will stay in the country and will contribute to general development.

The project itself has no specific gender angle. However, the experience has shown that women normally become good inspectors and adapt well to the work and reporting requirements. It is expected that at least half of the people trained will be women.
3.2.2. Use of SCP as terminology in their operations

The survey looked at whether the agencies use SCP as terminology in their operations, and, if they do, whether they have a specific department/unit dealing with SCP issues. The findings reveal that 79% of participating agencies do not use SCP as such in their operations and that only one agency does have a specific unit for SCP (DG Development of the European Commission). Of nineteen participating agencies, only four (21%) – two bilateral and two multilateral donors – use SCP as terminology in their operations, and they approach the subject as a cross-cutting issue.

3.2.3. Sectors in which development agencies promote SCP

As expected, most development agencies do not carry out projects on SCP as such. However, on closer inspection, it was found that they integrate aspects of SCP in their sector projects. Figure 6 shows that 88% of agencies promote SCP in energy efficiency and renewable energy, 80% in resource efficiency, and 75% in waste management. SCP is integrated by 72% of agencies in water & sanitation and in food & agriculture; by 61% in poverty reduction activities and by 59% in rural development projects/programmes. Urban development and training/education are the sectors in which SCP is least integrated (respectively 43% and 44%), followed by industrial development (54%).

There are some relevant trends in the support to SCP according to the sector. Moreover, some differences occur between bilateral and multilateral donors. It was observed that multilateral donors tend to integrate SCP in their activities better than bilateral donors. Figure 7 illustrates the similarities and differences between bilateral and multilateral agencies in SCP integration in sectors. Mainly, in three sectors namely urban and rural development and training/education, bilateral agencies tend to integrate SCP significantly less than multilateral agencies do: 38% bilateral and 50% multilateral agencies integrate SCP in urban development.
development, 50% bilateral and 71% multilateral agencies in rural development, and 33% bilateral and 57% multilateral agencies in training/education.

**Figure 7**

**Proportion of bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting SCP in each sector**

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**ON THE RIGHT TRACK TOWARDS SCP**

- Through its Early Transition Countries initiative, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) develops sustainable urban transports across the region.

- JICA’s Project on Conservation of the Environment and Rural Development with farmers’ participation for the Mediterranean dryland zone of Chile aims at developing technology for sustainable agricultural development at small-scale watershed in Ninhue.

- GTZ is carrying out an Energy Efficiency project in Argentina which demonstrates how more efficient use of energy can be achieved with little investment.

- NORAD has carried out a Hazardous Waste Management Plan in Vietnam to support the local government’s urban development priorities to sustain economic growth, improve the living conditions of the people, reduce poverty and enhance the overall environmental conditions within the target region.
POVERTY REDUCTION

Programme: Bolsa Amazônia
Agency: European Commission DG Development (among others)
Country: Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia and Ecuador
Period: ongoing since 1992
Budget: EU contribution in 2000 = € 1.6 million
Support: Training on marketing, processing, organisation and management, and sustainable resource use.
Objective: Promote sustainable use of Amazonian natural resources while reducing poverty among indigenous people, and providing consumers with products that are guaranteed environmentally-friendly.

Description: Bolsa Amazônia is a regional partnership dedicated to developing small-scale enterprises within the rural forest communities in Amazonia through the creation of small-scale industrial projects, the harvesting and processing of value-added products and their commercialisation.

Outcomes:
• One of Bolsa Amazônia’s success stories is a coconut-fibre processing initiative located within a unique Amazonian island ecosystem. This coconut-fibre project benefits 5,200 people in the various steps of production. The project supplies 120,000 car seats a month to DaimlerChrysler, which gains access to renewable raw material that uses only a limited amount of resources. This reduces its costs, as coconut fibre components are easy to dispose of, and brings the company closer to its objective of manufacturing recyclable cars.
• The projects’ agricultural forestry system, known as ‘agriculture in layers’, enables small farmers to achieve the same amount of yield over two hectares where they needed 25 hectares with conventional cultivation; some land is used for yield, some is used for natural regeneration and another part is sold. By doing so, producers increase their productivity and simultaneously reduce soil degradation. Bolsa Amazônia improves the standards of living of local communities: the income generated through the various projects has been reinvested in local housing, electrical appliances and other amenities. Water treatment and energy generation projects using green technologies have been established.
• A variety of other initiatives have flourished throughout Amazonia, applying the same methods of sustainable agro-forestry and benefiting tens of local communities.
3.2.4. Perceived benefits of integrating SCP in development agencies’ activities

Agencies were asked which tangible benefits SCP could provide to economic and social development of recipient countries. The results reveal that the benefits most agencies perceive are: reduction of future costs (79%), contribution to poverty reduction (63%) and contribution to major environmental challenges (63%). 53% agencies think SCP can provide better access to basic services and enable more cost-effective practices; 47% agencies think it can create new market opportunities and enable developing countries to leapfrog into sustainable development. Reducing public management costs (sustainable procurement) and creating new sources of employment are perceived by respectively 11% and 37%. See figure 8.

When looking at the answers of bilateral and multilateral agencies separately (see figure 9), there are some differences: all the bilateral agencies surveyed consider SCP can reduce future costs, whereas 56% of multilateral agencies perceive this benefit. 50% of bilateral agencies believe SCP can contribute to poverty reduction, whereas this figure is higher with 78% of multilateral agencies perceiving such a benefit. Another significant difference in perception is that 60% of bilateral agencies see better access to basic services and enabling more cost-effective practices as tangible benefits of SCP, while 44% of multilateral agencies perceive these benefits. However, both types of agencies ranked sustainable procurement far behind other benefits, as was the creation of new jobs.

√ 100% of bilateral agencies perceive that SCP can reduce future costs
√ 78% of multilateral agencies perceive the benefits of SCP to poverty reduction
✗ Both types of agency seldom perceive the creation of new sources of employment and sustainable procurement as benefits
ON THE RIGHT TRACK TOWARDS SCP

- Defra (UK Department of environment, food and rural affairs) is currently carrying out research which demonstrates the success factors in sustainable procurement programmes, provides a simple and accessible communication of what these factors are, and how they may be transferred and adopted to ensure success in other initiatives. As well as feeding into the wider SCP evidence base, the outputs of this research are expected to be used by the government’s Sustainable Procurement Task Force.

- ADB will soon be carrying out a project which aims at reducing poverty and ensuring food security through sustainable aquaculture development. The objectives are to increase the production from aquaculture and to improve the income, nutrition and employment status of poor fish farmers and coastal communities while protecting the environment in inland and coastal water areas.
BENEFITING FROM SCP

Programme: Energy & women: generating opportunities for development
Project: Shea butter extraction project
Agency: UNDP with support from SIDA
Country: Northern Ghana
Period: July 2002 - July 2004
Total programme amount: 882,785 USD

Objective: Contribute to women’s economic empowerment and food security by introducing energy technologies and equipment that improve agricultural processing enterprises and reduce post-harvest losses.

There is a direct link between poverty and energy. The lack of energy impacts on education, healthcare, and limits employment opportunities. By providing efficient energy services, women can free up labour, saving time and effort that would otherwise be spent on collecting firewood, fetching water, or grinding grain. Decentralised and off-grid electricity generation is extremely important to support rural development and meet the lighting and mechanisation needs of women.

Description: Shea nut harvesting and shea butter extraction are predominantly activities carried out by women. Marketing, however, is controlled primarily by businessmen who earn more than ten times the income of the primary producers.

A pilot project, targeting four groups of women, with more than 200 members, has taken the following actions:

- Improve the traditional processing method: introduce and test an improved bridge press that reduces fuel and water use as well as exposure to smoke and heat;
- Eliminate middle-men: promote more effective marketing of the women’s products and link the primary producers directly with international markets through collaboration with shea butter processors and exporters in Burkina Faso.

Outcomes:

The traditional process involved seven steps and had a number of production and environmental drawbacks: long processing time, low production capacity, excessive use of water and firewood, and long period of exposure of women to heat and smoke. Some advantages of the improved method over the traditional processing include:

Environmental impact:
- 200% increase in daily production capacity
- Decreased firewood consumption (e.g. 8kg of firewood for the improved method versus 72 kg in the traditional process for the processing of 85kg of kernels)
- Decreased water use (8 litres of water for the improved method versus 160 litres in the traditional method for the processing of 85 kg of kernels)

Economic and social impact:
- Increased income of primary producers (due to lower production costs, increased productivity and elimination of some middle-men)
- Improved working conditions for women: 3 steps out of 7 in the traditional method have been eliminated and avoid the exposure of women to heat and smoke.
- All advantages linked to poverty reduction (better living conditions, better access to health, education, basic needs, among others).
3.2.5. Contributions to cleaner production and sustainable consumption

As generally observed in the areas of SCP, most of the efforts concentrate on the production side, while the work on the consumption side remains weak and requires more attention. Indeed, 90% of participant agencies are active in promoting and implementing cleaner production and/or developing sustainable products and services.

Figure 10 illustrates the activities development agencies carry out specifically to change unsustainable patterns of consumption. 63% of all agencies promote environmental regulation and economic instruments, 58% work on capacity building on sustainable product development and resource efficiency, and 42% promote environmental education programs. On the other hand, 37% promote information tools for consumers (e.g. eco-labels), 26% carry out public awareness campaigns and 11% provide training in sustainable consumption and/or support research on consumer behaviour.

![Figure 10](image)

However, there are some significant differences between the activities supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies, as shown in figures 11 and 12:

![Figure 11](image)

- ✓ 60% of bilateral agencies promote environmental education programmes, environmental regulation and economic instruments
- ✗ Training on sustainable consumption, research on consumer behaviour and public awareness campaigns are very poorly supported
Among the activities carried out to change unsustainable consumption patterns, the two major differences between both types of agencies are the following:

- promotion of environmental education programmes is supported more by bilateral agencies (60%) than by multilateral agencies (22%);
- capacity building on sustainable product development and resource efficiency, on the other hand, is supported more by multilateral agencies (78%, against 40% by bilateral agencies);
- public awareness campaigns tend to be more supported by multilateral agencies (44%) than by bilateral agencies (10%).

However, training in sustainable consumption and research on consumer behaviour is seldom supported by both types of agencies.

**ON THE RIGHT TRACK TOWARDS SCP**

- The Power Sector Reform led by DFID in India includes a rational pricing element aimed at reducing waste through changing consumer behaviour.

- UNIDO and UNEP have created a network of National Cleaner Production Centres to promote and implement Cleaner Production strategies in enterprises and government policies, in harmony with local conditions, and to develop local capacity to create and meet Cleaner Production demand throughout the country.
CLEANER PRODUCTION

Programme: Tunisian International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET)
Agency: GTZ (German technical co-operation Agency)
Country: Tunisia
Period: since 1996
Total cost of CITET: € 18.4 million
Support: GTZ has supported the creation and development of CITET, and provides continuous support to capacity building.
Objective: Promote EST and strengthen the skills in this field by enhancing Tunisian competences in environmental technologies and supporting the international exchange of experience and know-how.

Description: GTZ supports CITET in providing expertise in training, laboratory services, transfer and implementation of eco-technologies, technical assistance to firms, information and documentation.

GTZ supports CITET by:
- Providing trainers and experts for capacity building
- Co-organising international conferences, workshops and business meetings
- Introducing new environmental management systems (e.g. ISO 14001)
- Developing a trilingual internet portal www.citet.net.tn
- Supporting international business and technological cooperation by establishing a “pool of companies”

Outcomes:
- CITET has been certified and accredited for its quality and environmental management systems and has received an award from the International Association for Impact Assessment;
- Over 8,000 participants have been trained in technical workshops in six years;
- More than 5,600 people have visited the conferences, business meetings and exhibitions in the last 3 years;
- Several hundred Tunisian companies have received comprehensive support from CITET in the fields of environmental management, technical consulting, business cooperation and technology transfer;
- In a sample of 14 of those companies, annual financing savings of €850,000 have been documented;
- A case study of one of the ISO 14001 companies showed annual savings of €350,000 for energy consumption alone.
LABELS TO CHANGE
CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Programme: Energy efficiency standards and labelling programme (EES&L)
Agency: UNDP-GEF
Period: still in the set-up phase
Cost: US $0.1/kWh saved
Objective: Deeply transform markets, remove obsolete technologies and avoid technology dumping by better utilising technology and reducing energy consumption by household and office appliances and equipment.

Description: Establish international energy efficiency standards and labels to inform consumers on the ecological footprint of products before purchasing.

Benefits: The final beneficiaries are envisaged to be:
- The targeted energy consumers by improved quality and enhanced selection of different appliances with consistent and verified information of their life-cycle costs, and/or with energy performance standards;
- The local private sector involved in the manufacturing, retail services or financing of energy efficiency equipment and projects through improved business opportunities, including import and export;
- The public authorities being exposed to the best practices and experiences and lessons learnt from other countries in their region and internationally, thereby supporting their policy related work;
- The energy suppliers will benefit from the progressive transformation of the market of end-use equipment and the improvements of the building sector as they should delay the investment in new supply capacity. They should also experience an improved power load profile.

Related outcomes:
Change in consumption patterns towards a more sustainable consumption: this scheme is expected to become a factor in the purchase decision; this shift in consumption patterns will then in turn have an effect on production and lead to:
- Increased production and distribution of energy-efficient products;
- Lower energy-related emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants;
- Lower overall energy intensity in the partner countries;
- Lower utility bills for households, businesses and government agencies.
3.2.6. Development agencies’ contribution to the transfer and development of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)

Environmentally Sound Technologies enable countries to leapfrog\(^7\) into sustainable development. Figure 13 illustrates the answers of bilateral donors and figure 14 those of multilateral donors.

When looking at how development agencies contribute to the transfer and development of ESTs, we find that 58% of all agencies work on technology transfer. However, only 40% bilateral agencies are active in that sector against 78% multilateral agencies that do work in EST transfer.

Bilateral donors give more support to the listed activities than do their counterparts. For instance, out of the agencies active in EST transfer, 100% of bilateral agencies promote EST into long term strategies and provide training and capacity building on new technologies, against respectively 57% and 43% support from multilateral agencies for those same activities. Overall, the least supported activity is R&D in EST development with 50% support from bilateral agencies and only 29% from multilateral agencies.

Further, 75% of bilateral agencies have declared integrating or improving local know-how, against 43% of multilateral agencies. 75% of bilateral and 57% of multilateral agencies inform about and promote BATs and promote the use of ESTs in projects/programmes; on the other hand, 50% of bilateral and 57% of multilateral agencies support financial incentives and promote adequate regulatory frameworks.

\(^7\) Leapfrogging: allowing developing countries to learn from the development experience of industrialised countries and avoid repeating the same mistakes.
ON THE RIGHT TRACK TOWARDS SCP

- UNIDO’s Montreal Protocol programme is essentially dedicated to the transfer of ESTs; under the Stockholm Convention, UNIDO is promoting projects to demonstrate the use of non-combustion technologies.

- Through the Capacity Building and Sustainable Waste Management Project in Argentina carried out by CIDA, it is expected that municipal, provincial and federal authorities responsible for solid waste management adopt landfill gas recovery technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Catamarca, and are capable of implementing the model elsewhere in Argentina. Greenhouse gases are being recovered for the San Fernando landfill through a new biocell, and are being utilised to sterilise medical waste.

- The Canada-Brazil Technology Transfer Fund (TTF) is a responsive mechanism under which CIDA contributes financially to technology transfer initiatives, including the transfer of know-how and institutional experience.

- UNCTAD promotes Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in South American and East African countries, and enhances the use of biofuels.
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES

Programme: Equator Initiative  
Agency: UNDP  
Period: launched on 30 January 2002  
Countries: Countries 23.5 latitude above and below the equator  
Objective: Reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the equatorial belt by fostering, supporting and strengthening community partnerships.

Description: The Equator Initiative champions and supports community efforts to link economic development and income generation with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Its work is organized around four themes:

- The Equator Prize, a prestigious international award that recognizes outstanding local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Equator Dialogues, an innovative programme of community and local-global dialogues, learning exchanges and meetings that celebrate local successes, share experiences and inform policy.
- Equator Knowledge, a comprehensive research and learning initiative dedicated to synthesizing lessons from local conservation and poverty reduction practice.
- Equator Ventures, a unique investment program focused on blended finance and capacity development for biodiversity enterprises in the most biodiversity-rich locations of the world.

Outcomes: Example: Organic Dried Fruit Production in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, rural fruit farmers face poor economic prospects while many fruits are left to rot because of inadequate processing and preservation. The Equator Initiative has supported new methods of processing food, using preservatives such as sugar, salt and vinegar, as well as techniques such as drying. Preservation by drying has long been a favoured method because it is cheap, easily achieved and long lasting. Sun-dried fruit production has the advantage of being traditional and easily understood with low fuel and equipment costs. It can also be carried out close to the home, and in a country where 70% of fruit farmers are women, reducing the distance they have to travel helps enormously in reducing their daily burden. Moreover, a solar drier provides many advantages over traditional sun-drying: it uses the sun’s heat more efficiently so that its higher temperatures result in a shorter drying time and the ability to dry to a lower final moisture content (thus limiting the risk of rotting); it offers protection from contamination by dust and from rain showers; sun-driers are low cost and can be constructed in local workshops, thereby creating jobs; the final products are long-lasting, easily transportable and of better quality than those produced with traditional sun-drying.
3.2.7. Development agencies’ support to the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development

When asked whether development agencies carry out environmental education/training programmes in support of the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development, only 19% of agencies answered positively.

3.2.8. The role of development agencies in improving SCP integration at local and national levels

Development agencies were asked how they could contribute to better integrating SCP at local and national levels. 68% of agencies believe they could contribute to improving SCP integration by promoting new partnerships and 63% by demonstrating the benefits of SCP for poverty reduction and by encouraging better communication and coherence within national governments. 58% of agencies believe they could have an influence by prioritising EST in the projects to showcase the added value of such technologies; 47% think engaging new stakeholders and informing national governments about the benefits of SCP is a way for them to support SCP integration. See figure 15 below.

Figure 15

3.2.9. Improving SCP integration in the operations of development agencies

Development agencies were invited to make suggestions about what is needed to improve SCP integration in their own operations. The inputs received can be categorized in four groups:

a) Staff training: Many agencies put the need for staff training in SCP as priority number one. Stated ten times, this need is by far the one most cited by development agencies.

b) Information: Seven agencies expressed the need to be better informed about the benefits of SCP. Including a “better understanding of the relevance of SCP for poverty reduction”, increasing awareness-raising and understanding of the benefits of SCP for development. Some other agencies recommended developing cost-benefit analysis of SCP project implementation. Several agencies suggested creating a database of best practices on SCP.
c) Include SCP in the strategies: Agencies mentioned the need to include SCP in the strategy of their organisation and in the operational guidelines in relevant sectors and issues. One agency pointed out that a better integration of SCP into the agencies must start with a political will from senior managers, and also stresses the need to include SCP in the debate about aid effectiveness, e.g. at the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC).


d) Strengthened cooperation: Several agencies have highlighted the need to strengthen cooperation with other development agencies in order to find and work together on synergies.
IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Over the last decade, development agencies have started integrating issues on sustainable development and environmental management of resources in their activities and guidelines. Today, 100% of the agencies work in this field and have a special unit for the environment/sustainable development. It has been recognised that in order to achieve sustainable development, unsustainable patterns of consumption and production of our societies need to be changed (Earth Summit, Rio, 1992). Therefore, a special emphasis is needed to enhance new models of development to enable us to shift not only towards eco-efficiency, but also towards innovative models such as the “circular economy” promoted by China, the 3Rs Initiative by Japan, and/or other models that look at consumption and production systems as a whole and try to re-orient the development programmes towards sustainable systems/models.

Sustainable consumption and production needs to be mainstreamed into national agendas as well as in development agencies agendas. Some of the findings of this review reveals that most of the agencies (79%) are not familiar with and do not use the concept of SCP. However, they do integrate SCP issues in their sectoral projects, such as energy and resource efficiency, waste management and water and sanitation. Most of the efforts have so far been focused on activities related to cleaner production and resource and energy efficiency. The majority of agencies do not work directly on modifying systems of consumption and production as a whole. However focusing on these areas could help developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability. The review shows that the support to research, education and environmentally sound technologies remains weak.

As shown in Section III of this review, development agencies are already promoting SCP, among the best practices, we found the “Bolsa Amazônia, supporting local communities to make recycled car seats based on coconut fibre, this project has created new jobs benefiting 5,200 people. The Equator Initiative, implemented by UNDP, is promoting environmentally sound technologies supporting local markets in rural areas. Other best practices are identified in the area of organic agriculture and fair trade.

However, it is important to highlight that these projects and best practices remain limited in terms of the scale of the projects and the amount of funding received. There is a need to increase the awareness of the benefits of SCP in both recipient and donors’ countries. This is essential for a real integration of SCP into development plans.

One of the priorities identified by the survey is the strong need to highlight and communicate effectively the benefits that could be gained from integrating SCP in development strategies. It is necessary to identify more cases and best practices by agencies in order to give clear examples and data on the benefits of integrating SCP in development plans and poverty reduction strategies.

Recommendations for better cooperation and integration of SCP into the development plans include:

a) **Provide information and training on SCP.** Provide information on SCP and its benefits for development plans and MDGs (this information should be given to both
donor and recipient countries); and design training courses on SCP for development agency staff.

b) **Strengthen cooperation between development agencies and SCP experts**, this could be done by i) facilitating the communication and exchange of expertise (e.g. a database of best practices, newsletters, creating a network of development agencies interested in the topic); ii) promoting capacity building on SCP in the design and implementation of development projects; and iii) jointly implementing demonstration project to showing the benefits of SCP for poverty reduction (MDGs).

c) **Integrate SCP objectives in the development agency’s agendas**, if possible in the operational guidelines for relevant sectors and issues;

d) **Raise awareness and political will** of senior managers in both recipient and donor countries, probably by including the SCP concept in the debate on aid effectiveness.

e) **Initiate new types of projects in developing countries** such as special credit lines dedicated to sustainable consumption and production.

**Next Steps:**
The Cooperation Dialogue is an ongoing activity under the Marrakech Process. It aims at facilitating communication and improving cooperation between development agencies, SCP experts, national countries and other key stakeholders. The next step will be to set up a steering committee integrated by development agencies and SCP experts, and to develop together a work plan to provide better information and training on SCP; and activities to integrate better SCP into the development plans.

The results of the review and further activities in this field will be presented and analysed at the Marrakech+4 meeting, to be held in Sweden, 2007, where policy recommendations for better cooperation for and implementation of SCP will be discussed among development agencies, national governments, SCP experts and intergovernmental organisations.

If you would like to have more information on the Cooperation Dialogue and take part, please contact us. More information is available on our website: [http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/Cooperation%20Dialogue.htm](http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/Cooperation%20Dialogue.htm)
V. APPENDIX: ABOUT DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Profiles of participant Development Agencies

Anexes Available in the Website

http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/Cooperation%20Dialogue.htm
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI)

PRIORITIES

➢ Poverty alleviation
➢ Promotion of gender equity
➢ Environment conservation
➢ Human rights
➢ Conservation of cultural heritage

AREAS OF WORK:

• Social and institutional building
• Basic needs
• Economic development
• Increase state capacity in matter of sustainable development
• Cultural events (especially indigenous communities)
• Empowerment of women
• Conflict prevention and peace

TARGET COUNTRIES
ORGANISATION CHART

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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CONTACT

State Office for International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Príncipe de Vergara, 43, 4th floor
28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel.: +34 91 379 9686
Fax: +34 91 431 1785
Email: ope.secretaria@mae.es
Website: http://www.aeci.es
French Development Agency (AFD)

The Agence Française de Développement, a public institution, belongs to the French system of Public Development Assistance (APD). It is under the aegis of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of French Overseas Territories.

The AFD provides financial facilities to support job-creating projects, whether in the public or private sector. Some projects are co-financed with other financial institutions. It also implements and manages structural adjustment aid decided by the Government.

As a specialized financial institution, the Agency has developed a series of financial products that are adapted to the diversity of the operations that it finances in the different areas.

- Financial Products in Foreign States: subsidies, loans and guarantees
- Financing Products for Overseas Territories: concessional and nonconcessional terms
- Group Support for the Private Sector

AREAS OF WORK

As early as 2002, AFD concentrated its commitments on several priority areas. These sectors were chosen both because AFD has significant and recognized experience in them and also because they are seen as being major issues at the world level (water, finance, land planning, access to social services).

The Group’s major areas of intervention are the following: infrastructures, urban development, rural development and environment, health, education, modernizing local financial sectors, supporting the private sector or delegated cooperation programs.

AFD intends to gradually become a worldwide reference in three fields, each of which will represent a substantial proportion, by volume, of its overall investment:

- first, water, the resource crucial to all the overlapping public policy interests and mainstream themes;
- secondly, finance, the resource for the core function of development, which is the allocation of resources, on which the effectiveness of all sectors depends;
- physical planning and access to social services.
TARGET COUNTRIES

AFD is active in over 60 countries in Africa, the Pacific region, Asia, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in French overseas areas. It has a network of 45 agencies and offices throughout the world.

In 2003, the French government authorized the expansion of its field of intervention to include six new countries: China, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Thailand and Turkey.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

AFD raises a significant part of its resources on the financial markets, mainly through bond issues, ranging from 500 million euros (approximately US$631 million) to 1 billion euros (approximately US$1.26 billion) a year.

### Project Aid breakdown in 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development and infrastructures</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and water treatment</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infrastructures</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial sector</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and environment protection</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, Education and professional training</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1076</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

AFD
5, rue Roland Barthes
75598 PARIS Cedex 12
FRANCE
International phone number + 33 1 53 44 31 31
International fax number + 33 1 44 87 99 39

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT:
Henry DE CAZOTTE, Chief of the Communication Department: decazotteh@afd.fr
Tel: + 33 1 53 44 39 87

For further information, you can e-mail AFD at site@afd.fr

Website: http://www.afd.fr
PRIORITY

- Promoting good governance: democratization; human rights; rule of law; public sector institutions and capacity building; and conflict prevention, peace building and security sector reform.
- Improving health outcomes: prevention and control of high burden; communicable, poverty-linked diseases; strengthening of health systems; improving infant and child health; strengthening sexual and reproductive health and reducing maternal mortality; and improving food security.
- Strengthening basic education: improving the quality, safety and relevance of basic education for prevention of HIV/AIDS; and education for girls and boys in conflict and post-conflict and/or emergency situations.
- Supporting private sector development: creating an enabling environment; promoting entrepreneurship; and supporting connections to markets.
- Advancing environmental sustainability: reducing the impact of climate change; addressing land degradation; assisting freshwater supply sanitation; addressing environmental impacts of urbanization; and promoting global environmental agreements.

HOW DOES CIDA WORK?

CIDA supports the social and economic development programs of its partner countries and organizations, including governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions, community groups, businesses, and international bodies such as the World Bank and UNICEF. CIDA's support can take many forms:
- financial contributions to existing programs run by partners;
- direct provision of technical support such as information, skills, or equipment;
- dialogue with partners on issues important to Canadians, such as human rights, environmental sustainability, and more effective aid programs; and
- sharing of information and knowledge on development-related topics.

TARGET COUNTRIES

CIDA has designated twenty-five partner countries to distribute 2/3 of Canadian bilateral aid by 2010.
- Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia
- Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam
- Americas: Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua
- Eastern Europe: Ukraine
ORGANISATION CHART

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(in Canadian Dollars)

CONTACT
200, Promenade du Portage
Gatineau, Québec, K1A 0G4
Canada
Tel: +1 819 997-5006   Toll free: 1-800-230-6349   Fax: +1 819 953-6088
Email: info@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Website: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca
The Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries and works to get rid of extreme poverty.

DFID is headed by a Cabinet Minister, one of the senior ministers in the Government. This reflects how important the Government sees reducing poverty around the world. DFID has two headquarters (in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow) and 25 offices overseas. It also has over 2500 staff, almost half of whom work abroad.

AREAS OF WORK
DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. It also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.

DFID’s work forms part of a global promise to:

- halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger
- ensure that all children receive primary education
- promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice
- reduce child death rates
- improve the health of mothers
- combat HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- make sure the environment is protected
- build a global partnership for those working in development.

TARGET COUNTRIES
DFID grants funding to countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America & Caribbean – either directly or through multilateral agencies.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total budget 2004: £4 billion (approximately US$7.44 billion)

CONTACT

To contact a named member of staff, please call the Switchboard:
From within the UK: 020 7023 0000   From outside the UK: +44 20 7023 0000

The Public Enquiry Point is the initial point of contact for information on the work of the whole of the Department.

From within the UK: 0845 300 4100 (local call rate)
From outside the UK: +44 1355 84 3132
Fax: +44 (0) 1355 84 3632
Email: enquiry@dfid.gov.uk

Website: http://www.dfid.gov.uk
Directorate General for Development Cooperation
(DGDC)

There are many different participants in Belgian cooperation activities. Most of the Belgian ODA is entrusted to the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC), which forms part of the Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.

AREAS OF WORK

Bilateral governmental cooperation is prepared and financed by the DGDC, but it is implemented by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC). It is concentrated on 18 partner countries and focuses on priority sectors in order to meet more efficiently the needs of the countries. Those priority sectors are:

1. basic health care
2. training and education
3. agriculture and food security
4. basic infrastructure
5. social structure (including conflict prevention)

These are complemented by four cross-cutting themes:

1. equal opportunities for men and women
2. environment
3. social economy
4. HIV/AIDS

The Belgian Government, as represented by the DGDC and the Embassies in-country, establishes the general framework for the activities in coordination with the government of the partner country. This encompasses training programmes, technical assistance projects, financial cooperation, support to sectoral programmes or policies and support to general budget.

Whereas bilateral governmental cooperation represents around 1/5 of DGDC’s financial resources, about 44% of these are channelled through multilateral institutions, among which the European Development Fund (EDF), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a number of other UN bodies or specialised agencies.
TARGET COUNTRIES

Partner Countries: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, D.R of Congo, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Palestinian territories, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam.

ORGANISATION CHART
Another 24% of DGDC’s resources is allocated through Belgian non-state actors such as NGO’s, universities, scientific institutions and others. 7% of resources go to humanitarian and emergency aid.

CONTACT

Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
Belgium - DGDC
Rue Bréderode, 6
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 501.81.11

If you want to ask a question by e-mail, please use the contact form on the general website of the Directorate-General Development Cooperation.

Website: http://www.dgdc.be/
Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

International development cooperation is a part of the Foreign Service and its planning, implementation and supervision is administered as an integral element of the Ministry’s relations with developing countries.

GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Finnish development policy aims are:
1. Promotion of global security
2. Reduction of widespread poverty
3. Promotion of human rights and democracy
4. Prevention of global environmental problems
5. Promotion of economic dialogue

TARGET COUNTRIES

Since 1998, international development cooperation is part of the Foreign Service and its planning, implementation and supervision is administered as an integral element of the Ministry’s relations with developing countries.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Ten biggest recipients of Finnish bilateral development cooperation 1997-2000:
(Annual averages, € million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>13 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>11,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>10,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>9,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>7,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>7,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>6,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biggest ten, total: 86
Share of bilateral aid: 42%

(* comprises mainly interest subsidies)

Finland's Official Development Assistance 2005:
- 2005 estimates: €600,1 million (approximately US$757 million), 0.39% GNI
- The goal is to reach the level of 0.44% by the year 2007 and 0.7% GNI by the year 2010

CONTACT

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Development Policy Information Unit
Street address: Kanavakatu 4 a
00160 Helsinki, Finland
(Postal address: P.O.Box 176, FIN-00161 Helsinki)
Tel. +358 9 1605 6370, 1605 6349 Fax +358 9 1605 6375
E-mail: keoinfo@formin.fi

Website: http://global.finland.fi
GTZ’s work focuses on international cooperation for sustainable development. It operates worldwide.

GTZ provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. GTZ promotes complex reforms and change processes. All activities are geared to improving people’s living conditions and prospects on a sustainable basis.

**AREAS OF WORK**

GTZ works for the German Federal Government and other clients, public or private sector, national or international, such as the EU, World Bank or UN organisations, and for private sector companies. Its main client is the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

GTZ’s development projects and programmes cover a wide range of themes and tasks. These include advising the government in Tajikistan, vocational training in Argentina, protecting the tropical forest in Indonesia and preventing AIDS in Kenya.

GTZ’s main focus in international cooperation is on so-called Technical Cooperation. Far from being centred on transferring technical knowledge, this involves primarily communicating knowledge that enables people to shape their present and future on their own. For this, they strengthen individual initiative and the capabilities of people and organisations, and lay the basis for stable development – for future generations as well.

The GTZ works on a broad range of specialised topics:

- Rural development: poverty and hunger, agriculture and food, regionalisation, natural resources, etc
- Economic development and employment: economic policy, vocational training, private sector, ICT and economy, financial systems, globalisation, etc
- Environment and infrastructure: environmental policy, eco-efficiency, water, energy, transport, social and ecological standards, etc
- Good Governance: democracy and rule of law, decentralisation, corruption, public finance, etc
- Social development: health and population, education, HIV/AIDS, social protection, etc

Cross-sectoral themes covered include gender, crisis prevention, youth, HIV/AIDS control, emergency aid, poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, Rio+10, Social and Ecological Standards.
TARGET COUNTRIES

GTZ is active worldwide in over 130 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the transition countries in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and has its own offices in 67 countries.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The GTZ is organised as a private company owned by the German Federal Government. It works on a public benefit basis, using all funds generated as profits exclusively for projects in international cooperation.

With a total turnover of €878.8 million (approximately US$1.1 billion) in 2004, some €692.2 million (approximately US$873 million) came from projects and programmes for public clients, such as the BMZ and other Federal Ministries. Some 79% of GTZ turnover is under contracts from the German Federal Government. GTZ made 21% (€181.1 million – approximately US$228 million) in 2004 from contracts from other clients and financing institutions, mostly international, and from private sector companies.

ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH Corporate Communications Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5 65760 Eschborn Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: +49 6196 79-1174 Fax: +49 6196 79-6169 e-mail: presse@gtz.de Website: http://www.gtz.de
Japan International Cooperation Agency

(JICA)

Founded in 1974, the Japan International Cooperation Agency is an implementation agency for technical assistance, focusing on institutional building, organization strengthening, and human resources development that will enable developing countries to pursue their own sustainable socioeconomic development.

JICA’s work is broad in scope and reflects international concerns and changing needs in developing countries. To traditional sectors such as agriculture and social infrastructure, JICA has recently added assistance to combat infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and SARS, support to encourage free market economies or set up legal systems, and support for the peace-building and reconstruction efforts in such countries as Afghanistan and East Timor.

AREAS OF WORK

JICA addresses a broad range of global issues, such as those listed below, that are the focus of close international attention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Energy, Mining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peacebuilding</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Economic Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, Women in Development (WID)</td>
<td>Water, Disaster</td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Reduction</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Management</td>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>Agricultural, Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Environment</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Information and Communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technologies (ICT)</td>
<td>Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[Diagram showing Japan's ODA & JICA's Technical Cooperation (Calendar Year 2003) and JICA's Assistance by Region (Fiscal Year 2004)]

Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
TARGET COUNTRIES

ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
6th–13th floors, Shinjuku Maynds Tower
2-1-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5352-5311/5312/5313/5314
Email: jicagap-opinion@jica.go.jp

Website: http://www.jica.go.jp
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

(NORAD)

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

PRIORITIES

Norad's most important task is to contribute to the international cooperation to fight poverty. The purpose of Norwegian development cooperation is to contribute towards lasting improvements in economic, social and political conditions for the populations of developing countries, with particular emphasis on ensuring that development aid benefits the poorest people.

AREAS OF WORK

Norad's activities are based on the following five main goals of Norwegian development cooperation:

• To combat poverty and contribute towards lasting improvements in living standards and quality of life, thereby promoting greater social and economic development and justice nationally, regionally and globally. In such development, priority must be given to employment, health and education.
• To contribute towards promoting peace, democracy and human rights.
• To promote responsible management and utilisation of the global environment and biological diversity.
• To contribute towards preventing hardship and alleviating distress arising from conflicts and natural disasters.
• To contribute towards promoting equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all areas of society.

TARGET COUNTRIES
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NORAD's 2003 strategy on education and development sets Norway's goal to provide 15% of its international development assistance to the education sector. This comprises the fields of education (general), basic education, post-primary education and higher education. Norway aimed to double the support to the education sector from about US$99 million in 2001 to about US$211 million in 2005.

About 10% of NORAD's Official Development Assistance is dedicated to technical assistance. Technical assistance in the form of technical know-how through experts, volunteers and consultants is provided for programme countries, but also to other countries concerning sectors where Norway has technical expertise (fisheries, petroleum and offshore industries, shipping and hydropower).

About one third of NORAD assistance is provided through NGOs. 20% of this budget is distributed to NGOs based in Norway. NORAD evaluates NGO activities to add to their efficiency.

CONTACT

Norad's office is located in Oslo and the visiting address is:
Ruseløkkveien 26, Oslo

Postal address:
Postboks 8034 Dep, 0030 Oslo, Norway
Telephone: +47 22 24 20 30
Telefax: +47 22 24 20 31
E-mail: postmottak@norad.no

Media contact:
The Press can contact Norad at +47 977 14 966.
Jon Bech (Head of the Information Department in Norad) can be contacted at +47 22 24 20 51.
Website: http://www.norad.no/
The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions. By reducing injustices and poverty throughout the world, better opportunities are created for development, peace and security for all people and nations. In an increasingly globalised world, we are all dependent on, and affected by, each other.

AREAS OF WORK

The development cooperation efforts made by Sweden aim to help poor people improve their own lives, and Sida gives support to thousands of projects designed to help combat poverty. Sida gives support to projects in the following sectors:

- Reducing poverty through economic growth
- Education and health
- Natural resources and the environment
- Humanitarian aid and Sida's contributions to peace and security
- Economic reforms
- Providing support through Swedish NGOs
- Research
- Human rights and democracy

TARGET COUNTRIES

Sweden is working with approximately 120 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. It is the Swedish Parliament, not Sida, which decides on the countries that are to receive support from Sweden.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

It is the people of Sweden that finance Sweden's development cooperation through the taxes they pay. Sida administers slightly more than 60% - or approximately SEK 14 billion (approximately US$1.9 billion) (2005) - of Sweden's total contribution to international development cooperation.

In 2005, Swedish development cooperation will amount to approximately SEK 22.4 billion (approximately US$3.05 billion).

ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

Sida’s main office
Sveavägen 20
105 25 Stockholm
Sweden
Switchboard: + 46 8 698 50 00
Fax: +46 8 20 88 64
E-mail: sida@sida.se

The new physical address will be:

Valhallavägen 191
SE-105 25 Stockholm
Sweden
Switchboard, fax and e-mail unchanged.

Website: http://www.sida.se
Asian Development Bank
(ADB)

The work of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly the 1.9 billion who live on less than $2 a day.

It is a multilateral development financial institution, headquartered in Manila, with 65 members, 47 from the region and 18 from other parts of the globe.

AREAS OF WORK

Its areas of work include:

- Anticorruption
- Clean Energy
- Environment
- Gender and Development
- Labor Markets
- Microfinance
- Millennium Development Goals
- Poverty Reduction
- Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund
- Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change
- Water

TARGET COUNTRIES

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- China, People's Republic of
- Cook Islands
- Fiji Islands
- Hong Kong, China
- India
- Indonesia
- Kazakhstan
- Kiribati
- Korea, Republic of
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands, Republic of the
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Republic of Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Samoa
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Taipei, China
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of
ADB's annual lending volume is typically about US$6 billion, with technical assistance usually totalling about US$180 million a year.

In 2005, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved 72 loans (64 projects) for US$5.80 billion, 2 multitranche financing facilities for US$1.52 billion, 54 grant-financed projects for US$1.15 billion, 10 equity investments for US$217.1 million, 2 guarantees for US$68.4 million, and 299 technical assistance operations for US$198.8 million.

**Technical Assistance Grants by Sector, 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$ Million</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy</td>
<td>28.63</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
<td>27.18</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and Communications</td>
<td>15.89</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management</td>
<td>9.07</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Trade</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>27.45</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excluding regional technical assistance totalling $42.3 million. Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

**CONTACT**

**Headquarters:**
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550
Philippines
Tel: +632 632 4444  Fax: +632 636 2444
Email: information@adb.org

**Mailing Address:**
0980 Manila, Philippines

**Web:** [http://www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)
African Development Bank
(AFDB)

The African Development Bank is the premier financial development institution of Africa, dedicated to combating poverty and improving the lives of people of the continent and engaged in the task of mobilizing resources towards the economic and social progress of its Regional Member Countries.

The Bank’s mission is to promote economic and social development through loans, equity investments, and technical assistance.

ISSUES

The Bank finances projects, programmes, as well as studies in:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Communications
- Environment
- Finance
- Industry, Mining & Quarrying

- Power
- Social
- Transport
- Water Supply and Sanitation
- Urban Development

TARGET COUNTRIES
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Capital
The Bank Group’s authorized capital stood at 21.87 Billion UA (US$33.25 billion) while the
subscribed capital stood at 21.66 billion UA (US$32.84 billion, as at 31st December 2004.

Sources of funds
From capital subscriptions by member countries and from borrowings in the international
money and capital markets, as well as from repayments and incomes from loans.

ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

Headquarters:
Rue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Cote d'Ivoire
Tel: (+225) 20.20.44.44
Fax: (+225) 20.20.49.59
Email: afdb@afdb.org

Website: http://www.afdb.org
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(EBRD)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1991 when communism was crumbling in Central and Eastern Europe and Ex-soviet countries needed support to nurture a new private sector in a democratic environment. Today, the EBRD uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in 27 countries from central Europe to central Asia.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilises significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. It is owned by 60 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners.

It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies, to support privatisation, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

ISSUES

The mandate of the EBRD stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Respect for the environment is part of the strong corporate governance attached to all EBRD investments.

Every EBRD investment must

• Help move a country closer to a full market economy: the transition impact
• Take risk that supports private investors and does not crowd them out
• Apply sound banking principles

Through its investments, the EBRD promotes

• Structural and sectoral reforms
• Competition, privatisation and entrepreneurship
• Stronger financial institutions and legal systems
• Infrastructure development needed to support the private sector
• Adoption of strong corporate governance, including environmental sensitivity

Sectors supported:

• Agribusiness
• Energy efficiency
• Financial institutions
• Municipal and environmental infrastructure
• Transport
• Natural resources
• Power and energy utilities
• Property and tourism
• SMEs
• Telecoms, informatics and media
The EBRD has signed investments in each of the countries in which it operates. By the end of 2005, the Bank had signed 1,300 projects with a total value of €30.3 billion (approximately US$38.2 billion), making the Bank the largest foreign investor in the region. Approximately three-quarters of EBRD commitments have been in support of private sector projects. The EBRD’s investments have mobilised an additional €64.1 billion (approximately US$80.88 billion), making a total project value of €94.4 billion (approximately US$120 billion).

CONTACT
EBRD
One Exchange Square
London EC2A 2JN (United Kingdom)
Switchboard: +44 20 7338 6000  Central fax: +44 20 7338 6100

Website: http://www.ebrd.com
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG DEVELOPMENT

The European Consensus on Development is a tripartite policy statement jointly adopted by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission. It reflects the European Union willingness to make a decisive contribution to poverty eradication in the world and to help build a more peaceful and equitable world.

ISSUES

The primary objective is the eradication of poverty, considered in its multidimensional aspects and in the context of sustainable development, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Human rights and good governance are other important objectives.

Principles: ownership, partnership, in-depth political dialogue, participation of civil society, gender equality, engagement towards preventing state fragility

Nine priority areas:
- Trade and regional integration
- Infrastructure, communications and transport
- Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security
- Environment and sustainable management of natural resources
- Social cohesion and employment
- Conflict prevention and fragile states
- Water and energy
- Governance, democracy, human rights and support for economic and institutional reforms
- Human development

Four cross-cutting issues:
- Democracy, good governance, human rights, the rights of children and indigenous peoples
- Gender equality
- Environmental sustainability
- Fight against HIV/AIDS

TARGET COUNTRIES
Food and Agriculture Organisation

(FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to combat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. It helps developing countries and countries in transition to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, it has focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.

ISSUES

FAO is composed of eight departments: Administration and Finance; Agriculture, Biosecurity, Nutrition and Consumer Protection; Economics and Statistics; Fisheries; Forestry; General Affairs and Information; Sustainable Development and Technical Cooperation.

FAO and sustainable development

FAO is promoting the analysis, design and implementation of sustainable bioenergy systems to ensure the delivery of sustainable, equitable and accessible bioenergy sources and services, irrespective of gender, wealth, location or culture, for sustainable development, energy security, poverty reduction and climate change mitigation.

Generation and dissemination of information on bioenergy production, trade and utilization

FAO’s role is the delivery of state-of-the-art information to decision makers and diffusion of comprehensive practical bioenergy assessment, planning and development tools and guidelines, covering formal and informal markets and systems, including the analysis of areas of synergy with other renewables and in particular with energy efficiency objectives.

In this context, one of FAO’s prime tasks is to see that capacity building assistance and training are provided to all key stakeholders, helping to provide the capacity to mobilize and manage sustainable bioenergy systems. This includes long-term institutionalization of bioenergy strategies (based on participatory stakeholder driven processes) and the facilitation of best management practice at the regional, national and local levels including through national bioenergy task forces.

Projects have been formulated and advisory services provided to countries for the design and implementation of bioenergy policies, strategies, programmes and projects, in Africa, Asia, CEE countries and Latin America.

FAO partners with many intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Energy Agency, IEA Bioenergy, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and many other intergovernmental organizations.

Collaboration has also been established with UN organizations such as UNCTAD, UN DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNIDO and others.
TARGET COUNTRIES

FAO represents 189 member countries plus the European Union. It is present worldwide with 48 member countries in Africa, 23 in Asia, 33 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 21 in the Near East, 16 in Oceania, and Canada and the USA.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Every two years, representatives from all members meet at the FAO Conference to review work carried out and to approve a new budget. The Conference elects a smaller group of 49 member countries, known as the Council, to serve three-year rotating terms to govern the Organization's activities. The Conference also elects a Director-General. The current Director-General is Dr. Jacques Diouf, of Senegal.

FAO's Regular Programme budget is funded by its members, through contributions set at the FAO Conference. The budget for 2004-2005 is US$ 749.1 million, and covers core technical work, cooperation and partnerships including the Technical Cooperation Programme, information and general policy, direction and administration.

Information for 2003 indicates that US$386 million paid for 1800 field programme projects, of which 400 were emergency operations amounting to US$183 million across all funding sources and accounting for 47 percent of total delivery. The technical cooperation field programme amounted to US$203 million, of which FAO contributed 25 percent with the remainder coming from outside sources: Trust Funds - 70 percent, and the United Nations Development Programme - 5 percent.
ORGANISATION CHART

CONTACT

Environment and Natural Resources Service
FAO HEADQUARTERS
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Telephone: +39 6 57051
Fax: +39 6 570 53152
Media Relations: +39 6 570 53625
Fax: +39 6 5705 3699
General enquiries: FAO-HQ@fao.org

Website: http://www.fao.org
The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution which was formally opened on 15 Shawwal 1395H corresponding to 20 October 1975. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law.

The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds.

**ISSUES**

The vision of IsDB is to be the leader in fostering socio-economic development in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries in conformity with Shariah. The IsDB Group is committed to alleviating poverty; promoting human development; science and technology; Islamic economics; banking and finance; and enhancing cooperation amongst member countries, in collaboration with our development partners.

In this regard, the following three major strategic objectives have been identified to drive forward the Group actions.

- Promotion of Islamic financial industry and institutions
- Poverty alleviation
- Promotion of cooperation among member countries

To achieve these objectives, the IsDB Group will focus on the following six priority areas.

- Human development
- Agricultural development and food security
- Infrastructure development
- Intra-trade among member countries
- Private sector development
- Research and development (R & D) in Islamic economics, banking and finance
ORGANISATION CHART

Board of Governors (BOG)

Board of Executive Directors (BED)

Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector

Islamic Research & Training Institute (IRTI)

PRESIDENT IDB GROUP

World WAGF Foundation

Special Assistance and Scholarship Office

AL-AGSA & AL-QUDS Funds

KSA Project for the Utilization of Essential Animals (KSAU)

Operations Evaluative & Audit Office

IDB Group Strategic Planning Office

Risk Management Office

Legal Department

Advisor to THE President

Vice-President (Trade & Policy)

Bank Secretariat Department

Trade Finance & Promotion Department

Economic Policy & Strategic Planning Department

Assets Management Department

Islamic Banks Office

Vice-President (Operations)

Country Operations Department-1

Country Operations Department-2

Country Operations Department-3

Operations Planning & Services Department

Technical Cooperation Office

Science & Technology Office

Kuala Lumpur Regional Office

Rabat Regional Office

Almaty Regional Office

International Bioscsine Agriculture Center - Taibai

Vice-President (Corporate Resources & Services)

Treasury Department

Finance Department

Human Resources Management Department

Information Technology Department

Administrative Services Department

Organization & Management Development Office

Bank Library

Security & Safety Office

ICT Networks, Sdn.Bhd
MEMBER COUNTRIES

The present membership of the Bank consists of 56 countries. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective member country should be a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, pay its contribution to the capital of the Bank and be willing to accept such terms and conditions as may be decided upon by the IDB Board of Governors.

CONTACT

PO Box. 5925
Jeddah 21432
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Telephone: (+9662) 6361400
Fax: (+9662) 6366871
Email: idbarchives@isdb.org

Website: http://www.isdb.org
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

(UNIDO)

UNIDO was set up in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. As part of the United Nations common system, UNIDO has responsibility for promoting industrialization in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with its 171 Member States. Its headquarters are in Vienna, and it is represented in 42 developing countries. This representation together with a number of specialised field offices, for investment and technology promotion and other specific aspects of its work, give UNIDO an active presence in the field.

Mission: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helps developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their fight against marginalization in today's globalised world. It mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment.

Core Functions and Services:

As a global forum, UNIDO generates and disseminates knowledge relating to industrial matters and provides a platform for the various actors in the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and the policy-making community in general to enhance cooperation, establish dialogue and develop partnerships in order to address the challenges ahead.

As a technical cooperation agency, UNIDO designs and implements programmes to support the industrial development efforts of its clients. It also offers tailor-made specialized support for programme development.

The broad programmatic objectives and priorities of UNIDO are (a) Strengthening industrial capacities, and (b) Cleaner and sustainable industrial development. UNIDO meets these objectives through: (a) Integrated programmes (IPs) or country service frameworks (CSFs), based on combinations of its eight service modules or (b) Stand-alone projects involving only one or two service modules.

UNIDO's eight Service Modules are:
- Industrial Governance and Statistics;
- Investment and Technology Promotion;
- Industrial Competitiveness and Trade;
- Private Sector Development;
- Agro-Industry;
- Sustainable Energy and Climate Change;
- Montreal Protocol (substances that deplete the ozone layer);
- Environmental management.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at 31 December 2004, the value of UNIDO’s ongoing programmes and projects totalled approximately US$392.6 million. UNIDO achieved its highest implementation of technical cooperation delivery since 1997 by reaching US$98.8 million in 2004. Integrated programmes (IPs) and country service frameworks (CSFs) are the principal instruments for the delivery of
technical cooperation. At the end of 2004, 65 programmes had been developed. Of the funds already committed to IPs and CSFs, 41% has been allocated to sub-Saharan Africa, 29% to Asia and the Pacific, 20% to the Arab region, 8% to Latin America and the Caribbean and 2% to Central and Eastern Europe. In the area of multilateral environmental agreements, the value of ongoing projects and programmes totalled approximately US$64 million (Montreal Protocol: US$56.87 million; Stockholm Convention and Kyoto Protocol: US$7.15 million).

Financial resources: Funding for UNIDO activities is drawn from the regular budget, the operational budget and voluntary contributions. The regular budget is derived from Member States’ assessed contributions. The operational budget is derived from the implementation of projects. The estimated volume of UNIDO operations for 2004-2005 is €356 million (approximately US$449 million). The break-down is as follows: regular budget €144.3 million (approximately US$183 million), operational budget €21.5 million (approximately US$27.1 million) and anticipated voluntary contributions (€189.8 million (approximately US$250.8 million)).
Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

The organization works to fulfil this mandate by carrying out **three key functions**:
- It functions as a **forum for intergovernmental deliberations**, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at **consensus building**.
- It undertakes **research, policy analysis and data collection** for the debates of government representatives and experts.
- It provides **technical assistance** tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor countries in the delivery of technical assistance.

**ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

- **Trade and commodities**
  - Commodity diversification and development
  - Competition and consumer policies
  - Trade Negotiations and Commercial Diplomacy
  - Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS)
  - Trade and environment

- **Investment, technology and enterprise development**
  - International investment and technology arrangements
  - Investment Policy Reviews
  - Investment guides and capacity building for the LDCs
  - Technology
  - Promotion of entrepreneurship and development of SMEs
Macroeconomic policies, debt and development financing
• Policy analysis and research
• Technical and advisory support
• DMFAS programme: Computer-based debt management and financial analysis system specially designed to help countries manage their external debt. Started in 1982, and now installed in 62 countries.

Transport, customs and information technology
• ASYCUDA programme
• ACIS programme
• E-Tourism Initiative
• Global Tourism Trade Point Network (GTPNet)
• Train For Trade programme

Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Small Island Developing Countries
• Identifies the specific needs of these particularly vulnerable countries and tailors technical assistance to these needs.
• Examines the links between development strategies and poverty reduction.
Coordinates assistance to LDCs in their negotiations for accession to the World Trade Organization, and in building greater capacity for future trade negotiations, along with capacity-building activities on trade and investment issues

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNCTAD has a two-year budget of US$56.5 million.

CONTACT

UNCTAD
Palais des Nations
8-14, Av. de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 917 5809
Fax: +41 22 917 0051
Email: info@unctad.org

Website: http://www.unctad.org
United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP)

PRIORITIES

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP’s network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. The focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Energy and Environment
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, it encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

TARGET REGIONS

The UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working on global and national development challenges in Africa, Arab States, Asia & the Pacific, Europe & the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and the Caribbean.
Budget in net terms for the biennium 2004-2005: €493 million (approximately US$621.92 million), which is €62 million (approximately US$78.2 million) more than the 2002-2003 approved budget.

CONTACT

One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA
Tel: +1 212 906-5558      Fax: +1 212 906-5364
Staff directory assistance: +1 212 963-1234 (UN) or +1 212 906-5000 (UNDP)
General enquiries: +1 212 906-5317
Media enquiries: +1 212 906-5382
Website: http://www.undp.org
ANNEX I: METHODOLOGY

Preliminary desk research
A first research was carried out in order to get a grasp at the general functioning of
development agencies, and identify their priorities, scale of loans and grants and their
geographic scope; and to explore their relationships with national governments, private sector,
civil society and other development agencies.

Selection of development agencies
The development agencies already involved in the Marrakech Process (those who took part in
the First Cooperation Dialogue sessions in Costa Rica) were automatically selected: the
World Bank, CIDA (Canada), FINNIDA (Finland), JICA (Japan), NEDA (Netherlands),
AECI (Spain), and Sida (Sweden). Unfortunately, inputs from the Dutch Development
Agency and the World Bank were not received at the end of this review.

The goal was to have at least fifteen development agencies surveyed for the findings to be
relevant. The agencies were selected following several criteria:
- try to keep a balance between bilateral and multilateral donors,
- location of recipient countries and regions,
- agencies willing to be involved in the process,
- existing UNEP contacts with some agencies,
- among multilateral donors, a balanced mix of UN agencies, other international organisations
and regional development banks.

Fourteen bilateral and eleven multilateral agencies were selected for this study, see box
below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILATERAL DONORS</th>
<th>MULTILATERAL DONORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Aid Agency (AusAID)</td>
<td>African Development Fund (AFDB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium General Direction for Development Cooperation (DGDC)</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
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<td>Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)</td>
<td>European Development Fund (FED)</td>
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<td>Dutch Development Agency (NEDA)</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)</td>
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<td>Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)</td>
<td>Inter-American Development bank (IDB)</td>
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<td>French Development Agency (AFD)</td>
<td>Islamic Development Fund (ISDB)</td>
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<td>German Development Agency (GTZ)</td>
<td>UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</td>
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<td>Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</td>
<td>UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</td>
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<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)</td>
<td>UN Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
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<td>Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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</table>
| Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) | doi:10.1007/s10040-005-0021-x
| United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID) | doi:10.1007/s10040-005-0022-9 |
| United States Agency for International Development (USAID) | doi:10.1007/s10040-005-0023-8 |
Second desk research – the matrix
A more focused desk research was then carried out to get a first picture of the selected agencies’ activities and general functioning. On the basis of the information available on each agency’s official website, a matrix was set up in order to determine:
- whether their website refers to SCP;
- which department deals with SCP issues, if any;
- their main areas of development projects;
- whether they refer to the Agenda 21, to the Marrakech process, to the WSSD 2002 and to leapfrogging\(^8\);
- the location of recipient member countries;
- areas of SCP-related work;
- if they have carried out any relevant SCP-related projects;
- general financial information.
This enabled us to draw the first trends, and helped to identify the appropriate contact person for the questionnaire as well as to develop the questions that needed to be addressed.

Development of Questionnaire and Survey
On the basis of the information collected above, a focused questionnaire was set up. This first questionnaire was sent for testing to four agencies: UNDP, JICA, NORAD and AFD. The agencies provided valuable feedback that helped to improve the questionnaire. In December 2005, the questionnaire was sent to all twenty-five agencies. Ten bilateral agencies and nine multilateral agencies answered.

Drawing up of the profiles
A “profile” was set up for each agency (see Appendix I), giving a brief description of the organisation’s priorities, objectives and functioning, and providing the target regions/countries, the organisation chart, some relevant financial information, general contact details and the official website. The profiles of the participants were sent to the respective agencies in order to check and update the information as necessary.

Research of case studies on SCP-related projects by development agencies
In order to illustrate the review, case studies led by the participant development agencies were identified in different fields of activities.

Analysis of the answers
Between December 2005 and the end of February 2006, nineteen development agencies answered the questionnaire. AusAID (Australia) was unable to participate; DANIDA (Denmark), USAID (USA) and the Inter-American Development Bank did not express themselves; the World Bank and NEDA (Netherlands) are expected to participate later on.

Ten bilateral agencies and nine multilateral agencies participated in the survey. The results were compiled under different tables; graphs were then drawn on this basis to bring out the trends.

Data interpretation and finalisation of the study
On the basis of the graphs, it was then possible to interpret the results and make the appropriate recommendations.

\(^8\) Leapfrogging: allowing developing countries to learn from the development experience of industrialised countries and avoid repeating the same mistakes.
ANNEX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Cooperation for Sustainable Consumption and Production

Prior to sending out this questionnaire, we carried out a desk research on development agencies (mainly based on the websites) to identify main activities and priorities. Most of the time, agencies do carry out some activities linked to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) but they may not be labelled as such. 2 out of 14 bilateral donors refer to the term SCP, and 7 out of 11 multilateral donors do.

**Sustainable Consumption and Production** is about resource efficiency and finding social and environmental balance through more responsible patterns of production, distribution, use and disposal of products and services. SCP promotes new life-styles based on better access to environmentally and socially responsible products and services such as faire trade and organic agriculture.\(^9\)

**SCP could contribute to poverty reduction** by providing better access to sustainable livelihoods (access to sustainable technologies, renewable energy) and generating new employment opportunities (e.g. fair trade, organic agriculture).

Keeping this in mind, please answer the following questions:

1. Which activities do you carry out to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7 “Ensure environmental sustainability” (efficient use of natural resources, protecting ecosystems and modifying current patterns of consumption)?\(^10\)

   For example:
   - Sustainable management of resources
   - Sustainable livelihoods
   - Promotion of fair trade
   - Organic agriculture
   - Transfer of environmentally sound technologies
   - Other activities – please specify:

   ...  

If you have carried out a specific activity in that area (MDG 7) that could be considered a success story, kindly provide us information:

...  

---

\(^9\) Another definition of Sustainable consumption and production is “the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations.”

2. a. Does your agency/organisation use SCP as terminology in its operations?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

b. If yes, does your agency have a specific department/unit dealing with SCP issues?

☐ No  ☐ Yes – please provide the name of the department/unit:

...

3. Does your agency/organisation promote SCP in any of the following sectors and sub-sectors11? (Please tick Yes if your agency/organisation promotes SCP in the sector/sub-sector, No if it carries out activities but doesn’t promote SCP in the sector/sub-sector, and N/A if it doesn’t work in the sector/sub-sector at all)

<table>
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<th>Yes</th>
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For each sector/sub-sector in which you promote SCP, please specify the activities and recipient country(ies). Likewise, please specify any sector/sub-sector not listed above in which you are integrating SCP.

...

4. Along with achieving environmental protection, SCP activities could provide tangible benefits for economic and social development of the recipient country. Which of the following benefits do you consider to be the most promising? (Please tick one or more)

☐ Generation of new sources of employment
☐ Provision of better access to basic services (water, energy, sanitation, etc)
☐ Reduction of future costs (pollution prevention pays)
☐ Creation of new market opportunities (domestic and international markets)
☐ Reduction of public management costs (e.g. sustainable procurement)
☐ Enabling more cost-effective practices (eco-efficiency, Life Cycle Approaches, etc)
☐ Contribution to poverty reduction
☐ Enabling developing countries to leapfrog12 into sustainable development

---

11 For example, when working on an agriculture project do you promote organic agriculture/fair trade? When working in waste management, do you promote policies for prevention and minimisation?

12 Leapfrogging: allowing developing countries to learn from the development experience of industrialized countries and avoid repeating the same unsustainable phases.
5. In the projects you have supported so far, do you have examples of promotion and implementation of cleaner production and/or development of sustainable products/services?

☐ No
☐ Yes – please provide us with one or two relevant examples, specifying the country in which the project was carried out:

...

6. Do you promote any of the following activities to change unsustainable patterns of consumption? (If not, please move to question 7)

For example:
☐ Promotion of environmental education programmes
☐ Capacity building on sustainable product development and resource efficiency
☐ Training in sustainable consumption and consumer behaviour
☐ Promotion of information tools for consumers (eco-labels, consumer protection, etc)
☐ Public awareness campaigns
☐ Promotion of environmental regulation and economic instruments
☐ Other activities – please specify:

...

7. Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) enable developing countries to leapfrog into sustainable development. How do you contribute to transfer and development of EST? (If your agency does not carry out EST related activities, please move to question 8)

For example:
☐ Providing information and promoting the use of Best Available Technologies
☐ Encouraging implementation of EST into long term sector strategies (e.g. waste, transport, energy)
☐ Integrating/improving local know-how
☐ Using EST in projects / programmes
☐ Providing financial incentives and promoting adequate regulatory frameworks
☐ Providing training and capacity building on new technologies
☐ Supporting Research & Development of EST
☐ Other – please specify:

...
We would appreciate it if you could provide one or two examples of activities your agency has carried out in the EST field:

...

8. Do you carry out environmental education/training programmes in support of the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development?\(^{13}\)

- Not applicable (the agency/organisation doesn’t carry out education programmes at all)
- No
- Yes – please specify the activities/objectives and country(ies):

...

9. In your opinion, how can development agencies contribute to better integrating SCP at national and local levels? (Please tick one or more)

For example, by:

- Demonstrating the benefits of SCP for poverty reduction and development strategies/programmes
- Promoting new partnerships (public-private partnerships, national/local governments civil society, etc)
- Prioritising ESTs in the projects to showcase the added value of such technologies
- Encouraging better communication and coherence between the different ministries in national governments (e.g. by integrating technical and financial ministries in environmental projects and vice-versa)
- Providing information to national governments on the benefits of SCP
- Engaging new stakeholders (e.g. Community Based Organisations, other development agencies) – please specify:

...

- Other – please specify:

...

10. What would your agency/organisation need to better integrate SCP in its operations (e.g. staff training, inclusion of SCP in the strategy of the agency/organisation, strengthened cooperation with other development agencies, etc)?

...

\(^{13}\) UNEP has developed various training kits on education for SCP. They are available on: www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/youth/youthxchange.htm and www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/youth/youthxchange.htm.
11. We would appreciate your comments and suggestions on this questionnaire/review. Likewise, if you have SCP-related projects to illustrate our review, kindly indicate below the project(s) and country(ies).

... 

CONTACT DETAILS

Please provide the contact details of the person(s) with whom we can share the results of this survey:

Contact 1

Name :
Organisation :
Postal address :
Tel :
Fax :
Email :

Contact 2

Name :
Organisation :
Postal address :
Tel :
Fax :
Email :

Please return this questionnaire to both Ms. Adriana Zacarias (azacarias@unep.fr) and Ms. Olivia Woosnam-Merchez (owoosnam@unep.fr) by Monday 9 January 2006. You are kindly invited to participate more actively in the Cooperation Dialogue. For more information, do not hesitate to contact us or visit our website http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/Cooperation%20Dialogue.htm.

*** Thank you for your cooperation ***