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გარემო ევროპისათვის

BATUMI, 8–10 June 2016



Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference

**Batumi, Georgia
8–10 June 2016**

Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E)

Economic Commission for Europe

Eighth Environment for Europe

Ministerial Conference

Batumi, 8–10 June 2016

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Greening the economy in the pan-European region

Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E)

Prepared by the secretariat on the basis of inputs from the BIG-E stakeholders

Summary

The Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) is an initiative aimed at advancing the green economy in the Pan-European region by operationalizing the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy (ECE/BATUMI.CONF/2016/6) during the period 2016–2030. It comprises voluntary commitments by interested countries, organizations and other stakeholders, both public and private (BIG-E stakeholders), in the form of green economy actions. Together, the committed actions constitute the BIG-E. The BIG-E was developed under the leadership of Switzerland. The BIG-E remains open for more stakeholders to join.

The present compilation contains 113 commitments submitted by 24 countries and 12 organizations (as of 5 December 2016). The document is structured by country followed by organizations, listed in the alphabetical order. The actions have not been formally edited and are included as they were received from the authors.

The document is for information purpose with a view to facilitate access to all commitments compiled in one place. More information on green economy activities under the Environment for Europe process is available on the website. The current version of the document is subject to revision to include additional actions, which might be submitted in the future by countries and other stakeholders.

List of BIG-E Commitments by Country & Organization

AUSTRIA

Action 1: Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

Title: Growth in Transition (Wachstum im Wandel) (Overarching actions)

Description of the action: The “Growth in Transition”-initiative brings together transformation activists and decision makers from politics, science, the economy and civil society and promotes dialogue and exchange on growth, prosperity and quality of life. It provides an international platform addressing questions of growth and an alternative, sustainable economy. The initiative is jointly organised by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) and 25 partner organisations.

Action's time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: 3rd international conference “How Constraints Make Us Grow – A Society in Transition” took place 22nd – 24th February 2016. The next international conference is planned for end of 2018.

Type of action: Information, capacity-building and voluntary instruments such as newsletter, regular meeting of partner organisations, conferences, website. Furthermore, Policy Papers have been issued, discussing major growth relevant issues such as the future of labour, fiscal policy, quality of life, resilience or energy.

Economic sectors: economy-wide, especially examine sustainable social and economic models

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: www.growthintransition.eu

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: “How should we grow?” is the question, we currently have to tackle. How can we achieve a good life for all – today and tomorrow – in the light of the numerous crises. The aim is to suggest concrete political and administrative measures. At the last conference, a 12-thesis-resolution has been presented. A follow-up of this resolution is expected.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 8.4, 9.4 (eventually 8.2)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: ----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: increase of number of partner organisations

Partners: Austrian Ministries (Federal Chancellery, Finance, Economy, Science, Innovation and Infrastructure), federal states (Wien, Niederösterreich, Steiermark, Vorarlberg), European Environment Agency, international companies (REWE), chambers (Landwirtschaftskammer, Wirtschaftskammer) and NGOs (Ökosoziales Forum, Environment Agency Austria, Federal Institute for Agricultural Economics)

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AZERBAIJAN

Action 1

Title: Strengthening the implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs in Azerbaijan

Focus area 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Implementation and reporting of environmental dimensions of SDGs in Azerbaijan

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2030 years

Type of action: strategy and policy development, establish platform for dialogue with relevant national stakeholders, improve inter-sectoral cooperation and capacity building

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, energy, manufacturing, transport, water, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: State programmes, and cooperation with UNECE UNEP, UNDP, EU, UNIDO, EEA, OECD, REC Caucasus, and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Input to implementation to EfE process and to implementation of national state programmes of Azerbaijan

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: ---

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Most of recommendations outlined in first and second reviews of Azerbaijan were successfully realized. At the same time relevant actions are being carried out on remaining topics.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Promoted the shift to Low Carbon and Circular Economy
2. Enhanced education for sustainable development
3. Improved Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)
4. Promoted the Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production
5. Strengthened deployment of Clean Technologies
6. Achieved reduction of environmental harmful subsidies

Partners: Relevant government institutions, Academia, international organizations, private sector

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BELARUS

Action 1: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title: Creating and Developing the Green (Low Carbon) City Public Transport Infrastructure, Creating Incentives for Purchase/ Production of Green (Low Carbon) Vehicles

Focus area 4, 8: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of action: the conditions and infrastructure for "green" public urban transport development will be provided.

Action's timeframe: till 2020

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments; economic and financial instruments

Economic sectors: Transport sector

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus till 2025; Strategy to reduce the harmful effects of transport on the air of the Republic of Belarus for the period till 2020; Europe's growth strategy «Europe 2020»,

Third EPR of Belarus, etc.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Reduction of emissions of pollutants, greenhouse gases, which will essentially reduce pollution in cities; saving of fuel resources; saved fuel from change of vehicles fleet can be sold as export; support of auto-making and transport industries of the republic

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

SDG 13 – Climate action

SDG 15 – Life on land

SDG 16 – Partnership for the Goals

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:

Recommendation 9.1:

The Government, together with local authorities, should ensure the financial sustainability of its transport policy by:

(a) Improving the cost recovery of public transport;

(b) Prioritizing investments in types of transport where passenger loads justify them and taking measures aimed at increasing passenger demand.

Recommendation 9.2:

The Government should introduce economic incentives to facilitate the renewal of the country's aging fleet with a view to improving the situation regarding motor vehicles.

Recommendation 9.3:

The Government should ensure that the local executive and administrative bodies continue to deploy intelligent transportation system (ITS) solutions in order to improve traffic demand management and mitigate the negative externalities caused by urban transport.

Recommendation 9.4:

The Government should consider accession to the following United Nations transport agreements, in order to improve the environmental performance of the transport sector and its competitiveness as a transit country:

(a) The 1993 Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3)(b) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR);

(b) The 2000 European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN).

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

– by 2020 reduction of the share of emissions from mobile sources in the gross volume of pollutants emission into the atmospheric air from 72 % to 65 %;

– by 2020 reduction of pollutants emissions into the air from exhaust gases of mobile sources to the level not exceeding 900 thou/year, with simultaneous annual reduction of pollutants emissions into the air from exhaust gases of passenger vehicles equal to no less than 1%;

– by 2020 increase of the share of public transport with improved environmental properties and specifications and electric transport in populated settlements with the population over 100 thousand people to 50 %;

– by 2020 update of the vehicle establishment and increase of the common share of mechanical vehicles of high ecology classes (4+) to 50 %;

– update of aircraft fleet including 100 % withdrawal from operation by 2020 of the aircraft TU-154 not complying with the contemporary environmental requirements;

– update and modernization of the railway vehicles of the Belarusian Railway, increase of the total electrification of railway lines with total reduction of pollutants emissions into the atmospheric air from mobile sources of the Belarusian Railway by 20 %.

Partners: the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus, interested national public governing bodies, business community

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Action 2: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Title: Development of Legal Foundations for Organic Agriculture in the Republic of Belarus

Focus area 1, 5: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: The Law of the Republic of Belarus «About the production and management of organic products» will be developed and approved. Implementation of the legal framework of organic agriculture development will help to expand export opportunities for organic products and to obtain competitive advantages in comparison with traditional products.

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments

Economic sectors: agriculture

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus till 2025; Europe's growth strategy «Europe 2020».

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: increasing the volume of home organic products after adoption of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Manufacturing and Circulating of Organic Products”

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

SDG 15 – Life on land

SDG 16 – Partnership for the Goals

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:

Recommendation 7.3:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food should promote organic production by creating a regulatory framework, a certification system and through extension (advisory) services. Among the first steps that it might consider are the development of a strategy, awareness raising seminars, education and training.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Area of land involved in the process of organic farming.

Reduction of the share of ecosystem areas with exceedances of the critical loads for acidification and eutrophication by 2020.

Partners: The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, interested national public governing bodies, business community, civil society organisations, private sector

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Action 3: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title: Providing Information on Ecological Product Specifications (Eco Labelling) and Supporting Promotion of Sustainable Consumption

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviors towards more sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: Environmental labeling system will be set up, methods of establishing quantitative and qualitative indicators of ecological criteria for the product and methods for determining the types of non-food products that can be applied environmental criteria to will be defined in the Republic of Belarus.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2020

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments

Economic sectors: for various product groups

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus till 2025; Europe's growth strategy «Europe 2020».

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: establishment of the eco-labeling system

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

SDG 13 – Climate action

SDG 15 – Life on land

SDG 16 – Partnership for the Goals

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: the quantity of goods to which environmental criteria can be applied.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Recommendation 1.4:

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection should initiate the introduction of modern and effective tools for environmental management and the protection of natural resources, such as integrated permits, taking into account the application of best available techniques (BAT); eco-labelling; and environmental management and audit scheme (EMAS) into environmental legislation.

Partners: the State Standardisation Committee of the Republic of Belarus, interested national public governing bodies, business community, civil society organisations, private sector

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Action 4: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title: Voluntary Implementation and Ecological Certification of the Environment Management System and Ecological Standards of Products of the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO)

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: development of ecological certification of the environmental management system and ecological standards of product of the International Standardization Organization (ISO).

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2020

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments

Economic sectors: for various product groups

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus till 2025; Europe's growth strategy «Europe 2020».

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Management of significant ecological aspects of production, achievement of the target environmental indicators, improvement of the results of environmental activities by enterprises of the Republic of Belarus

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

SDG 13 – Climate action

SDG 15 – Life on land

SDG 16 – Partnership for the Goals

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:

Recommendation 1.4:

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection should initiate the introduction of modern and effective tools for environmental management and the protection of natural resources, such as integrated permits, taking into account the application of best available techniques (BAT); eco-labelling; and environmental management and audit scheme (EMAS) into environmental legislation.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: the number of enterprises that have received a certificate of compliance on ecological environment management systems and products.

Partners: the State Standardisation Committee of the Republic of Belarus, interested national public governing bodies, business community, civil society organisations, private sector

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Action 5: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title: Development and Implementation of the National Action Plan for Piloting the Green Economy Principles in Sectors of the Economy of the Republic of Belarus

Focus area 4, 5, 6, 8: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: National Action Plan – a new stage of «green» agenda of the Republic of Belarus of the day, reference point and basis for which will be the national aspects, international experience, the 17th sustainable development goals, the priorities under the Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted in Paris in December 2015 and other strategic areas.

The development of a national action plan will be carried out taking into account the sectoral distribution of activities, including a promising directions in the field of «green» economy.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2020

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments

Economy sectors: sectors including agriculture; forestry and fishery; energy; geologic exploration; production; transport; water resources; waste management; tourism; residential premises, buildings and constructions, etc.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus till 2025; Europe's growth strategy «Europe 2020».

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: the mechanism for piloting the green economy principles in the Republic of Belarus at the national level has been developed

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG 4 – Quality education

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

SDG 13 – Climate action

SDG 15 – Life on land

SDG 16 – Partnership for the Goals

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Recommendation 1.1: The Government should further improve the system of strategic planning on environment and sustainable development by: Strengthening strategic planning in the environmental field by raising the level of the key strategic documents on environmental protection, in addition to covering environmental protection in the programmes of socioeconomic development.

Recommendation 1.3: The Government should launch an inclusive process, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, to identify lessons learned from the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and set up an ambitious national agenda on the basis of the globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: interested national public governing bodies, business community, civil society organisations, private sector

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CROATIA

Action 1: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title: Develop Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plans/Strategies and set targets

Focus area 4: (Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns)

Description of the action: There is a high-level political commitment for Green Public Procurement (GPP) and the implementation of measures from first Green Public Procurement Action Plan for period 2015 -2017 is underway. Drafting of new GPP Action Plan for the following three years is planned and the National Committee for Green Public Procurement has been established to coordinate and follow up the Action Plan (22 members from different stakeholders from national and local level).

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: measures from the first Green Public Procurement Action Plan will be implemented by the end of 2017 b) the new GPP Action Plan for the period 2017 – 2020 will be adopted by the beginning of 2017.

Type of action: regulatory

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU GPP Policy Public Procurement for a Better Environment, Croatia – Green Procurement National Action Plan, 10 YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: increased use of green products and services in public procurement, development of green economy

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 12.7 “Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities”

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Strengthening the national policy by establishing of mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination. (1.6b)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of public procurement contracts using green criteria

Partners: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Ministry of Economy, State Office for Central Public Procurement, National committee for GPP

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Action 2: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title: Develop capacity for Sustainable Public Procurement and establish information platforms/helpdesk

Focus area 4: (Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns)

Description of the action: Establishment of an online platform that allows coordination among procurement stakeholders, including their training and exchange of information. The

initiative will enable an assessment of different sustainability and green criteria and facilitate the dialogue on procurement with the private sector and market.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Platform/helpdesk will be in place by the end of 2016

Type of action: Economy, fiscal

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU GPP Policy Public Procurement for a Better Environment, Croatia – Green Procurement

National Action Plan, 10 YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: increased use of Green Public Procurement, higher visibility of GPP policy

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 12.7 “Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities”

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Development of training programs for public authorities, including the development of supporting tools such as: online portal, guidelines or manuals. (1.3b)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of active platform users, number of assessments conducted through the platform

Partners: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Ministry of Economy, State Office for Central Public Procurement, National committee for GPP

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Action 3: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title: Develop and promote environmental product information and sound labelling for sustainable goods and services

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: Improvement of implementation and promotion of ecological labels for sustainable goods and services: the national one “Environment Friendly” and EU Ecolabel. Actions will inform producers about benefits of ecolabels and sensitize the public for buying sustainable goods and services.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The end of 2017

Type of action: Information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU Ecolabel, UNEP Ecolabeling, 10YFP Consumer Information programme

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: goods and services with ecolabels are more recognized among consumers

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, 12.6 Encourage companies,

especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of goods and services that have ecolabels

Partners: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Chamber of Commerce

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Action 4: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title: Establish well-functioning and user-friendly national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Existing National Register for Pollutant Release and Transfer will be improved in a way to have more relevant and validated data up to date and to be more user-friendly (publicly more accessible).

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: the end of 2018

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: PRTR Protocol and its relevant guidance material

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Public is well informed about pollutant release and transfer on national territory.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG targets: 3.9 „By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination“ and 12.4 „By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment“.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Continued work towards the establishment of an integrated information system that provides information about the state of the environment. (3.1.)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatian Environment and Nature Agency

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Action 5: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title: Promote the adoption of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) environmental management and product standards and/or EMAS

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Improvement and promotion of voluntary participation by organisations in ISO environmental management standard and in eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS). Actions will inform organisations about benefits of participation in ISO and especially in EMAS as a proof of their improvement in the environmental performance and implementation of environmental management systems.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2018

Type of action: Information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: The International Organization for Standardization: Environmental Management

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Companies are informed of benefits that ISO environmental management standard and EMAS offer in reducing environmental footprint of organisations.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 12.2 „By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of organizations with ISO environmental standards and registered in EMAS register

Partners: Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

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ESTONIA

Action 1

Title: Supporting resource efficiency in enterprises in Estonia

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: In the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014–2020, Estonia decided to support EUR 111 million investment for more resource-efficient solutions mainly in small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and mainly in manufacturing industry. Financial support schemes are under in preparation and are scheduled in 2016.

Activities include raising awareness of companies, training resource specialists/auditors, supporting resource audits and investments in resource efficient solutions.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014-2023

Type of action: Economic, fiscal, information and education-based instruments.

Economic sectors: Economy in wider scale, mainly in manufacturing and mining industry.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: - put in place incentives that stimulate a large majority of companies to measure, benchmark and improve their resource efficiency systematically (EU – Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe), provide resource and energy efficiency advice for enterprises, in particular small and medium-size enterprise (UNEP Promoting Resource Efficiency in Small & Medium Sized Enterprises).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Innovative solutions increase resource productivity of enterprises and raise state's competitiveness and economic growth.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12 in general, particularly 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Raise resource productivity (GDP/DMC) from 0,34 €/kg to 0,38 €/kg (10%). Specific indicators by activities: 300 supported enterprises by 2023 for resource-efficient investments, 300 supported resource audits by 2023, 740 trained persons in resource efficiency by 2020 (including 40 resource auditors).

Partner: Ministry of Finance, Environmental Investment Centre.

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FINLAND

Action 1

Title: National roadmap for transition to green and circular economy (Overarching action)

Description of the action: The objective of the roadmap is to create a joint ambition and steps to promote circular economy in Finland and specify potential changes in legislation and policies.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The roadmap will be published in 2016

Type of action: Regulatory/Policy

Economic sectors: Economy wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: SDG indicators, OECD Green Growth Strategy

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Increased economic growth; Increased export opportunities

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 2,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: ----

Partners: SITRA, Several Finnish Ministries and research institutes

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Finland

Action 2:

Title: Promote transboundary aspects of ecosystem services through joint bodies for transboundary cooperation

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructures

Description of the action: Develop transboundary cooperation between Finland and its neighboring countries in order improve ecosystem services provided by our shared water. These services include e.g. improved migratory fish reproduction and thus improved fishing opportunities and better flood control mechanisms.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Long-term process, next steps are to make plans and actions to remove barriers for migration and produce risk management plans.

Type of action: Regulatory/Information

Economic sectors: Economy wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Water Convention, Bilateral agreements

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: enhanced transboundary cooperation, economic growth, reduced flood damages

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 6,14

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: ----

Partners: Transboundary river commissions

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FRANCE

Action 1

Intitulé de l'action: Label « transition énergétique et écologique pour la croissance verte »

Domaine d'intervention 5: Développer un capital physique non polluant pour des modèles de production durables

Description de l'action : Créé par décret du 10 décembre 2015, **le label Transition énergétique et écologique pour le climat (TEEC)** permet de valoriser les fonds d'investissement qui financent l'économie verte et d'inciter à la création de nouveaux fonds verts. Pour atteindre ces objectifs, quatre grands principes sont mis en œuvre :

i. Favoriser le développement des éco-activités et d'une économie sobre en carbone

S'appuyant sur une nomenclature précise des activités qui concourent à la TEE¹ par leur aspect environnemental ou par leur sobriété carbone, le label exige un niveau d'investissement minimal dans les entreprises et projets relevant de la TEE.

ii. Exclure les énergies fossiles et toutes les activités contraires à la TEE

Afin d'amplifier la redirection des capitaux des énergies fossiles aux énergies renouvelables, le label exclut strictement tout investissement dans l'extraction des énergies fossiles et le nucléaire. En raison de leur poids dans l'économie et de la nécessité de diversification des fonds, les entreprises de distribution, de production d'électricité ou d'équipements et services liés à l'extraction, la distribution ou la production de ces énergies (hors nucléaire) restent néanmoins éligibles à condition qu'elles ne réalisent pas plus de 33% de leur chiffre d'affaires en lien avec les énergies fossiles ou nucléaires. La liste des secteurs exclus a fait l'objet d'un consensus au sein du groupe d'experts multipartite consulté.

¹ Sur la base d'une nomenclature internationale, développée par la Climate Bond Initiative et ajustée pour prendre en compte les caractéristiques du label ; cette nomenclature est reconnue par les gestionnaires d'actifs et est appelée à évoluer au fil des ans pour intégrer les futures innovations.

iii. *Etre attentif aux controverses environnementales, sociales et de gouvernance (ESG)*

La participation à la TEE ne signifie pas *de facto* que les pratiques de l'entreprise sont responsables ; le label a par conséquent été construit de manière à ce que les gestionnaires de portefeuille contrôlent, surveillent et gèrent activement tout risque majeur de controverse ESG.

iv. *Rendre compte de l'empreinte environnementale des fonds*

L'attribution du label ne se fait pas simplement sur l'objectif de TEE mais également sur l'existence d'éléments sur 'l'empreinte' environnementale du portefeuille, grâce à des indicateurs d'impact dans les domaines du changement climatique, de l'eau, des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité. Cette mesure d'impact permettra notamment aux pouvoirs publics de mesurer la contribution des acteurs économiques à ses politiques.

Type d'action : il s'agit d'un instrument de type volontaire, co-construit avec les acteurs de la place financière. Cet instrument se positionne en complément des instruments de type réglementaire existants (notamment l'article 173 – VI de la loi de transition énergétique pour la croissance verte qui prévoit une obligation de reporting climatique pour les investisseurs).

Secteurs visés : le label vise les fonds d'investissement qui investissent dans des actifs verts. Tous les secteurs de la transition énergétique et écologique sont visés, à l'exception des secteurs exclus comme le nucléaire ou les énergies fossiles.

Instruments de référence et sources, le cas échéant : le label s'appuie sur la taxonomie développée par la « *Climate bonds Initiative* » (CBI).

Retombées positives et incidences attendues : le label est actuellement en développement. Au 15 janvier 2017, 11 fonds étaient labellisés pour un montant total d'encours d'environ 1.5 milliards d'euros.

Objectifs de développement durable à la réalisation desquels l'action pourrait contribuer : ce label contribuera à la mise en œuvre en particulier des ODD 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 et 15.

Mise en œuvre de recommandations issues des études de la performance environnementale, le cas échéant : —

Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables, le cas échéant : le référentiel du label comporte une série d'indicateurs d'impacts (au choix des investisseurs) dans les domaines suivants :

- Lutte contre le changement climatique (bilan d'émissions de GES / Emissions de CO₂ évitées (en tonnes/an) / indicateur de performance climatique « +2° C » compatible).
- Eau (consommation d'eau totale égale au volume total d'eau prélevée mesuré moins le volume total des rejets, volume des eaux réutilisées à partir d'eaux usées collectées et traitées, rapporté le cas échéant à une unité d'activité).
- Ressources naturelles (consommations de ressources naturelles dont critiques, part des énergies renouvelables dans le mix énergétique, production de matières premières issues du recyclage).
- Biodiversité (pourcentage d'émetteurs publiant leurs dépenses en faveur de la biodiversité / nombre d'entreprises représentées dans le portefeuille, dépenses moyennes des émetteurs engagées en faveur de la biodiversité, rapportées au chiffre d'affaires).

Partenaires : ONG environnementales, CBI, Ministère en charge de l'économie et des finances, investisseurs institutionnels, sociétés de gestion de portefeuille, associations de consommateurs.

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Action 2: Agence France Trésor

Intitulé de l'action : Emission d'une obligation souveraine verte

Domaine d'intervention 5 : Développer un capital physique non polluant pour des modèles de production durables

Description de l'action : Pour soutenir les engagements de la France en matière de lutte contre le réchauffement climatique et ses objectifs environnementaux, la France lance en 2017 l'émission d'une obligation assimilable du Trésor (OAT) verte.

Cette émission obligataire financera des actions dans quatre domaines :

- l'atténuation du changement climatique
- la protection de la biodiversité
- la réduction des pollutions de l'air, de l'eau et des sols
- l'adaptation au changement climatique

Les dépenses finançables via l'OAT verte incluent des dépenses fiscales, des subventions et des investissements.

Elles pourront financer des actifs tangibles (immobilier, infrastructures, terrains) ou intangibles (R&D, connaissance scientifique, capital humain et organisation)

Type d'action² :

b- instruments économiques et budgétaires

Secteurs économiques³ :

Construction, Transport, Energie, Ressources vivantes, Réduction de la pollution et éco-efficacité, Adaptation

Instruments de référence et sources, le cas échéant : Green Bond Principles, Vigeo-Eiris, Label TEEC

Retombées positives et incidences attendues : Cette émission obligataire verte, dont la taille sera similaire à celle des émissions classiques, apportera de la liquidité et de la profondeur au marché des produits financiers verts.

Un Conseil indépendant évaluera ex-post l'impact de ces obligations, ce qui contribuera à l'évaluation globale des politiques environnementales françaises.

² Conformément au Cadre stratégique, trois types d'actions sont proposés : a) instruments juridiques, réglementaires et politiques; b) instruments économiques et budgétaires; et c) instruments d'information, fondés sur l'éducation, de renforcement des capacités et d'application volontaire. Les pays et les organisations peuvent faire référence à l'une ou l'autre de ces trois catégories, selon qu'il convient.

³ Conformément au Cadre stratégique, trois groupes sectoriels sont proposés : a) ensemble de l'économie; b) villes; et c) secteurs spécifiques, notamment l'agriculture, la sylviculture, la pêche, l'énergie, les industries extractives, l'industrie manufacturière, les transports, l'eau, les déchets, le tourisme, le logement et le bâtiment.

Objectifs de développement durable à la réalisation desquels l'action pourrait contribuer : La mesure pourrait contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ensemble des ODD à visée environnementale (ODD 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

Mise en œuvre de recommandations issues des études de la performance environnementale, le cas échéant :

Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables, le cas échéant : Indicateurs de résultats : nombre de bénéficiaires du crédit d'impôt pour la transition énergétique, nombre de sites Natura 2000, performance des modèles de prédiction météorologique pour les événements extrêmes, indice de qualité de l'air.

Indicateurs d'impact : émissions de carbone évitées, autres indicateurs à développer

Partenaires : Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer ; Agence France Trésor, investisseurs institutionnels.

Point de contact :

Agence France Trésor

Ministère chargé de l'environnement : Thomas Legoupil, Direction des affaires européennes et internationales.

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GEORGIA

Action 1: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia

Title: Elaboration of Green Growth Strategy of Georgia (Overarching actions)

Description of action: Georgia has officially joined the OECD Green Growth Declaration and now expresses its readiness to develop Green Growth Strategy, which is meant to serve as a guide for promoting the country's economic growth while protecting the environment, creating green jobs, and encouraging social equity. The document will analyze the several sectors based on existing national goals and policies.

Action's timeframe/milestone as appropriate: till 2025

Type of action: Regulatory and Policy instruments - strategy development

Economic sectors: Economy wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: government programmes, Green Growth Policy Paper of Georgia, OECD Green Growth Declaration, Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Development of the strategy will ensure Georgia's commitment to develop in a sustainable manner and will be the main instrument to grow green

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9,10,11,12, 13, 15 (general of these targets not the specific target)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. To promote more efficient environmental management, encouraging the use of economic and other complementary instruments and voluntary agreements;
2. To incorporate consideration of the environment into other public policies, promoting the development of sectoral sustainability strategies;
3. To generate new opportunities for growth through the promotion of green business development, eco-innovation and technological change in order to improve productive processes;

Partners: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection and other relevant governmental institutions and international organizations.

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Action 2: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

Title: Development and Implementation of Education for Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia

Focus area 9: Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)

Description of the action: Despite the achievements in the field of environmental education and education for sustainable development in Georgia, further effort is needed to maximize the potential of this field in the country. Therefore development of a new Education for Sustainable Development Georgian National Strategy and Action Plan for 2018-2022 has been started.

Action's time frame/milestone, as appropriate: till 2022

Type of action: Information, Education based, Capacity building and Voluntary instruments

Economic Sectors: Economy wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development; Report to UNECE and UNESCO on Indicators of Education for Sustainable Development; Environmental Education for Sustainable development - Georgian National Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2014; Batumi Ministerial Statement on Education for Sustainable Development.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: ensure that ESD in Georgia provides all citizens with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes necessary to live sustainably and foster environmentally responsible changes in society.

SDG target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.8 target

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 3.5 (2nd EPR)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Strengthen the leadership role of the government by aligning policies, regulations, and operational frameworks to support ESD; raise the profile of ESD within the educational system and beyond; facilitate networking, cooperation, and coordination among ESD stakeholders, both inside Georgia and internationally.

Partners: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

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Action 3: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

Title: Promoting Greening SMEs and Resource Efficient Production and Consumption in Georgia

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of action: Introduction resource efficient production and consumption concept for Georgia means moving towards green economy by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. Such development should result in higher productivity and thus competitiveness on global markets, better management of natural capital, enhanced environmental quality of life, more resilient ecosystems and economies, and new business and export opportunities. Elaboration of concrete measures, policy instruments and special raising awareness campaigns which will promote the RECP methods among SMEs are one of the priorities of the ministry.

Action's time frame/milestone, as appropriate: Ongoing/permanent process

Type of action: Regulatory and Policy Instrument

Economic Sectors: Economy wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Green Growth Policy Paper of Georgia, OECD Green Growth Declaration; OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth; SME Development Strategy of Georgia for 2016-2020 and its action plan for 2016-1017; UNEP 10 Year Framework Programme

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Using RECP methods will enhance the efficient use of natural resources including water, energy and materials as well as minimize the impact on environment and nature, by preventing the generation of waste and emissions including those discharged to water, air or on land. On the other hand, these methods will decrease the production costs for industry representatives.

SDG target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 8.3; 8.4; 9.4; 9.b; Goal 12.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 1.5, 8.1 to 8.6 (3rd EPR)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. To improve resource productivity and environmental performance of SMEs in order to put the green economy into practice;
2. To raise awareness of industry representatives on the benefits of RECP methods;
3. To support the transfer and deployment of key enabling technologies/equipment for RECP in the target sectors.
4. Support SMEs with implementation of RECP methods and techniques to achieve environmental and economic benefits.

Partners: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia and other relevant governmental institutions and international organizations.

Contact Point:

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Action 4: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

Title: Development of Extended Producer Responsibility Policy in Georgia

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: The principle of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is introduced by the Waste Management Code and implies that producers take over the responsibility for preventing, collecting, separating and treating used products (waste) for their eventual recovery. EPR is considered as a key financial and operational instrument which promotes implementation of waste management schemes in line with the waste hierarchy as laid down by the Code and the development of a resource-efficient economy. The principle of EPR shall be introduced gradually in Georgia by improving legislative framework and infrastructure, elaborating incentives for target groups, capacity building at national and local level.

Action's time frame/milestone, as appropriate: EPR will be mandatory from 2019. Accordingly, regulatory framework should be prepared till 2019.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy development instrument

Economic Sectors: waste management

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU-Georgia Association Agreement; Waste Code of Georgia; National Waste Management Strategy for 2016-2030 and National Action Plan for 2016-2020.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: By introducing the EPR, producers will take over the responsibility for collecting or taking back used goods and for sorting and treating for their eventual recycling. Such responsibility may be merely financial or organizational as well. At the same time it is an environmental policy approach which reduces the negative impact on environment.

SDG target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 9.4; 11.6; 12.4; 12.5

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2.4, 5.3, 8.6 (3rd EPR)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. To enhance the responsibility of producers for collecting, taking back used goods and for sorting and treating for their eventual recycling;
2. To foster the operational implementation of sustainable products and waste management schemes in line with the waste hierarchy and national legislation;

Partners: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, Ministry of Finance of Georgia and private sector

GERMANY

Action 1

Title: German National Program for Sustainable Consumption

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviors towards sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: The German National Programme for Sustainable Consumption is intended to help consumers to better understand the environmental and social impacts of their consumption. It aims to identify alternative consumption patterns and strengthen sustainable alternatives, without removing consumers' right to make their own decisions. Furthermore, it intends to strengthen incentives for innovative approaches that are in keeping with the market and facilitate sustainable consumption. At the same time, it will seek to stimulate a broader national discussion about lifestyles and a change in values that also takes regulatory and economic aspects into account.

The programme addresses not only consumers but all relevant stakeholders such as the business community, commerce, civil society, the scientific community and academia, the media, local authorities and also the public sector in its role of demonstrating good practice. It is not possible to assign the entire responsibility for sustainable consumption to any single group. On the contrary, the starting point must be the principle of shared responsibility.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: In the programme several concrete measures to various topics are listed, whose time frame varies as some are already running or in the process of being implemented, while others are yet in the stage of planning or are rather ideas, which need to be concretized.

Type of action: All three types of actions are relevant within the programme, whereby a main focus lies on "type (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments" as sustainable consumption should not be dictated by the governments but rather facilitates and supported by it.

Economic sectors:

All economic sectors are relevant ("a – economy-wide"), whereby there is a specific focus of the programme on the following sectors: mobility/transport; agriculture/food; housing; workplace; textiles; tourism ("c")

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

<http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/topics/economy-products-resources/products-and-environment/general-information/?cHash=708635c8a9f766bc5d0c165b53867c44>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- Promotion of sustainable product choices and lifestyle
- Promotion of awareness of impacts of sustainable consumption
- Synergy potential among different stakeholders identified and used.
- Role model of public actor in sustainable procurement
- Reduction of food waste

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 12 – especially 12.1, 12.3, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8

But also 2.4, 7.3, 8.4

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Partners: Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection; Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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Action 2: Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

Title: Methodological Convention 3.0 for Estimates of Environmental Costs

Focus area 1, 2: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital, Promote the internalization of externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: Establishment of methods for the economic valuation of environmental damage and provision of a wide range of best-practice cost rates for drivers and impacts of environmental damage.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: In the programme several concrete measures to various topics are listed, whose time frame varies as some are already running or in the process of being implemented, while others are yet in the stage of planning or are rather ideas, which need to be concretized.

Type of action: Information, decision support in national and local policy making and planning

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Methodological Convention 2.0 (previous version)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- State-of-the art decision support tool to estimate the economic benefit of environmental policy measures and to call attention to the costs of failure to protect the environment.
- Informing policy making makers on the national, regional and local level about the environmental damage costs of policy alternatives

- Introduction of cost rates for environmental damage into legislative impact assessments
- Progress towards the further internalization of environmental costs into all kinds of decision making

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 15.9, 12.7, 12.8, 13.2, 15.1, 15.2

Partners: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Several Research Institutions

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Action3: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety/ Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

Title: Establishment of an International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3)

Focus area 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9: Promote the internalization of externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production pattern; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: The ISC₃ wants to support the global breakthrough of Sustainable Chemistry. The project for the establishment of ISC₃ was launched in March, 2015, by the German Environment Agency. In the first instance, the ISC₃ will work to ensure that:

- Existing expertise (science and politics) is networked and bundled
- The further development of Sustainable Chemistry from its basic principles to methods and applications to business models is fostered at international level
- Fundamental Sustainable Chemistry principles and strategies are further pushed and penetrate the economies in industrialized, emerging and developing countries

In this way, an effective contribution will be made in the long term to establish Sustainable Chemistry worldwide as a key component of sustainable development. Chemical enterprises with the right innovations, products and services will be in a position to assert themselves in global markets.

Action's time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: The ISC₃ is planned to open early 2017.

Type of action: Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instrument

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- Development of “quality criteria” for processes, materials and resource demand in order to assess different Sustainable Chemistry approaches
- Review of main interfaces to resource and health protection as well as product and plant safety
- Analysis and dissemination of business models which promise economic success on the basis of Sustainable Chemistry
- Support for emerging and developing countries in the safe handling of chemicals and disposal of waste from hazardous substances produced or used earlier
- Guidance for emerging and developing countries in the implementation of international regulations in the field of Sustainable Chemistry
- Exchange of good practice (e.g. advanced synthesis strategies, sustainable material flow management, product design) at global level
- Advancement of good professional standards in the manufacture, processing and use of chemicals as well as their utilization and disposal

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG targets 3.9, 3d, 4.4, 4.7, 5.1, (5.5), 6.1, 6.3, 6b, 11b, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 13, 14.1

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners:

- (a) The “Bundling of Expertise in the area of Sustainable Chemistry” project was launched by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and the German Federal Environment Agency (Environment Research Plan, Project ID 3715 65 499 0). A consortium, comprising N³ Nachhaltigkeitsberatung Dr. Frieger & Partner, DECHEMA Gesellschaft für Chemische Technik und Biotechnologie e.V. and BZL Kommunikation und Projektsteuerung GmbH, has been commissioned to implement the project. The project commenced on 15.3.2015 and should be completed in the spring of 2017.
- (b) Stakeholder worldwide contribute to the project to via an advisory council within the project to establish the ISC₃. The advisory council will initiate a global network (ISC-net) of experts and invite them to contribute.

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Action 4: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety/ Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

Title: German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRess) – Programme for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources

Focus area 2, 4, 5, and 9: Promote the internalization of externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production pattern; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action:

- The German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRess) is a dedicated strategy for material resource efficiency adopted in February 2012 by the German government (ProgRess I) and updated in February 2016 (ProgRess II).
- The goal of the ProgRess is to structure the extraction and use of natural resources in a sustainable way and to reduce associated environmental pollution as far as possible. It covers the entire value chain.
- ProgRess is shaped by a total of four guiding principles: 1) joining ecological necessities with economic opportunities, innovation support and social responsibility; 2) viewing global responsibility as a key focus of our national resource policy; 3) gradually making economic and production practices in Germany less dependent on primary resources, developing and expanding closed-cycle management; and 4) securing sustainable resource use for the long term by guiding society towards quality growth.
- Both programmes attach particular importance to market incentives, information, expert advice, education, research and innovation, and to strengthening voluntary measures and initiatives on the part of industry and society.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: When the German government adopted ProgRess it decided to report on the development of resource efficiency in Germany every four years, assess progress and continue and update the Resource Efficiency Programme accordingly. The German Bundestag passed a resolution on ProgRess on 8 March 2012 to support the work, asking for a report every four years.

Type of action:

- (a) legal, regulatory and policy instruments
- (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: ProgRess is seen as the beginning of a process in policymaking, science and society. Implementing ProgRess will require a high level of initiative and activities by many social actors and close cooperation between politics, industry, science and civil society. It will also need civic commitment. The programmes aim to provide sound and long-term orientation for all stakeholders.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 8 (sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work) und SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production patterns)

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The main indicators to currently measure improvements in resource efficiency are already defined in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2002):

- raw material productivity – gross domestic product (GDP)/abiotic domestic material intensity (DMI);

- energy productivity – GDP/total primary energy use;
- proportion of renewable energy in total energy consumption.

In addition, raw material consumption per person (RMC/person) is described as an indicator in ProgRes. ProgRes II further implement a newly developed indicator “total raw material productivity” (GDP + value of imported goods / RMI (Raw material input)).

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Partners:

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HUNGARY

Action 1

<p><i>Title: Short supply chains and farmers’ markets for sustainable agriculture and trade</i></p>

<p><i>Focus area 6: (Promote green and fair trade)</i></p>

Description of the action: The aim of the measure package is to organize so called short supply chains and farmers’ markets for the products of agriculture, which can reinforce the role of local farmers. This also decreases the demand for transport, and by that the environmental loads can be minimised. The dependence on international market can be avoided, while local jobs can be created.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

- Announcement of the measure package: 2016
- Measure package starts to work: from second half of 2016
- Monitoring all effects of the measure package: continuously

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments; Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: sector (agriculture, retail, transport)

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Dependence on international market can be decreased, local economy develops, local expertise and skills will be reinforced, new jobs will be created on local level, and environmental loads from transport can be decreased.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 8.5, 12.2, 12.8

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture

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Action 2

Title: Energy-efficiency development of buildings with shift toward renewable energy use

Focus area 5: (Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns)

Description of the action:

- Development and reconstruction of agricultural buildings with energy efficiency developments and shift towards renewable energy use (VP 5B)
- Projects for renewable energy use in agriculture (VP 5C)
- Renewal of buildings of local and national government and of nonprofit organisations with public functions towards energy efficiency and renewable energy use (KEHOP 5.2)
- Stimulus of building new district-heating units based on renewable energy; and/or renewal of old units with shift towards renewable energy use (KEHOP 5.3.)

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: -----

Type of action: Economic and fiscal instruments

Economic sectors: sector (building and construction, agriculture)

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU Operative Programmes

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Decreasing the dependency on international energy market, reinforcement of local building sector, development of local expertise, creation of new jobs, decreasing of environmental load

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 7.1, 7.2

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development

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Action 3

Title: Conserving the rate of public transport modes

Focus area 8: (Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being)

Description of the action: Aim of the measure package is to conserve the rate of public transport modes. It has positive effects on energy use, on environment loads, on settlement structure, on tourism, and on new job creation too. The package embraces the revision of relevant policies, the reconsideration of national budget planning and implementation (including the effective use of EU funds), development of public transport services and devices, alignment of intelligent transport systems (ITSs), the reinforcement of information campaigns for environmental awareness (European Mobility Week, Car-free Day, By Bike to Work etc.).

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: -----

Type of action:

- Legal, regulatory and policy instruments
- Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: sector (transport)

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The transition of the economy towards sustainability, changing of public opinion, decreasing of environmental loads from transport sector, reforming of land use trends, creation of new jobs, strengthening of tourism etc.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 3.6, 9.1, 11.2

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Modal split

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development

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Action 4

Title: Mapping required measures for decreasing food waste and food loss

Focus area 4: (shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns)

Description of the action: The aim of the measure is to expand waste management to food waste area in line with EU Circular Economy Program and Sustainable Development

Goals. In Europe the amount of expelled food waste is estimated to be 89 million tonnes. Valuable food is lost at all stage of the food chain, from production to consumption. Decreasing the amount of food waste gains more and more attention in the European Union as well as in UN documents (the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to halve the global food waste per capita by 2030 in its 12.3 target). More and more states become active in the field. The European Parliament also calls for immediate actions for halve foodwaste by 2025. European Committee also targets the area by its document titled Roadmap to a Resource. Efficient Europe. This aim requires harmonized efforts at all stages of the food chain.

In Hungary the amount of foodwaste is below the EU average, however we have to manage the issue not only for resource efficiency and waste management, but also for social wellbeing. Possible measures embrace legal and regulatory instruments as well as economic and information / education instruments.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: -----

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: sector (retail)

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Cutting dependency on food imports, enhancing resource efficiency, decreasing the amount of household waste to be treated, social measurements.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.3

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, Hungarian Food Bank Association, Bay Zoltan Foundation for Applied Research

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ITALY

Action 1: Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea

Title: Preparation of the Catalogue of environmentally harmful subsidies and environmentally favourable subsidies

Focus area 2: (Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital)

Description of the action: Cognitive document to support the implementation of the commitments deriving from the European Commission Communication “Europe 2020 - A strategy for smart sustainable and inclusive growth”, the “European semester”

recommendations of the European Parliament and Council, of the OECD 2013 Environmental Performance Review of Italy and with the commitments made at the UN. Subsidies are intended in a broad definition and include, among others, tax expenditures, incentives, benefits, subsidized loans and tax exemptions with an impact on environmental.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Annual. The Catalogue is updated by 30 June each year. The Minister of Environment sends to the Italian Parliament and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, by 31 July each year, a report on the results of the Catalogue update.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Law n. 221, 28 December 2015 (so called Environmental Annex to the Stability Law: "Environmental measures for promoting green economy and natural resources efficiency").

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies and restructuring of environmentally favourable subsidies.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

- a) Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. In particular: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (Target 2.4);
- b) Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In particular: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally (Target 6.3); By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity (Target 6.4).
- c) Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. In particular: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Target 7.2); By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (Target 7.3).
- d) Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. In particular: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors (Target 8.2); Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead (Target 8.4); By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products (Target 8.9).
- e) Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. In particular: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (Target 9.1); Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries (Target 9.2); Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in

developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets (Target 9.3); By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities (Target 9.4); Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending (Target 9.5).

f) Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In particular: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Target 11.2); By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management (Target 11.6).

g) Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. In particular: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (Target 12.2); By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment (Target 12.4); By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (Target 12.5); Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle (Target 12.6); Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities (Target 12.7).

h) Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. In particular: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (Target 13.2).

i) Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. In particular: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (Target 14.6).

j) Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. In particular: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts (Target 15.9).

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2013 Environmental Performance Italy – Policy recommendations for environmental fiscal reform, removal of environmentally harmful subsidies and restructuring of environmentally favourable subsidies.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Institute for the Protection and Environmental Research (ISPRA), National Statistical Institute (ISTAT), Bank of Italy, Ministries, Regions and Local Authorities, Universities and other Research Centres.

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Action 2: Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea

Title: *Environmental Criteria in Public Procurement*

Focus area 4: (Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns)

Description of the action: Mandatory application of the Minimum Environmental Criteria in public procurement for supplies of products, services and works, which applies to 100% of the tender value for the purchase of goods and services related to energy consumption and for at least 50% for other procurements. "Minimum Environmental Criteria" (MEC), adopted by Ministerial Decree, gives general guidelines to institutions for a rationalization of purchases and provide them with "environmental considerations" linked to the different phases of the procurement to environmentally qualify the supplies along the whole life cycle of services and products concerned. From 2011 MEC entered into force are the followings: furniture (for offices, schools, reading rooms); construction (construction and renovation of buildings); urban waste management (management of public green); energy services (lighting, heating and cooling of buildings, public lighting and illuminated signs); electronic (electrical and electronic office equipment and related supplies, telecommunications equipment); textiles and footwear; catering (canteen service and food supplies); cleaning services.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: -----

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide/Inter-sectorial

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Law n. 221/ December 28, 2015 - Environmental Annex to the Financial-Stability Law, provisions integrated into the Procurement Code (Law n. 50 / April 19, 2016).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Resource efficiency, circular waste management and energy efficiency.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (all Targets).

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Percentage of Green Public Procurement, thematic/sectorial indicators to be developed.

Partners: Ministry for Economic Development, Ministry of Finance, National Center for Public Administration Purchases, Regional Authorities, Environmental Agencies, Agency for New Technologies and Sustainable Economic Development.

Contact point:

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Action 3: Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea

Title: Voluntary scheme “Made Green in Italy” (environmental footprint)

Focus area 4: (Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns)

Description of the action: On the basis of the successful experience of the Italian Environmental Footprint Program launched in 2011, a national voluntary scheme in line with EC Recommendation 2013/179/EU (PEF) will be set up (through a national regulation) to increase the competitiveness of the Italian eco-products on national and international markets. Such scheme aims at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, fostering eco-competitiveness of Italian SMEs, improving environmental performance of products and to reduce environmental impacts generated during their life cycle, enhancing citizens’ awareness and promoting sustainable consumption, while ensuring transparency and comparability of environmental performance of products. The draft regulation applies to products made entirely in Italy, or for which the drawing, design, processing and packaging are made exclusively on the Italian territory, as required by Italian national law 166/2009.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The national regulation defining the implementation of the voluntary scheme “Made Green in Italy” should be released by August 2016.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Law n. 221, 28 December 2015 (so called Environmental Annex to the Stability Law: “Environmental measures for promoting green economy and natural resources efficiency”)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Marketing and competitiveness: environmental values associated to a product are an important driver of competitiveness both in domestic and international markets; Relationship with the consumers: the disclosure of sustainability data helps to raise consumer awareness and to guide their choices in a transparent and responsible way; Money-saving: measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption, linked to a good technological renewal strategy, can reduce not only the company’s impact on the environment, but also the production costs, preventing the waste of resources

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for promoting eco-innovation that includes a balanced mix of increased public support for R&D and demand-side measures (e.g. innovation-oriented standards and economic incentives); improve coordination of industrial, innovation and eco-innovation policies across the Government, between the central Government and the regions, and between academic institutions and business sectors.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of products adopting the Made Green in Italy label.

Partners: -----

Contact point:

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Action 4: Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea

Title: Establishment of the Natural Capital Committee

Focus area 1: (Improve measurement and valuation of natural capital)

Description of the action: By decree of President of the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Minister of Environment, the Natural Capital Committee (NCC) shall be set up at the Ministry of Environment.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Annual. The Committee shall transmit, by 28 February of each year, to the President of the Council of Ministers and to the Minister of Economy and Finance a report on the state of the natural capital of the country.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Law n. 221, 28 December 2015 (so called Environmental Annex to the Stability Law: "Environmental measures for promoting green economy and natural resources efficiency").

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Ex ante and ex post evaluations of the effects of public policies on natural capital and ecosystem services.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

a. Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. In particular: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (Target 2.4); By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed (Target 2.5).

b. Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In particular: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally (Target 6.3); By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity (Target 6.4); By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (Target 6.5); By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (Target 6.6).

c. Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. In particular: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Target 7.2); By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (Target 7.3).

d. Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. In particular: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-

Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead (Target 8.4 -Resource productivity-).

e. Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. In particular: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities (Target 9.4).

f. Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In particular: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (Target 11.4); By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management (Target 11.6).

g. Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (all Targets).

h. Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (all Targets).

i. Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (all Targets).

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2013 Environmental Performance Italy – Strengthen capacity for conducting ex ante and ex post economic analysis of environmental policies.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Environment; it includes Ministers of Economy and Finance, Economic Development, Labour and Social Policy, Infrastructure and Transport, Agriculture, Regional Affairs, Territorial Cohesion, Public Administration, Culture and Tourism; a representative of the Conference of the Regions, a representative of the National Association of Italian Municipalities, the Governor of the Bank of Italy, the President of the National Statistical Institute (ISTAT), the President of the Institute for the Protection and Environmental Research (ISPRA), the President of the National Research Council (CNR) and the President of the National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA). The Committee is integrated with selected experts from Universities and research organizations.

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KAZAKHSTAN

Action 1: Ministry of Energy, Kazakhstan

Title: Improvement of waste management system; Enhancing sustainable use of water resources; Development of a sustainable and highly productive agriculture; Development of electric power, energy saving and energy efficiency

Focus area: Overarching actions

Description of the action: Increasing efficiency of use of resources (water, land, biological, etc.); Modernization of existing and construction of new infrastructure; Improving welfare of the population and the quality of the environment through cost-effective measures mitigating pressure on the environment; Enhancing national security, including water security

Proposed measures

Improvement of waste management system:

- Thorough audit of all large MSW landfills and determination of their remediation measures;
- Development of the state program for the processing and disposal of solid waste, covering:
 - Increase of the MSW recycling rate up to 50 % by 2050 and storing a residual volume of solid waste in landfills that meet environmental and health standards;
 - Amount of landfills that meet environmental and health standards is expected to reach 100 % by 2050;
 - Maintain separate collection of household waste.

Enhancing sustainable use of water resources and development of a sustainable and highly productive agriculture:

- Overall reduction of water consumption by 2 times by 2030;
- Introduction of drip irrigation and other modern water-saving technologies at 15 % of sown areas by 2030;
- Reduction of the free flooding irrigation currently applied at 80 % of irrigated areas to being applied at 5% of irrigated areas;
- Increase of greenhouse area to 1,700 hectares by 2030.

Development of electric power, energy saving and energy efficiency:

- Upgrading or replacing old and inefficient boilers;
- Audit technical conditions and energy audit of all existing power plants by 2020 to determine the timetable for modernization of the remaining life of generation assets;
- Conducting consumer education through organization of information and awareness campaigns;
- Amendment as necessary and enforcement of relevant laws and regulations.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2050

Type of action: legal, regulatory and political instruments

Economic sectors:---

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new policy for an established state, the Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan on transition to a "green" economy, the Strategic Plan;

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: transition to a new economy model by increasing welfare and quality of life of the population of Kazakhstan, and thus ensuring country's entry into the top 30 most developed countries of the world while minimizing the impact on the environment and degradation of natural resources;

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Waste Management: increase the share of recycled waste to 40% by 2030.

Water Management: ensure access to drinking water to the population by 2020 and supply of water for agriculture by 2040;

Agriculture: raise the productivity of agricultural land in 1.5 times by 2020;

Power sector: increase share of alternative and renewable electric energy to 3% by 2020 and to 10% by 2030;

Energy efficiency: reduce energy intensity of GDP by 25% by 2020 compared to baseline 2008;

Partners: Kazakhstan government

International organizations and financial institutions

business community

NGOs and local authorities

Contact points:

Department of Green Economy of the Ministry of Energy, Republic of Kazakhstan

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Action 2: Ministry of Energy, Kazakhstan

Title: International Center for Green Technology and Investment under the auspices of the UN in Astana

Focus area 4: Changing consumer behavior in favour of sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: The International Center will cover seven main activity areas: Power sector transformation, sustainable urban development, green business development, transfer and adaptation of green technologies and best practices, development of green funding, development of renewable energy sources, and capacity-building for green growth.

Activity of the Center will be focused on implementation of the above-mentioned measures, primarily in the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the Center will also cooperate with industrially developed countries of OECD, the European Union, the USA, the Russian Federation, China, India and the countries of Latin America.

The projects of the International Center will involve national holding structures and development institutions, international financial organizations, leading world and Kazakhstani universities and research centers, as well as non-government organizations.

The Center will be managed in accordance with UN standard operational procedures.

"Best Practice Zone" of the EXPO Pavilion is a suggested location for the International Center.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Establishment of an International Green Technology Center is planned for the period during 2018-2019.

Type of action: The center will be established as an information, education and capacity-building tool.

Economic sectors: agriculture, forestry and fisheries, power engineering, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste management, tourism and housing, construction.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

1. Transforming the energy sector. This component is designed to promote a sustainable energy development strategy for the region, with the following objectives:

- promoting harmonization in the overall legal, regulatory and policy base;
- promoting energy efficiency and conservation;
- encouraging the greater use of natural gas as a "transitional" fuel
- greening the coal-to-energy chain; and
- addressing issues related to electric power network system interconnections.

2. Sustainable urban development. Rapid urbanization places growing stress on municipal infrastructure and the environment. Therefore the urban sector requires modernization and increased efficiency to sustainably deliver safe, healthy, and productive conditions for all segments of the population. Needed improvements can-not be carried out only at the expense of the government budget. Thus there is a need to attract private investments into projects designed to bring social, economic and ecological benefits. The Center will work with cities in the following areas for sustainable urban development:

Outcomes:

- Definition of priority areas in regard with climate change and assessment of financial resources for implementation of various projects in cities;
- Development and creation of financial tools and models for investments, and de-risking mechanisms for private investors in energy and resource conservation, reduction of power losses, and development of renewable energy resources;
- Development of recommendations to local and municipal authorities on pilot projects to deploy and test advanced technologies and innovative solutions in energy efficiency and urban planning, and to increase public awareness;
- Development of a monitoring system for GHG emissions in low-carbon city projects.

3. Greening businesses. The promotion of green technologies and sustainable business for large and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including startups, has the potential to contribute to the mitigation of climate change, while simultaneously strengthening the comparative advantage and competitiveness of the industrial sector in developing and emerging economies.

Outcomes:

- Promoting innovation & technology transfer. This method of sustainable corporate practices focuses in-ward on a company's ability to change its products and services towards less waste production and more sustainable best practices.
 - Establishing collaboration. The formation of networks with similar or partner companies facilitates knowledge sharing and propels innovation.
 - Process improvement. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and improvement of processes are essential to waste reduction. Employee awareness of company-wide sustainability plans further aids the integration of new and improved processes.
 - Greening the supply chain. Sustainable procurement is important for any sustainability strategy as a company's impact on the environment includes not only the results of direct consumption, but effects all the way up and down the supply chain.
4. Adaptation technologies and best practices. This component is intended to define, assess and select the best practices in climate change adaptation, in the context of national priorities and strategy in this area.

Outcomes:

- Development of a database of technologies for climate change adaptation and best practices.
 - Adaptation technology transfer.
 - Scale-up of application of the best practices. The Center will develop mechanisms for transfer of adaptation technologies to the countries of the region and globally. These activities can be provided through technical or other assistance of the Center to other countries.
5. Development of green finance. Transition to a green economy requires considerable resources. In this regard, there is a need for implementation of innovative funding mechanisms. Green finance is a broad set of financial instruments and services (loans, bonds, shares, funds, etc.) as well as methods for financing technological processes, projects and entities in the field of environmental protection.

Outcomes:

- Development of diversified green financial instruments.
 - Establishment of early-warning and risk-sharing mechanisms.
 - Introduction of policy incentives.
 - Definition of standards and monitoring of implementation of green projects.
6. Development of renewable energy. Dependable and affordable energy supplies are crucial to economic growth in both developed and developing countries — to power homes, connect communities, provide safe water and promote economic and human development.

This component will promote renewable energy on many fronts – from removing barriers and building capacity to direct financing of projects in renewable energy technologies.

Outcomes:

- Removing barriers: Developing countries face many policies, regulatory and technical hurdles to adopt renewable energy technologies.
- Capacity building: The Center will help countries build technical and institutional capacity by organizing workshops and by training government officials, local engineers and other technical staff.

- National policy: The Center will help develop national policies needed to support the renewable energy market, including national strategies, roadmaps and action plans.
- Demonstration projects: Countries need to test new technologies and prepare the marketplace before fully embracing renewable energy.
- Public acceptance: The Center will help countries develop standards, testing and certification of renewable energy technologies.

7. Green capacity building. The Center will deliver support for collaboration among countries in relation to green technology, R&D and policy development. The Center will establish cooperation and exchange programs with the following institutions.

Outcomes:

- To support planning and establishment of national green technology R&D policies
- Creation of new workplaces, including workplaces for highly skilled specialists in the new innovative "green" areas;
- Capacity building and professional training in skills and competencies needed for green workplaces;
- To establish a system of international cooperation in the field of green technology, technology transfer, and diffusion
- To conduct green technology forecasts.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Activity of the Center will be focused on implementation of the above-mentioned measures, primarily in the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the Center will also cooperate with industrially developed countries of OECD, the European Union, the USA, the Russian Federation, China, India and the countries of Latin America.

Appropriate benefits and outcomes shall be outlined as a part of Financial and economic feasibility study justifying establishment of the Center.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

The activities of the Center will focus on the following:

SDG 7: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

SDG 8: Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and adequate work for all.

SDG 9: Building sustainable infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

SDG 11: Ensuring urban and locality openness, security, resilience and sustainability.

SDG 12: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects.

SDG 17: Strengthening the means to achieve sustainable development and revitalizing the mechanisms of the global partnership for sustainable development.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, OSCE

Contact point:

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KYRGYZSTAN**Action 1**

Title: Policy development for the transition of the private sector to a green economy in Kyrgyzstan (Overarching actions)

Description of the action: The transition to a green economy is a key requirement for the continued existence and sustainable development of the humankind – Green economy is to be understood as a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that results in improved human well-being in the long term, while not exposing the present and future generations to significant environmental risks.

A green economy strategy values natural capital as a factor of production, and includes the transition to a resource-efficient and low-carbon development, based on the increasing use of renewable energy sources: solar, wind, water and geothermal sources.

In future, existing green technologies should be implemented for sustainable and competitive development of the business sector.

Currently, Kyrgyzstan has not yet developed conceptual and legal norms to promote the elements of the green economy and disseminate their use, especially in the business sector.

This initiative aims to develop a legal framework that will define the priorities for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to promote green economy in the country, especially among small and medium-sized businesses. Moreover, the process is expected to ensure the active involvement of business and public sector.

Along with that, the work will be conducted to increase awareness of the private sector about green economy elements and the benefits of green technologies to ensure long-term sustainable development.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: till 2019

Type of action: Policy, legal and regulatory - The development of the regulatory framework for the promotion of elements of the green economy in the private sector.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide - private sector development

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: N/A

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The establishment of a legal framework to promote the principles and key elements of the green economy among small and medium-sized businesses in the country, and the increased awareness of the business sector about the benefits of the green economy, including those associated with the use of green technologies.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Current initiative will contribute to the implementation of the following SDGs:

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

As well as contribute to the implementation of:

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The main indicators are:

- Identification of the main priorities for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to promote the elements of the green economy among small and medium-sized businesses;
- The number of SMEs, which began to implement the principles of the green economy.

Partners: Business associations and international organizations

Contact points:

Imanaliev D. Sh. – deputy economic minister of the Kyrgyz Republic daniyar.imanaliev@gmail.com;

Usenbekova Ainura – chief of section of the entrepreneurship regulation of the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic ainura.usenbekova@gmail.com.

LATVIA

Action 1: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Title: Development of a Strategy on low carbon development in Latvia for 2050

Focus area 4, 5: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns, Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Latvia is developing a strategy defining the goals and activities for Latvia's transition to low carbon development, thus providing long-term incentives for business, municipalities and general public to change production, lifestyle and consumption patterns, as well as providing basis for mid-term development planning documents and measures. The Strategy will address all sectors of national economy, including, energy, transport, agriculture and forestry. It will take into account current national situation, including, Latvia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity, as well as international and European Union climate change policy.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Provisional deadline 31 January 2017

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments.

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: The Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)

The EU Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050 (2011)

EU Climate and Energy Policy Framework 2030

Information regarding transition towards low-carbon development, including GHG inventory and projections reports is available in the [EEA Central Data Repository](#).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Economy wide reductions of GHG emissions. Enhanced resource efficiency. Transition towards sustainable production and consumption. Changing entrepreneur and consumer behaviour. Supporting innovations. Health benefits through less pollution and better environment. Sustainable “green” employment providing career opportunities for new specialists and entrepreneurs. Investment opportunities for institutional investors in low-carbon projects.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 13 and 9

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: –

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: CO₂ emission intensity per GDP (ktCO₂/mill.EUR) — decoupling; consumption of fossil fuels (Mtoe); share of renewable energy sources in the final energy consumption (%).

Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Finance, social partners, sectoral associations etc.

Contact point:

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Action 2: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Title: Inclusion of the principles of green public procurement in public procurement procedures

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action:

- Development of mandatory green public procurement for specific product groups – copying and graphic paper, office IT equipment, office furniture, food and catering services, cleaning products and services, indoor lighting, street lighting and traffic signals, as well as several voluntary product groups.
- Develop the ‘calculator’ of life-cycle costs for energy consuming product groups;
- Develop implementation guidelines of green procurement and green public procurement for certain products and service groups, including core criteria in the procurement tenders;

- Prepare and submit to the Cabinet of Ministers annual reports on the implementation of green public procurement;
- Organise regular methodological workshops and training for operators and state and local government institutions on green procurement and its application in purchases;
- Implement awareness raising activities for stakeholders on green procurement and green public procurement.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Development of legal framework by the end of 2016. According to the Green Procurement Support Plan for 2015-2017 the target for green public procurement is 20% of total public procurement in financial terms in 2016 and 30% in 2017.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments / information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

- European Union Green public procurement policy – Public Procurement for a Better Environment;
- Latvian Sustainable Development Strategy for 2030;
- Latvian National Development Plan 2014-2020 envisaging "Wider provision of energy-efficient and ecological products and services ("green public procurement") in public procurement";
- Environment Policy Guidelines 2014-2020, one of the tasks for the achievement of the environment policy targets is promotion of green public procurement;
- Green Procurement Support Plan for 2015-2017.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Reduced pressure on environment. More efficient use of resources. Incentives for sustainable production and consumption. Transition towards sustainable production and consumption. Changing entrepreneur and consumer behaviour. Supporting innovations. Health benefits through less pollution and better environment. Sustainable "green" employment providing career opportunities for new specialists and entrepreneurs.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 9 and 12

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: –

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: In 2015 the total amount of green public procurement in financial terms reached 19% from all public procurements.

The statistics about green public procurement is annually collected by the Procurement Monitoring Bureau.

Partners: Ministry of Finance, Procurement Monitoring Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economics, State Regional Development Agency

Contact point:

Coordination Department
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Action 3: Latvia, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Title: Revision of the Natural Resource Tax system by including specific requirements on waste management

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: Review of existing tax policy with the aim to provide fiscal incentives to improve waste management and reduce landfilling, as well as enhance efficient use of resources and transition from natural resources to secondary materials. It is envisaged to set out clear provisions regarding the application of the Natural Resources Tax for waste management activities, in particular, disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. It is planned to set the Natural Resources Tax for different subjects on such a level, which stimulates sorting and separate collection of waste, recycling, recovery and re-use, as well as encourage sustainable production and consumption patterns and use of secondary resources. For example, increase the tax for waste disposal in order to reduce landfilling.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 01.01.2017

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments / Economy and fiscal instruments

Economic sectors: Waste management with economy-wide impact

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

Environment Policy Guidelines of Latvia 2014-2020

National Plan on Waste Management for 2013-2020

Natural Resources Tax Law

Waste Management Law

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Increase of tax rate for waste disposal should reduce the volumes of waste landfilled. It will stimulate waste management companies and associations to switch to other more favourable waste treatment options, such as recycling or reuse. Moreover, this instrument should result in increase of separate waste collection and reduction of mixed (unsorted) waste volumes.

In addition, these measures aim at more sustainable production and consumption patterns, replacement of materials and products with environment friendly alternatives, replacement of natural resources by secondary resources, improved quality of secondary resources.

These measures will help in transition towards circular economy, where waste becomes a resource and returns back to the economy.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 11 and 12

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: Implementation of voluntary commitments will even further enhance implementation of the EPR recommendations for Latvia⁴. In particular, by decreasing amounts of landfilled waste, and by increase in proportions of recycled and recovered waste, as well as separate collection.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

- amount of waste collected per capita (tons per year);

⁴ http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/latvia.pdf

- amount of landfilled non-hazardous waste (tons per year and percentage from waste collected);
- amount of landfilled hazardous waste (tons per year);
- amount of recovered waste (tons per year).

Eurostat data available [here](#).

Partners: Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Finance, municipalities, waste management companies and associations (e.g. Latvian Waste Management Association, Latvian Association of Waste Management Companies), producer responsibility organisations, NGOs

Contact point:

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LITHUANIA

Action 1

Title: Supporting Energy Efficiency in Housing Sector in Lithuania

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: In 2013, Lithuania revamped its programme for renovation of multi-apartment buildings. The overall aim of the programme is to increase the energy efficiency in housing sector by means of providing the long-term loan financing on preferential terms and conditions. Eligible expenditure covers enhancement of energy performance of buildings, including replacement or installation of the heating and hot water and ventilation and recuperation systems; thermal insulation of façade walls, glazing of balconies and loggias; replacement of doors and windows in all apartments insulation of basement; renovation of lifts and other engineering systems of common use As a result of renovation, the building must reach at least Energy Efficiency Class “C”. The renovation of multi-apartment buildings stimulates creation of new jobs, contributes to reduction of CO₂ emissions, improves living standard of apartment owners and reduces the energy bill.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014–2023.

Type of action: Economic and fiscal instruments.

Economic sectors: Housing, buildings and construction.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing; Sustainable Building and Construction programme of 10YFP; Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Improved living conditions; increased energy efficiency; reduction of fossil fuels and CO₂ emissions.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG targets: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and

upgrade slums; 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: 30 000 households with improved energy consumption classification; 80 000 t CO₂ equivalent – total annual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2023.

Partner: Ministry of Finance; EIB, Commercial banks (private sector).

Contact point:

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Action 2

Title: Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Lithuania

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: In urban areas, the share of households with access to safe drinking water supply and wastewater services is quite large. However, availability of quality water supply and wastewater services in rural areas remains problematic. In Lithuania, water services are provided by municipally-owned water utilities. The cost of services provided by these utilities varies significantly: in larger agglomerations, water utilities offer lower prices due to better management and the economies of scale, while utilities based in rural areas incur higher costs and fail to ensure adequate quality of services and to implement the cost recovery principle. To reduce the gap between the urban and rural areas in terms of drinking water and wastewater service coverage and quality, steps must be taken to improve the management of water supply utilities and optimise their operations.

Investment into better water supply and wastewater services will result in increased service coverage and operational efficiency. Improved water services will contribute to implementation of the polluter pays principle and the cost recovery principle. As a result, reduced point source pollution will improve the status of surface water bodies and the Baltic Sea.

Measures to be taken:

- Development and renovation of drinking water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure. Funding will be offered for: development of drinking water supply and wastewater collection infrastructure with particular focus on agglomerations with the population less than 2000; renovation of networks aiming to improve the quality and efficiency of services and networks; construction and renovation of drinking water improvement facilities; construction and renovation of wastewater treatment facilities; sewage sludge processing .

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014–2023.

Type of action: Economic and fiscal instruments.

Economic sectors: Water

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Water Convention; UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Increased accessibility of water supply services and wastewater treatment services reaching 90 % of the population; improved status of the Baltic Sea and other surface waters.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG targets: 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Accessibility of water supply services will increase from 76 % to 90 % of the population; accessibility of wastewater treatment services will increase from 67 % to 90 % of the population by 2023.

Partner: Municipalities, water supply utilities.

Contact point:

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Action 3

Title: Improvement of the National Waste Management System in Lithuania, by:

-Separate collection of reusable and recyclable wastes and materials (including deposit system);

-Banning food waste disposal to landfills and establishing programme for collection of food waste in residential areas and catering services.

Focus area 4; 5: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: The major national objective in waste management sector is to reduce the generation of waste, to minimize landfilling and to increase the reuse and recycling. In pursuing the waste management hierarchy, population will be consistently motivated by economic means to separate waste at source (green waste, food/kitchen waste, recyclables, including packaging).

Measures to be taken:

a) Further development of the municipal waste collection and treatment system. Investments will be made in waste collection infrastructure, i.e. containers and container sites for separate collection (recyclables and textile), biodegradable (green and food) and mixed waste

b) Financial incentives will be provided for scaling-up and modernisation of capacities to prepare waste for recycling, re-use or other recovery.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014–2023.

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory/Economic/ Information, education-based instruments.

Economic sectors: Waste.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: EU Circular economy package.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Improved resource efficiency.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses; 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Share of paper, plastic, metal and glass waste in municipal waste stream, prepared for re-use or recycling increased from 17 % to 50 % by 2023; Additional/improved municipal waste separate collection capacity – 150,000 Tonnes/year.

Partner: Municipalities

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Action 4

Title: Increase of Forest Coverage in Lithuania

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action: Forest is one of the most important renewable natural resources of Lithuania, which brings benefits both to national economy and society at large. Forests are among the most important tools in climate change mitigation. Lithuania's forest cover has been consistently increasing ever since the World War II. As of the regaining of Independence in 1990, as a result of targeted forest policy measures (afforestation of abandoned agricultural land) the rate of afforestation has been 3 %. In continuation of this coherent policy, Government of the Republic of Lithuania has adopted The National forestry development programme for 2012-2020 (National Forest Programme). One of its objectives is to afforest the poor or abandoned agricultural lands, as well as provide financial incentives for afforestation of private and state-owned lands. Currently support for afforestation measures is provided from European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development under the Lithuania's Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 and state budget.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: National Forest Programme specifies target to afforest (since 2011 inclusive) 30 000 ha area by 2020 and increase forest coverage (the ratio of the forest land area to the area of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania) from 33,2 % in 2011 up to 34,2% in 2020.

Type of action: Legal/ Regulatory/Policy instruments.

Economic sectors: Forestry

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: increased forest coverage of the country.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of

forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: afforested 30 000 ha area, increased forest coverage up to 34, 2% of the country.

Partner: Ministry of Agriculture.

Contact point:

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Action 5

Title: Enhancement of Protected Areas in Lithuania

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: While environmental awareness in Lithuania remains relatively low, the protected areas have not been fully adapted for meaningful cultural and ecological awareness raising activities. The action includes measures which would result in higher environmental awareness, the efficient protection and well-balanced use of natural and recreational resources, as well as improved access by the public into protected areas.

Measures to be taken:

- a) Landscaping of protected areas, their promotion and adaptation for visitors. Support will be provided for maintenance of protected areas and as well as the cultural and natural heritage sites; instalment of outdoor information systems for cognitive and protective purposes; modernization of visitor centres and nature schools/educational centres;
- b) Provision of information to the public on environmental issues and improvement of infrastructure in environmental-recreational sites. Funding will be provided for the implementation of public information, education and awareness-raising measures on different environmental issues. Other actions include the modernisation of parks of national importance and environmental-recreational sites, increasing their attractiveness, thus contributing also to the economic development of regions.
- c) Cultural heritage sites will undergo comprehensive landscaping and adaptation for cultural, educational, economic and social needs, by using their social and economic potential in innovative ways. Adaptation of buildings for use will increase their attractiveness and economic viability.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014–2023.

Type of action: Policy/Economic/Information, education-based instruments.

Economic sectors: Tourism.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Convention on Biological Diversity, Aichi Targets UNESCO - Education for sustainable Development; European Landscape Convention.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Improved image of Lithuania as an attractive tourist destination in foreign markets; increased public awareness of Lithuanian

population in environment, cultural and natural heritage, thus turning environmental-recreational sites into centres of social, educational and economic activities.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

Implementation of EPR Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: increased share of population well-informed on environmental resources from 55 % to 65 %; increased share of the Lithuanian population that has visited a site of cultural heritage per year from 53 % to 60 %; increased number of trips of tourists (foreign and local) to prioritised tourism development regions by 10%.

Partner: State Service of the Protected Areas under the Ministry of the Environment.

Contact point:

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LUXEMBURG

Action 1

Intitulé de l'action: Pacte Climat Etat – Communes

Domaine d'intervention 4 : Orienter le comportement des consommateurs vers des modes de consommation durables

Description de l'action : Le Pacte Climat Etat Communes

- renforce le rôle exemplaire des communes dans la politique climatique « Global denken – Lokal Handeln »
- a pour but de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et la facture énergétique sur les territoires communaux (infrastructures communales et ménages) et
- stimule des investissements locaux et régionaux, des activités économiques et le marché de l'emploi

Il permettra aux communes :

- de structurer leur politique climatique et énergétique en instaurant un système de gestion de qualité dans les domaines de la politique énergétique et de la protection du climat
- d'évaluer systématiquement les efforts entrepris par une évaluation continue et une certification
- de réaliser un « management énergétique » des infrastructures communales
- de stimuler les activités économiques locales et régionales
- de réduire les coûts énergétiques

Les avantages pour les ménages et les citoyens :

- Élargissement de l'offre communale relative à la sensibilisation, l'information et au conseil de base
- Soutien renforcé par la commune dans le développement d'un mode de vie durable
- Participation active dans l'équipe climat
- Réduction des coûts énergétiques en recourant aux services offerts par les communes dans le cadre du pacte climat
- Création d'emplois et stimulation des activités locales et régionales
- Contribution à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie et de l'habitat

Au stade actuel 101 communes sur les 105 du pays ont adhéré au pacte.

Les différentes actions du pacte climat découlent du catalogue de 79 mesures qui orientent les communes vers une politique durable dans les domaines de la lutte contre les changements climatiques, de l'énergie et de la mobilité.

Le soutien financier

Après la signature du pacte climat, les communes reçoivent différents types de subventions et sont certifiées « European Energy Award® » selon leur degré d'adhésion et de réalisation des mesures susvisées.

Calendrier/objectifs d'étape, le cas échéant : lancé en 2012 par une loi spécifique et censé durer jusqu'en 2020

Type d'action : Instruments juridiques, réglementaires et politiques

Secteurs économiques : Villes

Instruments de référence et sources, le cas échéant : --

Retombées positives et incidences attendues : par le biais de l'adhésion des communes au Pacte Climat les citoyens sont également ciblés ; approche inclusive avec les acteurs locaux par l'entremise de l'équipe climat locale

Objectifs de développement durable à la réalisation desquels l'action pourrait contribuer : 13

Mise en œuvre de recommandations issues des études de la performance environnementale, le cas échéant : --

Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables, le cas échéant : bilan de réduction CO², nombre de communes adhérentes

Partenaire(s) : Communes et citoyens

Point de contact :

Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures

Département de l'environnement

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NETHERLANDS

Action 1: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Title: Dutch Value Chain Agreement on Closing the Phosphorus Loop (VCAP, 2011): partnership between Dutch farmers, water boards, fertilizer and food industry, knowledge institutes and the Dutch Ministries of Environment and Economic Affairs, focusing on creating a European market for recycled phosphorus

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: The VCAP was a starting point for close collaboration between industry, science and the government focused on getting sustainable innovations on the market by using a unique partnership of different parties involved and influencing national and European regulators in order to make room for these innovations. The VCAP is a voluntary agreement. The network was built with 20 parties on an equal basis, and is enlarged with other frontrunners in the value chain (34 parties in 2016).

Phosphorus is a critical material, is mostly used as a fertilizer, is essential for food security and –productivity and is only mined in a few countries in the world (70% reserves in Morocco). With the growing world population and changing diets the demand for phosphorus will grow significantly.

At the same time, phosphorus and other nutrients are wasted worldwide in such a way that it damages the environment (eutrophication of watersheds). Sustainable innovations in phosphorus recovery out of waste water, animal manure, household and industrial organic waste make it possible to close the phosphorus loop if those recovered materials are used again in agriculture and the chemical industry.

Close collaboration in The Netherlands led to concrete recovery systems in water treatment plants (struvite), to biorefinery plants in agriculture and the food industry and an active network that influenced the European Commission in setting phosphorus on the political agenda by means of a first European Sustainable Phosphorus Conference (2013).

The result of that conference was the launch of the European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform (ESPP), which has developed itself within two years as an authority on phosphorus for the different branches of the European Commission (DG ENVI, DG GROW, DG AGRI, DG R&I, etc.). There are 37 members from industry, science and governments actively involved. The European Commission is observer and attends a lot of meetings, including the 2nd European Sustainable Phosphorus Conference in Berlin, last year. Several meetings, also with Members of the European Parliament, led to the adoption of phosphate rock as a critical material in the Critical Materials Initiative and the adaptation of the EU Fertilizers Regulation in such a way that it makes it easier to create an internal EU market on recycled phosphorus (ashes, struvites, digestates).

The Dutch Ministry of Environment connects this European network to the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM), a multi stakeholder dialogue on the global level with Chinese, Indian and US partners involved. The challenges to be efficient and effective in nutrient management in general and phosphorus management in particular are not limited to European borders. The circular economy is a solution for environmental and food security problems alike all over the world.

Action's time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: The VCAP was initiated in 2011, planned to end in 2013, but the network decided to extend the VCAP on a voluntary basis. New initiatives are taken, economic missions throughout Europe have been organised, international Green Deals are in preparation (initiated by companies). The Dutch government decided in 2013 to stop with their coordinating role within the network, but to stay involved as a network partner.

Type of actions which have been taken are:

Connecting companies in their value chain to work together on innovations, creating a market pull for those innovations;

Inventory of regulatory barriers, breaking them down as much as possible within the framework that it can't be worse for the environment;

Connecting innovative companies and ideas with the financial world;

Showing success in this partnership, also on the political level (parliament).

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: The economic sectors of water, agriculture, chemistry and waste management are involved.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: The actions involved are voluntary and not legally binding. Support from governments is in principal not financial and there are no other policy instruments a priori available. The main strength of the approach lies in the forging of new types of cooperation. It includes similar elements as the Dutch Green Deal approach: integral cooperation (multiple value chain partners, public-private, cross silo, policy makers, inspection and enforcement), where necessary adaptation of national and EU regulation and a practical case-by-case innovation approach.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: This approach is expected to have co-benefits for profit (facilitate frontrunners and innovation in the field of circular economy), people (green growth related employment creation) and planet (reduction of reliance on finite primary resources and reducing emissions to soil and water. The overall aim is to increase investments in starting or scaling up of business activities in the field of secondary phosphorus and the circular economy and thus to accelerate the transition towards sustainable, green growth.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG targets 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations for Waste to Resource:

Encourage innovation through the Green Deals approach; develop policies that can support the emergence of new business models conducive to the circular economy, such as those based on services rather than the sale of goods; explore dynamic standard setting that can spur innovation; use green public procurement to support the circular economy.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Installations (capacity) and amount of recycled phosphorus (in ktons P₂O₅) in The Netherlands, the amount of transborder shipments of recycled phosphorus (ktons) and the percentage of recycled content in fertilizers and other chemical products.

Partners: Dutch Nutrient Platform, (www.nutrientplatform.org), ESPP (www.phosphorusplatform.eu), GPNM (www.nutrientchallenge.org).

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Action 2: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Title: International Green Deal North Sea Resources (NSRR) Roundabout

Focus area 2, 5 and 6: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade.

Description of the action: Europe's economy is hugely dependent on the import of raw materials. Every year in the European Union (EU), nearly 15 tonnes of materials are used per person, while each EU citizen generates, on average, more than 4.5 tonnes of waste annually, almost half of which is disposed of in landfill sites.

The circular economy is a response to the aspiration for sustainable growth in the context of the growing pressure of production and consumption on the world's resources and environment. It can boost economy and competitiveness of the EU by bringing new business opportunities as well as innovative and more efficient ways of producing and consuming. The transition towards a circular economy gives us an opportunity to reinvent our economy and create new competitive advantages for the EU on a sustainable base.

The use of waste material as a secondary resource is one of the first actions that businesses could consider to improve both their economic and environmental performance. Value chains are often cross border in nature and so require trans-border shipment of secondary resources.

The International Green Deal NSRR aims to increase industry uptake of secondary resources by facilitating cross border use of secondary resources within the North Sea region in Europe. In this approach the central governments facilitates innovative and voluntary initiatives from society – businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and local authorities – by supporting entry into networks or by addressing legal barriers if needed. This support is in principle not financial. This Green Deal approach empowers frontrunners by enabling new and ambitious developments that contribute to economic and environmental benefits (Circular Economy/Green Growth). The NSRR is based on voluntary, bottom up cases/initiatives – with a maximum of ten cases in total. Actions in Green Deals are specific (SMART), but are not legally enforceable.

Companies and government participants will cooperate to identify barriers and consider solutions for a limited number of specific secondary resource cases between countries. These barriers are amongst others related to the “waste or resource” status and hamper cross border secondary resources optimization. The companies intend to increase investments related to secondary resource use in the case of solid solutions. The intention is to share the lessons learnt in the cases with stakeholders and other interested parties, with the objective of facilitating the movement of secondary resources within and eventually beyond the North Sea Region in Europe.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: This International Green Deal was signed at March 3th 2016 and terminates on March 2nd 2021. In principal, the individual cases/initiatives that are part of the NSRR have duration of two years.

Type of action: Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: This International Green Deal is based upon the experience with the Dutch Green Deal approach (www.greendeals.nl/english) and includes similar elements: integral cooperation (multiple value chain partners, public-private, cross silo, policy makers, inspection and enforcement) and a practical case-by-case approach. The actions involved are voluntary and not legally binding. Support from governments is in principal not financial and there are no other policy instruments a priori available. The main strength of the approach lies in the forging of new types of cooperation.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: This International Green Deal is expected to have co-benefits for profit (facilitate frontrunners and innovation in the field of circular economy), people (green growth related employment creation) and planet (reduction of reliance on finite primary resources). Overall the aim is to increase investments in starting or scaling up of business activities in the field of secondary resources and circular economy and thus to accelerate the transition towards sustainable, green growth.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 17

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations for Waste to Resource:

Maintain absolute decoupling of waste generation from GDP to avoid a potential rebound as the economy recovers by reinforcing efforts to reduce waste generation in the next iteration of the National Waste Management Plan.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: A reduction of barriers to trans-border shipment of the secondary resources that are part of the NSRR. Smoother and faster procedures to get clarity on waste or resource status of these secondary resources – incl., possibly, harmonisation of the status of these resources between the participating countries in the NSRR. Uptake in the use, trade and transport of secondary resources

Partners: Joint project between the governments of Flanders, France, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands, as well as companies, industry associations, port authorities and NGO's.

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Action 3: Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations/ Central Government Real Estate Agency

Title: Circular construction for government buildings (GPP)

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: The Design, Build, Maintain & Remove (DBMR) project for the circular development of the temporary court in Amsterdam has been assigned to a consortium of national government and private sector. The temporary and circular building will be dismantled in approximately 5 years.

The Netherlands is committed to EU obligations to increase its share of renewable energy consumption to 14% by 2020 and has implemented this in its national policy on energy (Energy agreement). Furthermore, massive efforts are necessary to realize the required saving in final energy consumption to meet the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.

The construction and demolition sector is one of the largest contributor to waste.

The Netherlands is therefore committed to transforming to a circular economy as is stated in the policy document on Green Growth. Circular construction is based on the Circular Economy. Circular building is about biological and technical cycles. What defines a circular construction sector is its lifecycle approach. Buildings are designed with a view to optimizing their useful lives. They accommodate alternative functions and allow for modification. Only renewable resources are consumed while the building is in use.

This pilot project of the temporary courthouse Amsterdam is an example of a circular building project. The real estate sector has set themselves the objective of achieving a reduction in waste and CO₂.

A different perspective on buildings, namely a material database, has a huge impact on building supply chain and real estate sector.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Taking its public responsibility, the project's principal the Central Government Real Estate Agency aims at minimal environmental impact (also in the light of GPP). Therefore, an important criterion is the prevention of waste and the maximizing of the building's residual value. A calculation tool is used to objectify this criterion.

The intrinsic circularity of the proposal has gained a lot of appreciation. On every scale, including the structure as a whole, the consortium consequently aims for reduction, re-use, and recycling possibilities. It is designed for disassembly. Apart from that the consortium aims at the maximum use of donor materials, which eliminates waste in the early phases of the process. The project is contracted in Jan 2015. After use by the Amsterdam court house, the structure can be dismantled and is completely reusable on another location (2021).

- Concept building as product with using for a temporary court construction for the period of 5 years use of various components from donor body at the facade;
- after using of the court building the building will be moved to a new location as filling for circular building (2nd life as a research building)
- 10% below ceiling prize by best business case for residual value.

Demolition of the old building and realization of the new "circular building" is realised in 2nd quarter 2015 - 2nd quarter 2016.

The building can easily be placed in different (temporary) locations and used for different purposes.

For the real estate sector, the Netherlands is searching for implementing efficiency measures in combination with different ways of tendering. Also, the concept opens possibilities to other types of financing (depending on the technical and economic feasibility) in order to create opportunities to introduce new technologies and additional instruments.

Type of action: Voluntary agreement with private sector, NGO's and stakeholders

Economic sectors: Housing/ cities

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:
<http://www.rijksvastgoedbedrijf.nl/actueel/nieuws/2015/01/22/tijdelijke-rechtbank-amsterdam-gegund>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Cost-effective utilization of materials deserves to be prioritized, different ways of cooperation, incentives to innovate.

Sustainable goals for the building- and real estate sector will require investments in order to be able to rep the benefits long term. The Netherlands is currently setting up a Government-wide Program on Circular Economy. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry Infrastructure and Environment are responsible for this and the Temporary court is based on this program.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 13- Take urgent actions to combat Climate Change and impacts.

SDG 11- make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations on Green Growth:

Develop an ambitious framework for promoting eco innovation that includes a balanced and consistent mix of increased public support for R&D, demand-side measures and partnerships with the private sector, with a focus on frontrunner SMEs; maintain a stable and clear policy and investment framework for innovation to support policy objectives, such as those for the circular economy and renewable energy; continue to refine criteria for public procurement to reap greater environmental gains and encourage green procurement approaches in the private sector.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: CO2 reduction and energy efficiency targets in petajoule (PJ), sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, cost benefit analysis referred to as a qualitative parameter.

Partners: Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations. Other parties also provided input for the pilot project, including the private sector, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions.

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Action 4: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and Ministry of Economic Affairs

Title: Sustainable Fuel Mix/ Duurzame brandstofvisie Sustainable transport / Sustainable energy / Green growth

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: In order to meet the longterm (inter)national goals in the field of climate, air pollution renewable energy and energy security & supply, the Netherlands has set under the auspices of the Social Economic Council in 2013, ambitious objectives in order to reduce CO2 emissions of mobility and the transport sector. In 2014 the Netherlands together with all the relevant stakeholders from private sector, civil society organisations and knowledge institutes have drawn up a Vision and accompanying Action Plan on a sustainable fuel mix for the future, explaining which fuels can best be used to power aircraft, ships, trains and road vehicles. The following year Vision and action plan were presented to Parliament. In 2016 after securing necessary funding execution of the action plans is now underway.

The Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth sets out sustainability goals for the mobility and transport sector:

- By 2030 the mobility and transport sector's CO₂ emissions will be capped at 25 megatonnes, 17% lower than in 1990.
- The European Union's target for 2050 is to cut CO₂ emissions by 60% compared with 1990.
- From 2035, all new cars sold must be capable of running without producing any CO₂ emissions.

Achieving the Energy Agreement's objectives whilst simultaneously stimulating green growth will be a major challenge that requires courage, decisive action, co-operation, consistent strategies, and the willingness to invest. To realise this goal, there must be approximately 3 million zero-emission vehicles in the Netherlands by 2030. In order to satisfy the objectives and simultaneously reap the benefits of green growth and improvements in living conditions, these developments must be initiated immediately. The shipping sector (both inland and ocean shipping)² have set themselves the objective of achieving a 50% reduction in CO₂ by 2050 in comparison with 2020 levels. The aviation sector is establishing ambitious and far-reaching sustainability goals in accordance with stringent international certification criteria. A substantial proportion of the rail sector today already runs on electric power.

The result of this process is an adaptive and targeted multi-track strategy that will make the Netherlands a European front-runner in sustainable mobility and a pioneer in a number of promising niches.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The Netherlands is committed to switching to electric propulsion in transport sectors in which electricity is a promising alternative. Electric motors will be combined with sustainable biofuels and renewable gas⁴ as a transitional option and a long-term solution for heavy transport. Both avenues will be supported by continual efforts to improve efficiency.

For the shipping sector, the Netherlands is committed to implementing efficiency measures in combination with a transition to LNG and use of sustainable biofuels⁵ for short-sea and inland shipping.

In the aviation sector, improvements in efficiency are being made by means of innovative aircraft technology, operations and infrastructure, as well as continued development and application of sustainable biokerosene sourcing, production and distribution.

For the rail sector, the Netherlands is dedicated to expanding the use of sustainable electricity, as well as replacing diesel trains with LNG- and bio-LNG-powered trains (depending on the technical and economic feasibility).

The periodic strategy updates that take place every three or four years create opportunities to introduce new technologies and additional instruments. With an action plan made up in 2014 and a coalition of the willing, we will begin to make this vision a reality.

To achieve this vision and action plans, the following points must be put on the agenda:

- Strategy development and action plan
- Source based (EU) policies and legislative instruments
- R&D and Innovation
- Financial incentives (fiscal or otherwise)
- Supporting measures (Voluntary agreements with stakeholders and decentralized authorities)

Type of action: Voluntary agreement with private sector, NGO's and stakeholders

Economic sectors: Economy wide, transport sector

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Visie Duurzame Brandstoffenmix,

<https://www.government.nl/topics/eco-friendly-fuels-for-transport/contents/sustainable-fuel-mix>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Sustainable goals for the mobility and transport sector will require investments in order to be able to reap the benefits long term. The Netherlands is currently conducting a cost benefit analysis that will allow more insight in the co benefits for profit (economic (green) growth), planet (environmental benefits air quality CO2, biodiversity, resource efficiency) and people (social sustainability i.a. noise pollution human rights, food security, political stability)

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 13- Climate

SDG 7- affordable and clean Energy- (7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix).

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations for sustainable transport:

Continue efforts to reduce negative environmental impacts of transport, including through the ambitious plan for noise reduction. Evaluate the potential net benefits of further emission reductions in remaining air pollution hot spots.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: CO2 reduction, air pollution reduction, noise pollution reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets in PJ, energy security and security of supply in cost benefit analysis referred to as a qualitative parameter.

Partners: Netherlands, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and Ministry of Economic Affairs in collaboration with more than 100 stakeholders and organizations under the remit of the Social Economic's Council Energy Agreement. Other parties also provided input for the vision, including the private sector, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions.

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Action 5. Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Title: Zero Emission Buses for Public Transport
Sustainable transport / Sustainable energy / Green growth

Focus area 4, 5: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Important part of the Dutch mobility sector is the public bustransport system. Very recently, an agreement was signed with the Association of Provincial Authorities and the metropolitan regions (Rotterdam/Den Haag and Amsterdam). Ambition in this agreement: zero emission public transport (buses) by 2030. In order to achieve this ambition from 2025 all new public transport buses will be zero-emission vehicles. All the transport operators concerned have set down that in the near future more electric and hydrogen-powered buses will be used in public transport. The provinces of Noord-Brabant and Limburg laid the foundations for this agreement because

bus companies in those two provinces will have switched completely to electric vehicles within a few years.

In order to meet the longterm (inter)national goals in the field of climate, air pollution renewable energy and energy security & supply, the Netherlands has set under the auspices of the Social Economic Council in 2013, an ambitious agreement in order to reduce CO2 emissions for the whole society, including the mobility and the transport sector. This Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth sets also out sustainability goals for the mobility and transport sector.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: With their signatures, the Association of Provincial Authorities and the metropolitan regions have agreed that their tendering procedure for bus concessions will include the requirement that all buses are zero-emissions vehicles. A further requirement is that by no later than 2025, the energy that powers the buses must be generated completely sustainably by solar panels or wind turbines in the region. In recent years, several regions have conducted trials using hydrogen-powered buses. When using the fuel cell technology, the hydrogen is converted to power the electric drive of the bus, emitting only clean water vapour.

Type of action: Voluntary agreement with public authorities sector and private sector

Economic sectors: Economy wide, Cities, Transport

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: 'Dutch public transport switches to 100 percent emissions-free buses'

<https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-infrastructure-and-the-environment/news/2016/04/15/dutch-public-transport-switches-to-100-percent-emissions-free-buses>

'Provincies gaan voor OV-bussen zonder uitlaatgassen'

<http://www.ipo.nl/publicaties/provincies-gaan-voor-ov-bussen-zonder-uitlaatgassen>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The advantage of a greener bus market is that market competition will create room for innovative new – and cheaper – technologies. The Dutch companies VDL and Ebusco are already major producers of electric buses which are sold both in the Netherlands and abroad. The Chinese company BYD, which also makes electric vehicles, set up a branch in the Netherlands a short while ago. Among other things, this company has already supplied Schiphol Airport with 35 electric buses that transport passengers to and from the terminals.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 13- Climate

SDG 7- affordable and clean Energy

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations on Sustainable Transport:

Continue efforts to reduce negative environmental impacts of transport, including through the ambitious plan for noise reduction. Evaluate the potential net benefits of further emission reductions in remaining air pollution hot spots.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: CO2 reduction, air pollution reduction, noise pollution reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets in PJ, energy security and security of supply in cost benefit analysis referred to as a qualitative parameter

Partners: Netherlands,

- Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment,
- the Association of Provincial Authorities,
- the metropolitan regions (Rotterdam/Den Haag and Amsterdam).

Contact points:

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POLAND

Action 1: State Forests

Title: Forest coal farms

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action: Project of forest coal farms and the establishment of national market of units of CO₂ absorbed by forest resources as consequence of additional forestry measures: example of measures aimed at promoting the increase of forest farms contribution in stabilization and decrease of CO₂ concentration in atmosphere and the possibility to establish common market system for the units of emission absorbed within the framework of the climate policy objectives.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: —

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide, forestry

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: —

Expected co-benefits and impact of outcome: Neutralization of CO₂

SDG's target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: —

Partners: —

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Action 2: Poland, State Forests

Title: Small retention in lowlands and mountainous areas

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action: In the financial perspective of 2014-2020, State Forests intends to proceed with a project of small retention in lowlands and mountainous areas under the changed name of “Complex project of forest and forestry adaptation to climate changes – small retention and water erosion prevention in lowlands and mountainous areas” - the project will be implemented within the II Priority Axis of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme (measure 2.1 adaptation to climate change, protection and enhancing resilience to natural disasters and environmental monitoring). The main assumption of the project is to protect forests against threats arising from climate change.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: —

Type of action: Economy and fiscal instruments

Economic sectors: forestry, water

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: —

Expected co-benefits and impact of outcome: Adaptation to climate change, prevention of erosion

SDG's target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 6,12

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: —

Partners:

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Action 3: National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Title: National Energy Advisory System

Focus area 4 and 9: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Supporting local governments, businesses, housing communities and individuals in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

Consultations provided to local governments in the area of preparation, verification, monitoring and implementing Plans for Low-Emission Economy/SEAP; conducting training for local energy managers.

Consultancy relating to the preparation and implementation of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, including the use of available sources of funding.

Conducting information and promotion activities to raise awareness in the field of low-carbon economy development. Creation of a widely available Internet platform containing the knowledge base, will allow for the exchange of good practices and experiences in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2014 – 2023

Type of action: Advising in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, Information, education-based.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014 – 2020.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: increase of the awareness related to development of low-emission economy, Increase of the number and quality of Plans for Low-Emission Economy (PLEE/SEAP), Increase the number of the investments related to energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG target 7.3 „By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency”.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: --

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Establishment of an online platform which allows to exchange experiences, number of trained Energy Advisors, number of provided consultations concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, number of Plans for Low-Emission Economy supported on the stage of its formation or implementation, number of supported investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

Partners: 14 Vovoidship Funds for Environmental Protection & Water Management and Marshal Office in Lublin.

Contact points:

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Action 4: National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Title: GIS – Green Investment Scheme Part 6) SOWA – energy-efficient street lighting.

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at reducing emission of carbon dioxide through co-financing projects improving energy efficiency of street lighting systems.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: —

Types of actions: Co-financing granted for the implementation of projects consisting in:

(a) modernisation of the street lighting system (including replacement of: sources of light, fixtures, igniters, power cable, poles, installation of new light points as part of the

modernised lighting routes. if it is necessary to meet the requirements of PN EN 13201 standard),

(b) assembly of equipment for intelligent lighting control,

(c) assembly of steerable systems of power reduction and stabilisation of supply voltage.

Eligible Beneficiaries

Self-governments possessing the title to use infrastructure of street lighting within the scope of the implemented project.

Selection process

The Greening Activities were selected in line with procedures established in the Act of 17 July 2009 on the management system for emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances.

The Greening Activities were selected under competition procedure (call for proposals) for the priority programme.

Criterion for selecting applications - Cost-efficiency (DGC – Dynamic Generation Cost)

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

The programme shall be implemented in 2013-2017.

Funds allocation in 2014.

Disbursement of funds: by 30.06.2016.

Type of action: economy and fiscal instruments

Programme allocation: grants- 74.5 M PLN, loans – 60,5 M PLN

Forms of co-financing:

- grant - Co-financing in form of a grant: up to 45% of eligible costs,
- loan - Co-financing in form of a loan: up to 55% of eligible costs.

Economic sectors: cities, towns, rural, urban agglomerations

Reference instruments and the sources, as appropriate: regional operational programmes

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: safety, improving the quality of life for residents

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations as appropriate: Adopt the National Programme for the Development of a Low Emission Economy (from the OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Poland 2015)

Objectively variable indicator, as appropriate: Avoided emissions of CO₂ (Mg, year) – planned to be achieved- 28 926,01

Number of modernised light points - 71 437

Partner: —

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Action 5: National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Title: GIS - Green investment scheme – agricultural biogas plants

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action:

The programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at avoiding carbon dioxide emission from fossil fuels' combustion by co-financing the construction of agricultural biogas plants using renewable resources

Types of projects

Co-financing granted for the implementation of projects on:

Construction, development and reconstruction of facilities for production of electricity or thermal energy with the use of agricultural biogas,

Construction, development or reconstruction of installation for production of agricultural biogas in order to introduce it to distribution and direct gas network

Eligible Beneficiaries

Entities (natural persons, legal persons or organisational units without legal status with legal

capacity granted by the act of law) implementing projects within the scope of producing electricity or thermal energy with the use of biogas created in the processes of decomposition of plant or animal remnants as well as producing agricultural biogas in

order to introduce it to the distribution and direct gas network

Selection process

The Greening Activities (projects) were selected in line with procedures established in the Act of 17 July 2009 on the management system for emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances

The Greening Activities were selected under competitive procedure (call for proposals) for the priority programme

Criterion for selecting applications - Cost-efficiency (DGC – Dynamic Generation Cost)

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

The programme implemented period: 2010-2017

Funds allocation period: 2010-2015

Disbursement of funds: by 31.12.2015

Type of action: economy and fiscal instruments

Programme allocation: PLN M 198.6

Forms of co-financing:

grant - co-financing in form of a grant: up to 30% of eligible costs

loan - co-financing in form of a loan: up to 45% of eligible costs

Economic sectors: sectors: energy sector

Reference instruments and the sources, as appropriate: programmes implemented from EU funds (mainly)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: development of energy production from renewable energy sources, improving the quality of life for residents

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations as appropriate: Strengthen measures to promote transition to a resource-efficient, low-emission economy (from the OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Poland 2015)

Objectively variable indicator, as appropriate:

Avoided emissions of Mg CO₂ /year – planned to be achieved - 164,371 Mg/year

Installed thermal power – planned to be achieved -18 MW_t

Installed electric power – planned to be achieved - 21 MW_e

Thermal power produced by RES – planned to be achieved- 446,491 GJ/year

Electric power produced by RES – planned to be achieved - 168,314 MWh/year

Partner: —

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PORTUGAL

Action 1: Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests

Title: Promote the compliance of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of action: Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and development of national legislation on fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Ratification and national legislation by 2017

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory/Policy

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Nagoya Protocol / EU Regulation 511/2014

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources directed towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 14 (Life below water), 15 (Life on land), 17 (Partnerships for the goals)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: NA

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Date of Ratification / date of adoption of legislation

Partners: NA

Contact point:

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Action 2. Mobility and Transport Institute

Title: Electric mobility

Focus area 4,5 and 8: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of action: Promotion of electric mobility by improving the existing charging infrastructure network and increasing the number of charging station, adopting new legislation addressing the market of electricity distribution for transport use, giving different kinds of incentives to electric vehicles acquisition and use by transport operators and by individuals, promoting the renewal of transport fleets of Public Administration with electric vehicles and completing the regulatory framework for electric mobility.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Achieving more than 2.000 public charging stations by 2020; replace 1200 vehicles of the public administration fleet with electric vehicles, by 2020.

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory/Policy/Economic/Fiscal

Economic sectors: Transport Sector, Energy Sector and Public Administration Sector

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: PNAEE 2016 (National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency), Eco_mob Program (RCM 54/2015, 28th July) and National Reforms Program (PNR), 30th April 2016

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Decarbonising transport, reduction of fossil fuels consumption, air quality and well-being improvement, development of innovation and economic growth.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 13 (Climate action), 9 (Industry, Innovation and growth) and 3 (Good health and well-being)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: NA

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of charging stations, number of electric vehicles, reduction of fossil fuels consumption, number of jobs created.

Partners: Energy sector decision makers, Public administration entities.

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Action 3: Mobility and Transport Institute

Title: Growing Transport System Efficiency - Promotion of modal shift from individual transport to public transport

Focus area 4,5 and 8: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description: Measures to improve quality of public transport services and measures to reduce the use of individual motorized transport (“Push and Pull” Strategy); Better public transport offers, modal integration (intermodality); incentives to public transport and soft modes utilisation; new mobility services (carsharing, bikesharing); Raise awareness of companies and big mobility generators; Parking price management and more areas free of vehicles in urban sectors. New legal framework for public transport services transferring responsibilities of the organisation of transport services to local and regional authorities.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Renovate the public transport fleet, replacing 500 current buses with cleaner alternatives, such as GNL and Electric vehicles, until 2020.

Number of bicycles available on public sharing schemes. 6000 bicycles until 2020.

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory, Economic, Fiscal, Information

Economic sectors: Transport Sector

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: New legal framework for public passengers’ transport services and National Reforms Program (PNR), 30th April 2016.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Energy saving, decarbonising transport, air quality and well-being improvement.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 13 (Climate action), 3 (Good health and well-being) and 12 (Responsible consumption and production).

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: NA

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Passengers .quilometers (p.km) in public transport.

Partners: Regional transport authorities, transport operators and public and private employers, municipalities.

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Action 4: Portugal

Title: Single Environmental Permit (SEP) (Overarching actions)

Focus area 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: The experience gained over the years in the field of licensing and the recognition that most of the environmental licensing procedures are very complex, disjoint and ask duplicated information, indicted the need to conduct a detailed analysis of the various processes, in order to adapt them to the economics requirements, assuring that the environmental protection level is maintained.

In this sense Portugal carried out a study that aimed to analysed the various environmental permits and its laws, and the results showed that it was urgent to intervene at the following levels: concepts, quality of the information, procedures, in order to minimize the two main phases that were considered crucial for the permit procedure: pre-trail phase and decisions stage. In this framework, it was established the Single Environment Permit: one process, one title, one fee.

The Single Environmental Permit establishes a set of requirements aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of environmental procedures, highlighting: i) the articulation procedures, allowing them to run simultaneously, based on a single application; ii) information management that benefits the transparency and uniformity in the definition the requirements, avoiding duplication of procedures.

The SEP was developed on the existing IT Environmental Permitting Platform, SILiAmb, and it includes a solution for the management of procedures using a dynamic simulator and form. The simulator informs the operator of which environmental permits are applied, of the licensing entity, of the deadline for obtaining the license and of the respective fee. The dynamic forms are presented to the operator according to the frameworks applied and contain all the information which is need by the permitting authority to issue the permit. At the end of the process, a single permit is issued, which contains all the specific decisions (under the several environmental specific regimes) and all the conditions that need to be fulfilled by the installation before its exploration.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Implementation throughout the timeframe of the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy.

Type of action: Legal/Regulatory

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Decree-Law 75/2015, regarding the single environmental permit framework, which includes several specific instruments namely environmental impact assessment (EIA Directive), prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances (SEVESO Directive) , industrial emissions (EI Directive) , waste management (Waste Directive, landfill Directive), European trading scheme (ETS Directive) , and water uses (water Directive)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The main benefits of the SEP are a simplification, harmonization and coordination's of all environmental permits, which are supported by the concept: one process, one title, one fee.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 8, 9, 11

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: NA

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Coordination's of all environmental permits in one single process, title, fee.

Partners: All competent authorities involved in the economic and environmental permits.

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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Action 1: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy

Title: Coordination of Green Economy promotion in Moldova (Overarching actions)

Focus area 1: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital

Description of the action: Strengthen the inter-ministerial/multi-stakeholders working group on sustainable development and green economy, development and implementation of the Road Map on the promotion of Green Economy in the Republic of Moldova

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Activities and strengthening capacities of the inter-ministerial working group on sustainable development and green economy in the period 2016-2018; development and approval of the Road Map on the promotion of Green Economy in the Republic of Moldova (2016-2018).

Type of action: coordination, capacity building, planning, implementation and monitoring

Economic sectors: National and Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNEP Green Economy Framework, EC EaP GREEN regional Project, Inter-ministerial WG on SD and GE (2015)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: improved inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination for GE Promotion; policy document developed and implementation starts; dialogue on GE with stakeholders enlarged; capacities of the WG members and involved institutions and partners strengthened.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: EPR III (2014), Recommendation 1.4: The Government should reactivate the National Council on Sustainable Development to promote sustainable development in all sectoral activities.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: WG acting (number of meetings); Road Map approved, GGI for GE indicators established and monitored

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Regional Development and Constructions, Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, National Bureau of Statistics, PA EcoContact

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Action 2: Ministry of Economy, Organization for the Development of the Sector of Small and Medium Enterprises (ODIMM)

Title: Greening SMEs

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns related to SMEs

Description of the action: Develop/include greening the economy/SMEs principles into national strategies/policies/action plans; Increase awareness and build consensus around the importance and benefits of Greening SMEs;

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

- Define and apply an action plan with activities addressing the Greening SMEs subject, as of the 8th priority of the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2020" in the period 2016 - 2018;
- Promote the inclusion of Greening SMEs'/ principles in the Regional Development Strategy 2016 – 2020, by the end of 2016;
- Increase awareness and build consensus on the importance of Greening the SMEs, build capacities and contribute to the sharing of information, through trainings/events, organization of the Corporate Social Responsibility contest and including the use of the Ministry of Economy's and ODIMM's web pages and social media, in between 2016 – 2018;

Type of action: legal/regulatory/policy; information/education-based/capacity building;

Economic sectors: Small and Medium Enterprises, Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNEP Green Economy Framework, EC EaP GREEN Project, Inter-ministerial WG on SD and GE (2015), OECD Greening SMEs, State budget/ programmes; OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: improved inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination for Greening SMEs Promotion; policy documents and action plans developed and the implementation starts; increased awareness and dialogue on Greening SMEs with stakeholders; a communication tool on Greening SMEs established, enhance the SMEs understanding/use of greening principles.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: EPR III (2014), Recommendation 1.4: The Government should promote sustainable development in all sectoral activities.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: WG acting (number of meetings); Action plan on implementing Greening SMEs as of the Strategy “Moldova 2020” evolution monitored; information and articles on Greening SMEs elaborated and disseminated (number of articles and information published on Greening SMEs); trainings and events were Greening SMEs will be promoted (number of events and number of participants).

Partners: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Regional Development and Construction; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, National Bureau of Statistics, Agency for Innovation and Technology Transfer; Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Agency for Energy Efficiency; Export and Investment Promotion Agency (MIEPO), PA EcoContact.

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ODIMM

Action 3: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, National Cleaner Production Programme in Moldova (NCPM-Moldova)

Title: Promotion of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Implement the concept of RECP, increase resource efficiency and environmental performances of enterprises and organizations in Moldova contributing to Sustainable Industrial development and Sustainable Consumption and Production

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production

Type of action: capacity building, education and training, company voluntary actions on RECP

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNIDO-UNEP RECP; 10 Year FP SCP

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: maintain and enlarge the number of RECP Clubs

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 6, 8, 9, 12, 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: EPR II (2005), Recommendation 8.4: Enhance Clean Production methods.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of RECP Clubs, number of companies/enterprises applying RECP principles

Partners: Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Institute for Economic Research, private companies, UNIDO, UNEP, OECD, UN ECE

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National Program for Cleaner Production (UNIDO/UNEP)

Action 4: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, PA ProRural Invest

Title: Promotion of organic agriculture in the Republic of Moldova

Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Promotion and development of organic agriculture as a way of ensuring sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture. Organic production should be supported in this regard, especially as demand for such products is increasing on international markets. Organic farmers should be assisted in meeting the standards and implementing the procedures required by international markets and organizations.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Period 2014 – 2020

Type of action: Policy support, promotion, subsidies, procurement, awareness, education and training, development of organic agriculture business plans, business initiation and also post-creation support.

Economic sectors: Agricultural sector, Sustainable Procurement, Environment

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNEP - Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development; Moldova, green economy advisory services.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Increased organic production; increase income and welfare in rural area and reduction of poverty by providing economic benefits for farmers resulting from price premiums and reduced costs; reduce vulnerability of soils to erosion, while at the same time increasing the soils' carbon stocks; reduce emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from farming practices and at the same time be more resilient to climate change; enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services, and preserved valuable traditional landscapes that can eventually be assets in developing eco-tourism.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: EPR III (2014), Recommendation 10.1: The Government should ensure achieving sustainable agriculture.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of arable land hectares under organic agriculture; Number of producers and farmers practicing organic agriculture.

Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Academy of Science, CSOs, Farmer Associations

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Ms. Iuliana Palade
PA ProRural Invest (within EC EaP GREEN Project)

Action 5: Ministry of Economy, Agency for Energy Efficiency (AEE)

Title: Increase Energy Efficiency

Focus area 5: (Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns)

Description of the action: Implement National Strategies, Programmes and Action Plans in the field of Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Period of 2016-2020-2030; milestones: 25/17/8.2 by 2020 (see p.11 below).

Type of action: implementation of national action plans on energy efficiency and on renewable energy.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide, Energy

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Best Policy Practices for Promoting Energy Efficiency; UNEP Promoting Resource Efficiency in Small & Medium Sized Enterprises; OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: improved energy efficiency, increase energy intensity and renewables.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 7, 9, 8, 12, 13, 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: ERP II (2005), Recommendation 8.4: Ministry of Economy, in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment should stimulate energy efficiency improvement.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: by 2020: reduction of GHG emissions with 25% compared with 1990; 17% of gross final energy consumption to be covered from renewable sources of energy; 8.2 % improvement in energy efficiency.

Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Regional Development and Constructions, Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance, Technical University of Moldova, National Institute for Economic Research, CSOs.

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ROMANIA

Action 1

Title: Establish and/or strengthen inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholders working groups/task forces on green economy (Overarching actions)

Focus area: n/a

Description of the action: Operationalize a thematic group at expert's level within the Inter-Ministerial Committee that works under the Government Decision 741/2011 and establish a network of stakeholders on green economy.

Time action: 2016, October

Type of action: capacity building, regulatory,

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Government Decision 741/2011, Aarhus Convention, stakeholder's networks, e.g. RECPNET (National Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption), FOND (Federation of NGOs for Development in Romania), Global Compact Network Romania.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: A functional network of stakeholders (business, academia, NGOs) and experts from Government working on green economy policies national and regional (EEG).

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG12, SDG16, SDG17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

Recommendation 1.1. (b): The Government should set up a national Sustainable Development Council with broad representation of civil society and stakeholders to provide advice on the development of its future sustainable development policy;

Recommendation 4.3: The Ministry of Environment and Forests should:

(a) Develop a mechanism to promote dialogue with the private sector on national and international environmental issues; and

(b) Facilitate the active participation of the private sector in international cooperation on the environment and the green economy.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: number of meetings and number of outcome documents submitted to the Inter-ministerial Committee.

Partners: the members of the Inter-ministerial Committee (under the Government Decision 741/2011), relevant stakeholders (RECPNET - National Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption), FOND (Federation of NGOs for Development in Romania), Global Compact Network Romania), including academia.

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Action 2

Title: Establish national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategies and plans or include SCP in green economy policies

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: Developing a National Action Plan on SCP, agreed by national authorities and relevant stakeholders that will be approved by a government decision. The national action plan will be developed taking into consideration the existing European and national legal framework in this area (e. g. Law on green public procurement). The National Action Plan should answer to the overall objective of the NSDS on sustainable consumption and production - *To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns*, as well as the goals of the strategy timeframe.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2020-2030

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments including fiscal instruments, such as environmentally friendly subsidies (e.g. *programs financed by Environmental Fund*)

One of the actions took by Romania towards a higher energy efficiency is given by an increased rate of renewable energy sources quota in order to meet European and international climate change commitments. (through Green House Programme - managed by the Romanian Environmental Fund Administration). The Program promotes the use of heating systems based on alternative energy resources, replacing or supplementing traditional heating systems with installation based on renewable energy, encouraging the use of renewable clean energy sources.

Economic sectors: The following sectors: agriculture, forestry; energy; manufacturing; water; waste; housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Statistical data collection through Romanian National Institute of Statistics, national and sectoral strategies that refer to SCP, closely linked with relevant documents of the European Union.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- The achievement of the eco-efficient management of resource consumption that will maximise resource efficiency by promoting a sustainable pattern of production and consumption.
- Development an attractive business environment that can enhance investment flows, which will stimulate technological upgrading and encourage continued renewal of processes and products.
- To consider the impact of products on the environment throughout their life cycle (from design, manufacturing, assembly, marketing, distribution, sale and use down to recycling and disposal)
- Significant improvement of the quality of products and services leading to better performance on the market and higher added value
- Increase resource efficiency which will lead to a lower depletion rate of the categories of primary resources, that will further on and reduce the costs, improve competitiveness and achieve sustainable economic growth
- Develop the research and innovation activities that will focus on the sectors where the expected effects are the most significant in terms of ecological progress and competitiveness (organic foodstuffs, water-management technology, energy efficiency, urban transport, construction business, selective waste collection, recycling and disposal, biofuels, etc.)

➤ The improvement of the capacity of both public authorities and companies, to implement the legislation on green public procurement, and to encourage the national and local public authorities to initiate, in cooperation with business associations, chambers of commerce and industry, universities, will increase the level of social awareness and corporate responsibility regarding sustainable production and consumption.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

Recommendation 1.2:

The Interministerial Committee for the Coordination of the Integration of Environmental Protection into Sectoral Policies and Strategies at the National Level should:

- (a) Improve the coordination and harmonization of relevant strategies and programmes, taking into account results of forward looking analysis; and
- (b) Improve monitoring and evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the adopted policy documents in order to provide regular feedback for revision of the ongoing actions and preparation of the new ones.

Recommendation 4.3: The Ministry of Environment and Forests should:

- (a) Develop a mechanism to promote dialogue with the private sector on national and international environmental issues; and
- (b) Facilitate the active participation of the private sector in international cooperation on the environment and the green economy.

Recommendation 5.1: The Ministry of Environment and Forests should:

- (a) Review air and water pollution taxes with a view to ascertaining and strengthening their environmental effectiveness; and
- (b) Consider applying air pollution taxes to further major pollutants and submit relevant proposals to the Government for adoption

Recommendation 5.2:

The Government should:

- (a) Monitor and evaluate the impacts of the waste management taxes and other waste charges on waste generation;
- (b) Ensure that municipal waste collection charges are applied systematically across the country and that there are adequate incentives for waste sorting, deposit-refunds schemes and waste recycling; and
- (c) Set waste taxes and charges for manufacturing waste."

Recommendation 5.3:

The Government should review the system of water abstraction charges and water supply and sewage tariffs and adjust rates with the aim to ensure the implementation of the principle of full cost recovery.

Recommendation 5.4:

The Government should explore the scope for strengthening the role of fuel taxes and road user charges for dealing with road transport pollution.

Recommendation 5.5:

The Government should:

- (a) Gradually raise gas prices to levels that correspond to effective unit supply costs
- (b) Phase out regulated electricity and gas prices; and
- (c) Retain effective support of vulnerable consumers by means of well-targeted direct income support."

Recommendation 6.1:

The Government should evaluate the economic and environmental effects of the car-scraping programme in order to decide whether it is really useful to continue with it."

Recommendation 9.3:

The Ministry of Environment and Forests should provide:

- (a) Resources and capacity-building necessary to produce protected area management plans for all protected areas for which these are required; and
- (b) Necessary tools and better capacity to access the available EU funds to the management authorities of protected areas in order to set up required activities for their management and develop mechanisms to support the livelihoods of the surrounding communities.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: National and territorial sustainable development indicators

Partners: The Government of Romania through the members of the Interministerial Committee for the Coordination of the Integration of Environmental Protection into Sectoral Policies and Strategies at the National Level, relevant stakeholders (e.g The Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production REC-PNET)

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SLOVENIA

Action 1

Title: Partnership for transition to a green economy

Overarching actions; Focus area 4, 7 and 9: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Special attention is focused on achieving wider social consensus and the more active participation of everyone in the process of shifting to a green economy. For this reason, on 29 October 2015 the Slovenian Government adopted the Framework Programme for Transition to a Green Economy (FP). It is essential for the FP that all stakeholders cooperate well, so the green thread running through implementation of the Programme is based on setting up a structured dialogue or partnership of all stakeholders.

With the adoption of the Framework Programme for Transition to a Green Economy and the activities pursued by departments in 2015 and 2016, the Slovenian Government has set out a long-term development vision, orientation and strategy, and has started taking the first systematic steps to link together sectoral policies and measures. For this vision to be fulfilled, all the relevant stakeholders need to coordinate their activities. The FP represents a substantive and administrative framework. It supports numerous activities that will contribute to green growth under the FP in the areas of:

Sustainable management of resources: Water, Waste as a resource, Physical space as potential, Protected natural areas, Forests, Wood, Opportunity for greater social inclusion; Greening of the economy; New green jobs ; Green products and services; Green budget reform; Sustainable urban development: Sustainable construction, Sustainable mobility; Green public procurement; Training for a green economy ; Green farming practices ; Supporting e-activities: e-Space: e-Waters: e-Environment.

Main actions, the stakeholders will deliver:

1. Partnership for a green economy

An active, structured and continuous dialogue with key stakeholders is vital for implementation of the Framework Programme and seeking new solutions. In the process of Partnership for a Green Economy, which in addition to Slovenian Government representatives will involve other stakeholders, especially those representing the commercial sector, the regional and local levels, non-governmental organisations and others, dialogue will be essential. The process will involve the use of IT tools and will comprise consultations, workshops and cyclical meetings aimed at monitoring implementation of the measures laid out and the achievement of targets, exchanges of opinion and seeking new solutions.

2. Coordinating green policies and harmonising the activities of government departments

Linking together existing policies and activities, and building upon them, will be vital to the success of the transition to a green economy. Coordination and harmonisation of government department activities will be ensured by the Interdepartmental Working Group of state secretaries, coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

3. Establishing a platform through the promotion and support of examples of best practices

Slovenia has numerous examples of best practices that can serve the flow of knowledge and the linking of stakeholders. Information on existing examples of best practices, which will

be supplemented during the process, will be accessible on the website. The website will serve as a common entry point for stakeholders and will facilitate the exchange of ideas and knowledge, promote learning from examples of best practices and enable the flow of information on interested partners, accessibility of funds available for financing projects linked to the transition to a green economy and project proposals from all interested stakeholders.

4. Awareness-raising and promotion of a green economy

The green economy is presented to the public through special publications and organised events, consultations and workshops. The website Transition to a Green Economy (Prehod v zeleno gospodarstvo, www.vlada.si/zeleno) serves for the provision of transparent and updated information on the work of the Partnership for Transition to a Green Economy, information on events, materials and links and serves as a two-way communication on proposals and examples of best practices. At the same time it will be possible via the website to monitor implementation of action plan measures and achievement of FP targets.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Long term- Continuing activity

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instrument + information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: public budget

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: There is great potential for being more effective and achieving the targets of transition to a green economy in enhanced cooperation among departments and stakeholders, in the coordination of policy measures and in strengthening all factors in society as a whole. It is important here to link together all structures of administration, both vertically, i.e. from national to local, from policy and measures design to implementation, and horizontally, i.e. among individual sectors and also with branches and professions for developing innovative solutions. Alongside the level of administration, a key part is played by other stakeholders such as the commercial sector, unions, experts and universities, non-profit and non-governmental institutions and the general public.

Support for the development and implementation of policies is possible only with the provision of networking and a common search for solutions. Young people will need to have an important and active role in this, since future development will have the greatest impact on them. At the same time it is they who represent the boundless potential for new ideas and the driving force in enacting these structural changes.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Targets: most specifically: 7, 9, 11, 12, but also 3, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: —

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Partners: Governmental bodies, economic actors, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

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SWEDEN

Action 1: Ministry of Enterprise

Title: Strategy and Action Plan for New-industrialization

Focus area 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital and Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: The Swedish Government has presented a Strategy on New-industrialization with the purpose to react to the global challenges and at the same time create opportunities for business development and new jobs.

Vision: Sweden will be a world leader in the innovative and sustainable industrial production of goods and services.

Objective: The industrial sector throughout Sweden is to increase its competitiveness and participation, primarily in the high-quality segments of global value chains.

The Strategy, SMART INDUSTRIES, includes 4 focus areas:

Industry 4.0 – Exploit the potential of digitalization

Sustainable production – Improve the industrial sector's capacity for sustainable and resource-efficient production

Industrial skills boost – Ensure the supply of skills to the industrial sector

Test bed Sweden – Create attractive innovation environments.

Industry 4.0: Smart industrial companies in Swedish industry are to be leaders in digital development. The implementation will therefore focus on the following:

- Stimulate the development, deployment and use of digital technologies that have the highest potential to lead the industry's transformation.
- Take advantage of the digitalization wide opportunities regardless of company size, and geographic location.
- Encourage new business- and organizational models to utilize the potential of the new technology.
- Meeting the needs for new knowledge that the digital revolution brings.
- Adapt framework and infrastructure for the digital age.

Sustainable Production: Increased resource efficiency, environmental protection and more sustainable production should contribute to the industry's value creation, job creation and competitiveness across the country. The implementation will therefore focus on the following

- Develop new or improved existing technologies, goods and services with respect to significantly reduced emissions, phasing out of particularly hazardous substances, higher energy and resource efficiency, higher reusability and recyclability, as well as higher environmental performance.
- Unlocking the potential of new digital and other technologies for the transition to a fossil free and the circular economy.
- Encourage business models that create values based on circular economy.
- Ensure that regulations and other instruments will make it easier to produce resource-efficient and environment-friendly and provide a sustainable supply of raw materials.

Competence: Competence system at local, regional and national level to meet the industry's needs and promote long-term development. The implementation will therefore focus on the

following:

- Increasing interest in science and technology and to increase industry relevant programs of education attractiveness.
- Improve matching of the industry's need of labor and education at all educational levels.- Ensuring that the education system provides students not only with the right skills but also with the right competence, in terms of the abilities required in the society and for conversion to a digitized and circular economy.
- Improve conditions for lifelong learning.- Promoting change of career and mobility between universities and business.

Test beds: Sweden should be a leader in research in areas that contribute to strengthening the industrial production in Sweden. The implementation will therefore focus on the following:

- Align research and innovation efforts on areas that have particular potential to contribute to new-industrialization and long-term competitiveness.- Open up the public sector to be the industry test bed to solve societal challenges in close collaboration with stakeholders at local and regional level.- Increase the use of innovation-friendly procurement.
- Promote cooperation between universities and industrial research and develop the institutions sector.
- Making it more attractive for researchers to work in Sweden.
- Making it more attractive for companies to invest in and conduct R & D activities in Sweden.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: The Strategy was presented in end of 2015. An Action Plan is now being developed. The Strategy and Action Plan will continuously be revised.

Type of action: The implementation will involve a number of actions and tools including regulation, education and research initiatives, public procurement, opening up the public sector for example to provide test beds and open data. It will require the active participation of industry and industry-related service sector. The regional level has a crucial role to play in the implementation. More concrete measures will be developed in an Action Plan.

In support for the work, the Government has commissioned a specific council consisting of four members with broad experience and a good understanding of the industry preconditions and needs. The Council will monitor implementation of the strategy and Action Plan and regularly provide recommendations on the way forward.

The Enterprise and Innovations Minister will continue the industrial dialogues with representatives of industry and the services sectors as a forum to discuss development and evaluation of the Government's work.

Economic sectors: All industrial sectors

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The purpose with the strategy is to strengthen Swedish business on a global market, create new jobs and at the same time reduce the negative impact on the environment and the climate. This will be achieved through cooperation, integration, development of tools, new business models etc. more efficient use of nature resources, a circular economy where material and products are reused, material flows are toxic free and waste is used as a resource. This will allow Swedish business to compete with sustainable products and services on a global market and at the same time reduce its internal costs.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (in particular) 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Other Ministries and relevant agencies, business, universities and research institutes, business.

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Action 2: Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Title: PAGE, Partnership on Action for a Green Economy

Focus area 1, 2, 5, 7: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns and Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital

Description of the action: Sweden contributes to the UNEP initiative PAGE through financing and engagement in Steering Committee. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking. The Partnership supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies.

PAGE is a direct response to the Rio+20 Declaration, *The Future We Want*, which called upon the United Nations System and the international community to provide assistance to interested countries in developing, adopting and implementing green economy policies and strategies. Bringing together the expertise and broad convening power of five UN agencies — United Nations Environment Programme, International Labour Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research — and working closely with national governments, private sector and civil society, PAGE offers a comprehensive, coordinated and cost effective package of analytical support, technical assistance and capacity building services to countries and regions to transform their economies into drivers of sustainability and social equity.

In its first two years, PAGE has set up a governance structure (with a Secretariat, Management Board and Donor Steering Committee) and centered the five agency partnership in a jointly developed results framework, with the overall objective to support countries' efforts to transform their economies to be greener and more inclusive. The expertise and delivery models of each agency are brought together under a joint commitment to deliver on agreed outcomes and outputs at the national and global level. Building on this joint agreement on results, PAGE partners have developed a business model that provides an integrated offer to interested countries, taking into account each agency's strengths and the specific country demand.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: As the demand by countries for support on inclusive green economy (IGE) continues to grow, PAGE has developed a medium term strategy. It lays out plans for supporting 20 countries by 2020 and includes a blueprint for mobilizing resource and augmenting partnerships to achieve this initial target. It also sketches out a growth trajectory to 2030 that aligns PAGE with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Type of action: PAGE services take into account different starting points, needs and circumstances of each partner country and, inter alia, include:

1. Assessments for evidence-based policy proposals, e.g. green economy modelling and policy assessments to enable policymakers to visualize the impact of their policy and investment decisions, green jobs assessments, green industry assessments, and public expenditure reviews
2. Multistakeholder policy consultations and support for adoption of policies and plans
3. Sector-specific and thematic policy reform
4. Policy implementation and mobilization of finance, and
5. Capacity development

Economic sectors: All economic sectors

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: -----

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The collective convening power of five partners UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, ILO, UNITAR, and distinct expertise of each of them enables PAGE activities to cover macro, mezzo, micro levels of economy and issues that cut across economic sectors. Through relevant partners, PAGE reaches out to the ministries of planning, labour, environment, transport, agriculture, industry, and education, among others. Similarly, PAGE reaches a broad segment of the private sector and civil society through the networks and constituencies of the multiple governmental partners involved.

PAGE produces a coherent and comprehensive action: As a result of its broad reach within the economic policy-making circles, and close coordination among its partners, PAGE activities are synergistic and comprehensive. National plans and strategies, including IGE priorities, are validated and endorsed across Government and with civil society, ensuring that stakeholders are informed and enabled for a coordinated action to implement them.

PAGE reduces transaction costs: Agreement on joint efforts and results framework to achieve a common objective, high level of trust and transparency between partners, shared governance mechanism for organizational and operational decision making, management of the PAGE trust fund under rules of one agency, and appropriateness of working with common national green economy champions and leaders have been some of the key factors to reduce transaction costs for PAGE partners and for the countries they are supporting. In most partner countries, general preference by the national ministries is to engage through PAGE compared to working bilaterally with multiple UN agencies, each with its own administrative procedures and requirements. The Partnership also reduces the costs of delivering development assistance for PAGE funding partners as efforts are streamlined and duplication is avoided.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: -----

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: -----

Partners: Lead UN organisation: UNEP in partnership with UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP and ILO. Support from Steering Committee/Donors; Germany, South Korea, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, and EU Commission. Partner countries (receiving support): Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana, South Africa, province in China, Peru, Mongolia, Mauritius.

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Action 3: Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Title: Making the values of ecosystem services visible

Focus area 1, 2, 3: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital and Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action: The Swedish government in 2014 adopted a national milestone target on the importance of biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services. The target stipulates that, by 2018, the importance of biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services are to be generally known and integrated into economic positions, political considerations and other decisions in society where it is relevant and reasonable to do so. This target is part of the updated national strategy and action plan on biological diversity, which is embedded in the system of Environmental Quality Objectives adopted by Parliament. The target contributes to the global Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets that were adopted by the Convention on biological diversity in 2010, in particular Aichi target 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20.

This initiative contains a number of assignments for national authorities as well as a political declaration on the importance of applying knowledge on the values of ecosystem services in political decision making, as it becomes available and improves through the assignments in question.

The government has commissioned the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to cooperate with central authorities in strategic communication of ecosystem services. Through this project, running from 2014-2018, a network is being established representing key sectors. A guide for valuation of ecosystem services, and other requested tools, are being produced. Sectoral agencies are identifying processes where integrating ecosystem services is most relevant. Regional planning of so called green infrastructure is being developed, employing stakeholder participatory approaches at the local level, and involving improved consideration of ecosystem services.

Research programmes are carried out as well as cooperation through the EU Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services. Key research needs and ways of improving interaction between research and society are being identified.

Statistics Sweden has been commissioned to develop methods for including the value of ecosystem services in environmental accounting, through linking data on land use in economic sectors with knowledge of habitat types.

Economic and legal instruments will be improved, to reflect values of ecosystem services that become known through the pursuit of the milestone target. For example, a public inquiry has been initiated to develop ecological compensation measures in order to contribute to mitigating net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services caused by exploitation activities.

The need for enhanced consideration of ecosystem services in policy for corporate social responsibility, innovation and public procurement is being highlighted by the government.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: The time frame for the milestone target is 2018.

Type of action: The initiative employs policy instruments primarily, but aims to improve regulatory, economic as well as information instruments through building capacity and understanding of the importance of biological diversity and secured delivery of ecosystem services that contribute to well-being.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: See for example guides and assessments produced by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (www.teebweb.org).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The expected long term effect of the milestone target is the creation of mechanisms that secure the capacity of ecosystems and provides incentives for a sustainable management of biological diversity. It is clear however, that work in this area needs to progress in a step-wise manner in order to make efficient use of knowledge that emerges along the way.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Biodiversity and ecosystem services contribute to most of the SDG:s. In the national Swedish context, the initiative may contribute in particular to SGD 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The development of robust data on ecosystem services is part of the initiative.

Partners: International collaboration is prominent with EU Member States, the European Commission, and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Cooperation also takes place within the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biological Diversity.

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SWITZERLAND

Action 1: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Title: Support of a national resource efficiency network for Small and Medium Enterprises to promote resource efficiency in their products and production processes

Focus area 5 and 1: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital

Description of the action: Support of SMEs through a national resource efficiency network forged by the government, companies and the scientific community. Reffnet.ch provides analytical tools to assess resource efficiency – especially material efficiency - and to realize the recognized potentials with practical measures inducing a positive impact on the level of environment and resource protection in companies. Furthermore, it initiates innovation projects to increase resource efficiency.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The network Reffnet.ch was founded in 2014 and will be supported within a performance mandate for 5 years. The impact of the action and the cost-benefit ratio will be evaluated in 2018. Based on this evaluation the Federal Office for the Environment will decide about a future financial support.

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: economy-wide / manufacturing

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: <http://www.reffnet.ch/de/home> (available in German, French and Italian)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: improvement of companies' resource-efficiency, reduction of material use, energy and costs, social benefits with improvement of occupational safety and health

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 9.4, 12.1, 12.2

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: no recommendations

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Measurement of the environmental impact in eco-points (UBP: Umweltbelastungspunkte, see <http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01750/index.html?lang=en>)

Partners: private companies, municipalities, consultant companies, universities

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Action 2: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Title: Encourage companies own engagement for sustainable use of raw materials through dialogue and voluntary agreements – reduction of peat use as a case study

Focus area 5 and 9: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: In a continuing dialogue with stakeholders the product sectors are defined in which a complete substitution of peat can be achieved on a voluntary basis. At the same time, a gradual reduction of peat is pursued in other relevant product sectors where a complete substitution of peat cannot yet be achieved. In an ongoing dialogue with the private actors (companies, inter-trade associations) reduction goals are defined on a voluntary basis. The progress will be reported on a regular basis

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Still in discussion

Type of action: Voluntary Instruments, research

Economic sectors: Agriculture, Retail

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Concept of the Federal Council for a reduction of peat use in Switzerland (available only in French and in German)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The extraction of peat is connected to a degradation of areas of high environmental value and the use of peat contributes strongly to

the release of greenhouse gases. By substituting peat with other materials, these negative effects can be reduced to a major extent.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.2

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: No recommendations

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Reduction of peat quantity used in different sectors

Partners: Industry organisations, companies

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Action 3: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Title: Environmental technology promotion

Focus area 1, 3 and 5: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Promotion of innovative, environmentally sound and resource-efficient technologies, processes and products (goods and services) by supporting pilot and demonstration projects as well as projects improving the resource-efficiency of the Swiss companies through a technology promotion fund (about 4.2 million Swiss francs per year). Public and private partners are eligible. Maximum rate support is 50% of the total costs of the project. The governmental contribution is subject to reimbursement within 10 years, based on effective commercial benefits.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Project applications are evaluated continuously. Every five years, the Swiss Federal Council writes a report, addressed to the Parliament which reports on the ecological and economic impact of the environmental technology promotion. Until now, three reports have been produced for the first 15 years of activity. They have shown very interesting results for all domains of environmental protection and impressive cost-benefit relations so that this promotion programme has always been reconducted since its creation in 1997.

Type of action: Economic instruments, incentives for innovation

Economic sectors: Economy-wide, including all the typical cleantech sectors like waste, water, biodiversity, air protection, etc., but also agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, tourism and housing, buildings and construction.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: <http://www.bafu.admin.ch/innovation/06629/index.html?lang=de> (available in German, French and Italian)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Ecological benefits: the developed technologies, processes, products and services allow to reduce the consumption of natural resources, to reduce the emission of pollutants affecting the environment and humans, reduce other disturbances like noise, non-ionizing radiation (NIR), etc., and to improve resource efficiency including energy.

Economic benefits: reduction of external environmental costs, savings for infrastructure and operational costs, increase of competitiveness, development of new markets-

Co-benefits are also expected on the general of sustainability, including social aspects: the supported projects are for instance evaluated under the aspects of health, risks and safety.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 6.3, 9.4, 9.5, 11.6, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: No recommendations

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Examples of indicator calculations are shown in the last Report of the Federal Council to the Parliament concerning the impact of the Promotion of environmental technologies, issued 2013.

Partners: Private companies, in particular small and medium enterprises, research institutions

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Action 4: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Title: Improvement in efficiency of waste treatment plants including recycling of rare industrial metals (rare earth metals, precious metals, non-ferrous metals)

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: Enhancement of the energetic efficiency of municipal solid waste incinerators (MSWI) by prescription of a minimal energetic efficiency factor in the recently revised ordinance on waste. The thermal energy can be used directly for distant heating networks or for the production of electricity. Residues of the waste incineration as bottom ash or fly ash still contain a considerable amount of various metals. Whereas the recovery of scrap iron is realised in every incineration plant, the recovery of non-iron metals as aluminium, copper, brass and others requires new technologies which are now

being implemented in Switzerland. The new ordinance of waste contains regulations on the extraction and recycling of metals from incineration residues. A current project of the FOEN, together with the EMPA (Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology) and the automobile industry, focuses on an enhanced valorisation of electrical and electronic equipment in end of life vehicles (EOV). Both the removal of equipment parts before the shredding of the used car and the recovery of metals out of the shredder fraction are examined, in order to determine the feasibility as well as the ecological and economic balance.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Current to 2026 (implementation of the regulation on MSWI energetic efficiency).

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: Waste treatment industry, automobile industry

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

<https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20141858/index.html>

http://www.bafu.admin.ch/abfall/01472/01478/index.html?lang=de&download=NHZLpZeg7t.lnp6l0NTU042l2Z6ln1acy4Zn4Z2qZpnO2YUq2Z6gpJCHdYB_e2ym162epYbg2c_JjKbNoKSn6A--

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Ecological benefits: the increasing of the energetic efficiency of MSWI allows the substitution of fossil fuels and contributes to the achievement of the CO₂-reduction goals. The better valorisation of metals in MSWI plants and EOV reduces the use of primary metal resources.

Economic benefit: Better energy efficiency provides a higher financial income for the MSWI from the additional energy sold.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 6.2, 7.1, 7.8

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: No recommendations

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Energy efficiency factor of MSWI, Quantity of recovered metals from WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) from EOV

Partners: Swiss Waste Treatment Plant Operators Association, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, private industry partners

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Action 5: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Title: Phosphorous recovery and reuse from wastewater streams and separated organic fractions

Focus area 1, 3 and 5: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Phosphorus is an essential element for the present and future food security worldwide, with no substitutes, and the handling of this element must change in enabling and driving sustainable practices. The urgency of action is determined by the remaining amount of high quality phosphate rock considered economically extractable and the need to increase the lifespan of this finite resource, while minimizing the environmental impacts and ensuring food production in the long term. Guided by environmental and development policy considerations during the revision of the Technical Ordinance on Waste, the Swiss Federal Council introduced environmental standards to promote phosphorous recovery and reuse. Thus, Switzerland is the world's first country with compulsory phosphorus recovery and reuse from sewage sludge and separated organic fractions. The new regulation entered into force on 1.1.2016 with a transition period of 10 years for related technological development and adaptation of the existing infrastructure.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Current to 2026

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments (e.g. increasing awareness of phosphorus issues, regulatory measures, economic tools etc.).

Economic sectors: Sectors within the phosphorus value chain, including water, waste, chemical, and food and energy industries; waste treatment industry.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: <https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20141858/index.html> (available only in German, French and Italian)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Ensuring food production in the long term; Increase of the lifespan of phosphorous (finite natural resource); Minimization of the environmental impacts from phosphorous extraction and processing.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.4, 12.5, 12.2

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: No recommendations

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Quantity of recovered phosphorous

Partners: Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture; Swiss Waste Treatment Plant Operators Association, Cemsuisse (Association of the Swiss Cement Industry), Swiss Water Association, private industry partners.

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UZBEKISTAN

Action 1: The State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Enhancement of national legislation on the development of alternative energy sources

Focus area: 2,5: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Adoption of the Law on "Alternative Energy Sources".

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: The draft law will be developed by 2017. The adoption of the Law is expected in 2018.

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments; economy and fiscal instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide/energy

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:---

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Further development of scientific and experimental research in the field of alternative energy sources;

Practical application of alternative energy sources in Uzbekistan

Development of domestic production of advanced equipment and technologies for this sector;

Rational use and saving of energy resources

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: particularly SDG 7

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: ---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: A law is adopted

Partners: Relevant ministries, departments and NGOs

Contact points:

The State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Action 2: The State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Increasing the share of alternative energy (solar power) in the energy balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Focus area: 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Construction of solar photovoltaic power plant with capacity of 100 megawatt in Samarkand region.

Construction of solar photovoltaic power plant with capacity of 100 megawatt in the Navoi region

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Completing construction by 2020

Type of action: Economy and fiscal instruments

Economic sectors: Energy

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: ---

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: economy of fuel, the introduction of renewable energy sources

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: particularly SDG 7

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The share of solar energy in the energy balance of the republic is increased by 200 MW

Partners: Relevant enterprises and municipalities

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Action 3: The State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: The adoption of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on municipal solid waste management

Focus area: 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: Assessment of the current situation on the municipal solid waste management, development of the strategy draft and approval by Government decision

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: draft strategy development in 2017, adoption of the strategy in 2018.

Type of action: legal, regulatory and policy instruments; economy and fiscal instruments; information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:---

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The volume of generated municipal solid waste volume reduction and the introduction of a closed cycle of production and consumption;

Economic incentives introduction for sustainable solid waste management;

An improvement of monitoring systems of generation and usage of solid waste

Development of entrepreneurship in the sector of soil waste

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: ---

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: ---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: National Strategy is adopted by the Government Decision

Partners: interested ministries, enterprises, municipalities and NGOs

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Action 4: The State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: *The introduction of eco-labeling system of products and services*

Focus area: 4,5,6: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade.

Description of the action: Development and adoption of a government decision on the introduction of eco-labeling system.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Development of the government decision and adoption in 2017

Establishment of a national label for environmentally friendly products and joining the Global Ecolabeling Network

Type of action: legal, regulatory and policy instruments; information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: economy-wide and specific industrial sectors

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: ---

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Stimulating the production of environmentally friendly products and services, increasing their volume.

Increasing the share of environmentally friendly goods and services in the internal market as well as the competitiveness of the locally produced goods and services for the foreign market.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: ---

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: ---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: A governmental decision for introduction of eco-labelling is adopted

Partners: Relevant ministries, enterprises, municipalities and NGOs

Contact points:

The State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan
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Action 5: The State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: **Enhancement of economic incentives for sustainable use of natural resources and for environmental protection**

Focus area: 1,2: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description of the action: Changes and additions to the existing bylaw regulating economic methods of natural resources use on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Development of the government decision and adoption in 2018

Type of action: legal, regulatory and policy instruments; economy and fiscal instruments; information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:---

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Improving the system of incentives for reducing pollution, recycling and disposal of waste, and the development of industries that use recycled materials.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: particularly SDG 12

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: a government decision for enhancement of economic incentives for sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources is adopted

Partners: relevant ministries and NGOs

Contact points:

The State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Tel: +(99871) 207 07 70 (int. 1111)

The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia CAREC

Action 1

Title: Supporting regional cooperation on SDG implementation in Central Asia

Focus area 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Description of the action: Supporting the CA countries on regional cooperation on SDGs implementation and monitoring

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Input to EfE process and to national strategic plans of 5 CA countries. Input to the regional strategic actions and plans towards Agenda 2030

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 17)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Populate the Educational Course and publications related to SDGs
2. Conduct a High level Regional Conferences in CA

Partners:

National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

Contact point:

Ms. Ludmila Kiktenko

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Action 2

Title: Promotion ecosystem approach in CA, including regional and national plans and actions, mapping, valuation of ES and application of PES mechanisms

Focus area 1,4, 8: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: Promote new ecosystem services approaches by providing expertise, consultations and capacity building activities for relevant state organisations, national and regional partners in order to promote sustainable use of natural resources, ecosystems and its services.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The ecosystem services and its value, and methods of its valuation is broadly accepted and implemented in all sectors of economy to contribute for economic and sustainable use of natural resources by each country.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 14, SDG 15)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Capacity building trainings (2 in each country)
2. 2 pilot projects in two countries

Partners:

National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment Protection

Contact point:

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Action 3

Title: Capacity building and information sharing about advantages in transition to green economy in CA

Focus area 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital

Description of the action: Support the CA countries on information sharing about strategic plans, actions, new technologies and approaches on shifting to green economy.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: (c) information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries accepted and implemented required green measures and actions in all sectors of economy and have accessibility to new knowledge and information.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 9, SDG 12)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Capacity building trainings (1 in each country)
2. Developed information platform to share the progress

Partners:

National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

Contact point:

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Action 4

Title: Promotion of best practices on low-carbon development in Central Asian countries

Focus area 3: Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure

Description of the action: Support the CA countries on information sharing and exchange on best practices of low carbon development.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: cities; sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries accepted and implemented required green measures and actions in all sectors of economy and have accessibility to new knowledge and information.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 9, SDG 12)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Regional Conference for CA countries

Partners:

National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

Contact point:

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Action 5

Title: Increase the capacity for the implementation of environmental-economic accounts in the region

Focus area 1, 2: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: Support the CA countries in establishing and integrating environmental accounts to the National accounts for better measuring of natural capital.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: cities; sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries accepted and implemented environmental accounts to measure natural capital and progress in green economy

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 12, 15)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Regional Conference for CA countries

Partners: National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

Contact point:

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Action 6

Title: Support on realization of transboundary Conventions of UNECE

Focus area 6: Promote green and fair trade

Description of the action: Support the CA countries on reporting and developing integrated approaches on realization of UNECE Conventions

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: cities; sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries will design the integrated approaches, instruments and tools helpful to the process of monitoring and reporting on achieved results

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 3, 6, 14, 15)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Capacity building trainings (5 CA countries)

Partners: National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

Contact point:

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Action 7

Title: Support SEIS principles in the environmental monitoring and reporting in CA countries

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Support the CA countries on environmental reporting, monitoring and database creation based on Shared Environmental Information system principles in order to establish better monitoring system of the Environment. Improve public participation in decision making process for better environment.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries will design the integrated approaches, instruments and tools helpful to the process of monitoring and reporting on achieved results

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 17)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Capacity building trainings (one training in each country)

Partners:

National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

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Action 8

Title: Promotion of sustainable development of basin territories

Focus area 1, 2: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

Description of the action: Supporting the CA countries to apply basin planning based on integrated water resource management approach.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: (c) information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: cities; sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of UNDP, UNEP, CAREC, EU and other interested partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The CA countries will design the integrated approaches, instruments and tools helpful to the process of monitoring and reporting on achieved results

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 6, 14)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Capacity building trainings (5 CA countries)

Partners: National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection

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EUROPEN ECO-FORUM

Action 1

Title: Mapping and Monitoring Initiatives and Progress in the Pan-European Region Promoting Sustainable Lifestyles, Livelihoods and Transitions to Sustainable Production/Consumption Systems in the Green Economy

Focus area: Overarching actions, 4,5,9: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Description of the action: ECO Forum will engage with members of civil society in countries of the region to map and monitor green economy-focused activities and progress of BIG-E and other actions in their respective countries. This activity will include those initiatives conducted by civil society (although not registered within the official BIG-E process). The project also pay special attention to SCP and the targets of SDG-12, working in collaboration with UNEP and organizations involved in the 10YFP as well as research, academia and other institutions (e.g., universities, EEA, OECD, UNEP, GRF) to help ensure access to relevant data and information to effectively engage in this civic monitoring activity.

One of the underlying objectives of this project is also to inform and educate citizens in their respective countries about BIG-E actions, as well as efforts to “green the economy”; special attention will be paid to those efforts highlighting SCP issues and SDG-12 targets. Rather than an academic research exercise, the project aims to engage citizens as well as focus public attention on the implementation of country and organizational commitments and overall progress towards green economy aims. The initiative will report to the UNECE as a contribution to the review process of the implementation of the BIG-E and green

economy objectives, providing an important civil society perspective alongside those of governments and international agencies

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: With the launch of this action at the Environment for Europe (EfE) Batumi Conference on 8 to 10 June 2016, the project will then engage team members and partners determining their specific commitments, convening and reporting on progress next June, 2017 at the 3rd international conference of the Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption, in Brighton, UK, then providing a mid-term report to UNECE in 2018 in conjunction with the BIG-E review process. The project will then continue to map, monitor and engage with initiatives in the region in the following period leading to the next EfE Conference, reporting on results as a contribution to the 30th anniversary of the process.

The Project Team will organize a series of regular conference calls to note their own progress in this activity, reporting on the status of meetings and interviews with relevant BIG-E participants as well as other research organizations and agencies.

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: Economy wide; also specific sectors depending on the initiative.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: The Project will draw upon the data and research in collaboration with parallel monitoring organizations and activities, such as EEA, UNEP (e.g., GEO and 10YFP), OECD, relevant SEA evaluations and organizations, as well as universities and research institutes, including those of the Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption (GRF).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Inclusiveness, transparency and accountability. Greater public awareness and quality participation of civil society in both the Greening the Economy process as well as the Environment for Europe one. Addition of a civil society perspective and lens to the broader monitoring and review process. Also the important value-added integration of SCP, the 10YFP, and SDG-12 into the Pan-European Green Economy process.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG-12 and SCP-related SDGs. Some initiatives will clearly focus on specific SDGs, which will be noted.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: N/A, although EPRs will be included as resources for in-country monitoring and reporting.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: These are still in development, and will also be adapted in response to the nature and indicators used in the BIG-E and other projects.

Initiative-focused indicators: For example, countries with BIG-E projects. Inclusion of public participation mechanisms and number of civil society participants involved. How "sustainability criteria" is defined and integrated into projects. Openness of initiative leaders to be interviewed or share information on project.

Country-focused indicators (i.e., context): Existence of National Sustainable Development Plan or Strategy. Country policies in areas of concern. Status of indicators of country environmental performance. Indicators of public participation and access to information (e.g., existence of legislation, compliance with Aarhus Convention.)

Partners: Aside from the broader membership of European ECO Forum, there are at least 110 civil society organizations that are members of the Green Economy and Sustainable Production and Consumption Issue Group, who are expected to participate.

Contact points:

Janis Brizga (janis@zalabriviba.lv, Green liberty, Latvia) and Jeffrey Barber (jeffreysisforum@gmail.com, Integrative Strategies Forum, USA) on behalf of the European ECO Forum's Green economy and SCP Issue group.

Green Growth Knowledge Platform GGKP

Action 1

Title: Supporting countries in the transition to a green economy through the generation and dissemination of green growth knowledge (Overarching actions)

Description of the action: In order to mobilise the transition to a green economy, it is crucial that policymakers and practitioners are equipped with the knowledge to empower action. The GGKP was established in 2012, in the months leading up to the Rio+20 Conference, on the basis that investing in knowledge generation and sharing leads to lasting impact.

The GGKP will support implementation of the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a range of knowledge generation and knowledge sharing actions, including:

- Integrate relevant information on the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) into the GGKP web platform by posting information on BIG-E national actions to relevant GGKP country pages;
- Cultivate knowledge sharing in the Pan-European region and globally by promoting the BIG-E actions of countries, and drawing together the green growth community to exchange experiences, strengthen international cooperation and empower action;
- Identify relevant research, training material, projects and data from the region, including those produced through BIG-E national actions, and share them through the GGKP web platform's Global Databases;
- Identify and address critical knowledge gaps through the GGKP Research Committee model – a comprehensive and collaborative process drawing together global experts to fill major gaps in green growth knowledge and data that directly contribute to policy change; and
- Facilitate the uptake of knowledge by synthesizing and summarizing green growth research and data into easily accessible, policy-relevant information, necessary in supporting countries to implement their BIG-E national actions.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: The GGKP was launched in January of 2012 and is an ongoing initiative. Currently the GGKP is operating under a Strategic Plan and Work Programme for 2016-2018.

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

<http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Investing in the generation and dissemination of knowledge helps to produce concrete, lasting results. By ensuring policy- and decision-makers have cutting-edge knowledge at their disposal, the GGKP enables countries to develop and implement on-the-ground policy change to support a green economy transition.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 8 (target 8.4) and SDG 17

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: not applicable

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: not applicable

Partners: Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Bank. In addition the GGKP works closely with its more than 45 “Knowledge Partners”, comprising leading institutions and organizations active in areas related to green growth and green economy at the local, national, regional, and international levels. The complete list of Knowledge Partners can be found at: <http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/partners>

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GOF47/UNEP/GRI

Action1: Members are Governments of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland

Secretariat: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Title of the action: Group of Friends of Paragraph 47 (GoF47) of the Rio+20 Outcome Document on Corporate Sustainability Reporting

Focus area 2, 5: Enhance internalization of externalities that cause loss or damage to natural capital, Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: The Group of Friends of Paragraph 47 (GoF47) is a government-led initiative formed in 2012. It brings together 10 governments¹ which share the belief that corporate transparency and accountability are key elements of a well-functioning market economy that substantially enhance the private sector’s contribution to sustainable development. Sustainability reporting can be a key tool to measure corporate performance on natural, social and other forms of capital, to promote corporate accountability, and finally to drive behavioral change. The GoF47 believes that governments have a primary role to play in this agenda by promoting corporate sustainability reporting globally and working with all relevant stakeholders. UNEP and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) support the Group in a Secretariat capacity.

¹ GoF47 Membership as of June 2016 : Government of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland

The GoF47’s main objectives and activities are:

Promote the exchange of best practice models for policy and guidance, fostering a process of continuous learning

Research on legal, regulatory and other policy instruments that enhance disclosure of sustainability information by public and private organizations. The GoF47 conducts comparative policy assessments and evaluations across policies’ lifecycles - from political

context and drivers prior to the development of the policy, to its specific requirements, implementation, enforcement and their actual effectiveness.

The GoF47 hereby provides a platform for peer-to-peer learning, regardless of the Member countries' region or levels of economic development.

Now available: *'Evaluating National Policies on Corporate Sustainability Reporting'*

A new publication *'Sustainability Reporting in the Financial Sector: A Governmental Approach'* will be released in summer 2016.

Maintain and promote the sustainability reporting agenda within intergovernmental discussions

The GoF47 provides a flexible communication and coordination mechanism for governments.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member Governments have promoted and secured the inclusion of SDG target 12.6 on sustainable business practices and reporting, and have contributed to its corresponding indicator 12.6.1.

GoF47 Member Governments participate in a number of relevant national, regional and international events in view of maintaining an on-going dialogue with experts and practitioners from other governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and international organizations.

Engage with strategic stakeholders, recognizing that the promotion of sustainability reporting is a multi-stakeholder effort

The GoF47 is an observer in the International Integrated Reporting Council.

A number of GoF47 Governments have engaged in UNEP's and UNCTAD's on-going work on determining global, cross-sector indicators for corporate sustainability reporting that connect corporate reporting with the SDG global indicator framework. The outcomes of this work stream will be presented as an Issues Note at the 33rd session of ISAR. The goals of this work stream are to enhance comparability of current reporting approaches and methodologies, to allow for better alignment of corporate activities with the SDGs and to facilitate governments' task of SDG follow-up and review.

Increase the number of governments promoting sustainability reporting

All the above actions aim at increasing the number of governments taking action to promote sustainability reporting, through legislative and regulatory instruments, as well as 'softer' instruments such as recognition of best performers through sustainability indexes and awards. It is expected that governmental engagement in this area will increase the number of organizations reporting globally and will enhance the quality of disclosed information in order for sustainability reporting to become a true tool to support decision-making.

Reference: Green Economy Strategic Framework:

Objective I. Reduced environmental risks and ecological scarcities

Objective II. Enhanced economic progress

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Enhanced governmental understanding on how to promote corporate disclosure of sustainability information

Increased number of governments promoting sustainability reporting

Connect business performance indicators with the SDG global indicator framework to facilitate governmental SDG follow-up and review of progress with company-level data.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12.6

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of governments promoting sustainability reporting

Partners: UNCTAD, IIRC

Contact points:

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IPEN-IEE ECO FORUM

Action 1: The International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), Eco-Accord

Title: Phase out the manufacture and sale of decorative paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint

Focus area 4, 5: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns, Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: This action is aimed at increasing awareness of the hazards of lead paint, especially to its health, and the extent of the problem in EECCA countries; empowering governments to enact effective and protective legal limits for the use of lead in paint. In countries with lead paint laws in place, it will help promote enforcement. Paint testing will be conducted to monitor the effectiveness implementation of the legislation.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: 2016-2020 **Type of action:** legal, regulatory and policy instruments **Economic sectors:** Paint manufacturing

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: See Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint – Objectives; <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/Objectives/tabid/6331/Default.aspx>

<http://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Sept%202015%20Asian%20Partner%20Lead%20Elimination%20Newsletter.pdf>

http://www.gefngo.org/aeimages/File/Lead_in_Paint_GEF-CSO_Network_Newsletter.pdf

IPEN/UNEP (2013) Lead in Enamel Decorative Paints, National Paint Testing Results: A Nine Country Study

Clark, C. S., Kumar, A., Mohapatra, P., Rajankar, P., Nycz, Z., Hambartsumyan, A., Astanina, L., Roda, S., Lind, C., Menrath, W. and Peng, H. (2014) Examination of lead concentrations in new decorative enamel paints in four countries with different histories of activity in lead paint regulation, *Environmental Research*. 132, 233-243.

Clark, C. S., Speranskaya, O., Brosche, S., Gonzalez, H., Solis, D., Kodeih, N., Roda, S. and Lind, C. (2015) Total lead concentration in new decorative enamel paints in Lebanon, Paraguay and Russia, *Environmental Research*. 138, 432-438.

Kumar, A. (2009) Lead in New Decorative Paints.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The following outcomes are expected:

1. Paint studies have been conducted and national reports produced in at least six EECCA countries
2. National working groups have been established and have disseminated national reports to key policy-makers and others in at least six countries
3. National Action Plans have been developed by working groups in at least six countries
4. It is IPEN's expectation that all developed Action Plans could be implemented in a reasonable time-frame and would be likely to achieve the desired regulatory controls in the targeted countries.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: The activities proposed will contribute to the achievement of the Post-2015 Development Goals. This is most clearly true for the following:

- Goal 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination⁵.
- Goal 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums⁶.

Goal 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment⁷.

The proposed activities will additionally contribute to the achievement of

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all⁸.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: ---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of countries committed to establish national regulatory controls on lead in paint with the goal to eliminate lead from decorative paints;

Paints on national markets are sampled and analyzed for their lead content and the outcome is to produce National Paint Reports in all targeted countries;

Dialogue with policy makers, individual paint manufacturers and paint manufacturers associations and other stakeholders is conducted in all targeted countries;

⁵ *Childhood Lead Poisoning*; World Health Organization, 2010:

<http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/leadguidance.pdf>. "Lead-based paints and pigments are a major source of children's exposure to lead." (page 11) "Lead poisoning is one of the most common and best-recognized childhood diseases of toxic environmental origin." (page 13)

⁶ When houses are painted with lead paint, children in the houses ingest lead-contaminated dust and/or paint chips and suffer irreversible neurological damage. Houses painted with lead paint are therefore unsafe and eliminating lead in paints for residential use is a necessary component of ensuring safe housing.

⁷ Resolutions on lead in paint, adopted by the second and third meetings of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, established an agreed international framework which GAELP helps implement.

⁸ See section above entitled *Background – the Problem* which explains how lead paint elimination contributes to Quality Education for all and Sustained Economic Growth

National Action Plans based on assessments of the current national situation and any progress that has been made toward establishing effective national regulatory controls on lead in paint and/or toward securing full compliance with existing national regulatory frameworks already in place are prepared in all targeted countries;

Partners: Eco-Accord, UNEP, GAELP

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Action 2: The International Persistent Organic Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN); Eco-Accord, Ecological Independent Expertise, Foundation in Support of Civil Initiatives

Title: Establishing multistakeholder cooperation to address the obligations of the three chemical conventions (Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam)

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Description of the action: Establishing multistakeholder cooperation at the regional level to implement the obligations under the three conventions (Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam) will contribute to the unification of efforts to reduce exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste on human health and the environment, promote the development of synergies in the performance of obligations under international agreements, related to chemical safety.

Time frame/milestones, as appropriate: 2016 2020

Type of action: legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic sectors: agriculture, waste

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: www.pops.int

www.ipen.org

www.ecoaccord.org

www.eco-expertise.org

ghs.eco-expertise.org

www.mineconom.kg

http://gov.kg

www.fsci.tj

www.tpp.tj

www.hifzitatiat.tj

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Project major outcomes include:

Evaluation of the implementation of three chemical conventions in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;

Assessment of national capacity for implementing the three conventions in a synergistic way;

Analysis of the legislation of the countries on the implementation of chemicals conventions;

Develop mechanisms for multistakeholder collaboration on the implementation of three chemicals conventions;

Organization and carrying out cross-country meetings to exchange experiences on the implementation and execution of chemical conventions in countries;

Provision of cross-country consultations with international experts to establish a cross-sectoral partnership in the implementation of the conventions.

Project major outcomes include: Evaluation of the implementation of three chemical conventions in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;

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Develop mechanisms for multistakeholder collaboration on the implementation of three chemicals conventions;

Organization and carrying out cross-country meetings to exchange experiences on the implementation and execution of chemical conventions in countries;

Provision of cross-country consultations with international experts to establish a cross-sectoral partnership in the implementation of the conventions.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

The activities proposed will contribute to the achievement of the Post-2015 Development Goals. This is most clearly true for the following:

- Goal 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination⁹.
- Goal 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment¹⁰.
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

⁹ *Childhood Lead Poisoning*; World Health Organization, 2010:

<http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/leadguidance.pdf>. "Lead-based paints and pigments are a major source of children's exposure to lead." (page 11) "Lead poisoning is one of the most common and best-recognized childhood diseases of toxic environmental origin." (page 13)

¹⁰ Resolutions on lead in paint, adopted by the second and third meetings of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, established an agreed international framework which GAELP helps implement.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: Assessment of national capacity for implementing three chemical conventions in a synergistic way is conducted in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and some other EECCA countries;

Analysis of the legislation on the implementation of chemicals conventions in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and some other EECCA countries is conducted;

Mechanisms for multistakeholder collaboration on the implementation of three chemicals conventions are developed in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and some other EECCA countries;

At least three cross-country meetings to exchange experiences on the implementation and execution of chemical conventions in countries are conducted;

At least two cross-country consultations with international experts to establish a cross-sectoral partnership in the implementation of the conventions are conducted.

Partners: The Independent Ecological expertise (Kyrgyzstan); Foundation in Support of Civil Initiatives (Tajikistan), Eco-Accord (Russia)

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IRP/UNEP

Action 1: International Resource Panel (IRP)

Title: Supporting regional and national policy and decision making by providing independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of the sustainable use of natural resources (Overarching actions)

Focus area 1: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital

Description of the action: In order to mobilize the transition to a green economy, it is crucial that policymakers and practitioners can base their decision making process on a solid scientific basis. The sustainable management of natural resources is among those issues needing the highest and most urgent attention for a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The International Resource Panel (IRP) is a science-policy platform set up by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2007 to build and share the knowledge needed to improve our management of natural resources worldwide.

The IRP will support implementation of the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

Providing independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of the sustainable use of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle.

Contributing to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: Upcoming Scientific Assessments of the International Resource Panel include:

Integrated scenarios of future resource demand (2017)

Unlocking the Sustainable Potential of Land Resources: Evaluation Systems, Strategies and Tools (2016)

Resource Implications of Future Urbanization (2016)

Circular Economy, Innovation, and Remanufacturing (2017)

Marine Resources (2018)

Resource Governance for Sustainable Development (2018)

Land Restoration, ecosystem resilience and their contribution to poverty reduction (2018)

Type of action: Type (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: www.unep.org/resourcepanel/

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: A scientific basis for actions to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. The provided information will facilitate the choice of environmentally friendly technologies and production systems as well as the adaptation or design of necessary institutional processes that contribute to a sound economic and social development.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: not applicable

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: not applicable

Partners: Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) with more than 45 Knowledge Partners www.greengrowthknowledge.org/partners.

World Resources Forum WRF, www.wrforum.org

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OECD

Action 1

Title: GREEN Action Programme

Focus area: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Description of the action: The overarching mission of the GREEN (Green Economy and Environment) Action Programme is to assist governments and civil societies from Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (EECCA) in implementing policies that are economically efficient, environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. The GREEN Action Programme will:

- Facilitate access to international and regional best practices and tools for effective environmental management;
- Build local ownership and consensus on policy principles and good practices through analytical work and dialogue within regional networks;
- Implement in-country pilot projects to demonstrate how policies and tools can be applied in practice;
- Facilitate dialogue and co-operation between OECD and partner countries to better target development co-operation efforts.

The GREEN Action Programme will build on the work of the OECD EAP Task Force that since 1993 has guided improvement of environmental policies in transition economies of the EECCA region by promoting the integration of environmental considerations into the processes of economic, social and political reform”.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2016-18

Type of action: Legal, regulatory and policy instruments

Economic and fiscal instruments

Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

The GREEN Action Programme will facilitate: (a) cross-ministerial dialogues, (b) building local analytical and implementation capacity for policy reforms and investment planning, (c) regional/international exchange of lessons learned and best practices including sub-regional approaches, and (d) maximising synergies among various green economy initiatives by different organisations.

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Batumi Ministerial Declaration [ECE/BATUMI.CONF/2016/2/Add.1], and OECD ENV/EPOC/EAP(2016)1 and ENV/EPOC/EAP(2016)2.

More information on this website: <http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eap-tf.htm>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The GREEN Action Programme will assist countries in strengthening institutional frameworks and capacity to accelerate

transition to green growth and help the EECCA countries identify and implement practical policy tools at the national level and facilitate investment needed for greener growth. At the same time, the GREEN Action Programme will provide regional fora to exchange country experiences, best practices and lessons learned with relevant OECD and non-OECD countries. Finally, the GREEN Action Programme will also reinforce efforts to maximise synergies and coherent coordination of work by the OECD countries, the European Union, UN agencies and bilateral, regional and multilateral development cooperation organisations and International Financial Institutions.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Related to Sustainable Development Goals:

2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (17.19)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:---

Partners: governments of the EECCA countries, UNECE, UNEP, EEA and other interested partners.

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Action 2

Title: Accelerating environmental policy reforms (Overarching actions)

Focus area:, 1,2 Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description of the action: This action aims to assist EECCA countries in accelerating policy reforms, including by devising regulatory and economic instruments, strengthening the rule of law and compliance with environmental requirements that contribute to the greening of economic growth. The work would also include activities aimed at greening of industry and strengthening the green growth measurement framework by using green growth indicators and other environmental accounting tools.

This action will include 2 main components one including efforts on promoting “smart” environmental regulations, developing policy instruments to address challenges of urban air pollution, addressing environmental impacts of mining, supporting the development of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Systems. Another one on measuring and assessing progress towards green growth by broadening the use of green growth measurement and assessing progress towards green growth in the EECCA region.

Action’s timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2016-18

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: ENV/EPOC/EAP(2016)2

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Better integration of economic, sectoral and environmental policies and better knowledge of progress towards green growth

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Related to Sustainable Development Goals:

3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Green growth indicators

Partners: collaboration under EU funded EaP GREEN project

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Action 3

Title: Green investment and finance (Overarching actions)

Focus area:, 2,5: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: This action aims to help EECCA countries to leverage and diversify financing for infrastructure development and green investments, especially to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. This could involve better expenditure management and greening of public finances as well as developing strategies for green investments in selected EECCA countries. Working with International Finance Institutions and local banks to enable private-sector investments in green projects would be important so as to enhance the countries' readiness for accessing finance at various levels.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2016-18

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: ENV/EPOC/EAP(2016)2

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: This action will contribute to green public finance policy in EECCA countries by facilitating reform of environmentally-harmful subsidies and strengthening domestic public finance, and will facilitate access to finance for green investment through better access to private finance for green investments

and enhanced access to international finance for green growth. This action also aims to support countries in developing strategies for green investment and structural reforms.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Related to Sustainable Development Goals:

- 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
- 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:---

Partners: collaboration under EU funded EaP GREEN project

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Action 4

Title: Strengthening water management

Focus area: 2,4,5,8: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: This action aims to support reform of water policies in EECCA countries by contributing to achieving broader development goals, including water-related post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which feature prominently water resources management, trans-boundary water cooperation and policy integration; and by supporting economically, financially and environmentally sound management of water resources, including adaptation to climate change; recalling that the COP 21 climate conference stressed the importance of wise water management strategies, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, which are fundamental for the provision of safe water, livelihoods and sustainable energy sources.

It will include two components:

- 1) Strengthening the economic and financial dimensions of water management, including adaptation to climate change
- 2) Strengthening water institutions in the EECCA region

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2016-18

Type of action: Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Examples of concrete projects could include: reviews of water allocation mechanisms, with a view to ensuring that they contribute to green growth; assessments of water infrastructure needs (including for multi-purpose infrastructure) and analyses of lower-cost alternatives and financing schemes; reviews of economic instruments for water management, with a view to aligning them with water priority objectives, etc.

Economic sectors: water

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: ENV/EPOC/EAP(2016)2

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Improved water management in EECCA countries through better economic regulation of water supply and sanitation, better allocation of roles between public and private actors, reduced over-fragmentation in the water supply and sanitation sector, while at the same time, ensuring the economic and financial sustainability of water resources management and services.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Related to Sustainable Development Goals:

- 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:---

Partners: Co-operation with EU Water Initiative, UNECE

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PISTOLETTO FOUNDATION

Action 1: Cittadellarte-Pistoletto Foundation

Title: Promote sustainable fashion

Focus area: 4,5: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns;
Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

Description of the action: Cittadellarte is engaging with the Italian National Chamber of Fashion (whose members are major fashion brands) through a structured path of commitments to sustainable practices in the supply chain of the fashion industry, on the basis of two key principles “transparency” and “traceability”. Cittadellarte operates with the scientific and technical advice of the independent public entity “Textile and Health”, whose work follows relevant international regulations. So far, up to 450 substances used in the textile sectors have been analysed and assessed, along with their use in the production process, to establish thresholds for their impacts on users, workers and the environment

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017: presentation of 3 case studies from major fashion brands, whose value chain will be made entirely accessible via smartphone app; the relevant info on compliancy of all actors of the value chain, will be made available in both narrative and scientific format, regardless of the country they are based in, and according to the standards of the "textile and health" certification

2018: Extension of case studies to additional products and brands

2019: Launch of a label, to be proposed as a compulsory practice, for all fashion items and garments

Type of action: Information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: Manufacturing (Fashion industry).

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: The Initiative of the Italian National Chamber of Fashion in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and the Public Entity "Textile and Health"; the Initiative was launched in April 2016 (<http://www.cameramoda.it/it/sostenibilita>).

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Fashion is not only one of the top 3 most polluting industries world wide, but most significantly it is a value driven and value driving sector. Via fashion lifestyles and consumption trends are set, shared, and promoted. Fashion can be an extremely powerful ally of sustainable development strategies. So, Cittadellarte's effort to involve major brands is proofing to be highly strategic.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 8, 9, 12 and 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Main indicators will be the number (and weight) of associated brands; the scope of dissemination of the case studies initiative and campaign; the level of government partnership with the initiative; eventually, the final overall indicator/criterion will be the release and adoption of the smart label from brands whose items are directly delivered to the final consumer.

Partners: Cittadellarte, Italian National Chamber of Fashion (leading fashion brands), the Association "Textile and Health", the Ministry of Economic Development, United Nations organisations.

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Action 2: Cittadellarte-Pistoletto Foundation

Title: Rebirth Initiative: Civil Society Forums and Permanent Workshops on Arts and Social Change along the UN SDGs

Focus area: 9 Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Bringing together socially engaged art practitioners, social entrepreneurs, activists, scientists, journalists, representatives of public institutions, teachers, and other agents of change coming from all possible backgrounds in a 3 days open technology style event aimed at initiating a year-long joint-workshop locally grounded and enacted by forum participants and other organizations. The Initiative was launched in Cuba in 2015, with a follow-up in Milan in 2016

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

2017: launch of forum in Tirana (Albania), Canberra (Australia), and at least a 3rd country; conduct final workshop for the forums in Avana(Cuba) and Milan (italy);

2018: launch of at least 3 forums, carry-on yearly workshops in already reached countries, and organize final workshop for the the forums.

2019: launch of at least 3 forums, carry-on yearly workshops in already reached countries and organize final workshop for the forums

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: due to the intersectorial and transversal nature of culture as an engine of change, rebirth fora and yearly workshops involve people from all sectors (a) economy-wide, (b) cities; and (c) sectors, including: agriculture, forestry and fishing; energy; mining; manufacturing; transport; water; waste; tourism; and housing, buildings and construction.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: national and sectoral policies and strategies of the reviewed countries.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: main objective of rebirth fora and workshops is bringing together the many already existing good practices and achieve higher levels of common organization, in a word, realizing demopraxy (democratic praxis). first outcome is enhancing and reinforcing existing projects. second and more far reaching is generating unprecedented cooperations and even new projects. territorial intelligence is yet to be achieved by our communities and we need tools and instruments to allow this to grow. also, we need to educate ourselves into cooperation, as we are raised under a non cooperative, hyper competitive model, we need an educational turn and fora and workshops involve all levels of education institutions.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 4, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 17.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:---

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: each year-long workshop will publish a journal and organize a final event (most likely to relaunch the workshop for one more year). First indicators will be the number and quality of realised projects (new and already existing); the number of associates into the workshop; the number of audience reached.

Partners: United Nation organizations, local ministries and governments

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THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTRE FOR THE CAUCASUS

Action 1

Title: Supporting SDG implementation in South Caucasus

Focus area: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being; Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Description of the action: Supporting the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) countries on SDGs implementation and monitoring

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building, establishment network, and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of national governments, EU, UNEP, REC Caucasus, GIZ, KFW, IFIs and other interested international donor partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Input to EfE process and to national strategic plans of South Caucasus countries.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 17)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Contribution to the implementation of the EPR recommendations in South Caucasus countries

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: 1. Educational Course and publications related to SDGs

2. Establish a High level Regional Network in South Caucasus for implementation of SDGs

3. Holding regular country dialogues on implementation and monitoring of SDGs in each South Caucasus countries

Partners: National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection, Ministries of Education, SMEs, SCOs, relevant international organization and projects

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Action 2:**Title: Promotion of ecosystem approach in South Caucasus**

Focus area: 1,4,8: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description of the action: Contribute to national plans and actions, mapping, valuation of ES and application of PES mechanisms; Promote economic of land degradation and ecosystem services by providing expertise; Consultations and capacity building activities for relevant state organizations; SMEs in order to promote sustainable use of natural resources, ecosystems and its services.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017- 2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building, networking and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of EU, UNEP, REC Caucasus, GIZ, KFW, IFIs and other interested international donor partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The ecosystem services and its value, and methods of its valuation is broadly accepted and implemented in all sectors of economy to contribute for economic and sustainable use of natural resources by each country.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 14, SDG 15)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Contribution to the implementation of the EPR recommendations in South Caucasus countries

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Capacity building activities
2. Pilot projects in South Caucasus countries
3. Use existing regional multi stakeholder platform of REC C on biodiversity for implementation and monitoring the progress on the PES application in the region

Partners: National partners, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment Protection, private sectors, SMEs, SCOs, relevant international organizations and projects

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Action 3

Title: Promotion of Circular Economy in South Caucasus region

Focus area:1,3,4,5,6,7: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital

Description of the action: Support the South Caucasus countries state and private sector in application of RECP, application of Sustainable Consumption Patterns, provide platform for sharing information on action plans, new technologies and approaches on shifting to green economy

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: capacity building, networking, development multi stakeholder platform and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: sectors, including: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of EU, UNIDO, REC Caucasus and other interested donor partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The South Caucasus countries accepted and implemented required green measures and actions in all sectors of economy and have accessibility to new knowledge and information.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 9, SDG 12)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Contribution to the implementation of the EPR recommendations in South Caucasus countries

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Capacity building trainings of state actors and private sector in South Caucasus countries
2. Maintain Regional High Level Platform on Green Economy for exchange of best practices
3. Improve environmental performance of SMEs
4. Promote application of SEA for sustainable consumption and production

Partners: National partners, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment Protection, private sectors, SMEs, SCOs, relevant international organizations and projects

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Action 4

Title: Support SEIS principles in the environmental monitoring and reporting in South Caucasus countries

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Support the South Caucasus countries on environmental reporting, monitoring and database creation based on Shared Environmental Information system principles in order to establish better monitoring system of the Environment. Improve public participation in decision making process for better environment.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2022 years

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity building, networking, information exchange and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, mining, manufacturing, transport, water, waste, tourism and housing, buildings and construction

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: Project budgets of planned projects to be implemented in close cooperation and support of EU, EEA, and other interested donor partners

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: The South Caucasus countries will design the integrated approaches, instruments and tools helpful to the process of monitoring and reporting on achieved results

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: (SDG 17)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Contribution to the implementation of the EPR recommendations in South Caucasus countries

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

1. Support in capacity building of relevant state actors (one training in each country)
2. Information awareness on SEIS in SC region among different stakeholders
3. Support countries in assessment and preparation of State of Environment Reports

Partners: National partners, including State Statistics Committees, Ministries of economy, Ministries of the Environment protection, SCOs, relevant international organizations

Contact points:

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REC Central and Eastern Europe

Action 1

Title: Setting up and implementing the INTERREG Europe Policy Learning Platforms

Focus areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital; Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure; Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns; Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote green and fair trade; Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital

Description of the action: The main objective of the Interreg Europe Policy Learning Platforms (PLP) is to facilitate ongoing EU-wide policy learning and capitalisation of practices among stakeholders of regional relevance in order to strengthen regional policies, and in particular programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, European Territorial Cooperation. A particular emphasis is placed on providing regional policy makers with the tools and information for them to improve the performance of regional development policies and programmes. By offering relevant advice and support services the Platforms help policy makers find solutions to improve their own policies and enhance their impact and their contribution to EU strategic priorities notably through interregional cooperation projects.

This is done for the Priority Axes, Investment Priorities and specific objectives of Interreg Europe:

- Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
- Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs
- Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
- Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

The REC is coordinating the platform on protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. The project is implemented for the INTERREG Europe's Joint Secretariat.

Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: 2016-2020

Type of action: Information and policy learning action

Economic sectors: Economy-wide (regions)

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: INTERREG Europe Programme

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: EU-wide policy learning and capitalization of practices facilitated among stakeholders of regional relevance.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: The activities will contribute to SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: N/A

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The project aims to cover 70% of EU regions eligible in the Programme by 2023

Partners: INNO TSD; Ecorys; META; Trinomics; AER, LSIC; EMG Group Plc; SIA Sirus

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Note: The commitments submitted by the REC are based on the REC Strategy 2016-2020 and reflect ongoing activities of the REC. The implementation of further actions is contingent upon mobilised resources by the REC and continued support by resource partners of the REC.

UNECE

Action 1

Title: Promoting the extension of education for sustainable development in technical and vocational education and training in support of sustainable development and the transition to a green economy in UNECE member States

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Technical and vocational education and training provides promising opportunities to initiate and to foster the transition to a green, entrepreneurial and sustainable economy. In this respect, several concrete steps to prioritize could include: educating students about the importance of moving to a green economy and becoming ecologically literate; understanding the needs of industry to transition to a green economy, with an emphasis on sustainable production and consumption; and ensuring that policymakers' support for educators is sufficient to enable them to provide the requisite training for new skills.

One of the priority action areas for implementing the objectives of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) outlined in the *Framework for the future implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development* is focused on 'Strengthening technical and vocational education and training in support of sustainable development and the transition to a green economy'.

UNECE is committed to continue supporting its member States and in particular the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in their efforts to strengthening technical and vocational education and training in support of sustainable development and transition to a green economy by integrating education for sustainable development into national technical and vocational education and training policy.

Action's time frame/milestones, as appropriate: This is on-going initiative with concrete capacity building activities already undertaken in the Kyrgyz Republic and Belarus which will continue and last at least until 2019, that is the end of the first phase of the next post-2015 implementation period of the UNECE Strategy for ESD, and beyond, depending on the requests by the countries.

Type of action: These actions are related to legal, regulatory and policy instruments as well as to information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: All economic sectors are relevant ("(a) – economy wide").

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development

(<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2005/cep/ac.13/cep.ac.13.2005.3.rev.1.e.pdf>)

Framework for the future implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development
(<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2016/ece/ece.batumi.conf.2016.11.e.pdf>)

Empowering educators for a sustainable future: Tools for policy and practice workshops on competences in education for sustainable development
(http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/esd/ESD_Publications/Empowering_Educators_for_a_Sustainable_Future_ENG.pdf)

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- Reorienting the TVET system in support of sustainable development and the transition to a green economy in consultation and partnership with industry sectors and TVET institutions;
- Shifting economic thinking and promoting sustainable consumption and green skills;
- Raised awareness, public participation and sustainable consumption, as well as reskilling the labour force for green jobs;
- Building knowledge and awareness of sustainable development decision makers and all professionals, especially those with a role in planning and management;
- Promoting coordination between relevant stakeholders, including different governmental departments, in fostering the implementation of the UNECE Strategy for ESD;
- Strengthened national capacities for implementing UNECE Strategy for ESD as one of the tools for greening economies.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: The implementation of the UNECE Strategy for ESD will contribute directly to the achievement of Goal 4, but also to the attainment of all SDGs. The Strategy is a practical instrument to incorporate key themes of sustainable development into the region's education systems. It is a cross-cutting process that allows for a better understanding of and enhanced competences related to all aspects of sustainable development.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: Helps implementing EPR recommendations on integrating environmental education and education for sustainable development elements in national education system.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

- National reports on implementing the UNECE Strategy for ESD;
- Capacity-building workshop reports;
- Guidance documents, training and awareness raising material.

Partners: Ministries responsible for education and environment; partner inter-governmental organizations (UNESCO, OSCE, UNEP, OECD), IFIs, European Commission; regional environmental centres and other relevant networks, including those of civil society, academia and science, non-governmental organizations, business and enterprises.

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Action 2

Title: Promoting strategic environmental assessment as a tool for greening the economy in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; (Overarching actions)

Description of the action: (Within the limits of the available resources), UNECE is committed to continue supporting Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in their efforts to effectively implement their new legislation on SEA that UNECE has assisted them to develop in the past 4 years under a EU funded project. Based on the requests from the concerned countries, this involves:

Advice for complementing the legal and institutional reforms to ensure full alignment with the Protocol on SEA; Assisting countries in the practical implementation of the legislation through pilot projects; Development of good practice and guidance documentation (“soft law”) for the implementation of the Protocol; Training workshops; Regional conferences; as well as Promoting continued exchange of information among Government officials and other experts in the region through reporting and during meetings of the treaty bodies,

In a similar way, UNECE is also committed to continue assisting the Central Asian countries in the implementation of transboundary environmental impact assessment and in the development of SEA systems, building on the ongoing and past support (e.g. Legislative assistance to Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan; and development and the update of the Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context for Central Asian Countries).

Action’s time frame/milestones, as appropriate: As of present and at least until 2020, and beyond, depending on the requests by the countries. Some of the activities are continuous e.g. exchange of information and experience during the intergovernmental meetings of the treaty bodies.

Type of action: These actions are related to legal, regulatory and policy instruments as well as to information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: The Espoo Convention and, in particular, its Protocol on SEA provide a framework for the comprehensive integration of environmental and health concerns into programmes and plans, policies and legislation and development activities, in all economic sectors including: agriculture, forestry and fishing; energy; mining; manufacturing; transport; water; waste; tourism; and housing, buildings and construction, as well as to regional and urban development.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (the Espoo Convention)

UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention (the Protocol on SEA)

2014-2017 and draft 2017-2020 Workplans under the two treaties

EC Project ‘Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood’

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Integration of environment and green economy considerations into sectoral development plans, programmes and policies, as well as to projects.

Improved governance and inter-ministerial collaboration at the national and sub-national levels and coordination for promotion of green economy; Strengthened national capacities for the systematic application of SEA and EIA as tools for greening economies.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: As cross-cutting legal instruments, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and, in particular, its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Protocol on SEA) provide a framework for a comprehensive integration of environmental and health concerns into development planning in all the economic sectors, thus helping countries to assure alignment of development with a broad range of SDGs. e.g. 2.4; 3.9; 3.d; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6.;6(a); 6(b);7.2; 7(a); 8.4; 9.1; 9.4; 11.3; 11.4; 11.6; 11(a); 11(b); 12.2; 12.4; 12.5; 13.1-13.3; 14.1; 15.1; 15.4; 16.6, 16.7; 16.10; 17.13, 17.16; 17.17 (see also informal document ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2016/5/INF.16)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: Helps implementing EPR recommendations on aligning the national environmental assessment systems with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Draft laws on SEA (and EIA) developed under the technical assistance programme; and adopted or presented for adoption by the beneficiary governments; Draft national guidance documents on practical application of SEA in the beneficiary countries are available at the UNECE website for reference; Workshop reports and tailored (country-specific) training materials; Number of officials trained in application of SEA and EIA.

Guidance documents and awareness raising material: e.g. Brochure on facts and benefits of the Protocol on SEA; introductory video on the Protocol on SEA and its benefits; Good practice recommendations on public participation in SEA; Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context for Central Asian Countries

Partners: Ministries responsible for environment in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and in other UNECE member States; NGOs and Regional Environmental Centres, European Commission; partner organizations (UNDP, OSCE, UNEP, OECD), IFIs

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Action 3: UNECE Secretariat to the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)

Title: Promoting effective and inclusive public participation as a key tool for greening the economy

Focus area 9: Promote public participation and education for sustainable development

Description of the action: Under the frameworks of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (the Protocol on PRTRs), and within the available resources, UNECE is committed to advise on legal issues and practices with regard to access to information and public participation in decision-making on different plans, policies, projects and programmes related to the greening of economy. It will also facilitate consensus building among countries and a wide range of stakeholders and will continue providing advisory services to Governments and international organizations on these issues. Furthermore, it will continue supporting: (a) multilateral decision-making processes to take joint commitments; (b) regional multi-stakeholder platforms to share challenges and good

practices in access to information and effective public participation; and (c) development of recommendations, guidance material and electronic information tools. Specific activities include sessions of the respective meetings of the Parties and subsidiary bodies, round tables and workshops and coordination mechanisms.

Time frame/milestones, as appropriate: As of present and as planned until 2021 and beyond, depending on the decisions by the countries as well as the availability of resources. Some of the activities are continuous e.g. exchange of information and experience during the intergovernmental and expert meetings of the treaty bodies.

Type of action: These actions are related to legal, regulatory and policy instruments as well as to information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments.

Economic sectors: Through the promotion of effective access to information and public participation in environmental matters, the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on PRTRs provide solid frameworks for engaging public and bringing its perspective with regard to environmental and health concerns into programmes, plans, policies, projects and legislation economy-wide as well as specific economic sectors including: agriculture, forestry and fishing; energy; mining; manufacturing ; transport; water; waste; tourism; and housing, buildings and construction, as well as to regional and urban development.

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention); UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (the Protocol on PRTRs)

2014-2017 and draft 2018-2021 work programmes under the two treaties

Maastricht Recommendations on Promoting Effective Public Participation in Decision-making in Environmental Matters; Recommendations on the more effective use of electronic information tools to provide public access to environmental information; The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide; Guidance to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Effective public participation in decision-making ensures that the activity on the greening the economy (the related plan, programme or project) is more acceptable to population and less harmful to the environment.

Hidden/unexpected aspects of the proposed activity can be uncovered early, helping to avoid costly mistakes, public unrest and the required remedy actions

Integration of environment and health considerations into sectoral development plans, programmes and policies, as well as to projects, through raising public awareness and promoting effective public participation in decision-making related to greening the economy;

Improved governance, inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination at the national and sub-national levels and coordination for promotion of green economy;

Strengthened national capacities for providing effective access to information and for engaging different stakeholders through application of the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on PRTRs as tools for greening economies;

Promotion of PRTR data as a major driving force for pollution reduction throughout different sectors of the economy; it will lead to competition among generators of pollutants to reduce their releases;

Promotion of PRTR data to policymakers as the key indicator for measuring progress in reducing pollutants, advancing sustainability and the success of a green economy.

Governments, academia, research institutions, the public, and businesses driving eco-innovation can utilize the PRTR as a common indicator.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: As cross-cutting legal instruments, the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers provide solid frameworks to assist countries in achieving the SDGs by implementing commitments on access to information, public participation and access to justice regarding a wide range of issues that affect environment and human health, e.g. 1.4; 1.5; 2; 3.d; 4; 6; 7; 9.4; 11; 12.4; 12.6; 12.8; 13; 15.6; 16.3; 16.6; 16.7; 16.10; 16.b; 17.6 (see also informal document ECE/BATUMI.CONF/2016/INF/1)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate:

Helps implementing EPR recommendations through assisting to improve national legislation and practice in the area of access information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Laws and practice are improved in the area of access to information and public participation; Clear evidence of effective engagement of the public in different laws, policies, programmes and projects related to green economy; Number of officials trained on how to provide effective access to information and to effectively engage the public.

Guidance documents and awareness raising material: e.g. Protecting your environment: The power is in your hands - Quick guide to the Aarhus Convention; The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide; Maastricht Recommendations on Promoting Effective Public Participation in Decision-making in Environmental Matters; A simplified guide to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers; Guidance to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers.

Partners: Partners include Ministries responsible for environmental matters in Parties and other interested Member States; NGOs; Regional Environmental Centres and Aarhus Centres; OSCE, UNEP, OECD, CBD/Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, UNITAR, UNFCCC, OHCHR, IFIs.

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Action 4: UNECE Protocol on Water and Health

Title: Increasing access to water and sanitation services to low-income and vulnerable groups in the pan-European region by supporting assessment of the equity of access and the development of action plans

Focus area 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

Description:

In the framework of the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health:

1. Support giving priority attention to equity aspects in policymaking processes related to the provision of water and sanitation services;
2. Contribute to the development of baseline studies on the situation of equitable access to water and sanitation to inform policy development and improvement actions in countries;

3. Strengthen capacity in addressing challenges and adopting possible solutions to ensure equitable access in the pan-European region.

Timeframe/milestones: Activities will be developed in the framework of the Protocol's programme of work for 2017-2019 and beyond. Results will be reviewed at the fifth session of the Protocol's Meeting of the Parties in 2019.

Type of action: capacity-building, assessment and monitoring, policy development

Economic sectors: water supply and sanitation.

Reference instruments and sources:

Website of the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health:

http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_text/text_protocol.html

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Reduced social and economic inequalities, positive health impacts and education outcome, poverty reduction

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement

1.4, 4 a, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Access to water supply and sanitation and in particular disaggregated data for rural areas, income and for specific vulnerable groups.

Partners:

Lead Party(ies) for this area of work and WHO/Europe co-secretariat

Subsidiary bodies under the Protocol on Water and Health

National and local administrations

Private companies, in particular water supply and sanitation providers

NGOs

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Action 5: UNECE Protocol on Water and Health

Title: Promotion of water recycling and safe reuse by fostering the exchange of experiences in the pan-European region and identifying policy and technical measures

Focus areas 5 and 2: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description of the action: In the framework of the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health:

1. reviewing existing practices on water reuse throughout the pan-European region, looking at policy, technical and financial dimensions, the potential health risks and the challenges deriving from global pressures, such as climate change and water scarcity, urbanization, migration and increasing inequalities;
2. organizing a regional workshop discuss priority needs and action and promote the sharing of knowledge and experiences.
3. Developing, as appropriate, further policy and/or technical guidance and practical tools under the Protocol.

Action's timeframe/milestones appropriate: Activities will be developed in the framework of the Protocol's programme of work for 2017-2019 and beyond. Results will be reviewed at the fifth session of the Protocol's Meeting of the Parties in 2019.

Type of action: information, capacity-building and policy development

Economic sectors: water supply and sanitation, agriculture, energy, manufacture, waste, etc.

Reference instruments and sources: Website of the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health: http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_text/text_protocol.html

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Reduced negative impact on health and environment as a result of implementation of best practices and strengthening of the policy framework

Significant co-benefits for climate change actions and fight against water scarcity

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

3.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 11.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Percentage of water safely reused.

Partners: Lead Party(ies) for this area of work and WHO/Europe co-secretariat

Subsidiary bodies under the Protocol on Water and Health

National and local administrations

European Commission

Private companies, in particular water supply and sanitation providers

Research centers

NGOs

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Action 6: UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

Title: Foster resource efficiency and reduce trade-offs by supporting assessments of the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus in transboundary basins

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description of the action: In the framework of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention):

1. identifying synergies between the water, food, energy and ecosystem sectors in transboundary basins, on the basis of the methodology developed under the Convention;
2. determining policy measures and actions that could alleviate negative consequences related to the multiple needs of the riparian countries for common resources and help to optimize the use of available resources, thereby fostering transboundary cooperation;
3. helping to move towards increased efficiency in resource use, greater policy coherence and intersectoral co-management;
4. developing capacity in addressing intersectoral impacts, including by disseminating the lessons from the nexus basin assessments.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Activities will be developed in the framework of the Water Convention's programme of work for 2016-2018 and beyond. Results will be reviewed at the eight session of the Convention's Meeting of the Parties in 2018.

A global stock-taking workshop will be organized in December 2016 to review progress and to exchange experience.

Type of action: information, joint assessment, capacity-building, fit-for-purpose analytical tools, measures

Economic sectors: water management and services, energy, agriculture, industry, navigation, tourism etc.

Reference instruments and sources: UNECE Nexus assessment methodology and case studies: <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=41427>

Website of the UNECE Water Convention: <http://www.unece.org/env/water.html>

Nexus assessments under the Water Convention:

<http://www.unece.org/env/water/nexus.html>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Reduced negative impact on transboundary waters, reduced trade-offs and conflict potential, more efficient resource use, improved policy coherence.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: Number of assessments carried out, intersectoral solutions identified

Partners: Finland as lead Party for this area of work

Subsidiary bodies under the Water Convention

UNECE Sustainable Energy and Trade Programmes:

Member States and river basin organizations

FAO

European Commission

Research institutes and academia

NGOs

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Action 7: UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Title: Dissemination of information and promotion of the use of guidance documents on best available techniques to ensure the implementation of clean technologies in various economic activity sectors

Focus areas 5 and 2: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns; Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description: Providing web-access via UNECE Green Economy Toolbox to the texts of guidance documents in English, Russian and French developed and adopted under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Air Convention) identifying best abatement options for various air pollutants and economic activity sectors, as well as economic instruments to reduce their emissions. Spreading related information through press-releases, seminars, advisory missions and meetings with UNECE member States representatives, national stakeholders and experts.

Timeframe/milestones: The guidance documents are expected, among others, to support Parties to the Air Convention's protocols in meeting their emission reduction obligations by 2020 and beyond.

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: agriculture, transport, mining, energy, manufacture, waste, etc.

Reference instruments and sources:

UNECE Green Economy Toolbox: <http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/GET/>

Website of the UNECE Air Convention: <http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Reduced negative impact on health and environment as a result of implementation of best available techniques and subsequent reduction of air pollutant emissions

Significant co-benefits for climate change actions

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement

2.4, 3.4, 3.9, 7a, 9.4, 11.4, 11.6, 12.2, 12.4, 13.2, 14.1, 15.4, 15.5, 17.16

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: National emission totals for following pollutants: sulphur and nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia, particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), mercury, cadmium, lead, persistent organic pollutants.

Partners:

Subsidiary bodies under the Air Convention

Private companies

Scientific institutes

NGOs

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Action 8: UNECE Operational Activities and Review Section

Title: Promote the use of tools for the internalization of negative externalities

Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Description: In at least one EPR per year, in the chapter on “Economic Instruments, Environmental Expenditures and Investments for Greening the Economy” of the Environmental Performance Reviews (EPR), include a subsection on internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Timeframe/milestones: One EPR per year starting in 2017 until 2020 for a total of three.

Type of action: information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments (To review the use of (b) economy and fiscal instruments).

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources: national and sectoral policies and strategies of the reviewed countries

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: to raise awareness of the existence of economic instruments, such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) that could reduce the loss of natural capital as well as raise funds for environmental activities.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement

SDGs 14; 15

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: The final publication of the Environmental Performance Review for at least three reviewed countries.

Partners: UNEP/OECD

Contact point

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Action 1: Regional Office for Europe

Title: Supporting countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, Russian Federation in the transition to a green economy

Focus area 1: Overarching actions

Description of the action: In order to support to transition towards green economy with sustainable consumption and production patterns and inclusive outcomes (and contribute to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)), UNEP will provide **methodologies and tools** to regional, national and sub-national policy makers and stakeholders on the following areas;

- Assessments for the development of evidence based policies, i.e. resource based assessment, economic and fiscal policy analysis;
- Life Cycle approach;
- Sustainable Food and agriculture and food system;
- Sustainable Public Procurement;
- Sustainable Life Style and education;
- Sustainable Building and Construction;
- Sustainable Tourism
- Resource efficiency cleaner production throughout supply chains; and
- Integration of environmental and social considerations in their business practices in fiscal services and capital markets

UNEP will also provide **technical assistance** and **capacity building** provided to the region and countries on strategic policy development and targeted priority areas,

For example, under the European Union financed "Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood" (*EaP GREEN*) partnership project, being implemented together with OECD, UNECE, and UNIDO, UNEP will support Republic of Moldova and Belarus on the development of Green Economy Action Plan and Green Economy Road Map, based on the assessment and a stakeholder consultation (by the end of 2016).

Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: Until the end of 2019.

Type of action: Type (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments

Economic sectors: Economy-wide as well as thematic areas

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

- Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels
- Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices
- Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12 (12.1, 12.2, 12.6) , 8 (8.4, 8.9), 17 (17.10, 17.14)

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations, as appropriate: not applicable

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: To be derived from the relevant SDG indicators, e.g. SDG 12.

Partners: UN country teams, ILO, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, Civil Society, academia, business sector, International Financial Institutions, national and local authorities, etc.

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Action 2: Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

Title: Supporting countries to promote and implement sustainable public procurement through Ten Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (SCP), Programme on Sustainable Public Procurement

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption

Description of the action: The Rio+20 adopted Ten Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is a global framework for action to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. The framework supports the development, scaling-up and replication of policies, voluntary measures, management practices and consumer information tools that promote resource efficiency and decouple countries' economic growth from environmental degradation. It also aims to enhance international cooperation, facilitate access to technical and financial assistance and build countries' capacities to increase the net contribution of their economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. At present, over 125 countries have appointed national 10YFP focal points and are actively participating in this inter-governmental initiative.

The 10YFP Programme on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) brings together a variety of SPP stakeholders to foster communication, focus action and help leverage resources to achieve the common objectives of the framework and this Programme. The 10YFP on SPP is also a knowledge hub for exchange and cooperation driving the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP).

The Programme, led by UNEP, and co-led by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and the Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI), supports the SPP implementation on the ground by:

- i) Developing and sharing SPP tools (methodologies, capacity-building tools, etc.),
- ii) Policy advocacy and awareness raising
- iii) Technical support for countries
- iv) Facilitate exchange of knowledge, information and experience

Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: Till end of 2022

Type of action: All three types of actions are relevant within the programme, whereby a main focus lies on “type (c) information, education-based, capacity-building and voluntary instruments”.

Economic sectors: Economy-wide

Reference instruments and sources:

http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/10YFP%20SPP/1Brochure_SPP%20Programme_10YFP_June2016.pdf

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Through SPP, governments can lead by example and deliver key policy objectives and send strong market signals while increasing the demand for sustainable products and services. Sustainable procurement allows governments to meet environmental goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving resource efficiency and supporting recycling. Positive social results include poverty reduction, improved equity and respect for core labor standards. From an economic perspective, SPP can generate income, reduce costs, support the transfer of skills and technology and promote innovation by domestic producers.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 12 (especially 12.1, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7), 7.3, 8.4, 11.b

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: To be derived from the relevant SDG indicators

Partners: 93 partners of the programme: Please refer to <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/10YFP%20SPP/10YFP%20SPP%20Programme%20Partners.pdf>

22 Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee members: ChileCompra, Eco Mark Office of Japan Environment Association, Environmental Development Center of Ministry of Environmental Protection (EDC), China, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial (CEGESTI), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (co-lead), Indian Railways, Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan-Lebanon, International Green Purchasing Network (IGPN), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), International Training Center of the ILO (ITC-ILO), Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (co-lead), Mauritius Procurement Policy Office, National Agency for Public Procurement, Sweden, National Center for Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies (NCPC), Colombia, Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SKL Kommentus, Sweden, Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council (SPLC), Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), United States Environmental Protection Agency

Contact points:

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Action 3: Economic and Trade Branch

Title: Supporting countries to transition towards inclusive green economy through Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) - assessment, strategic planning, capacity building.

Focus area 2: Enhanced economic progress

Description of the action: UNEP has been actively engaging a vast range of research institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society, business and UN partners to support its research base and skill-set in supporting the Inclusive Green Economy. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), is a joint initiative among five UN agencies, namely UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR, combining their expertise and resources to support 20 countries until 2020 in building green economy strategies that will generate new jobs and skills, promote clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty. PAGE thereby constitutes a UN-wide mechanism to coordinate action on green economy and assist countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 8.

PAGE's main objective is to enable countries to reframe economic policies around sustainability and put in place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models and partnerships. PAGE works by bringing together the networks of the five PAGE agencies and building capacity of government agencies, civil society as well as private sector stakeholders. It also informs the policy process through technical support and analysis at both the macro-economic and sectoral levels. More specifically, PAGE offers support for

- i) assessments for evidence-based policy proposals around economic growth, employment creation, greening of industry, poverty reduction and skill development;
- ii) multistakeholder policy consultations and adoption of national green economy plans (including sector-specific policy reforms);
- iii) policy implementation and mobilization of finance, and global training and knowledge sharing.

In doing above, PAGE supports countries to build national consensus, ownership and commitment towards reforms that advance clean technologies, resource-efficient infrastructure, well-functioning ecosystems, green skilled labour and good governance.

In addition to technical assistance, PAGE provides a platform for South-South-North learning and exchange of experiences and lessons learned in the area of achieving sustainable development through use of economic policy and market instruments. PAGE partner countries from Europe include Kyrgyz Republic, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Finland. Through PAGE support for Kyrgyz Republic, a dialogue with other countries in the region, and sharing of experiences and best practices can be further advanced.

Time frame/milestones, for the action, as appropriate: Until 2020

Economic sectors: economy-wide

Type of action: Overarching actions

Reference instruments and sources:

<http://www.un-page.org/>

<http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: 8, 9, 12, 13 and 17.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

Partners: UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR

Contact points:

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