

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNIDOScope

weekly internet newsletter

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Cleaner Production Centres**

After 10 years of operation, the UNIDO-UNEP Cleaner Production Programme is now in 31 countries. The Programme has raised over US\$35 million, 60% of it coming from Austria and Switzerland. Other supporters are: Brazil; Canada; Czech Republic; European Union; Finland; Hungary; Italy; Japan; Netherlands; Norway; South Korea; Slovenia; Sweden; and UK.

To mark the 10th Anniversary of the CP Programme, a new element, the **UNIDO endorsed CP Award for Consultants and Companies** will be introduced. Eligibility for the CP Award will be based on compliance with the procedures set out in the **UNIDO Cleaner Production Toolkit**. The Toolkit, prepared in cooperation with the Austrian environment concern [Stenum](#), and the CP Award, will be officially presented at the annual meeting of the Cleaner Production Programme ([view or download draft agenda](#)) in Interlaken Switzerland, 5 - 12 June, 2004.



Perhaps the greatest testament to the success of the CP Programme is the number of CP Centres based on the UNIDO model that have started up independently of UNIDO. In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for example, there are now 19 Cleaner Production Centres, only seven of which are UNIDO Centres. And the Director's of the UNIDO Centres in Costa Rica and Nicaragua are currently working on a project for the establishment of a CP Centre in Panama, to be financed by USAID. At the request of 18 LAC Countries, UNIDO is preparing a *Regional Cleaner Production Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean* to strengthen cooperation among the LAC Centres.

Coinciding with the 10th Anniversary of UNIDO's Cleaner Production Programme, a special issue of the *Journal of Cleaner Production* has been published, entitled "*Cutting Across Interests: Cleaner Production, the Unified Force of Sustainable Development*" (Volume 12, Issue 3, (April 2004) edited by R.A. Luken, R. Richardson and R. van Berkel. According to the journal editorial, the special issue "is devoted to reviews of the progress made in enhancing the implementation of the CP concepts and approaches in many developing countries. It highlights the successes and the shortcomings. It also highlights some improved ways of making donor aid supportive of more effective CP implementation as an integral facet of helping countries make on-going and consistent progress in their sustainable development."

A joint CP-Investment Technology Promotion Office (ITPO) newsletter ([view or download](#)) and a special issue of the Cleaner Production newsletter ([view or download](#)) have also be published by UNIDO to mark the event. The CP-ITPO newsletter lists environmentally sound technology (EST) sought by developing countries and EST offered by developed countries. The strengthening of the linkage between these two UNIDO Programmes is a milestone for both. The CP newsletter presents the history of the CP programme in three stages: Phase One (1994-1996) CP Promotion and Testing; Phase Two (1997-2002) Concept Development; Phase Three (post 2002) Maturity of the Concept.



Phase One had a fairly long gestation period. The idea for the Cleaner Production Programme arose out of discussions at the UNIDO Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development (ESID), held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1991, in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992. A key recommendation adopted at the ESID conference was the introduction of measures that would minimize waste generation and increase recovery of materials. During discussions at the ESID conference, UNEP's John Krieger, UNIDO's Skip Luken and Jim Gallup of

USAID had exchanged ideas on the setting up of cleaner production centres as a way of doing this, particularly as USAID was starting a programme along similar lines, called "Environmental Pollution Prevention Pays" otherwise known as "[EP3](#)".

A project document was issued in July 1992 calling for a joint programme between UNIDO and [UNEP](#), with UNIDO acting as the executing agency and UNEP's Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre providing support on methodology and information. In February 1993, invitations to participate in the programme were issued. There were 36 applications from 25 countries, which were narrowed down to six, selected on the basis of region and economic and social context. The first CP Centres were - in Asia, China and India; in LAC, Mexico and Brazil; in Africa - Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In 1994, The Netherlands Government confirmed that it would fund five of the first six centres. The centre in Brazil was funded by Brazil. Soon thereafter, Austria offered to fund centres in the Czech and Slovak Republics and then Hungary. The formal launching of the programme took place at the Second Annual CP Meeting, in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, in November 1996.



The UNIDO 10th Anniversary CP Newsletter refers to Phase Two (1997-2002) of the NCPC Programme as one of Concept Development. "After having proved that the CP concept applied, with some adaptations, to the different geographical contexts, the second stage focused on the expansion of the network. This was a move that related not only to the geographical coverage of the programme, but also included an expansion of the sectors addressed, the donors involved, the networking activities and the integration of new services: ISO 14001; waste management; investment promotion; and technology transfer." It was

during this period, formally at the Annual Meetings in 1999 and in 2001, that Switzerland and Austria expanded their support to the programme. This phase also included an investigation by UNEP on the potential of financing sources as the experience of the programme had showed it was important to take specific action on the identification of financing sources for higher order complexity environmentally sustainable technology (EST) investments. Key recommendations of the [the UNEP study](#) are: the need for governments to signal change with regard to national strategies that embrace cleaner production; the need for industry to take up the challenge of creating an ongoing demand for cleaner production measures that will spur continued progress; and the need for the financial services sector to identify cleaner production as an investment opportunity through financial innovation.

Phase Three, 2002 onwards, the maturity stage of the Cleaner Production Programme is UNIDO's most specific followup to the [Sustainable Production and Consumption Agenda](#) put forward at [WSSD](#). The Agenda of the 8th Annual CP Meeting in June 2004 ([view or download draft agenda](#)) gives a good indication of current issues being addressed in this phase. In addition, the maturity phase will see the [REAP](#) (linking CP with broader Corporate Social Responsibility issues) and [TEST](#) projects (now operating in the South Mediterranean Region) provide two further tools.

For more on the "phase three" period, [see the series of UNIDOScope articles, beginning in June 2002, on UNIDO's activities in Cleaner Technology Promotion](#). See also [CP Highlights 2002](#) and the [UNIDO Cleaner Production homepage](#).

The special issue of the [Journal of Cleaner Production](#) mentioned above, reviews the NCPC Programme, along with six other "multifaceted and multinational programmes" that were among the many established in response to [Agenda 21](#) of the Earth Summit. The review covers the [ASEAN-EIP](#) (USAID 1992-1998), [Delta](#) (Switzerland 1996 - present), [EP3](#) (USAID 1993-1998), [GTZ-P3U](#) (Germany 1995 - present), [SECO](#) (Switzerland 1997 - present), and [WEc](#) (USAID 1992-1999) Programmes.

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COMING SOON

Energy

Biotechnology

Nano-
Technology

Materials

Information
Communication
Technology

Aerospace
Industry

Fair of the Future is one of a number of events being held at UNCTAD XI which together are expected to attract some 3,000 participants from over 190 countries. Other events are the [EMPRETEC](#) /SEBRAE Business Fair, [WAIPA](#) Investment Forum and Fair Brazil Invest, [ITC](#) Competitiveness Tools Fair and NGOs Solidarity Market Fair. The Technology Fair of the Future will take place at the Anhembi (São Paulo city) Conventions and Exhibition Centre, simultaneously with the FISPAL 20th International Food Fair, the most important fair for food products in Latin America.

Up to 100 participants in the Technology Fair of the Future will be provided with an exhibition area, auditorium, multi-media area and room for business meetings (including video conferencing) free of charge. The successful participants will be selected from "promising new technology" submitted by enterprises, technology parks, research and development institutes, or institutions for innovation in an industrialized or emerging economy.

The Technology Fair highlights selected technology sectors: energy; biotechnology; nano-technology and materials; information and communication; aerospace. Special feature: technologies for low-income and least developed countries (LDCs) - renewable energy, agro-food processing, medicines and building materials.

See the [Fair homepage](#) for more details and the online application form <http://www.unidoform.org>

[more coming events](#)

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