



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



Regional preparatory meeting for the African Group for the UNIDO global consultations on circular economy

Written statements



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The present document compiles statements received by the Secretariat in writing after the regional preparatory meeting for the African Group for the UNIDO global consultations on circular economy, held virtually on 16 November 2020. The statements are reproduced without formal editing or formatting.

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1. Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade, Eswatini

Number	Question	Response
1	What do you see as key benefits your country, company or organization can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving Sustainable Development Goals and meeting national climate change priorities?	The Ministry of commerce and trade is in a drive to promote policies and programmes that will increase the value chains. This can be attained by optimising the utilisation of the inputs from the factors of production. On the other hand the Government of Eswatini has put in more effort on issues of green industrialisation through the support from the GEF projects and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) projects. All these are initiatives that are means, that tries to meet up with the national climate change priorities whilst also meeting with the international conventions.
2	Are there successful examples of introducing circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization, including policy and regulatory frameworks as well as national, multilateral, bilateral and South-South cooperation initiatives and partnerships?	The circular economy principle has been much led by the private sector on their own without much of government interventions. Members can recall that Eswatini is an agro-processing oriented economy. Most of the country's exports earnings are derived from the sugar industry. We have then seen sugar industry using the cane for sugar production in the initial stage. The industry is however proposing to use the same wastage from the sugar to manufacture its own electricity as it is expensive for them. That being said it means if done it is initiated in the private sector with less public sector intervention.
3	What are the barriers impeding the adoption of circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization?	Government has not focused herself in this type of industrialisation. An addition to that is that we are still reviewing our industrial policy. Once this industrial policy comes out, we are guaranteed that it will lead to

		decisions on the industrial diversification.
4	What support, including arrangements for access to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, would your country, company or organization require to enable the adoption of circular economy principles and practices?	The Ministry would appreciate to get funds for a study that would outline the opportunities and recommendations on the implementation of this technology.

2. Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana

What do you see as key benefits your country, company or Organisation can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving SDGs and meeting national climate change priorities?

As a private sector entity and a circular economy business owner, the benefits of Circular Economy to the private sector are multifaceted. It enables resource efficiency and direct savings that can lead to accelerated growth and long-term resilience. It helps validates the concept of sustainability, enabling a holistic approach to assessing the impacts of a business to the environment and society and vice versa. Through addressing critical business indicators including emissions and societal impacts, one could also indirectly say this help to achieve SDGs. If all business entities are emphatic in pursuing the principles of the circular economy it will naturally lead to achieving SDGs relevant to Ghana and through emissions savings that occur assist in meeting Ghana’s climate change priorities as outlined in Ghana’s NDCs. Businesses in Ghana are generally adopting the principles reflected in the proliferation of private sector organisations active within the space. The growing number of businesses initiatives driving the circular economy, coupled with Government policy that increasing promotes resource efficiency and responsible business is a sign that the circular economy will continue to grow in Ghana.

Are there successful examples of introducing circular economy principles in your country, company or Organisation including policy or regulatory framework as well as national, multilateral, bilateral and south-south cooperation initiatives, and partnerships?

As a business organisation, CHAINT AFRIQUE is a circular economy company that focuses on promoting sustainable lifestyles. Our lifestyles reflected in what we eat, what we do, where we sleep, how we travel and activities we undertake and how define our pattern of consumption. If our lifestyle is sustainable, the SDG 12 on responsible consumption will naturally be achieved. However, this cannot go as stand-alone as our consumption patterns are defined by production. Responsible consumption can only be achieved if production is responsible and is placing sustainable choices on the market for consumers. These choices are at times inaccessible, unaffordable, and often unavailable to consumers. Our vision is educating and rewarding

consumers for responsible choices via a digital circular economy platform called EcoRewards, while working with industry at the same time in offering services that guide them towards responsible production. We are helping industry through responsible sourcing as we collect and export discarded fishnets to Europe, or consulting services that help industry reduce their environmental footprint. The fishnets are used to produce recycled nylon-6 which reduces the heavy reliance on virgin nylon-6. Other examples include a growing cluster of recycling organisations taking plastics recycling as a business, a growing number of upcycling organisations transforming plastic waste into art, car tyres into furniture, scrap metals in jewelry and transforming municipal waste which is 65% organic in Ghana into high quality fertilizer for agricultural use.

What are the barriers impeding the adoption of circular economy principles in your country or Organisation?

The practice is growing but yet lacks indicators that can help inform success across organisations and nationally across sectors. There is still a lack of seasoned professionals who can help private sector entities in their journey towards circularity and no competence platform that can help provide a pool of professionals that are vetted in the profession.

Technology especially for transformation into next life materials is also still lacking locally and very expensive. It will be economically unprofitable to introduce next life transformation considering the local market will not be able to afford circular material and entities may not be able to compete internationally for export into other markets. The financial sector also do not have any clear financial packages that support loans to circular economy businesses as these are still considered risky because of the low patronage and long incubation period of circular economy businesses.

There is the circular economy club which helps in advancing advocacy about the circular economy. Ghana also has 5 representatives of the African Circular Economy Network which also seeks to develop a community of practice in the circular economy. However, the lack of knowledge and clear understanding of the tangible benefits still impedes proliferation and wider acceptance in Ghana.

What support including arrangements for access to finance, technology and capacity building would your company require to enable the adoption of circular economy principles and practices.

The Sustainable Banking Principles was recently launched in Ghana to provide a framework for integrating ESG aspects in lending decisions. It will be a good starting place to accelerate sustainable finance for circular economy practices and help validate policies that seek to promote the circular economy.

There is the need for circular economy road map and Directive for Ghana, which will provide businesses with confidence about policy initiatives that will drive circular economy while taking national SDG and climate imperatives into consideration. This will facilitate the flow of private sector investments considering investor confidence will be buoyed by national government policy that supports green growth.

3. Universal Plastic Products and Recycling, Ghana

1. Ghana has sign the GLOBAL COMPACT PLASTIC ACTION PARTNERSHIP in October, 2019 becoming the first African nation to be a member to help in eradicating plastic wastes in the ocean. Government has agreed to partner private organizations like my company(UPPR) to find solutions to plastic wastes in the country,
2. Yes, MESTI (Ministry of Science and Environment ,Technology and Innovation have met over 250 policy -makers , business leaders to develop acceptable policies on plastic wastes and it is been implemented.
3. The total value chain for the implementation of full scale is yet to be concluded since there stop gaps in implementations, like finance and machinery as well as off-takers of finish and semi-finis goods.
4. Financing in terms of machinery and off-takers or access to global market.

4. Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development, Kenya



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NAIROBI

PRESENTATION BY KENYA ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Guiding Questions

What do you see as key benefits your country, company or organization can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and meeting National Climate change priorities.

Answer

Kenya is set to benefit in various ways by adopting Green Circular Economy Principles and Practices. Once a country moves from linear to circular economy, the resources become infinite as they are recycled. The country adopt the mode of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle. One company will produce products and their by products will be inputs for another company thereby minimizing wastage. This will help the country achieve the SDGs and meet National Climate Priorities.

Are there successful examples of introducing circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization, including policy and regulatory frameworks as well as national multilateral, bilateral and south-south cooperation initiatives and partnerships.

Answer

In Kenya we have successful examples of introducing circular economy principles and practices

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources formulated the policy on Sustainable Waste Management policy and it has been passed by cabinet. This provides the framework for solid waste management in Kenya.

- Sorting of waste materials at Dandora dump site into plastics and compost materials. The plastics are sold to companies manufacturing plastic for recycling.
- The Special Economic Zones Authority(SEZA) under the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development is spear heading the construction of SEZs in Naivasha and Dongo kundu in Mombasa using the Green Circular Economy mode.

What are the barriers impeding the adoption of circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization.

Answer

The main barrier is people's attitude. They find circular economy tedious as it involves sorting garbage from household level. It also calls for investment like for solar panels to use solar energy and also wind turbines to harvest wind energy which are expensive. There is need for sensitization and training on Green circular Economy from the lower levels of education to change the next generation so they can adopt circular economy.

We also need investor to invest in the area of compost manuring and reverse vending machines to help collect the plastics.

What support including arrangements for access to finance, technology transfer and capacity building would your country, company or organization require to enable the adoption of circular economy principles and practices.

Answer

Kenya is in dire need of budgetary support to be able to adopt circular economy for the Special Economic Zones Authority to be able to design and adopt the model in the Special Economic Zones in Kenya.

We also require Technology transfer and capacity building of the officers in Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA, KIRDI, Ministry of Energy among others.

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5. National Environment Management Authority, Kenya

What do you see as key benefits your country, company or organization can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving Sustainable Development Goals and meeting national climate change priorities?

Ans:

- a. Reduction in carbon emissions and cleaner environment (air, water, land) thus moving towards attainments of our NDC commitment of reducing emissions from business as usual scenario and achieving the Constitutional right of every Kenyan to a clean and health environment.
- b. Reduction in raw material (minerals, energy, water) consumption efficiency and wastage and savings in economic value chain.
- c. Reduction in pollution of land, rivers, wetlands, coastal areas with discarded packaging/marine litter, especially plastics, thereby reducing damage to the blue economy, the quality of water and aquatic life and fishery.
- d. Generating secondary employment and industry from sale of recycled products (e.g. PET bottle Take Back Schemer (TBS), recycled flip flops).
- e. Contribution to global GHG reduction and mitigation of potential threats from climate change.

Are there successful examples of introducing circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization, including policy and regulatory frameworks as well as national, multilateral, bilateral and South-South cooperation initiatives and partnerships?

Ans:

- a. Currently tariffs intended to halt import of plastics currently go to Treasury and have not been effective in halting plastic imports however plans underway should instead see the revenue be re-allocated to NEMA to fund compliance of circular economy Best practices.

b. Economic instruments guide and legislation is in draft that should encourage circular economy and take back scheme (TBS), penalizing defaulters, rewarding those with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and recycling, and adoption of energy efficiency practices and conservation measures and use of renewable energy.

c. In addition penalties (plastic regulation under development) are under review for importation of banned or condemned goods (e.g. plastic packaging) as are license fees on potentially hazardous substances (e.g. ODS) and fees for exemption requests for banned plastics.

d. Conversely, laws are under review that producers of recycled items should be given tax incentives to promote the industry.

NEMA has implemented the following in its current strategic plan and annual work plan to address attainment of a circular economy.

a. Enhanced private sector adoption of green, cleaner production technologies and practices through Private Public Partnership (PPP) involving of 40 private sector companies in Nairobi industrial sector, participating in voluntary environmental compliance scheme and cleaner production mechanism and circular economy practices.

b. NEMA is supporting industrial partnerships to promote environmental compliance, resource efficiency and cleaner production. Examples;

- KAM Plastics action plan for industry
- Kitengela Glass recycling
- PETCO recycling plastic bottles
- Chandara recycling paper
- Flip floppie recycling old shoes
- Watamu marine association recycling plastics
- National guidance for plastic pollution hotspotting and shaping action (under IUCN Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities (MARPLASTICCs) project. NEMA is one of the Project's National Steering Committee members).

c. Finalizing a Voluntary compliance guide for cleaner production mechanisms, including take back schemes

d. Supported PET bottles take back scheme establishment of PETCo for circular economy in plastic bottles

e. Waste recycling strategy Guide towards a circular economy

f. Encouraging Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) so that all packaging items are included in a take back scheme (TBS)

g. Circular economy of recycling, to re-use wastage dumped in Kenya, (especially single use plastics.)

h. Developed a Plastic recycling strategy

- i. Inclusion of circular economy principles and concepts in environment licensing regimes such as environment impact assessment (EIA) Regulations in draft that require built in TBS and Environment Performance Index (EPI).
- j. Development of an Economic Instruments Guide to stimulate a circular economy.
- k. Development of a Green Waste Disposal Technology Manual for waste management and recycling.
- l. Engaging with Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) in development of a Circular Economy (CE) Strategy for Kenya.
- m. Review and adjustments to EMCA to accommodate EPR, CE, TBS, etc
- n. Domestification and adaptation of EMCA regulations by County to adopt CE among other devolved roles
- o. Plastics ban, exempted companies MUST submit an application for exemption and demonstrate how to initiate a TBS.
- p. Solid Waste management strategy and policy (national and county) encompassing EPR and TBS
- q. Working with MOEF on green procurement policy
- r. NEMA applies Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as tools that could assess if EPR and CE have been included in policy and plans (e.g. in particular extended to assess if CE is included in CIDP sector plans, etc)
- s. Draft Green waste technologies Manual on CE best practices.
- t. Draft guide to State of Environment Reporting (SOER) and Environment Action Planning (EAP) for County Governments to include CE indicators as part of the CIDP.
- u. Draft guide to Devolved Environmental Functions (DEF) and training course for County Governments inclusive of mainstreaming CE in the CIDP.
- v. Draft Transition Implementation Plan (TIP) for counties to take up E&NRM obligations (mainstream environment concerns) as in EMCA, including CE.
- w. Draft Chemicals Strategy that includes CE.
- x. Guidelines issued on safe handling of COVID wastes, including caution on handling plastics, etc. that enter the CE.

What are the barriers impeding the adoption of circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization?

Ans:

- a. Gaps in legislation - (e.g. packaging leaving the factory is not included in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) licensing regime as a condition and hence no TBS required and the end result is plastic discards littering that require municipality boards to spend revenue cleaning up). Outdated legislation, e.g. air, water and solid waste regulations does not obligate, endorse or reward private sector adoption of CE.
- b. Technical capacity and lack of legislative and guidance materials and definition of institutional roles in mainstreaming circular economy (e.g. legal tools for County obligations to CE are only now emerging)
- c. Consumer resistance to change lifestyle choices take, make, use and throw away.

- d. No Consumer culture of segregation of waste for reuse or recycling.
- e. Producer resistance to adopt EPR to TBS
- f. Economic alternatives to current practices are limited/not versatile.
- g. Political will needed to establish more punitive measures to regulate waste packaging and encourage CE incentives.
- h. County lacking conviction to enforce CE.
- i. County waste disposal system not geared to waste segregation and recycling is mostly in informal sector

What support, including arrangements for access to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, would your country, company or organization require to enable the adoption of circular economy principles and practices?

Ans:

- a. Support for roll-out of NEMA DEF Engagement Framework and County TIP so that CE is included in the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) and Technical Environment Committee (TEC) agenda and supports NEMA role to coordinate CE in lead agencies, and guides that CE becomes an integral part of the County Governor's E&NRM statement as well as mainstreamed in CIDPs and Medium Term Plan (MTP), sector plans, spatial plans, etc.
- b. To build NEMA capacity in management of private sector, MDA and County Government in CE, in audits and in SEA of inclusion of CE in county policy and plans (to promote self-regulation and willingness of MDAs, Counties and industry to adopt and disclosure of performance in environment policy on CE, i.e.: carbon neutrality, waste reduction (air, water, solids) and efficiency (in use of water, energy, etc)), green waste management technologies, and voluntary compliance adoption of internal CE.
- c. Support to NEMA to establish 47 county offices capacity to ensure Environment Act compliance as well as offer technical support (e.g. through green points) to inspire industry, on voluntary adoption of CE and County Governments and County MDAs to adopt policies of circular economy through the CIDP.
- d. Most importantly is need for support to the institutional framework of NEMA engagement with CoG and the county governments so that counties (especially newly appointed County Inspectors and CEC) attain the capacities and resources needed to implement devolved environmental functions on areas of circularity of green and blue economy and inclusion of CE and green technology Best Practices in CIDP.
- e. Most importantly is UNIDO to support establishment of a web based Knowledge Management System (KMS) linking data managers from the 47 Counties with NEMA and with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics or National carbon emission accounting centre for maintenance of time series data on CE and inclusion in the national and county state of environment reports, environmental crime index (especially defaulters of CE) and environmental performance index (EPI) so that science based facts can be used by policy makers and planners in informed decision making in the adoption of circular economy in environment and natural resources management sectors EAPs (e.g. info-graphics can be presented to high

level decision makers (e.g. County Governor) on the need for adoption of CE (e.g. showing trends and progress charts in how the plastics ban and recycling is going and the Driver, Pressure, State, Intervention, Response (DPSIR) so that action can be taken in response). Data capture pathway from the village to the national centre coordinating all data generators on the ground.

f. NEMA under partnership with Danida in GGEP has made good progress in developing tools and instruments for DEF, now need support to mainstream these best practices, including CE in the SOE>EAP>CIDP and resources to implement and enforce at County level under mainstreaming of CE in DEF.

g. NEMA in partnership with Danida and KAM under Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) has made good progress with CE adoption in industry, developing policies, tools, instruments and best practices that now need support for a roll-out to other industrial areas in the country.

h. Update of outdated legislation that does not fully encourage nor reward adoption of EPR and CE (e.g. in EMCA air, water and waste regulations).

i. Resources to assist municipal boards establish segregation centers (pilot) where SME could establish recycling compostable, glass, metal, building materials, etc, rather than all go to a common dump.

j. Resources establish waste transporter vehicles that can carry segregated wastes.

k. To import technology that would reduce mobile emissions, (e.g. catalytic converters, electric motors, etc)

l. Encourage lower tariffs on renewable energy systems... (e.g. electric cars, solar systems, wind power, etc)

m. Regulate carbon emission industries to install cleaner production techs... (e.g. oil, coal, etc)

n. Green construction technology promotion

o. Anchor CE training in local tech colleges, academic institutions and schools to empower the next generation with the green technology

p. Promotion of CE through NEMA County Offices and green points, with IEC materials, open days, etc

6. Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, Tunisia

INTERVENTION ET REPONSES DE LA TUNISIE

(SUR LA VOIE D'UNE TRANSITION VERS UNE ECONOMIE CIRCULAIRE)

Aujourd'hui on utilise l'équivalent de 1.5 la planète, si on continue de la même façon de consommation on aura besoin d'ici 2050 l'équivalent de trois planètes.

NOUS AVONS UNE SEULE PLANETE !

Comment changer Nos comportements de consommations et de productions?

APD une des solutions possibles!

❖ LES OPPORTUNITES DE L'Économie Circulaire

L'Agenda 2030 qui est notre meilleur plan pour parvenir au développement durable, ne peut être réalisé sans une transformation systémique sur différents fronts. L'un de ces fronts est notre système de production et de consommation. Rester dans le paradigme du système linéaire et mettre en œuvre de simples changements progressifs ne sera pas suffisant. Les défis profonds auxquels nous sommes confrontés soulignent l'urgence d'une transformation globale de notre système de production et de consommation, de notre mode de vie et de notre relation aux produits et aux services.

L'économie circulaire (EC) est un levier pour permettre une telle transformation et contribuer à la réalisation de l'Agenda 2030. Il fournit un cadre holistique pour la refonte au niveau du système, un nouveau paradigme pour nous mettre sur la voie d'un avenir plus durable qui assure la prospérité et le bien-être humain pour tous dans les limites planétaires.

Dans le cadre de l'accord de Paris sur le changement climatique, 197 pays se sont engagés à réduire considérablement leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre, dans le but de limiter le réchauffement climatique à 2 ° C au-dessus des niveaux préindustriels, de préférence à 1,5 ° C. Les niveaux d'émission en 2030 dépasseraient considérablement l'objectif de 1,5 ° C (selon les estimations actuelles, d'environ 29 à 31 milliards de tonnes de CO₂). Alors que la plupart des mesures proposées dans le cadre des plans d'atténuation sont liées aux énergies renouvelables et à l'efficacité énergétique, plus de la moitié des émissions de GES dans le monde sont associées aux systèmes de production d'aliments et de matériaux. En effet, notre système économique extractif linéaire apparaît comme un moteur majeur du changement climatique.

En conséquence, l'économie circulaire détient le potentiel unique de contribuer à lutter contre le changement climatique. Sa promesse de transformer fondamentalement la façon dont nous concevons, produisons et utilisons nos produits, ainsi que nos systèmes industriels, alimentaires et énergétiques, positionne l'économie circulaire comme une réponse systémique à la crise climatique. En tant que telle, l'économie circulaire peut aider à combler l'écart d'émissions restant vers une trajectoire de 1,5 ° C au-delà de ce qui a été engagé dans l'Accord de Paris.

En Tunisie Nos systèmes agricoles sont particulièrement vulnérables aux risques du changement climatique. Les pratiques agricoles régénératives peuvent améliorer la santé des sols, augmentant ainsi leur résilience aux événements météorologiques extrêmes tels que les inondations ou les sécheresses.

Ainsi, il est clair que rendre nos systèmes de production et de consommation plus circulaires pourrait avoir une myriade d'avantages pour les consommateurs, les entreprises, l'économie et la planète. L'économie circulaire est particulièrement importante pour nous aider dans notre lutte contre la crise climatique.

AUSSI la promotion de la production propre via des nouvelles technologies et des procédés innovants, la réduction des déchets et la création de nouveaux postes d'emploi sont parmi les opportunités de l'Économie Circulaire.

Vu l'importance des enjeux des MPCD (Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables) en Méditerranée et les engagements de notre pays (La Tunisie) dans le domaine d'économie d'énergie (41% des GES d'ici 2030 / et l'utilisation de 30% d'énergie renouvelable d'ici 2030 : Accord de Paris 2015) et dans l'élaboration des 17 ODD, il est fortement sollicité d'accélérer la mise en œuvre du PAN MPCD, sachant que pour surmonter les contraintes de manque de financement il est préconisé d'élaborer des requêtes de financement pour des projets prioritaires en collaboration avec ONUDI ou UN Environnement et tous nos partenaires à l'échelle régionale et internationale qui pourront fournir une assistance financière et technique à ce niveau.

La Tunisie a déjà commencé la préparation de sa transition vers un nouveau modèle économique qui respecte les conditions de durabilité à savoir l'économie verte et l'économie circulaire.

❖ Nous citons ci-dessous quelques réalisations :

A- Renforcement des capacités pour la promotion des ACHATS PUBLICS DURABLES

❖ Chaque formation porte sur les thématiques suivantes :

1- Introduction aux achats publics durables

2- Performance développement durable des marchés

3- Intégration des aspects environnementaux et sociaux dans les marchés publics

4- Reconnaître la qualité écologique des produits et services (Maîtriser le concept de Cycle de vie des produits et services,....)

5- Maîtriser les modalités pratiques d'insertion d'exigences environnementales et sociales

B- L'élaboration d'un plan d'action national PAN pour la promotion des Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables pour les deux secteurs prioritaires choisis à savoir le Tourisme et l'Agro-alimentaire vu leurs importants impacts économiques et sociales en Tunisie, en effet et concernant l'Agenda 2030: les PAN-MPCD permettent d'avancer sur le développement de plusieurs ODD: (2,8,9, et 12).

C- Proposition d'un texte juridique portant réglementation des Marchés Publics Durables

(les achats publics qui représentent en moyenne 13% du PIB (La valeur annuelle des marchés publics s'élève à environ 13% du PIB et près de 40% du budget de l'Etat, ce qui représente environ 15 milliards de dinars (5 MILLIONS DE DOLLARS AMERICAINS \$) forment un poids économique qui donnent une « force de frappe » importante aux pouvoirs publics pour faire de leurs achats un levier au service des modes de productions et de consommation durables)

On a proposé d'apporter des suggestions de modification du décret 2014-1039 du 13 Mars 2014 portant réglementation des marchés publics afin de tenir compte des considérations de durabilité dans les marchés publics, spécialement à travers la définition des spécifications

techniques, le recours aux labels ou le choix des critères d'évaluation ainsi que des conditions d'exécution des travaux à réaliser.

Grâce à de nouveaux critères telle que la possibilité de prospecter le marché préalablement à l'ouverture à la concurrence ou celui de "l'offre économiquement la plus avantageuse" dans la procédure d'attribution, les autorités publiques pourront mettre davantage l'accent sur la qualité, les aspects environnementaux, sociaux tout en tenant compte du prix et des coûts du cycle de vie des produits.

L'auteur de la commande publique pourra ainsi prescrire ou encourager, le recours à des matériaux ou des modalités d'exécution plus écologiques, intégrant plus fidèlement les coûts associés, notamment énergétiques et de gestion des déchets, ou favorisant l'utilisation parcimonieuse (بشكل مقتصد) des ressources naturelles et des matières premières disponibles.

- D- La mise en place d'un programme des villes durables en Tunisie (ODD N°9 et N°11) à travers la réalisation d'une étude diagnostic sur les villes tunisiennes y compris l'élaboration des indicateurs, des critères de choix, et d'un scénario de mise en œuvre de la ville durable en Tunisie avec la proposition d'un cahier des charges type de la ville durable (on a 350 communes : projet de villes durables de tailles différents).
- E- : La mise en place d'un site web « Economie Verte » permettant de mettre en exergue les activités du *Green Help Desk* . Ce site web jouera le rôle d'une plate-forme pour le partage des connaissances et de l'information à l'échelle nationale et internationale sur les sujets ayant trait à la promotion ainsi qu'à la création des emplois verts et décents.
- F- : L'élaboration de guides d'orientation pour l'investissement dans les différents secteurs porteurs d'emplois verts en se basant sur une approche régionale (par région économique). Il s'agit de 04 guides qui concerneront les secteurs de l'agroforesterie, l'éco-tourisme, la gestion et la valorisation des déchets, ainsi que les énergies renouvelables et l'efficacité énergétique.
- G- : Le coaching auprès d'une vingtaine de jeunes porteurs de projets dans le domaine de la gestion et de la valorisation des déchets et la formation de 320 start-upeurs dans le domaine d'entrepreneuriat vert et la promotion des MPCD.
- H- Le Projet de Production Propre Tunisien (PPPT) :
- Vise à la réalisation de 5 à 6 ACV pour des produits phares tunisiens dans le secteur de l'agroalimentaire, tels que:
- Dattes Deglet Nour (conventionnelle et biologique);
 - L'huile d'olive
 - La Harissa
- I- Projet MED TEST II (Transfert de Technologie Ecologiquement Rationnelle)
Pour soutenir le Développement de l'industrie verte et la production durable dans le Sud Méditerranée.

On sélectionné 26 entreprises dont 7 qui appartiennent au secteur de l'agro-alimentaire pour la mise en œuvre de pratique et de technologies de production durable ainsi les impacts environnementaux estimés ont été comme suit :

E d'eau : 448 milles tonnes /an

E d'énergie : 111 GWh /an

Réduction du CO2 : 35milles tonnes /an

AUSSI :

*Valorisation des déchets pour l'alimentation animale :

Utilisation des écarts de tri des crevettes pour la production de produits panés

*Exemple de technologie propre identifiée :

Technologie de raclage :

- C'est un système qui permet de récupérer le produit (tel que le lait, le yaourt, l'huile) dans les conduites à travers un raclage par boule
- Faciliter le nettoyage,
- Diminuer la consommation en eau
- Moins de volume d'eau usée et moins de charge polluante.

* RECOMMADATIONS SUITE AUX ETUDES ACV:

- Utiliser les fumiers à base végétale ou animale en substituant les engrais chimiques;
- Encourager le plus possible l'approvisionnement en énergies renouvelables;
- Substituer l'utilisation de bromure de méthyle par un autre produit ayant moins d'impact sur la santé humaine, le changement climatique et l'écosystème, à savoir le phostoxin.
- Optimiser la chaine du froid afin de minimiser la consommation énergétique et par conséquent diminuer l'impact sur le changement climatique (le refroidissement présente le 1/3 des impacts sur l'environnement).
- Pour assurer la réussite de la promotion d'une économie circulaire en Tunisie les conditions suivantes doivent être réunies:
- Un engagement politique fort au plus hauts centres de la décision politique.
- un processus soutenu de renforcement des capacités (secteurs public et privé)
- Une démarche collaborative et participative à travers des mécanismes de concertation et d'échange comme les groupes de travail, les ateliers de réflexions et les séminaires.
- Un plan intelligent de communication afin de sensibiliser toutes les parties Prenantes, y compris le grand public sur les enjeux, et les opportunités qui pourront être offerte par l'Economie Circulaire Ceci peut être fait à travers des conférences, séminaires, site web, articles de presse, campagnes dans les médias audiovisuels et électroniques.
- Une action soutenue de mobilisation des ressources provenant de sources nationales et internationales pour financer la mise en œuvre du plan d'action MPCD, notamment les activités

PRIORITAIRES OU la mise en place d'un programme national de mise à niveau du secteur industriel (labellisation, certification, changements des procédés et de pratiques de productions, se rapprocher des exigences des consommateurs tout en veillant à changer leurs comportements d'une manière progressive....).



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