

A framework for SCP indicators in the Mediterranean



Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)
Mediterranean Action Plan



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The CP/RAC, based in Barcelona-Spain, was established in 1996. Its mission is to promote sustainable consumption and production in Mediterranean countries. The CP/RAC activities are approved by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and by the Bilateral Monitoring Commission made up of representatives from the Spanish and Catalan Governments.

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1 Introduction

A correct conception of sustainable development in the Mediterranean cannot rely solely on measures to mitigate pollution and make production processes more environmentally friendly. It is also necessary to take action in relation to the socioeconomic development model based on resource-intensive consumption and production models that tend to provoke a growing environmental degradation and increased polarization between the North and South border of the Mediterranean.

Aware of this situation, the contracting parties of the Barcelona Convention adopted in 2005 the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) which established the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMR) as priority targets for achieving sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

The shift towards SCP approach involves a series of measures that combine actions to minimize negative impacts on the environment on the production side (clean production, energy efficiency, etc.) with the progressive introduction of mechanisms to integrate sustainability criteria in the value chain and consumer-producer cycle.

The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) promotes mechanisms leading to sustainable consumption and production patterns in the Mediterranean countries. As part of this mission, every two years it commissions a report on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in the Mediterranean industry that aims at analyzing the initiatives from the public and private sector to encourage companies in the Mediterranean to:

- Prevent and minimize the generation of pollution and waste at the very source of production processes,
- Increase efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water and the management of waste loops along the value chain and the life cycle of products;
- Take responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders.

The report attempts to provide information on initiatives promoting the adoption of cleaner and more efficient production processes by industries and other mechanisms such as eco- labelling, sustainable procurement, and corporate social responsibility which support the introduction of sustainability criteria within the production- consumption system.

CP/RAC with the technical support of CAD defined a new methodology for the 2010 report focused on providing an overall vision at the same time as in-depth information about the countries SCP approaches in the Mediterranean countries. This responds to the need to palliate the lack of harmonized information that quantifies the SCP practices in the Mediterranean countries and to reach a consensus on priority quantitative indicators to be set for the region.

In this manner, it will allow to provide policy makers with a comprehensive tool that improves awareness concerning the links between SCP and environmental degradation and climate change, providing the necessary information to support them in the elaboration and implementation of adequate policies that respond to the challenges of environmental depletion.

2 Objectives

The main objective of this project is the creation of a methodology that supports CP/RAC in improving the content and the focus of the report on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean Industry.

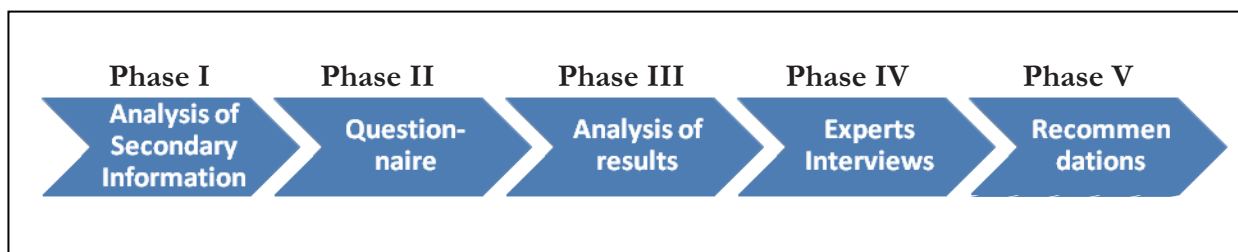
The methodology has been designed in a way that it supports CP/RAC in focusing its core strategy and increasing its impact on promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean basin.

In order to reach this goal, the study focuses on defining an extensive range of SCP indicators that have been analyzed and selected regarding their relevance and availability across the whole area. It pretends that way to elaborate a framework of indicators that gives a comprehensive overview of the SCP approaches and challenges in the Mediterranean basin.

3 Methodological Framework

To be able to reach the above mentioned objective the methodology has been developed through the following phases (Table 1):

Table 1: Methodological phases



Phase I: Analysis of the secondary information

- Comprehensive analysis of existing indicator frameworks from international organizations such as Blue Plan, European Environmental Agency (EEA), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) SCP Indicator Framework, Global Footprint Network, UN- Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) reporting system, Earthtrends, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- Development of own indicators based on the priorities of CPRAC.

Phase II: Questionnaire on SCP

- Elaboration of an extensive questionnaire aiming to define the quantitative indicators to be analyzed based on the analysis of existing indicators framework. The questionnaire asks the experts to rate the indicators according to their relevance in the different Mediterranean countries and their availability and reliability in a broad number of countries.
- Identification of relevant organizations and key resources persons in the Mediterranean area. The selection criteria were relevant knowledge and expertise in SCP and statistics.
- Extensive mailing to 64 experts in 21 countries of the Mediterranean Area.

Phase III: Analysis of the results of the questionnaire

- Classification of the indicators regarding their relevance and availability.
- Selection of the 15 most relevant indicators and the relevant indicators per category.
- Gap analysis of the relevant indicators regarding their availability.
- Analysis of the relevance of the answers and contrasting with the objectives of the study

Phase IV: Recommendations

- Proposed structure of the report on SCP in the Mediterranean region
- Strategy for the implementation of the report
- General recommendations

4 Results of the analysis

4.1. Analysis of secondary sources

In a first step of the research a broad number of secondary sources have been analyzed to define already existing indicators on SCP. It is seen as very important that indicators that are already defined and are collected on international or regional bases are integrated into the proposed study on SCP in the Mediterranean.

This will on the one hand guarantee an increased acceptance of the study by policy makers and experts and on the other hand will make the gathering of data during the implementation of the study a lot easier.

The indicators proposed during the course of the report are largely based on indicators developed by various international organizations and have been adapted to the needs of the Mediterranean region.

Apart from using the sources mentioned below as strategic input for the definition of the questionnaire to relevant experts of the Mediterranean and for defining a first range of possible indicators to be looked at during the course of the study, the analysis of secondary sources provided valuable information on those indicators where information is readily available with international organizations, such as the Blue Plan, the World Bank, the UN or the IEA. Especially data gathered under the MAP reporting system should be integrated as much as possible.

Additionally it is recommended to ask some strategically relevant institutions, such as the EEA, the Blue Plan or UNEP and its Marrakech process to provide an article or a contribution to the next report on SCP in the Mediterranean Industry.

The following organizations and initiatives are the most relevant ones that have been considered when defining the scope of the information to be gathered.

Name of organization and initiative:	Blue Plan
Description:	Blue Plans mission is to identify, collect and process on on-going basis environmental, economic and social information of use to the stakeholders and decision-makers in the Mediterranean. Additionally Blue Plan is measuring progress made towards sustainable development. They conduct analysis and prospective studies for future decision taking. In between other things Blue Plan measures the progress on the indicators of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD).
Contact information:	www.planbleu.org
Potential	GDP per capita in PPP

indicators of interest for CPRAC:	of for	GDP in xxx and average annual growth rate Water Efficiency Index Water demand (total and by sector) Exploitation index of renewable natural resources Green House Gas Emissions
Interest creating partnership:	of a	Establishment of a partnership between Blue Plan and CPRAC for the implementation of the study on SCP in the Mediterranean. Information already collected by Blue Plan (for the MSSD) can be used for the implementation of the study. New initiatives on waste management and the experience with data gathering and the development of indicators provide additional added value for collaboration with Blue Plan.

Name of organization and initiative:	of	European Environment Agency (EEA)
Description:		The EEA is responsible for helping Community and member countries to take informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability. Additionally it coordinates the European environment information and observation network. The EEA is currently working on a Indicator Framework for SCP which had not yet been published at the time of finalizing this report. Information from the EEA that has been used has been a Study on Sustainable consumption and production in South East Europe and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia that identifies opportunities for and barriers to more sustainable consumption and production in the SEE and EECCA countries, and highlights relevant experience which could be replicated throughout the region. The main part of the report provides detailed information and a review of SCP initiatives in key production-consumption areas — industry, food, buildings, transport and waste. Additionally the conceptual framework for SCP policies has been analyzed.
Contact information:		http://www.eea.europa.eu/es
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	of for	Growth in agriculture/services and industry during the last 2 years Structural economic change (shares in gross value added) Human Development Index vs. GDP Industry share in GDP and industrial growth in recent years Industrial growth vs. emissions Energy intensity Renewable Energy to total electricity generation Relative decoupling of resource use (energy, material extraction) and environmental pressures (Co2) from economic growth Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita

	<p>Household and government expenditure as a percentage of GDP</p> <p>Trends in household and government final consumption expenditure per capita in PPP</p> <p>Socio Demographic Trends</p> <p>Changing household consumption patterns</p> <p>Patterns on household expenditure in individual countries</p> <p>Existence of national strategy for sustainable development</p> <p>Existence of a strategic policy framework and sectoral plans to support the implementation of SCP</p> <p>Existence of strategy for sustainable waste management considering the waste hierarchy</p> <p>Existence of a national environmental plan that includes CP</p> <p>Compliance with EU directives of the environment</p> <p>Existence of an environmental permitting system linked to CP and resource efficiency in place</p> <p>Existence of regulations on hazardous, industrial and household waste</p> <p>Availability of public funds for environmental management</p> <p>Existence of pollution fees and user charges</p> <p>Existence of subsidies to support SCP</p> <p>Existence of preferential tariffs that support SCP</p> <p>Existence of integrated product policies</p> <p>Integration of Sustainable Public Procurement into procurement</p> <p>Existence of a national eco label</p> <p>Existence of consumer advice and advisory services</p> <p>Existence of a pollution emissions register</p> <p>Existence of programmes to support sustainability reporting</p>
Interest of creating a partnership:	An SCP indicator framework is currently under development, it is highly recommended to partner with the experts of the EEA when implementing the study. The country factsheets on SCP can provide an important input for data gathering on the European Level.

Name of organization and initiative:	European Commission (Strategy for Sustainable Development)
Description:	The European Council of June 2006 adopted an ambitious and comprehensive renewed SDS for an enlarged EU, which has been reviewed by Eurostat in 2009. Some indicators of the SDS can be also considered under SCP.
Contact information:	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-78-09-865/EN/KS-78-09-865-EN.PDF
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	<p>Energy generation from renewables (EUROSTAT)</p> <p>Energy intensity (EUROSTAT)</p> <p>Eco-label awards by products (EUROSTAT)</p> <p>Number of enterprises with other environmental or social (EMAS/OHS 18001/ AA 1000) management systems</p>

Interest of creating a partnership:	In the long term, development of a strategic partnership with the European Union to share data basis.
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Name of organization and initiative:	UNEP SCP Indicator Framework for Developing Countries
Description:	Guidance for policy makers in developing countries on how to develop indicators that measure progress towards SCP. The proposed indicators can be integrated as sub indicators for the countries sustainability indicators or poverty- environment indicators. They are not necessarily part of a specific SCP initiative, but can be integrated into existing monitoring initiatives. The framework contains examples for Jordan and Lebanon.
Contact information and website:	Authors: Jonathon Hanks, Nicola Robins, Helen Davies, Friederike Jebens & Adrien Lopez from Incite Sustainability, South Africa; produced and supervised by UNEP (http://www.unep.fr/scp/publications/details.asp?id=DTI/1085/PA)
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Material intensity of the economy Intensity of energy use Waste and hazardous waste to landfill per GDP Annual withdrawal of ground and surface water as % of total water consumption Investment in renewables as % of total energy investments Emissions per GDP by sector Share of investment in improved environmental technologies of total investments Number of community complaints regarding environmental and working conditions No of government pollution / waste/ water control officers per number of companies Number of incidences of non compliance with environmental permits Existence of environmental taxes Existence of incentives for applying life cycle design principles Social or environmental investment as part of profits in local companies Number of companies participating in SD oriented indices (f.e. Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4GOOD) Market share of labelled products Number of companies with ISO 14001 and ISO 9000 certification Imports and exports by product groups
Interest of creating a	Establish a partnership to receive more detailed information on the country profiles of Lebanon and Jordan.

partnership:	
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Name of organization and initiative:	Global Footprint Network
Description:	Global Footprint Network is an international think tank working to advance sustainability through the use of the Ecological Footprint, a resource accounting tool that measures ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time.
Contact information/ website:	www.footprintnetwork.org
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Ecological Footprint vs. Biocapacity

Name of organization and initiative:	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development/ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)
Description:	UN/DESA published a set of indicators for the measurement of changes in SCP in 1998. The development of the indicators served as an important input to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development work programme on indicators for sustainable development. The indicators are an outcome of consultations and workshops with policy makers and experts on SCP and sustainable development. Methodology sheets for 16 of the 17 indicators have been developed or are under development by international agencies such as the IEA or UN Statistics Division.
Contact information or website:	http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/consumption/cpp1224m.htm
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Intensity of energy use (IEA) Share of renewable energy consumption by total energy consumption (UN statistics division) Total material requirement (World Resources Institute) Intensity of material use (UNCTAD) Price of energy per kWh (Eurostat) Intensity of water use (Eurostat)

Name of organization and initiative:	MAP Reporting System
Description:	Reporting scheme on the implementation status of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Includes all indicators relevant for the Barcelona convention.
Contact information:	www.unepmap.org
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Total quantity of hazardous waste/ household waste
Interests of creating a partnership:	The MAP reporting system should be used as much as possible for the implementation of the study on SCP in the Mediterranean.

Name of organization and initiative:	Earth Trends
Description:	EarthTrends is a comprehensive online database, maintained by the World Resources Institute that focuses on the environmental, social, and economic trends that shape the world. A number of indicators are also related to SCP.
Contact information/ website:	http://earthtrends.wri.org/
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Water withdrawal: % for industrial use Total energy consumption/ Unit GDP

Name of organization and initiative:	GRI
Description:	The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a network-based organization that has pioneered the development of the world's most widely used sustainability reporting. This framework sets out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance. The cornerstone of the framework is the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

Contact information/ Website:	www.globalreporting.org
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Number of companies publishing a CSR Report following the GRI guidelines

Name of organization and initiative:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Description:	Major emphasis of the set of indicators developed by the OECD is on sustainable household consumption and on the environmental pillar of sustainability. The set of indicators has been developed in 1999. There is less emphasis on intermediate consumption and production, which is undertaken by companies.
Contact information and website:	http://www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3343,en_2649_34331_2397498_1_1_1_1,00.html
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Public and private final consumption expenditure Socio- Demographic Trends (Population structure) Eco-labelled products: share of purchase of eco-labelled products/total consumption purchase (%)

Name of organization and initiative:	European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMED)/ Mediterranean Yearbook
Description:	The Mediterranean yearbook is a joint publication of the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) and the Fundació CIDOB in Barcelona that analyses the most outstanding events that took place in the Euro-Mediterranean Space along the year. The yearbook offers political, economic, social and cultural keys to the Mediterranean agenda.
Contact information and website:	http://www.medyearbook.com/
Potential indicators of interest for CPRAC:	Sociodemographic data Economic structure and production Energy consumption by source Sources of electricity

To save costs and receive comparable information it is recommended to base the study on SCP in the Mediterranean as much as possible on those indicators that are already available with international organizations.

The following provides a list on available indicators identified:

Table 2: Internationally available indicators

Indicator	Data source:
Growth in agriculture/services and industry during the last 2 years	World Bank
GDP per capita in PPP	World Bank /WDI
GDP in xxx and average annual growth rate	WDI
Structural economic change (shares in gross value added)	World Bank
Human Development Index vs. GDP	UNDP/ World Bank
Water Efficiency Index	Blue Plan (MSSD)
Water demand (total and by sector)	Blue Plan (MSSD)
Water withdrawal: % for industrial use	Earth Trends
Total energy consumption/ Unit GDP	Earth Trends
Energy intensity measured in tons of oil equivalent per unit GDP in purchasing power parity	IEA/ MSSD
Renewable Energy to total electricity generation	IEA/ MSSD
Total quantity of hazardous waste/ household waste	MAP reporting scheme
Exploitation index of renewable natural resources	Blue Plan (MSSD)
Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network
Green House Gas Emissions	MSSD
Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita	IEA
Household and government expenditure as a percentage of GDP	World Bank
Trends in household and government final consumption expenditure per capita in PPP	World Bank
Socio Demographic Trends	World Bank
Number of companies Publishing sustainability reports following the GRI guidelines	Global Reporting Initiative
Number of companies with ISO 14001 and ISO 9000 certification in SEE and EECCA countries (ISO)	ISO/ Register of EMAS

4.2. Analysis of the results of the questionnaire

CAD sent the questionnaires to 64 experts in 21 different countries. 20 experts provided feedback.

The analysis of the questionnaires gives an indication on the tendencies and expert opinions related to SCP. They provide expert opinions and help to define general tendencies on relevance and availability of data in the Mediterranean. Results are neither statistically relevant nor representative, but help to define areas that are already well advanced, as well as those where further capacity building and support is needed.

Table 3: Respondents of the questionnaire

Country	Organization	Name
Egypt	Environmental Compliance Office and Sustainable Development	Eng. Ahmed Kamal
	UNIDO	Waleed Mahmoud Mansour
Morocco	Consultant and facilitator in environmental management	Ezzine Mohammed
	GTZ	Abdelaziz Mrani
	ENDA Maghreb	Hamed Chifri
Tunisia	Independent Consultant	Rachid Nafti
	GTZ	Wolfgang Morbach
	CITET	Naouel Mejri
	UTIKA	Salem Fekih
Algeria	CNTPP, Centre de Technologies proper	Afazia Dahlab
	GTZ	Environmental Expert ¹
Croatia	Ministry of Environmental Protection	Daniela Juricic
Turkey	N. E. Topçu, Research Assistant	Bayram Öztürk

¹ The respondent's result is treated anonymously.

	Middle East Technical University/ Department of Environmental Engineering	Göksel N. Demirer
Cyprus	Terra Cypria Foundation	Costas Orountiotis
Greece	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	Nicolas Mantzaris /Ivan Mavroidis
Malta	Cleaner Technology Centre	Anton Pizutto
Palestinian Territory	GTZ	Markus Luecke
Libya	University of Qaryounis Lecturer of Pollution Monitoring , Technical Advisor Environment General Authority	Dr. Mohamed Salem Hamouda
Regional	Independent Consultant	Edith Kuerzinger
Regional	Blue Plan	Cecile Roddier
Regional	Medstat	Lars Werke
Regional	EEA	Pawel Kazmierczyk

While the independent consultant and Blue Plan commented the questionnaire and gave input on the relevance of the different indicators. MEDSTAT stated the availability of data in the MEDSTAT.

The feedback from MEDSTAT² will be treated separately since it provides objective information on the availability of different indicators on the level of the Mediterranean region. If data are available with MEDSTAT, they can be obtained and analyzed for all countries.

EEA provided strategic recommendations on the indicator framework.

² <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/medstat/introduction>

Data that is available through MEDSTAT:

- Measurement of energy consumption for productive use (Energy balances)
- Relative decoupling of resource use (energy (Kwh), material extraction) and environmental pressures (Co2) from economic growth (GDP) (Measures on Co2 and GDP, but not on material extraction)
- Green House Gas Emission (D1101 (8 countries without observations)
- Co2 Emissions per Capita (D1103 14 of 54 observations between 2001-2006 (26 %)
- Co2 Emissions by sector
- Government Expenditure as a percentage of GDP
- Government final consumption expenditure per capita in Purchasing Power Parity
- Socio Demographic Trends

Those indicators that are available under the 2020 framework of Blue Plan or that are measured under the MSSD can be integrated into the study.

Questionnaires have mainly been sent to countries and experts from outside the European Union , since data availability and acceptance of the concept of SCP- not only from a production and cleaner production related focus, but also in relation to the consumption side (SPP, CSR and Eco Labelling to name just a few concepts) is far more advanced than in the Balkans and the MEDA region. Interviews with relevant actors showed that, especially in the MEDA region, the concept of SCP is mainly envisioned from the public side and very production focussed. Topics such as Sustainable Public Procurement or Corporate Social Responsibility do only play a very minor role.

However, with a view towards this general assessment, consumption related topics, although rated as less relevant by a high number of experts cannot be excluded from the study. The analysis of the questionnaires provides an overview on where different countries stand related to their understanding of SCP, as well as related to the data availability. The fact that “newer” concepts such as CSR, SPP and Voluntary Instruments are rated as less relevant shows how important it is to promote and sensitize towards a more integrated approach on SCP.

The information gathered through the questionnaire has been analyzed in relation to the following concepts:

- 1) The 15 most relevant indicators
- 2) The most relevant indicators per category
- 3) Relevant indicators with high availability
- 4) Relevant indicators with medium availability
- 5) Relevant indicators with limited availability

The proposed indicators have been partly quantitative and partly qualitative.

While quantitative indicators serve to measure comparable data and improvements over time, qualitative indicators will provide the opportunity to measure soft factors which will provide important information on the acceptance, the implementation status of SCP initiatives and the likelihood that SCP will be implemented in a sustainable and long term way.

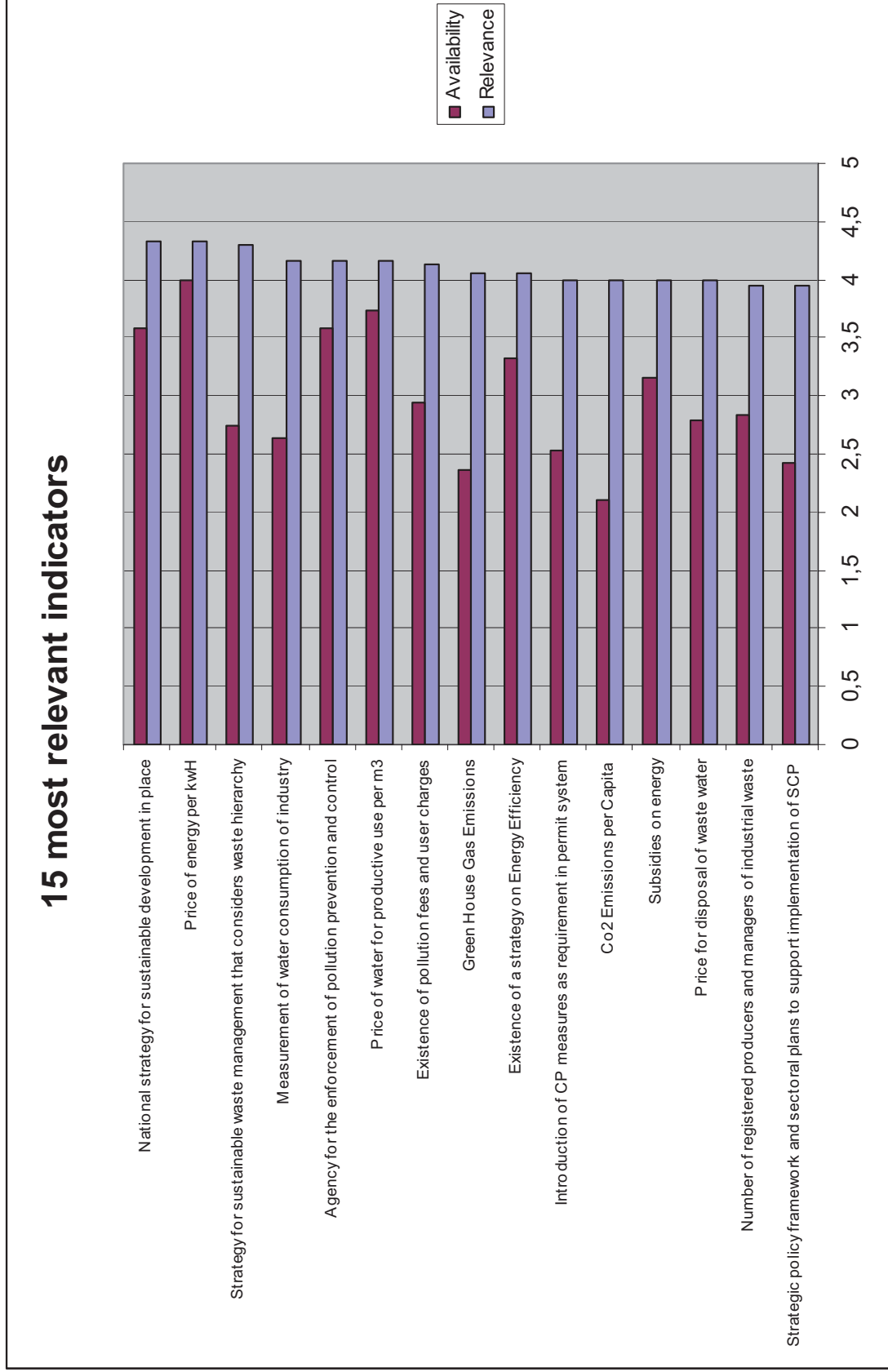
The 15 most relevant indicators

As can be seen the 15 most relevant indicators are mostly based on three major categories, indicators that can be classified as defining the status quo of SCP in the country (such as Co2 emissions, the measurement of water consumption, the price of energy or the price for the disposal of waste water) and on the other hand indicators strongly related to the concept of cleaner production and the integration of aspects of sustainable development on the policy level.

While indicators such as the existence of an agency for the enforcement of pollution control and prevention, the existence of pollution fees and user charges, the existence of a strategy for energy efficiency or the number of registered producers and managers of industrial waste would fall under the first category, high relevance is also attributed to the existence of a strategy for sustainable development or the existence of a policy framework and sectoral plans to support the implementation of SCP.

No indicator related to pure consumption aspects of SCP have been rated as of most relevance.

Table 4: The 15 most relevant indicators



The most relevant indicators per category

All indicators that have been rated with an average relevance of more than 3 have been integrated into this category.

A traffic light system has been developed to easily see the data availability of the different indicators.

Average availability of more than 3 ●

Average availability between 2, 5 and 3 ●

Average availability of less than 2, 5 ●

The traffic light system will be used throughout the whole report and will make it easy to realize how data availability is perceived by experts on SCP, especially in the MEDA region.

It can be assumed that data collection for those indicators rated as well available will be relatively easy, when starting to actually implement the study on SCP in the Mediterranean.

Major costs and effort have to be calculated, when trying to get reliable data for those indicators rated as medium or less available. Reason for the non availability of these data can be manifold. Some of the concepts related to SCP might currently not be considered in the relevant policies, the legal and regulatory framework or in organizations in a number of relevant countries, for others- although implemented or in a well advanced planning stage statistical data might simply not be available.

For the second case, it might be possible to deduct information from interviews with relevant bodies, experts and institutions; however this implies high costs and a considerable time effort for those implementing the study on SCP in the Mediterranean.

Table 5: Most relevant indicators per category

	Relevance	Availability
Status of prices and subsidies on:		
Water/Waste Water for productive use (Industry and Agriculture)		
Price of water for productive use (industry and agriculture) per m3	4,33	4,00
Price for disposal of waste water	3,83	2,95
Measurement of water consumption of industry	4,17	2,63
Subsidies on water prices	3,74	3,16
Energy for productive use		
Price of energy per kWh	4,33	4,00
Measurement of energy consumption for productive use	3,83	2,95
Subsidies on energy	4,00	3,16

Waste Management for industry		
Price for waste disposal	3,50	2,74
Price for the disposal of hazardous waste	3,74	2,26
Relevant subsidies related to waste management in place	3,75	1,84
Carrying capacity of the system and CO2 emissions		
Ecological footprint	3,05	1,26
Relative decoupling of resource use (energy (Kwh), material extraction) and environmental pressures (Co2) from economic growth (GDP)	3,24	1,47
Green House Gas Emissions	4,06	2,37
Co2 Emissions per Capita	4,00	2,11
Co2 Emissions by sector	3,33	1,68
Investments in CP		
Total investment in environmental technologies of total national investments in R&D	3,35	1,68
Share of annual budget allocations for CP implementation and tax reliefs for CP	3,10	1,32
Proposals for other relevant indicators:		
Consumption Perspective		
Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP	3,28	2,63
Socio Demographic Trends	3,11	2,79
Distribution of household consumption between transport, food and housing	3,12	2,21
Policy and strategic framework		
National strategy for Sustainable Development (SD)		
National strategy for sustainable development in place	4,33	3,58
SCP identified as priority in the strategy for sustainable development	3,23	2,68
Existence of strategic policy framework and sectoral plans to support the implementation of SCP	3,94	2,42
Action plans with time frames and objectives in the national strategy for SD	3,30	2,26
Other relevant strategies including SCP		
Existence of strategy for sustainable waste management that considers the waste hierarchy	4,29	2,74
Existence of a strategy on Energy Efficiency	4,05	3,32
Existence of a national action plan for the environment that includes CP	3,55	3,00
Integration of CP into the industrial policy	3,83	2,58

% of budget for CP of total budget for industrial policy	3,11	1,63
Integration of the Strategy for SD into other programmes or ministries		
Number of relevant programmes developed out of the strategy for SD	3,15	2,26
Integration of the SD strategy objectives into the operations of relevant Ministries (Industry, Energy; Culture; R+D...)	3,63	2,37
Legal and Regulatory Framework		
Regulatory instruments		
Introduction of CP related measures as requirements in the industrial permit system	4,00	2,53
Number of incidences of non compliance with environmental permits	3,15	2,11
Existence of regulations on waste minimization	3,80	3,21
Number of registered producers and managers of industrial waste	3,94	2,84
Mechanism to progressively update Emission Limit Values based on BAT (Best Available Technologies)	3,56	1,63
Existence of system of environmental liability	3,79	2,32
Implementation of the regulatory framework		
Compliance with EU directives on the environment	3,89	3,00
Agency for the enforcement of pollution prevention and control in place	4,16	3,58
Share of government officers for pollution monitoring per number of companies	3,00	2,68
Use at a national level of SCP data compiled at local level	3,06	1,53
Economic instruments		
Availability of public funds for environmental management	3,56	2,61
Existence of pollution fees and user charges	4,13	2,95
Existence of environmental taxes	3,50	2,84
Existence of subsidies to support SCP	3,24	2,37
Existence of preferential tariffs that support SCP	3,06	2,00
Implementation of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) projects (in non Annex 1 countries)	3,25	2,00
Incentives for applying life cycle design principles	3,11	1,32
Existence of integrated product policies	3,00	1,21
Cooperation agreements		
Number of cooperation and voluntary agreements between industry and government to promote technology transfer related to SCP	3,53	2,21

Sustainable consumption in companies and organizations		
Initiatives related to Corporate Social responsibility (CSR)		
Existence of a regulatory framework to promote CSR in companies	3,00	1,74
Share of profits dedicated to social or environmental investment	3,22	1,16
Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)		
Voluntary instruments		
Share of experts, professionals and students trained in SCP issues in relation to total labour force	3,00	1,16
Existence of a national eco- label scheme	3,88	1,95
Market share of national eco-labeled products of total sales	3,53	1,16
Market share of eco-labeled products of total sales	3,38	1,68
Share of companies with ISO 14001 and ISO 9000 certification of total number of companies	3,24	2,74
Main actors		
Role of national actors		
Existence of SCP related agencies, areas or departments within concerned ministries	3,33	2,22
Existence of SCP Centers and other related organizations	3,44	3,06
International, regional and bilateral cooperation related to SCP		
Involvement of the country in international processes related to SCP (Marrakech process, ICLEI, etc)	3,12	2,05

Table 6: High relevance- high availability

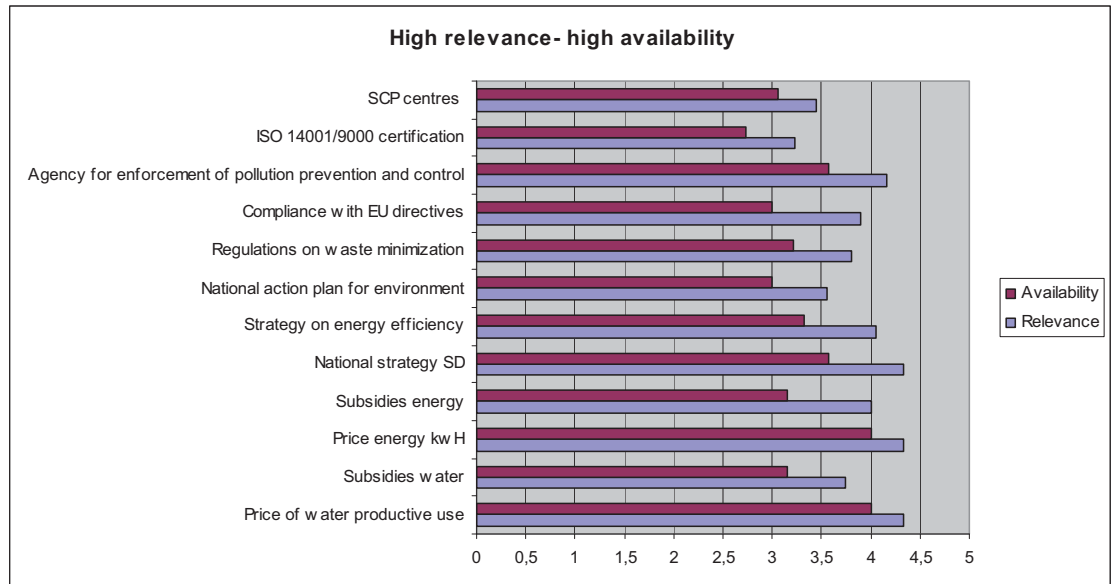


Table 7: High relevance- medium availability

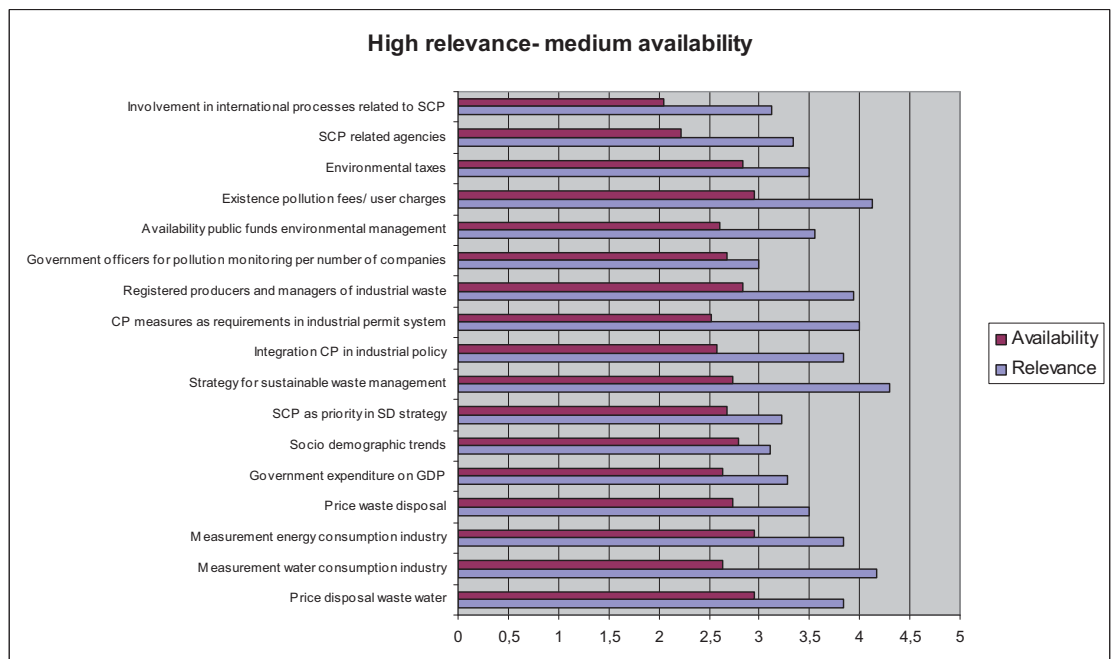


Table 8: High relevance- limited availability

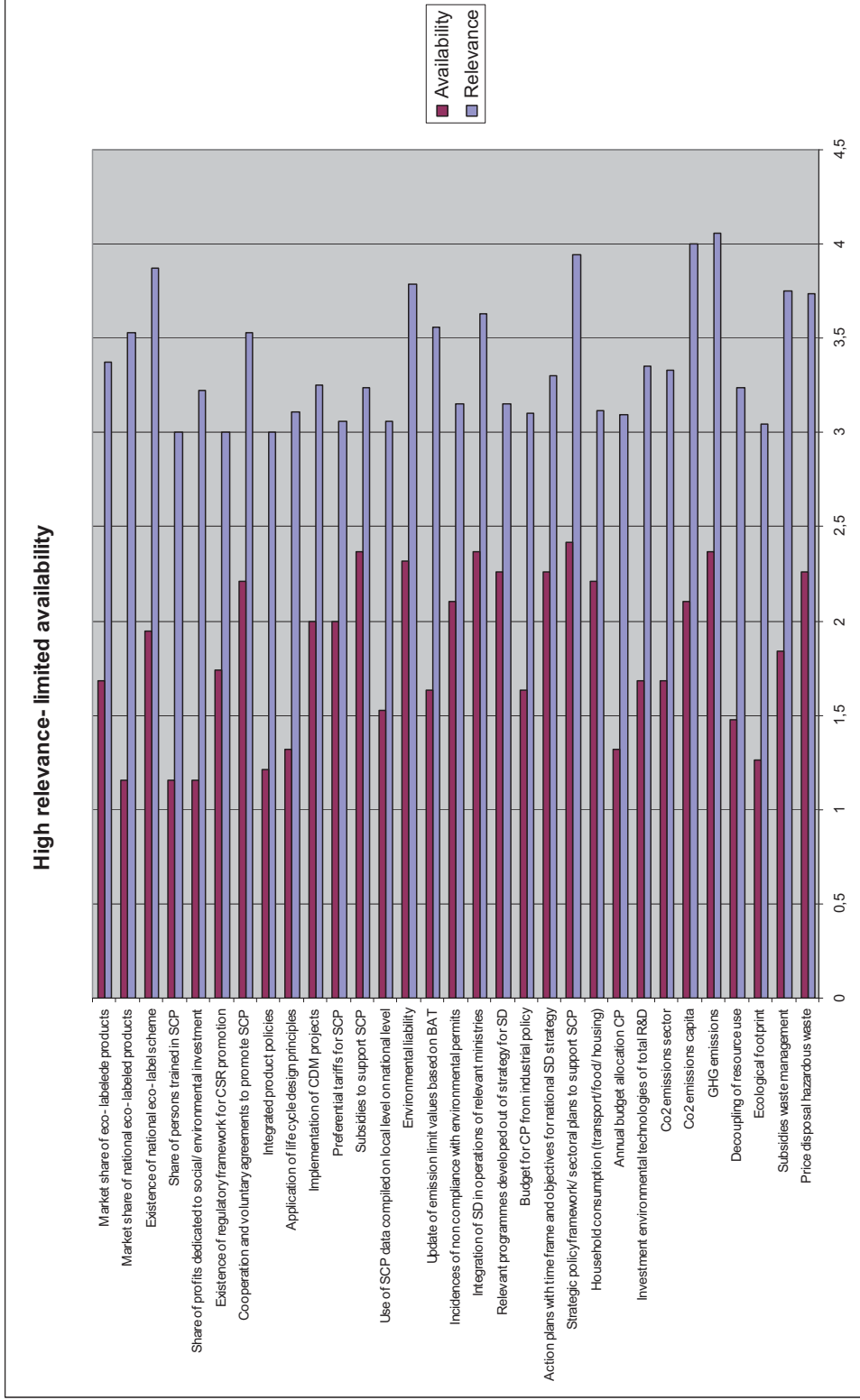
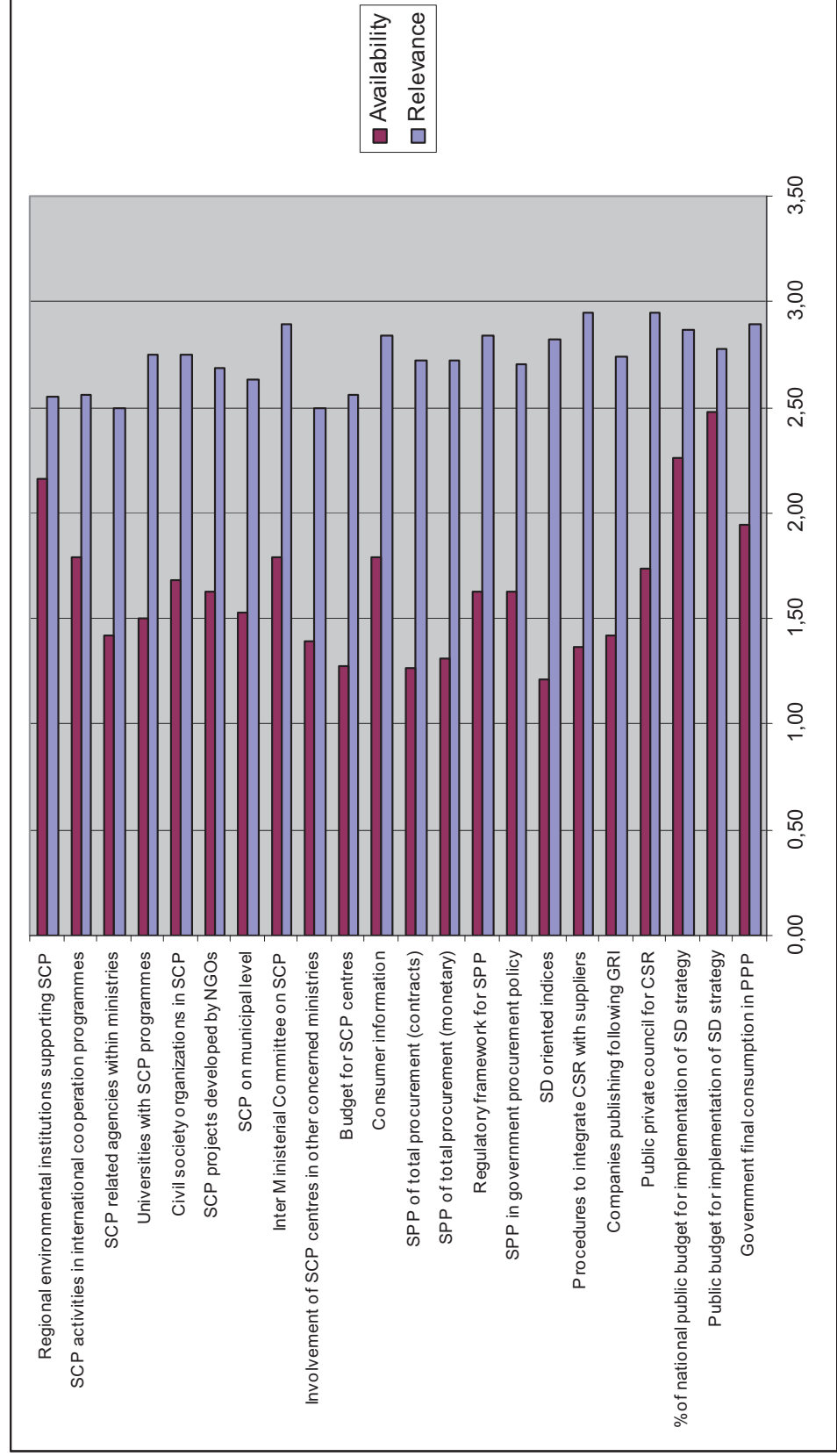


Table 9: Indicators rated as less important



Indicators rated as less important

As already briefly discussed at the beginning of this chapter, those indicators related as less important cannot simply be disregarded, as reasons for the fact that they are considered as non relevant can be manifold and since not all countries and regions that will be part of the study have been participating in the questionnaire.

All indicators rated as non relevant can be attributed to three different categories:

- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Main actors

Sustainable Public Procurement is a topic that is extremely new, especially for those countries that are not part of the European Union. It is suggested to integrate the concept into the study, although all related indicators have been rated as less relevant. Sustainable Public Procurement is one of the areas where sustainable consumption can be fostered in the easiest way, since governments, especially in developing and emerging countries are in many cases the single largest consumer and provide an important trigger for promoting SCP on a wider scale. Since comparable data will probably not be available (most of the countries currently do not have formal initiatives on SPP), it is suggested to tackle the topic with best practice examples and case studies from the different countries. Integrating SPP into the study on SCP in the Mediterranean will provide an important step towards more awareness for SPP.

A similar argumentation as for SPP accounts for CSR. In many countries, especially of the MEDA region, the concept of socially responsible companies is new and not prioritized. While expert rated the existence of a framework for CSR as an important aspect, all indicators related to the implementation of CSR, such as procedures to integrate CSR with suppliers, the publication of CSR reports or the existence of public private councils for CSR have been rated as less relevant. Therefore, since comparable data will probably not be available for most of the countries, it is suggested to use best practice examples and case studies for each of the countries involved into the study.

The development of both areas, as well as of the existence of initiatives related to consumer information, should be closely followed during the next years and the focus on how to tackle SCP initiatives in companies and organizations should be adapted to new developments that will without doubt arise during the next few years. For future versions of the study on SCP in industry in the Mediterranean suitable indicators for reflecting SPP and CSR in a systematic way should be designed.

In the area of the role of main actors, it can be seen that the explicit mentioning of donors and multilateral organizations supporting the implementation of SCP has not been seen as a priority. It is suggested to focus the area of main actors on national actors and on the degree of involvement of the different countries into international processes promoting SCP.

Since donors are generally supporting national actors in the promotion of SCP and to improve ownership, it is recommended to not explicitly focus on donors when describing SCP related activities in a given country.

However, the role of civil society organizations and universities should be integrated in those countries where they play a relevant role. Generally it is suggested to do a stakeholder mapping for each of the countries at the beginning of the data collection process. The stakeholder mapping should be dynamic and provide the possibility to be adapted during the course of the implementation of the study to guarantee an up to date overview on each countries most important actors and to make data gathering throughout the course of the study easier.

The role of regional actors in the area of SCP has also been rated as less relevant. Nevertheless the importance of regional actors should be stressed when implementing the study. It is recommended to integrate a stakeholder mapping for regional actors, based on the whole Mediterranean, as well as based on the different sub regions, European Union, Balkans and MEDA. The stakeholder mapping should be dynamic and provide the possibility to define synergies between different regions, support spill over effects related to best practices and lessons learnt and guarantee that initiatives on the regional and sub regional level are not jeopardizing each other or doubling efforts.

5 Proposed structure of the report on SCP in the Mediterranean

Based on the analysis of secondary sources, the anterior reports of CPRAC on SCP in the Mediterranean, the results of the questionnaire and the contrasting of relevant information with selected experts, a structure for the report on SCP in the Mediterranean is proposed. Major objective of the study should be the provision of comparable information for the region. Therefore the most important part of the study will be the development of country sheets that will help to compare data across the Mediterranean. They provide baseline information that can be used to define suitable strategies on how to improve SCP in the region and provide an overview on successful strategies and best practice examples of different countries. Information will be aggregated on a sub regional and regional level.

The report will focus on initiatives, policies and framework conditions for industry in the region. The study will mainly focus on policy making in the region and needs to be based on information provided by CPRAC focal points, relevant ministries and other stakeholders as defined in the dynamic stakeholder mapping.

Information from the country as well as from the regional and sub regional level should be considered. Since SCP is a topic that is currently still evolving and since there are a number of initiatives under way, partnerships with relevant bodies such as the EEP and the Blue Plan should be strategically tackled and new developments should be taken into account when starting to gather the data for the study.

The study should not be understood as a stand alone product that is independent from other initiatives, but rather provide an overview and help to identify gaps and challenges towards the dissemination and promotion of SCP in the region, as well as in individual countries.

The following main structure is proposed as a framework for conducting the study on the status quo of SCP in industry in the Mediterranean region:

- Introduction to SCP
- Definition and description of key areas of analysis
- Regional status of SCP in the Mediterranean
- Country Profiles
- Overall conclusions

The following sub chapters provide an outline on the possible content of the different parts of the proposed study.

5.1. Introduction to SCP

Due to the high diversity of initiatives provided under the umbrella of SCP and the diversity of countries and their level of understanding about the concept of SCP, the study should start clearly defining the understanding of SCP from the point of view of CPRAC. The study should not be understood as developing a new approach to SCP, but rather as the possibility to embrace the sum of existing initiatives on SCP that are currently under development.

This introduction should emphasize on the fact that the study can support policy makers on the regional and national level in their decision making. But that however due to the regional differences and the different focus of SCP depending on the regions, the country sheets can only provide guidance and do not provide a blue print for the further development of SCP strategies in the different countries.

5.2 Definition and description of key areas of analysis

Stakeholder mapping on the regional and national level

To be able to compile the information on the national level, a dynamic stakeholder mapping needs to be developed. Only if the institution that is going to implement the study has a clear picture of all relevant stakeholders (in the country and on a regional level), it will be possible to successfully gather information and to create strategic partnerships for the implementation of the study. The stakeholder mapping should be consistently updated during the course of the study and will represent the basis for a successful implementation of the study.

Quantitative vs. qualitative indicators

The report should emphasize on the need for a mixture of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

While quantitative indicators serve to measure comparable data and improvements over time, qualitative indicators will provide the opportunity to measure soft factors which will provide important information on the acceptance, the implementation status of SCP initiatives and the likelihood that SCP will be implemented in a sustainable and long term way.

Structure of the SCP framework

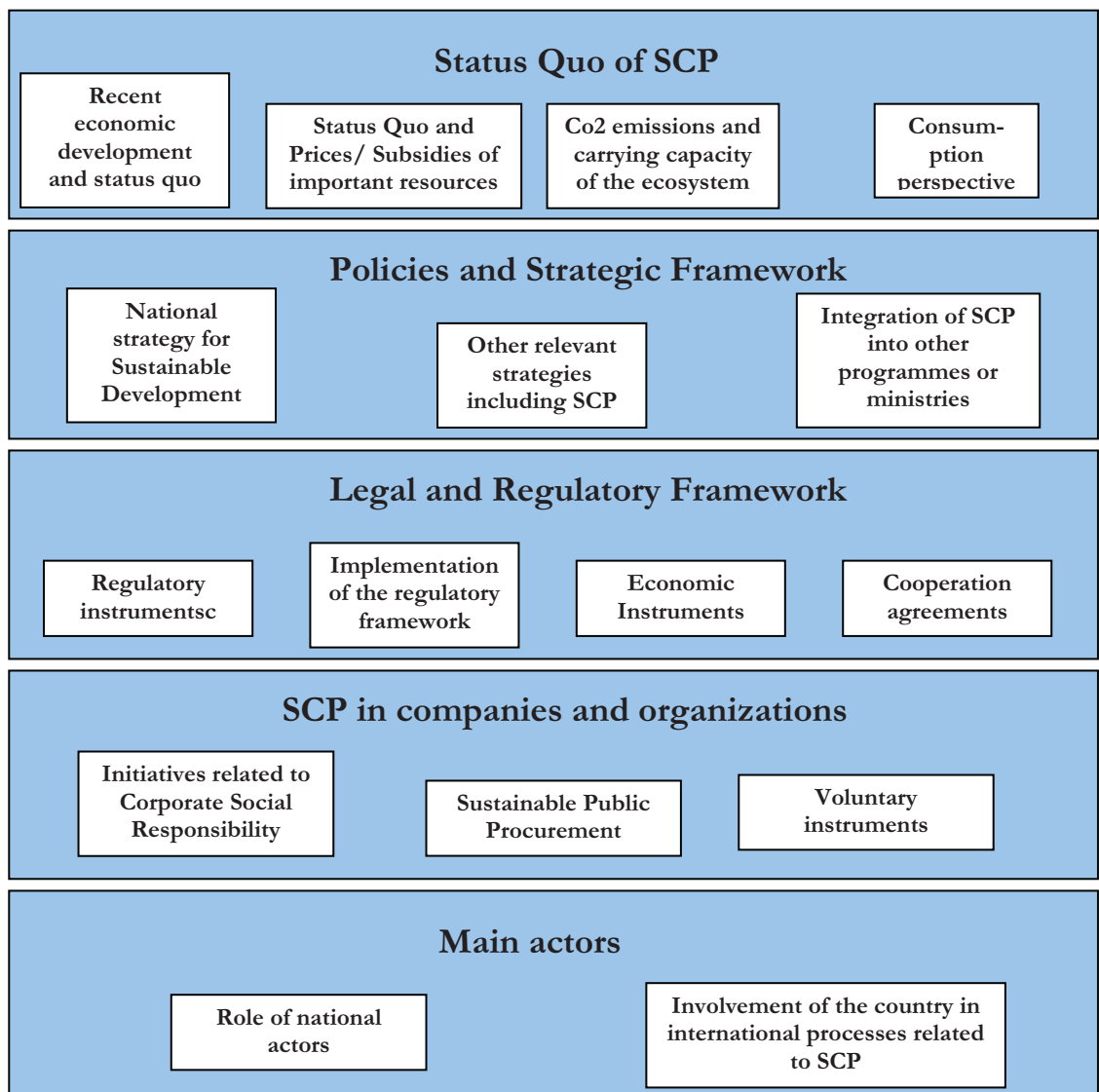


Table 10: Structure of the SCP framework

Status quo of SCP

The section on the status quo of SCP helps to set the scene for the situation of SCP in the country, as well as for the potential on how to further develop the potential of SCP.

Recent economic development and status quo includes a number of relevant core figures on the country. It helps to define the background and the situation of the country related to economic development and the use of major resources such as water, energy and waste.

Prices and subsidies of important resources are also an important aspect to define the potential of SCP in a given country. In a number of countries water and energy use are highly subsidized and hinder the development of more sustainable consumption and production patterns. The same accounts for waste, which needs to be adequately priced to promote its treatment following the different categories of the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle etc.).

Co2 emissions and carrying capacity of the ecosystem provide an important insight in two aspects. On the one hand Co2 emissions as one of the major triggers for climate change and on the other hand as a reflection of the different economic and consumption and production related realities in the Mediterranean. Different concepts for supporting SCP (especially from the consumption side) will be necessary for those societies where over consumption is a problem, than for those where new and adapted consumption possibilities to meet everybody's needs have to be developed to guarantee a sustainable future for the Mediterranean.

The indicators and overview on the **consumption perspective** follow the same logic as when taking a closer look at the carrying capacity of the ecosystem. The major trends in consumption patterns will provide the scene on how SCP needs to be tackled in the region.

Policies and Strategic Framework

Policies and strategic framework describe all policies and strategic initiatives that are either directly focussing on SCP or have important impacts on a further development of SCP in the region. Since SCP is a cross cutting issue that is normally implemented by different actors, ministries and organizations, this section should reflect all relevant political actors and policies related to SCP to avoid doubling of efforts or losing synergies.

The three sub components will take a closer look at the **national strategy for sustainable development**, including the status of its implementation and its SCP focus, **other relevant strategies including SCP**, as can be national strategies on Eco-Efficiency, Cleaner Production or Sustainable Waste Management, and the **integration of**

SCP into other programmes or ministries. Especially the last part considers the cross cutting nature of SCP and the need for integration into other relevant ministries and institutions to guarantee real progress on the concept. It is of importance to not only consider those policies and strategies that are actually named SCP, but also those that address major components of the concept.

Legal and regulatory framework

The different sub components related to the legal and regulatory framework provide an overview on the different instruments, such as laws and other **regulatory instruments**, **economic instruments** and **cooperation agreements** in place to support the implementation of SCP. Since in many countries the existence of regulatory instruments and the status of their enforcement are two sides of a medal, this category specifically addresses the **implementation status of regulatory instruments** as one crucial factor for bringing forward SCP.

SCP in companies and organizations

The category on SCP in companies and organizations provides an overview on relevant initiatives that support the “greening of the economy”. The study to be provided focuses on SCP in industry, therefore the major focus lies on the one hand on **Corporate Social Responsibility**, as an important aspect to promote a more socially and environmental friendly behaviour within companies. On the other hand initiatives related to **Sustainable Public Procurement** play an important role, since government is normally the single biggest consumer and therefore plays an important role in the creation of demand for more sustainable products and services.

Additionally other **voluntary agreements** that support the development of markets for more sustainable products and services, such as the development and implementation of Eco Labels or the existence of training and awareness raising programmes on the need for SCP should be identified and analyzed under this category.

Main actors

The component on main actors describes the most important **national actors** active in the area of SCP. This should on the one hand include the relevant ministries and public institutions involved in the promotion and implementation of SCP, but also civil society organizations, universities and other national actors that are playing a role in the promotion of SCP. In case national actors are supported by bilateral, regional or multilateral donors, this should be specifically described in the stakeholder mapping to make sure that all relevant actors have been integrated into the study.

Additionally the **involvement of each country into international processes related to SCP** should be described.

5.3 Regional status of SCP in the Mediterranean

Chapter 3 of the report should contain aggregated data for the Mediterranean and the three sub regions, Europe, Balkans and MEDA.

A regional profile for each of the three sub regions will be prepared. The regional profile consists of two parts. On the one hand of the data that have been analyzed and gathered during the country analysis and on the other hand a descriptive text with major conclusions and recommendations for each of the regions. The latter should also contain a strong focus on the activities of regional actors.

Data will be aggregated for each of the sub regions and the structure follows the SCP framework and the information gathered during the country analysis as described in chapter 5.4.

Main actors on the regional level should include all relevant regional activities related to SCP. Data related to regional actors, on the level of the Mediterranean, as well as on sub regional level can be extracted from the stakeholder analysis that has been conducted at the beginning of the study.

The narrative part of the regional analysis should provide recommendations on how to promote SCP on the regional level and will provide strategic directions on how to position SCP. CPRAC should strongly position itself as a regional knowledge hub for SCP, which supports other actors to develop a joint agenda on how to promote SCP in the region. Articles or other contributions from key players, such as the EEA; Blue Plan etc. should also be part of the regional perspective on SCP.




5.4 Country Profiles

The following chapter provides an overview on the structure of the country factsheets to be provided under the study. The country factsheets follow the SCP framework described in chapter 5.2. and serve as a basis for the aggregated information provided under chapter 5.3. Country profiles provide the heart of the analysis of the report.

A detailed structure, which provides the basis for the analysis on the country level, is proposed below.

Indicators proposed are not exhaustive, but the result of the analysis under chapter 4. It is recommended to verify the use of the proposed indicators during the implementation phase of the study. It might be necessary to add or change indicators based on the real data availability in the different countries.

The country profiles contain the data availability as it resulted from the analysis of the questionnaires. As already explained in chapter 4, a traffic light system has been developed to easily check data availability of the different indicators.

Average availability of more than 3	
Average availability between 2, 5 and 3	
Average availability of less than 2, 5	

Status Quo of SCP

Recent economic development and status quo

Brief description of recent economic development and status quo

Indicators:

GDP per Capita in PPP/ Growth in agriculture/ services and industry during the last 2 years/ Structural Economic change (shares in gross value added/ Human Development Index vs. GDP/ Water Demand/ Water efficiency index/ Water withdrawal for industrial use/ Total energy consumption/ Renewable energy consumption to total electricity generation/ Total quantity of hazardous and household waste/ Exploitation index of renewable natural resources

Data Availability: Data available with international organizations ●

Prices & Subsidies

Brief description if prices on raw materials and subsidies on water/ waste water and energy are favouring or hindering the development of SCP.

Indicators:

Price of water/ energy for productive use ●
Price for disposal waste water ●
Measurement of water/ energy consumption of industry ●
Subsidies on Water/ Energy Prices ●
Price for waste disposal ●

Co2 Emissions and Carrying Capacity

Brief description if the situation related to Co2 emissions and relevant positions related to climate change

Indicators: Co2 Emissions ● Co2 Emissions per Capita ● Ecological Footprint ●

Consumption Perspective:

Indicator: Government expenditure as a % of GDP ● Socio Demographic Trends ●
Trends in household and government final expenditure per capita in PPP ●

Investments in SCP

Indicator: Total investment in environmental technologies of total national investment in R&D ●

Policies and Strategic Framework

National strategy for Sustainable Development

Existence of a strategy for Sustainable Development? Yes No ●

SCP as a priority in the strategy for Sustainable Development? Yes No ●

In case that SCP has been identified as a priority shortly describe major outline and priorities

Existence of action plans with time frames and objectives in the national strategy for SD? Yes No ●
 In case action plans with time frames and objectives exist, brief description of major objectives and lines of action

Other relevant strategies including SCP

Shortly describe which other relevant strategies that include SCP are in place.

f.e.:

Existence of a strategy for sustainable waste management that considers the waste hierarchy ●

Existence of a strategy on Energy Efficiency ●

Existence of a national action plan for the environment that includes CP ●

Integration of SCP into the industrial policy ●

Integration of the strategy for Sustainable Development (especially related to SCP) into other programmes or ministries

Brief description of status quo of the integration of the strategy for SD and its implementation status including the following information:

Number of relevant programmes developed out of the strategy for SD ●

Integration of the SD strategy objectives into the operations of relevant Ministries (Industry; Energy; Culture; R+D...) ●

Best practice example from the policy level:

Brief description of country specific policy, already implemented or at an advanced planning stage that can be considered a model for replication for other countries in the Mediterranean.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

Regulatory instruments

Brief description of the approach the country follows related to its regulatory instruments

Proposed indicators:

Introduction of CP related measures as requirements in the industrial permit system ●

Number of incidences of non-compliance with environmental permits ●

Existence of regulations on waste minimization ●

Number of registered producers and managers of industrial waste ●

Existence of a system of environmental liability ●

Implementation of the regulatory framework

Brief description of the status quo of the implementation status of the regulatory framework.

Proposed indicators:

Compliance with EU directives of the environment ●

Agency for the enforcement of pollution prevention and control in place ●

Share of government officers for pollution monitoring per number of companies ●

Use of SCP at national level that have been compiled at local level ●

Economic instruments

Brief description of economic instruments used and their implementation status.

Proposed indicators:

Availability of public funds for environmental management ●

Existence of pollution fees and user charges/ environmental taxes/ preferential tariffs that support SCP ●

Existence of subsidies to support SCP ●

Implementation of CDM projects (in Non Annex 1 countries) ●

Cooperation agreements

Brief description of cooperation agreements and their implementation status.

Proposed indicators:

Number of cooperation/ voluntary agreements between industry and government promoting technology transfer and SCP ●

Best practice example from the legal and regulatory framework:

Description of a country specific instrument, already implemented or at an advanced planning stage that can be considered a model for replication for other countries in the Mediterranean.

Sustainable Consumption in companies and organizations

Initiatives related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Brief description of existing initiatives and approaches towards Corporate Social Responsibility. This should on the one hand include public activities to support CSR and social and environmental performance of companies and on the other hand best practice examples from successful company/ value chain related CSR activities in the country.

Since in a number of countries the topic is rather new, data availability for comparable indicators is low. ●

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Brief description of existing initiatives and approaches related to Sustainable Public Procurement. This includes existing activities or planned activities in an advanced planning stage.

Since in a number of countries the topic is rather new, data availability for comparable indicators is low. ●

Voluntary instruments

Brief description of training programmes related to SCP. Detail the existence of national eco- label programmes and the general importance of eco- labeled products for different sectors.

Since in a number of countries the topic is rather new, data availability for comparable indicators is low. ●

Main actors for SCP

Role of national actors

Brief description of major national actors and importance for implementation of SCP

Proposed indicators:

Existence of SCP related agencies, areas or departments within concerned ministries ●

Existence of SCP centers and other related organizations ●

Involvement of the country in international processes related to SCP

Description of stage of involvement into international processes such as the Marrakech process or ICLEI

Data availability: ●

5.5 Overall conclusions

To finalize the study it is recommended to integrate overall conclusions, which state the progress achieved during the last two years, define the challenges for a further implementation of SCP that are lying ahead for the next few years and to present potential solutions to solve these challenges.

6. Implementation of the report

The implementation of the study should follow a strategy that combines the gathering of data via CPRAC focal points and the experts that supported the preparation of the methodological approach, in- depth interviews with relevant stakeholders identified through the stakeholder mapping, an analysis of all relevant literature per country (especially related to policy documents, strategic papers etc.) and questionnaires to relevant experts and with national and regional institutions.

To guarantee reliable data for a broad number of countries, local experts in the country that gather and assess all relevant data, as well as field visits to contrast data and to collect data that have not been available through email/ phone conversations will be of utmost importance. Best practice examples and lessons learnt should also be gathered through either local experts or field trips. To contrast the information, to be able to aggregate information gathered from the country to the regional level and to be able to provide overall conclusions and strategic recommendations on SCP in industry in the Mediterranean, it is recommended to implement at least one regional workshop in each of the sub regions. Timeframe for the elaboration of the study should be at least 8 months.

The study Status Quo of SCP in the Mediterranean should be implemented by a centre or a consortium that is fulfilling the following criteria: Strong background on Sustainable Consumption and Production, presence in the Mediterranean region (with a solid network of local consultants and experts in key countries, especially of the MEDA regions and the Balkans) and experience with field work and data gathering in a context of developing and emerging countries.

7 General recommendations

The biannual report that CPRAC commissions on SCP is a strategic and valuable tool to reach out to other stakeholder that can not only benefit from the work CPRAC does but also could contribute to widen their outreach and impact. The following recommendations are provided considering this assumption and propose to conceptualize the biannual report as a strategic tool to position CPRAC as a key player in the Mediterranean and in the global SCP debate.

RECOMMENDATION ONE: After interviewing a broad range of experts in the region, it was noted that in general, experts on SCP have a good consideration on CPRAC and the work the organization does in the region. However, other relevant actors and society in general do not know the organization and ignore the work they are performing. It is recommended to consider the biannual report as a strategic tool to promote CPRAC not only among the SCP sector but with an ambitious outreach action plan that targets cross-sectoral actors and global citizenship in general.

RECOMMENDATION TWO: To create a strong partnership with regional organizations that are relevant gathering data on the Mediterranean region on SCP to ensure that secondary sources of information are integrated in a strategic manner in the report. This report should project the feeling that CPRAC is working with the most relevant actors in the region to add value towards the sustainable patterns of the region in an integrated manner, not duplicating nor doubling efforts of other organizations. Recommended institutions are Plan Bleu, UN DESA, European Commission, UNEP and EEA.

RECOMMENDATION THREE: To create an action plan to formulate the technical aspects of the report, including the preparation of thorough Terms of Reference (ToRs) for subcontracting a firm with recognized international reputation. The action plan should include the validation of indicators proposed in this report through a consensus building process with the rest of regional partners, an in-depth data gathering strategy for compiling pertinent information, especially in those areas where secondary sources do not provide sufficiently valuable information, an outline of best practices performed and an identification of key challenges to address in the near future.

RECOMMENDATION FOUR: One of the main challenges of the biannual report will be to be able to fulfil the information gaps currently existing concerning SCP aspects in the region. Gathering information that is not available through secondary sources can become a costly and complex effort when not addressed properly. This report has framed a list of indicators that are highly relevant and have limited availability. Providing information in such areas will position CPRAC in a leading position in terms of quantifying SCP and enabling sound policies to improve the sustainability of the region. Therefore, it is highly recommended to invest in primary data collection to fulfil the current information gaps.

RECOMMENDATION FIVE: One of the key success factors to be able to gather quality information from primary sources is being able to have access to a strong network of local partners and work closely with the information sources. When preparing the biannual report, whether it is through the consultant firm hired or the personnel of CPRAC, it will be necessary to spend time in the regions where information lacks more, such as Middle East and North Africa, and prepare an in-depth strategy of partnership building and information gathering.

RECOMMENDATION SIX: It is highly recommended to present the first drafts of the biannual report and the process of data compilation through regional workshops allowing partners and stakeholders that have participated in the process to evaluate the aggregation process and provide inputs to the final version. These workshops can also be an adequate environment to strengthen the joint action with other regional actors such as EU, UN DESA, Blue Plan, UNEP and EEA. Workshops should be proposed at least in each one of the Mediterranean regions.

RECOMMENDATION EIGHT: Given the current position of CPRAC and the added value it is generating in relation to promote the SCP debate in the region, and considering the little media impact it is having in creating support for its key messages, it is recommended to present the report at a very high level status and to complement it with a media awareness campaign encouraging action towards the key challenges. Thus, it is also recommended to provide a Media Tool-Kit and web-based software tools to outreach not only to traditional actors of the SCP sector but also to global citizenship as a whole.

Methodology for the study on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean Countries (CP/RAC)

Objective of the questionnaire:

A methodology for an in-depth study on the state of art of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in the Mediterranean Countries is currently being defined. The questionnaire aims to define the quantitative indicators to be analyzed for the research.

Indicators for the study will be chosen based on:

- 1) The relevance of each of the indicators in different Mediterranean countries
- 2) Availability and reliability of information in a broad number of countries

Please rate all indicators and questions in the following questionnaire according to the following evaluation scheme:

<i>Relevance of data:</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>- not relevant</i>
	<i>2</i>	<i>- some relevance</i>
	<i>3</i>	<i>- interesting to look at</i>
	<i>4</i>	<i>- should be integrated</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>- essential</i>
<i>Data availability:</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>- data do not exist</i>
	<i>2</i>	<i>- data exist, but not reliable</i>
	<i>3</i>	<i>- data reliable but difficult to gather/access</i>
	<i>4</i>	<i>- reliable data exist and can be gathered relatively easily</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>- reliable data are readily available</i>

NOTE: According to the scope of this project, the term *Sustainable Consumption and Production* refers to the following concepts:

- Cleaner Production (CP)
- Environmental Management Systems
- Water/Resource Efficiency
- Energy Efficiency
- Eco-labelling
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)³
- Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)⁴

We thank you in advance for your valuable collaboration.

Name:
Position and Institution:
Address:
Phone: Email:

³ A concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis (Green Book of the EU Commission)

⁴ Systematic integration of social and environmental aspects in public procurement criteria (The Procura Manual, Iclei)

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations		
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5			
1)	General indicators on the status quo of SCP													
a)	Status of prices and subsidies on:													
	Water/Waste Water for productive use (Industry and Agriculture)													
	<i>Price of water for productive use (industry and agriculture) per m3</i>													
	<i>Price for disposal of waste water</i>													
	<i>Measurement of water consumption of industry</i>													
	<i>Subsidies on water prices</i>													
	Energy for productive use													
	<i>Price of energy per kWh</i>													
	<i>Measurement of energy consumption for productive use</i>													
	<i>Subsidies on energy</i>													
	Waste Management for industry													
	<i>Price for waste disposal</i>													
	<i>Price for the disposal of hazardous waste</i>													
	<i>Relevant subsidies related to waste management in place</i>													
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:													
b)	Carrying capacity of the system and CO2 emissions													
	<i>Ecological footprint</i>													

	<i>Relative decoupling of resource use (energy (Kwh), material extraction) and environmental pressures (Co2) from economic growth (GDP)</i>																			
	<i>Green House Gas Emissions</i>																			
	<i>Co2 Emissions per Capita</i>																			
		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations								
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5										
	<i>Co2 Emissions by sector</i>																			
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:																			
c)	Investments in CP																			
	<i>Total investment in environmental technologies of total national investments in R&D</i>																			
	<i>Share of annual budget allocations for CP implementation and tax reliefs for CP</i>																			
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:																			
d)	Consumption Perspective																			
	<i>Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP</i>																			
	<i>Government final consumption expenditure per capita in Purchasing Power Parity</i>																			
	<i>Socio Demographic Trends</i>																			
	<i>Distribution of household consumption between transport, food and housing</i>																			
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:																			

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
2) Policy and strategic framework													
a) National strategy for Sustainable Development (SD)													
	<i>National strategy for sustainable development in place</i>												
	<i>SCP identified as priority in the strategy for sustainable development</i>												
	<i>Existence of strategic policy framework and sectoral plans to support the implementation of SCP</i>												
	<i>Action plans with time frames and objectives in the national strategy for SD</i>												
	<i>Availability of public budget for the implementation of the national strategy for SD</i>												
	<i>% of public national budget for the implementation of the national strategy for SD</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												
b) Other relevant strategies including SCP													
	<i>Existence of strategy for sustainable waste management that considers the waste hierarchy</i>												
	<i>Existence of a strategy on Energy Efficiency</i>												
	<i>Existence of a national action plan for the environment that includes CP</i>												
	<i>Integration of CP into the industrial policy</i>												
	<i>% of budget for CP of total budget for industrial policy</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
	c) Integration of the Strategy for SD into other programmes or ministries												
	<i>Number of relevant programmes developed out of the strategy for SD</i>												
	<i>Integration of the SD strategy objectives into the operations of relevant Ministries (Industry, Energy, Culture, R+D...)</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
3)	Legal and Regulatory Framework											
a)	Regulatory instruments											
	<i>Introduction of CP related measures as requirements in the industrial permit system</i>											
	<i>Number of incidences of non compliance with environmental permits</i>											
	<i>Existence of regulations on waste minimization</i>											
	<i>Number of registered producers and managers of industrial waste</i>											
	<i>Mechanism to progressively update Emission Limit Values based on BAT (Best Available Technologies)</i>											
	<i>Existence of system of environmental liability</i>											
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:											
b)	Implementation of the regulatory framework											
	<i>Compliance with EU directives on the environment</i>											
	<i>Agency for the enforcement of pollution prevention and control in place</i>											
	<i>Share of government officers for pollution monitoring per number of companies</i>											
	<i>Use at a national level of SCP data compiled at local level</i>											
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:											

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
c)	Economic instruments												
	<i>Availability of public funds for environmental management</i>												
	<i>Existence of pollution fees and user charges</i>												
	<i>Existence of environmental taxes</i>												
	<i>Existence of subsidies to support SCP</i>												
	<i>Existence of preferential tariffs that support SCP</i>												
	<i>Implementation of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) projects (in non Annex 1 countries)</i>												
	<i>Incentives for applying life cycle design principles</i>												
	<i>Existence of integrated product policies</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												
d)	Cooperation agreements												
	<i>Number of cooperation and voluntary agreements between industry and government to promote technology transfer related to SCP</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
4)	Sustainable consumption in companies and organizations												
a)	Initiatives related to Corporate Social responsibility (CSR)												
	<i>Existence of a public private council to promote CSR</i>												
	<i>Existence of a regulatory framework to promote CSR in companies</i>												
	<i>Number of companies that publish a CSR report following the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines</i>												
	<i>Existence of procedures and standardizations that promote CSR with suppliers</i>												
	<i>Share of profits dedicated to social or environmental investment</i>												
	<i>Share of companies participating in SD oriented indices (f.e. Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4GOOD)</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												
b)	Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)												
	<i>Integration of SPP in government procurement policy</i>												
	<i>Existence of regulatory framework for sustainable public procurement</i>												
	<i>% of SPP in total public procurement - monetary value</i>												
	<i>% of SPP in total public procurement - number of contracts</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
c)	Voluntary instruments												
	<i>Share of experts, professionals and students trained in SCP issues in relation to total labour force</i>												
	<i>Existence of a national eco- label scheme</i>												
	<i>Market share of national eco-labeled products of total sales</i>												
	<i>Market share of eco-labeled products of total sales</i>												
	<i>Availability of consumer information and advice service</i>												
	<i>Share of companies with ISO 14001 and ISO 9000 certification of total number of companies</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												

		Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
5) Main actors													
a) Role of national actors													
	<i>Existence of SCP related agencies, areas or departments within concerned ministries</i>												
	<i>Existence of SCP Centers and other related organizations</i>												
	<i>% of budget allocated to the SCP Center in relation to the total budget of supporting organization</i>												
	<i>Degree of involvement SCP Centers in strategies or programmes of concerned ministries (industry, education, science, etc)</i>												
	<i>Existence of inter ministerial committee on SCP</i>												
	<i>Existence of SCP related activities/projects developed by municipalities within their work programmes</i>												
	<i>Existence of SCP related activities/projects developed by NGOs within their work programmes</i>												
	<i>Other civil society organizations active in the area of SCP</i>												
	<i>Share of universities introducing SCP related issues in their curricula</i>												
	<i>Existence of SCP related agencies, areas or departments within concerned ministries</i>												
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:												
b) International, regional and bilateral cooperation related to SCP													

	Share of SCP focused activities within the total activities from international /bilateral cooperation programmes.									Relevance of the information					Data Availability					Observations			
										1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5				
	<i>Existence of regional environmental institutions that support CP and SCP</i>																						
	<i>Involvement of the country in international processes related to SCP (Marrakech process, ICLEI, etc)</i>																						
	Proposals for other relevant indicators:																						

6)	Organizations and important players for SCP in your country
	Key documents and sources of information that would be of importance for the study

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