

Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Algerian Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy under the EU-funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Plan is part of Algeria's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG12) entitled "42 Actions to Develop Sustainable Consumption and Production 2016-2030" was developed in Algeria through nationally owned multistakeholder processes.



ALGERIA MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Energy Transition and Energy Efficiency; Renewable Energy; Waste management**

Algeria has embarked on the path of sustainable development since the beginning of 2000, through several laws and regulations, as well as strategic measures such as the National Strategy for the Environment (SNE), the National Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development 2035 (PNAE-DD), and programs for energy transition and the development of renewable energies.

In order to contribute to a sustainable world, a Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan was developed and adopted within the framework of a participatory and inclusive approach by a large and diverse group of national stakeholders. Sustainable consumption and production patterns are by definition cross-cutting and affecting all sectors. The SCP-NAP, based on an SCP assessment in Algeria, is intended for all organizations, businesses, administrations, local communities and civil society associations and invites to take individual and joint initiatives to promote and encourage through concrete and innovative actions, new products and use of cleaner technologies.

The Algerian SCP-NAP has identified 42 concrete actions for three priority areas:

- Integrate sustainable consumption and production patterns into national policies and plans;
- Ensure energy transition through promotion of energy efficiency and development of renewable energies;
- Develop a zero-waste economy by 2030;

This SCP-NAP further enables Algeria to renew its commitments in the realization of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and more specifically Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The 42 selected actions have a strong potential for leveraging and sharing SCP good practices.



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12.1
SDG



3
Priority
areas



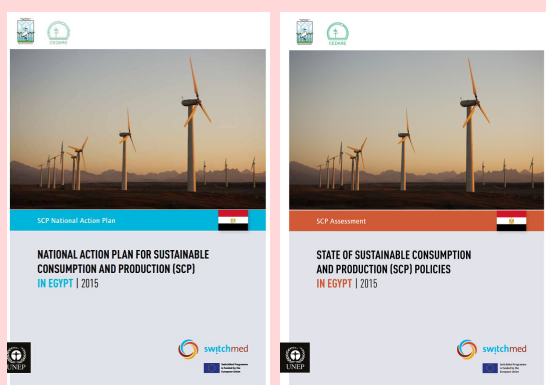
42
Actions



3
Dimensions

Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Egyptian Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and the Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) under the EU-funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The plan is part of Egypt's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG12.1) addresses four priority sectors water, energy, agriculture, and municipal solid waste and was developed in Egypt through nationally owned multistakeholder processes. The SCP-NAP for Egypt was officially launched on April 18th, 2016 at a side event during the 6th special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Cairo, Egypt.



EGYPT MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Integrated Community Development; Sustainable Water Management; Sustainable Energy Applications; Solid Waste Management**

The national action plan in Egypt was based on the 2013 “Green Economy Scoping Study” that assessed the potential for a transition to a green economy and sustainable development. Building on this diagnosis, the Egyptian SCP National Action Plan is considered a significant milestone contributing to a continuum of knowledge accumulation for nationally integrating sustainability in the key economic sectors. A multi-stakeholder and nationally-owned approach was chosen to include government, academia, private sector, civil society and international organizations to ensure its realistic reflection of Egypt's actual socio-economic and environmental needs and aspirations.

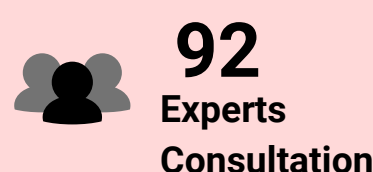
The action plan includes 6 different programs and 28 detailed projects, presented by 13 different government institutions and specialized research centers. The identified projects were selected based on their relativity and importance, practicality and the extent to which they support to sustainable development.

Sectoral objectives and strategic goals

The national action plan aims at achieving sustainable consumption and production by promoting the efficient allocation and use of water and energy resources, enhancing sustainable agriculture development as well as waste management, including prevention, reduction, recycling, reuse, and recovery. These orientations in the specified sectors will ultimately led to an equitable distribution of wealth, poverty reduction and an improved environment, health and human welfare.



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- Energy sector: Ensure sector sustainability by promoting Energy Efficiency and the use of renewable Energy;
- Agriculture sector: Promote sustainable rural agricultural communities as part of the 1 million-feddan;
- Water sector: Extend wastewater treatment for agricultural purposes;
- Municipal solid waste sector: Develop an integrated solid waste management system in Egypt.

The action plan further intends to provide solutions for mainstreaming SCP policies nationally that facilitate the achievement of the SDG 12. The implementation of the national action plan mainstreams sustainable consumption and production concept into Egypt's overall sustainable development policy framework and gradually alters unsustainable consumption and production patterns towards more sustainable ones. Governance commitment and policy coherence are essential elements in this process.

A list of suggested prioritized actions to be undertaken by the government to facilitate SCP across sectors:

- Create a coordinating mechanism to be attached to the Prime Minister's Office;
- Undertake a review of existing laws and regulations and market incentives and assess their impact on SCP;
- Launch public awareness campaign and develop a long-term research and R&D agenda on SCP;
- Develop a capacity building program and integration of SCP and green economy concept in the education curricula;
- Provide a package of incentive measures that promote the engagement of the private sector;
- Design trade policies that encourage the import and export of environment-friendly technologies and equipment;
- Direct financial institutions to fund projects and investments, particularly by SMEs in the field of SCP and green economy.

EGYPT MAKES THE SWITCH



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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Israeli Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Economy under the EU-funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Plan is part of Israel's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG12.1) addressed sustainable consumption, sustainable production and focuses on connecting the dots and was developed in Israel through nationally owned multistakeholder processes.



ISRAEL MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Social Environmental Businesses; Cleantech; Green Public Procurement; Environmental Standards and Labeling; Resource Efficiency**



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The challenge of achieving economic growth and development in the face of the limited carrying capacity of the environment has become increasingly apparent in recent years. In order to meet this challenge, Israel developed Sustainable Consumption and Production strategy as part of the SwitchMed Programme. Israel formulated its own national roadmap under the guidance of an advisory team from the Israeli Ministries of Environmental Protection and Economy and based on a year-long scoping review process of 8 professional workshops with 300 participants from over 50 institutions, including government, civil society, private sector, media and academia:

Workshop	Targeted groups
1. National Strategies for SCP	Multi stakeholder
2. SD in government companies	Government Companies
3. Policy tools for Circular Economy	Government
4. Mainstreaming life cycle thinking	Practitioners
5. Toward sustainable infrastructure	Government Companies
6. Environmental funds management	Government
7. Environmental RIA	Government
8. SCP Roadmap consultation meeting	Multi stakeholder

Building on past experiences the focus of the SCP roadmap is on achievable, innovative and high impact projects. Some are developments and updates of previous plans and some introduce new concepts and strategies into already existing Israeli policies. Although SCP strategies are by definition spanning the complete life cycle of products and services, most of the designed projects have either a producer- or consumer-oriented approach, which complements each other. The SCP roadmap for Israel is divided into three main parts, according to consumption vs. production focus and includes a series of SCP initiatives that are due to be launched and implemented by 2020.



12.1
SDG



8
Workshops



300
Participants



50
Institutions

Sustainable Production: Key issues identified: emphasis on SMEs, the prospects of driving change through governmental and public companies, innovative business models in the adoption of sustainable production. Several projects were developed:

- Sustainable development strategies in government companies;
- Best practices for small and medium enterprises (guiding manuals and green labels);
- Changing the DNA of businesses: Supporting social environmental businesses (SEB);
- Resource efficiency knowledge center;
- Green Investments to develop the index methodology and accomplish annual compiling and publication.

Sustainable Consumption: Key levers for change are green public procurement, household behavior and behavioral economics:

- Green Public Procurement (green procurement portal, product sheets);
- Lifestyle Labs (sustainability in daily lifestyle by analyzing household behavior with recommendations and tools);
- Behavioral Economics (trials, based on focus groups and control groups, to monitor the impact of different biases on decision making on sustainability issues).

Connecting the Dots – between sustainable production and sustainable consumption: several fields identified for SCP roadmap implementation: sustainable materials management, sustainable urbanism, environmental standards, reliable environmental labeling and greenwash prevention, development of reliable footprint labels:

- Review of relevant sustainable principles, methods, best practices, domains and success stories from selected countries and conducting in-depth interviews with key stakeholders;
- Round tables with key stakeholders to propose and prioritize policy instruments (government interventions);
- Developing selected policy instruments (interventions), strategy execution and monitoring.

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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Jordanian Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment in Jordan under the EU funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Plan is part of Jordan's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG 12.1) addresses three priority areas: (i) Agriculture/food production, (ii) Transport, and (iii) Waste management sectors and was developed in Jordan through a multi-stakeholder nationally driven process with over 300 participants.



JORDAN MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Agriculture and Food; Transport; Waste Management**

Jordan's national action plan addresses key human activities, which having an impact on the Jordanian environment including marine and coastal areas and related transversal and crosscutting issues. It defines common objectives and identifies actions guiding the implementation of SCP at the national level. A High-level steering committee for Green Economy (GE) & SCP headed by the Minister of Environment was set up and a National Technical Committee was formed to be an executive arm for the High Committee.

The SCP-NAP was prepared in harmonization with the provisions of Jordan's 2025 National Vision. The national strategy and action plan for mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Production into agriculture and food production, transport, and waste management sectors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2016-2025) was launched in 2015 and considered as one of the key tools for Jordan National Green Growth Plan (NGGP) which was endorsed in 2017 by the cabinet.

Strategic objectives of the SCP-NAP

- Establish a national platform for institutionalizing the process of mainstreaming SCP into relevant sectors' plans to ensure coherence, coordination and implementation at the national level;
- Develop and implement national SCP operational objectives supporting implementation to promote and strengthen a circular and green economy;
- Engage key national stakeholders in developing, practicing, and evaluating Sustainable Consumption and Production models and circular economy measures leading to high resource efficiency and preservation, reduced pollution, and decoupling the economic development process from environmental degradation and promoting sustainable lifestyles.



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300
Participants

Priority areas for promoting SCP

The NAP was based on a shared national vision developed by the involved stakeholders and partners, which translated into strategic objectives and identified operational objectives and specific actions for each of the three priority areas.

Agriculture and Food Industry:

Develop the national policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agriculture and food production and consumption, with special focuses on organic agriculture and arid tolerant agriculture, engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors and retailers of sustainable agriculture and food products. Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers.

Transport Sector:

Develop the policy, legal and governance framework to promote sustainable production and consumption in the transport sector. Encourage the implementation of zero emission and low carbon transport policies and ensure that citizens are at the core of the transport policy. Facilitate active modes of mobility and establish innovation and knowledge bases for low-carbon zero emission transport alternatives.

Waste Management Sector:

Develop the policy framework and governance for enabling a SCP-based national integrated waste management and sustainable practices for waste collection and management. Promote sustainable provision of waste management services and encourage the Implementation of “waste as a resource” policies and practices. Establish innovation and knowledge for waste conversion alternatives.

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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Lebanese Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Industry (MoI) and other key partners under the EU funded SwitchMed programme. with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Plan is part of Lebanon's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG 12.1) prioritizes the mainstreaming of SCP in the industrial sector's policies and plans and as developed in a participatory and consultative approach.



LEBANON MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Sustainable Techniques for the Industrial Sector, Consumer Information and Awareness**

Between January and November 2015, the process for the development of the SCP-NAP was based on the 'Planning for Change' methodology of UNEP and the 3 key phases:

- **Planning:** including a Scoping Review covering a stakeholder mapping and a scoping of policies and actions in the industrial sector related to Sustainable Consumption and Production;
- **Development:** leading to the action plan for the industrial sector in Lebanon, with special focus on the Litani River and Qaraoun Lake;
- **Implementation and monitoring** of the action plan based on the outputs and activities identified.

Overall objectives

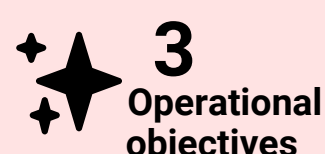
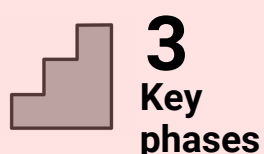
The industrial sector in Lebanon was considered as a real booster for the financial system and for sustainable employment. It was Lebanon's shock absorber for the economy that can take in the highest level of turbulence and strife, although the share of the industrial sector in the national economy was small, with less than 10% of Lebanon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), over the past 10 years. For this reason the development of its first SCP Action Plan for the Industrial Sector was of high importance and included these objectives: (i) leapfrogging to socially inclusive Sustainable Consumption and Production practices preserving the environment; (ii) integrating the natural capital and the environment in the core business of Mediterranean companies and (iii) creating a critical mass of citizens for SCP.

Operational objectives

The action plan was prepared based on a wide multi-stakeholder consultation process and a scoping review report on national SCP policies and actions and was endorsed by the National Council for the Environment in November 2015. It is hence considered as a nationally validated framework which can be used by the different stakeholders for the implementation of specific activities or sets of activities identified under the three operational objectives.



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Adopt Best Available Techniques to promote SCP in the industrial sector:

- Continue the transfer of SCP technologies to industries through demonstration activities;
- Upscale transfer of SCP technologies within industries;
- Identify value chains and green jobs based on the local market's supply and demand of SCP services in the industrial sector;

Introduce SCP approaches related to the industrial sector in the policy and institutional frameworks:

- Establish an institutional mechanism for implementing SCP at the national level including the follow up on needed legal framework to ensure the adoption of SCP approach;
- Harmonize and promote certification schemes and eco-labels for the providers and consumers of industrial sector in line with SCP approach;
- Implement the priority recommendations of Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan related to the industrial sector;
- Create additional industrial zones and improve management of existing ones as per National Land Use Master Plan (NLUMP).

Educate and raise awareness of consumers on SCP in the industrial sector:

- Develop the appropriate educational and awareness tools for promoting SCP approaches in the industrial sector at the level of the consumers;
- Strengthen the linkages between research and industry in the field of SCP.

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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Moroccan Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development under the EU-funded SwitchMed Programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Plan is part of Morocco's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG12.1) addresses two priority sectors agriculture and agri-food and eco-construction and sustainable buildings. The SCP-NAP was developed in Morocco through nationally owned multi-stakeholder processes. The SCP-NAP of Morocco has been integrated in the Moroccan National Sustainable Development Strategy and implementation is currently on-going.



MOROCCO MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Sustainable Housing and Construction; Sustainable Agriculture and Food**

The process to develop an SCP-NAP kicked-off with an extensive state of the art on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Morocco and the publication of a structured report. Based on the results of this assessment report Morocco decided to develop three distinct documents:

- a national framework for the promotion of sustainable Consumption and Production;
- a sectorial ten-year action plan for agriculture and agri-food;
- a sectorial ten-year action plan for eco-construction and sustainable buildings.

These national documents were built upon already existing and validated national strategies and plans to assure coherence, sustainability and implementation of the plans and followed an in-depth consultation process involving a large and diverse group of national stakeholders in Morocco (government, private sector, civil society, media, academia).

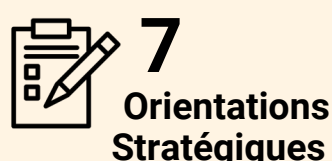
SCP National Framework

The process of developing the MCPD National Framework Plan for Morocco made it possible to carry out a cross-analysis of production and consumption patterns and to define seven strategic orientations that provide a reference framework and actions to promote SCP in Morocco.

- Anticipating economic changes and behavioral changes related to ecological transition;
- Incentives for domestic enterprises to engage in a sustainable production process;
- Support for the development of green chains;
- Promoting the circular and low-carbon economy;
- Implementation of eco-labeling and environmental certification schemes;
- Promoting eco-responsible consumption patterns;
- Information and Awareness.



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Sectorial ten-year action plan for sustainable agriculture and food in Morocco

Six strategic axes have been formulated in the action plan aimed at strengthening Moroccan agricultural policy and the setting up of instruments and mechanisms for the development of a sustainable agriculture and raising awareness of the consumers for purchasing more environmentally friendly food:

- Improving the efficiency and sustainability of resources through sustainable production practices;
- Integration of climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into agricultural production practices;
- Promotion of the circular economy to optimize the flow of material and energy in the production and consumption chains;
- Strengthening skills and improving green employability and entrepreneurship in different parts of the food system;
- Development of certification instruments, organic labeling and eco-labeling;
- Promotion of sustainable food and waste management.

Sectorial ten-year action plan for eco-construction and sustainable buildings in Morocco

The implementation of the action plan and 5 strategic axes aim to promote a global eco-design approach to buildings in Morocco and the progressive development of a public and private park of sustainable buildings. The strategic axes concern all stakeholders involved in the construction and construction sector. The different phases of the process included:

- Consideration of resource efficiency in architectural design;
- Design of low carbon and climate resilient buildings;
- Improvement of the internal environment;
- Developing accompanying devices;
- Capacity Building for Stakeholders.

MOROCCO MAKES THE SWITCH



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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Palestinian Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) under the EU-funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Plan is part of Palestine's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP which contributes to SDG12.1, prioritizes tourism, housing and construction, agriculture and food and was developed in Palestine through nationally owned multi-stakeholder processes. It was officially launched by H.E. the Prime Minister of Palestine on October 5th, 2016 during a two-day Sustainable Consumption and Production workshop and exhibition in Ramallah. The implementation of the plan is ongoing through selected projects and initiatives.



PALESTINE MAKES THE SWITCH

- To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies
- From Policy to Policy Implementation
- National Priorities: Agriculture and Food, Tourism, Housing and Construction

The national action plan was prepared in a participatory and inclusive approach, taking into consideration different stakeholders (local and national government, semi-governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, grass roots organizations and initiatives, private sector, universities and research centers). More than 300 persons participated in the development process. The SCP-NAP time frame is from 2017 to 2022 in lieu with the Palestinian National Planning framework and its vision is "sustainable consumption and production patterns are systematically and explicitly integrated in the national development agenda in Palestine and are being adopted and implemented by the various stakeholders in Palestine".

Three priority areas

Three priority areas for mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production were identified based on environmental, social-economic, and institutional / political criteria:

- **Agriculture and food:** sustainable agriculture production and climate smart agriculture, tackling environmental practices in food manufacturing, addressing sustainable food consumption;
- **Tourism:** focusing on eco-tourism;
- **Housing and Construction:** green building and green public procurement of infrastructure;



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SDG
12.1



3
Priorities



300
Stakeholders



125
Projects



\$271
Million
total budget

For each priority area, operational objectives were identified with outcomes, intervention and indicators to measure achievements:

SCP in agriculture and food:

- Promote and implement best environmental and health practices and technologies in food manufacturing;
- Develop policy and legal frameworks through conservative agriculture, and empowering small farmers and their cooperative;
- Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers to promote green value chains;

SCP in construction and housing:

- Enhance the role of public policy and decision making for triggering the greening of the building sector;
- Promote Retrofitting existing energy and resource intensive buildings stock;
- Sensitize and raise awareness of all stakeholders involved in housing and construction;

SCP in tourism:

- Promote the diversification of the tourism (e.g. ecotourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, off-season tourism);
- Promote regulatory, legislative and financial measures to create green and decent jobs and foster local community engagement and empowerment;
- Raise awareness, capacities and technical skills to support sustainable destinations.

PALESTINE MAKES THE SWITCH



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Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan

The Tunisian Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan (SCP-NAP) was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development under the EU-funded SwitchMed programme, with advisory services and technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Plan is part of Tunisia's efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCP-NAP (SDG12.1) addresses two priority sectors Tourism and agri-food and was developed in Tunisia through nationally owned multistakeholder processes.



TUNISIA MAKES THE SWITCH

- **To Sustainable Consumption and Production for Circular and Green Economies**
- **From Policy to Policy Implementation**
- **National Priorities: Agrifood; Tourism; Sustainable Public Procurement**

The process to develop an SCP-NAP kicked-off with an extensive assessment of the State of the Art on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Tunisia and the publication of a structured report. This publicly available report is formulated around 6 chapters:

1. Overview of SCP internationally and the experience of some countries in its implementation;
2. Institutional, legal and policy frameworks to implement SCP in Tunisia;
3. SCP in the primary sectors namely agriculture and livestock, fisheries and forestry;
4. SCP in the secondary sectors namely industry, power generation and construction;
5. SCP in the sectors of transportation, tourism and trade;
6. SCP in the waste management and water/sanitation sectors.

Based on the results of this assessment report, two ten-year plans were developed (tourism and agri-food sector). These action plans drew up following and in-depth consultation process involving a large and diverse group of national stakeholders in Tunisia (government, private sector, civil society, media, academia) and were built upon already existing and validated national strategies and plans to assure coherence, sustainability and implementation of the plans.

Among the reference documents were Tunisia's National Industrial Strategy at the Horizon 2016 (2008), the National Strategy for the Green Economy (2015), the National Strategy for Climate Change (2012), the Guide to Sustainable Industry in Tunisia.

The development of the strategy and action plan for the development of the agri-food sector was based on a participative approach that involved the different actors linked to the sector: Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Health, Agency for the Promotion of Industry, International Center for The Environment of Tunis (CITET), National Agency for the Protection of The Environment, Technical Center for Agri-Food, Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries as well as NGOs and civil society associations. The key stakeholders involved in the work on the tourism sector were: Ministry of Tourism, National Federation of Hotels, Tourist Foncière Agency, Tunis International Center for Environmental Technology, National Office of Thermalism and Hydrotherapy among others.

Both action plans responded to the need to insert sustainability in each sector's daily actions. The aim was to raise awareness among Tunisian organizations in terms of the impact of their actions on the quality of life of present and future generations. Each ten-year action plan presented clear objectives, key activities and a list of expected achievements and impacts.

Objectives

The **Ten-Year Agri-food Action Plan** 2016-2025 put forward the following proposals: (i) streamlining the use of natural resources and minimizing the causes of damage (pesticides and waste), (ii) promoting sustainable agricultural practices and local knowledge and (iii) ensuring sustainable agricultural activity. While the **Ten-Year Tourism Action Plan** 2016-2025's objectives are: (i) promoting sustainable resource management and encouraging collective action, (ii) developing sustainable waste management and recycling, (iii) improving the quality of the options available and offering environmental certification, (iv) encouraging an integrated social and societal approach, (v) promoting the consumption of local and organic products and (vi) appraising the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.

TUNISIA MAKES THE SWITCH



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The SCP-NAP is considered as one of the implementation tools of the National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development and interacts with the national climate plan, the national waste management strategy and the national plan for the development of renewable energy.

Adopting sustainable consumption and production patterns:

SCP highlights the efforts of the production and consumption sectors of goods and services, including businesses, public institutions, local communities and consumers with a special focus on:

Environment: (i) the efficient use of natural resources, (ii) the preservation of natural habitats, the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, and watershed protection; (iii) reduction and prevention of pollution; and (iv) mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Economy: (i) sustainable economic development in the long term, (ii) good business practices and (iii) respect for consumer rights and safety;

Social and human: (i) fight against poverty, particularly through employment, (ii) education, and awareness-raising, (iii) respect for human rights, including the right to access to basic services; and (iv) equitable social relations.

The principles inherent to the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns essentially concern: (i) the integration of environmental, economic and social issues into the sustainable development approach; (ii) the decoupling of the economic development approach from the pressure on the environment; (iii) the implementation of the life cycle analysis approach of products and services; (iv) the stakeholder approach and (v) the prevention of rebound effect when upstream efforts (production efficiency) are counteracted by non-sustainable practices (downstream).

ALGERIA MAKES THE SWITCH



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