

## ENRTP STRATEGIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

### ANNEX 4 – PROGRESS PROJECT REPORT

Reporting Period	July 2012 – February 2013
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#### DESCRIPTION

ENRTP Priority	Indicate relevant ENRTP SCAs Priority	EC Directorate General	ENV
Programme of Work	Resource Efficiency and SCP		
Project's Title	<i>Integrating resource efficiency in international supply chains - enabling companies and consumers to benefit from information on life cycle environmental performance of products choices</i>		
Location	<i>Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, Thailand, Turkey, Chile, Egypt, Morocco, Peru, and the Philippines, South Africa</i>		
Total duration	3 years		

Responsible Entity	DTIE/SCP
UNEP/MEA Project Manager	Sonia Valdivia
EC Project Manager	Michele Galatola

Date of EC Approval:	02.07.2012		
EC Allocation (EUR):	500,000		
Date of Allocation/Transfer:			
Amount (USD)	666,665	Exchange Rate:	1.3333
Total Expenditures (USD)	518,349	Total Expenditures (EUR)	388,771

#### SUMMARY PROJECT STATUS

Summarize: i) the status of implementation of the project at the time of reporting (global overview on the project implementation since its start); ii) progress towards achieving the project's objectives; iii) performance remarks and highlights.

- During the reporting period, the project has laid a firm foundation for the scale up phase of the project in 2013 and 2014. The following activities towards the specific objectives of (1) providing capacity building for the representatives of the emerging economies for application of LCA methods for assessment of life-cycle environmental performance (environmental footprint) of products and companies, and (2) capacity building in export oriented economies for the development of life-cycle data related to their main export commodities and product were implemented:
  - LCM Academy, November 2012, Lille, France
  - Train-the-Trainers on Environmental Footprinting, November 2012, Paris, France
  - A series of the LCA Databases and LCM Workshops including the (1) Workshop on LCA Databases, 5 September, Maringa, Brazil (2) 1st Indian Life Cycle Assessment and Management Conference (ILCM 2012); (3) National Roundtable: Towards an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management, August 2012, New Delhi, India; (4) International Workshop on Chinese LCA Database Research and Development - Global Guidance Principles for LCA Databases and Chinese Roadmap, November 2012, Beijing, China.
  - An awareness raising seminar on LCM and LCA databases took place in Peru, August 2012;
- Following the Train-the-Trainers on Environmental Footprinting (Paris, Nov 2012), a network of about 15-20 regional trainers on carbon footprint and water footprint has been set up with the aim to promote the replication of the training activities and the implementation of the LCA based approaches.

- An agreement was signed with a consortium of the leading experts and academic institutions in Latin America identified through an open selection process to lead the promotion of the LCA based approaches in the region. The similar agreement will be signed with the representative competent organizations based in major countries such as India and China and in the regions of Asia and Africa.
- The phase of the project dedicated to the pilot projects with a number of companies from selected sectors has been also initiated. It will take a full spin in the next implementation period of the project.
- Building on the previous activities and other ongoing work of UNEP on product sustainability information (PSI), there has been progress achieved with regard to the objective of identification, consensus building and dissemination of internationally recognised principles, methods and best practices for communication of life-cycle environmental performance of products. The draft of the overview assessment looking at the state of play in the field of PSI has gone through an extensive peer-review. A number of organizations have been identified and united under the joint collaboration of UNEP and WRAP, a UK based non for profit organization which leads the government work on SCP. The first meeting among the organizations is scheduled for June this year. Among the topics to be discussed is the development of global guidance/principles for PSI.
- To ensure the smooth project implementation, a full time project manager has been recruited. After an extensive selection among overall 45 applicants, an experienced project manager with solid experience in lifecycle assessment, communication and management and their promotion and application in business sector has been recommended for this post. The project manager is expected to start from mid April 2013.
- Overall, the project implementation progress has been undertaken according to the original plan.

### **CHALLENGES, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, RISK MITIGATION PLAN:**

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Summarize main implementing challenges, if any, and strategy/actions which have been adopted to address them. List potential risks (internal and external) that may jeopardize the implementation of activities and/or the achievement of outputs and outcomes; please explain which actions have been planned to mitigate the identified risks.

- Overall the project has been proceeding smoothly. No specific challenges identified, except for few delays with some activities related to the internal administrative procedures. With the full time project manager in place as of mid April 2013, the project's implementation will be expedited and proceed according to the set work plan.
- The risk log as presented in the original project proposal remains the same. Please see Annex 1.

### **OUTCOME SUMMARY**

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Provide for each outcome listed in the project document the description, the indicator, progress made/result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only).

- The progress and results: the progress of the project has been sufficient for its initial phase. One the key achievements was the engagement of key stakeholders from public and private sector in India, one of the economic powerhouses in Asia, in life cycle based activities of UNEP, and their increased understanding of the importance and usefulness of life cycle based approaches and tools to move towards sustainable economies. The stakeholders in India are now preparing another conference this year in India to take the recommendations and follow up actions that emerged from the first meeting further. The Federation of International Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) is also actively engaged now in identifying the key sectors and companies which will be engaged in the pilot projects phase of the project with the aim of promoting lifecycle thinking and approaches in companies supply chains. For example, large internationally connected Indian companies such as Tata Motors and ITC Hotels have shown the interest to take part in pilot projects. It is linked to component 1 (see below)
- Moreover the training of trainers on LCM and Environmental Foot printing gathered a number of government and business intermediaries representatives. Their commitment demonstrated through taking and passing post-training examinations (15-20) and knowledge acquired as the result will ensure the dissemination of the LCA based approaches in their respective countries and networks. The project will also ensure to involve the most successful and committed trained experts in further training opportunities of the project thus establishing the basis for their successful growth as experts in the field as well as business opportunities and market for their services. It is linked to component 1 (see below).
- Similar engagement meetings will take place in other key countries with emerging economy status will take place throughout the project period, including Turkey (planned June this year), China, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Argentina etc. Moreover, two organizations in Chile and Peru have expressed their commitment and started to implement the Global Guidance Principles for LCA Databases. It is linked to component 2 (see below)

A detailed report of outcome indicators per component is as follows:

- *Component 1 – Capacity building in the emerging economies for application of LCA methods for assessment of life-cycle environmental performance (environmental footprint) of products and companies*

#### *Outcome 1.a Regional capacities available to deliver LCA activities (trainings)*

Progress/results: A network of about 15-20 regional trainers (from Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Thailand, Malaysia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, among others) on carbon footprint and water footprint has been set up with the aim to promote the replication of the training activities and the implementation of the LCA based approaches.

#### *Outcome 1.b Eight companies considering the integration of LC thinking in their business practices*

Progress/results: Eight companies have expressed interest in integrate LCM in their management systems. They are from diverse origin: PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited, Innovation & Technology Department (Thailand), Tata Chemicals (India), Contemporary (India), Aislantes (Mexico), ITC Hotels (India), Tesco Kipa (Turkey), Braskem (Brazil) and Embraer (Brazil).

- *Component 2 – Capacity building in export oriented economies for the development of life-cycle data related to their main export commodities and products*

#### *Outcome 2.a Regional capacities available to deliver LCA Databases development activities (trainings)*

Progress/results: Five regional or national activities took place in 2012 (see the list above).

#### *Outcome 2.b One country interested in strengthening its databases following the UNEP Global Principles for LCA Databases*

Progress/results: The Fundacion Chile and the Peruvian Ministry of Environment have committed to start the implementation the Global Guidance principles in national LCA databases for their priority sectors (agri-food sector in Chile and energy sources in Peru). As a first step the priority sectors have been identified and a project concept note developed to better identify the resources available and needed. As a next step a training will be developed in the region (June 2013 in Mexico) to strengthen their capacities and assist through the ENRTP project their further developments.

- *Component 3 – Identification, consensus building and dissemination of internationally recognized principles, methods and best practices for communication of life-cycle environmental performance of products to business partners and consumers*

#### *Outcome 3.a Global overview of methods used in communicating product sustainability information worldwide.*

Progress/results: A draft publication on 'Product Sustainability Information: global landscape analysis' is available and undergoing the review process. This report presents the current methods used in communicating product sustainability information worldwide

- *Component 4 – Project management, outreach and dissemination*

#### *Outcome 4.a The project was launched Launch of the project including the presentation of the baseline at international level*

Progress/results: A newsletter was circulated among UNEP partners and stakeholders worldwide (with more than 2000 recipients) and a presentation was done during the Train-the-Trainers workshop on Environmental Footprinting (November 2012, Paris) which had a global participation with more than 15 countries represented.

## **OUTPUT PERFORMANCE**

Provide for each output listed in the project document the description, indicators and progress made/any result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only)

Provide brief information on main activities undertaken; reason for modifications of planned activities (if applicable) and list of activities which were planned but not implemented, explaining the reasons.

Kindly include as annexes, any supporting documents which can be provided to the donor as means of verification for each of the outputs achieved and other relevant activities' documentation (if files can be downloaded, please provide below the link).

They key activities are outlined against the main components of the project:

1) *Component 1 – Capacity building in the emerging economies for application of LCA methods for assessment of life-cycle environmental performance (environmental footprint) of products and companies*

#### **LCM Academy and Training of Trainers on Environmental Footprinting, November 2012, Lille, France**

- The two important events which contributed to this objective include: (1) The first international LCM Academy (8-9 November in Lille, France) and (2) the Train the Trainers Workshop on Environmental Footprint focusing on Water Footprint and Carbon Footprint (12-16 November in Paris, France).
- The LCM Academy was a two-day event of co-learning about how Life Cycle Management can help create sustainable business value. The main focus was on the Capability Maturity Model which allows incorporating life

cycle based business approaches in a targeted way through the supply chains of companies. The Training was delivered by an expert from Five Winds International Workshops. Group work activities were tailored in order to stimulate discussion and to use practical examples facilitating the understanding of expert's presentations and showing how such objectives can be applied in the field situations. The Academy was attended by 15 people representing different stakeholders groups and countries. Since the Academy took place in the margins of the international LCA conference in Lille, this allowed the participants to benefit from wider discussions about lifecycle tools application in business management, strategic decision taking and policy making.

- The Train the Trainers Workshop was a 5-day event, which had as the main objectives to train participants on the key steps in developing a corporate environmental footprint inventory, more specifically on GHG Product LCA Inventory and Reporting Standard and Water Footprinting. The training included LCA emissions and water use calculation exercises, practice training skills, and learn how to facilitate their own trainings. The Train the Trainers Workshop was led by the University ETH Zurich and World Resource Institute and introductory parts were provided by the European Commission, ISO and UNEP. The training was attended by a diverse group of developing country representatives with total of 34 people. After the face-face training, participants are given the opportunity to pass oral and written test to become certified trainers and experts on Carbon and Water Footprinting.
- The participants of both events were selected with the objective of creating and articulating a network of regional and country experts on life cycle tools that could help to disseminate knowledge, amplify the intended results and provide capacity building activities at the public and private level. There were two ways to participate in these events, through an individual application procedure done by participants and by individual invitation made directly to some of them. Participants were selected and invited based on previous experiences, recommendations and their significance for the overall objective of the meetings.
- The knowledge sharing and activities related to these events are to continue beyond the meetings as such through participants becoming part of the Alumni Network and making life cycle thinking and environmental footprinting knowledge available to general public and stakeholders who could benefit from such an innovative approach from participants upon return to their host countries (mainly) and if possible beyond borders. A UNEP LC Approaches Class 2012 will be set up after the Train the Trainers Workshop with all participants who successfully passed the evaluations. In addition, the launch of LCM pilot projects and replication of the Train the Trainers Workshop are planned for the year 2013.
- A crucial aspect for the success of the Life Cycle Initiative is the knowledge sharing and networking ability to access and mobilize an established and growing global network to gather and manage examples of the best practices and life cycle achievements across the world to connect science and decision making in policy and business with the supply and demand side of life cycle approaches. The contribution of the LCM Academy and Train the Trainers Workshop was satisfactorily achieved with the help of every person involved in their organization.
- The overall organization and results of these events are described in Annex 2 to this report.

#### ***Establishment of the Latin American LCA Network and Promotion of the LCA based approaches in the region***

- The Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) has been signed with Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), represented by its Institute of Natural Sciences, Land and Renewable Energy to lead the work on the LCA promotion and capacity building in Latin American Region. The PUCP represents the consortium of four Latin American organizations which joined forces to implement the aim of this [ENRTP] project at a regional level. The work will be conducted specifically in 4 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Mexico but also ensuring the regional outreach through the existing initiatives and ongoing activities and events.
- The SSFA aims towards the following key results:
  - a) Geopolitical assessment report (in Spanish and English)
  - b) Training materials adapted by including regional LCM business and footprinting examples as well as LCA database management cases, translated into Spanish and Portuguese.
  - c) Trainings on LCM, environmental footprinting and LCA databases conducted for key stakeholders in at least 4 target countries.
  - d) Local experts trained to be trainers on life cycle based approaches (LCM, environmental footprinting, Global Principles for LCA database) at least 10.
  - e) LCM implementation work plan for at least 3 businesses.
  - f) Setting up of at least one new LC network and efforts for the development of LCA databases based on the Global Guidance Principles initiated.
- More specifically, output (a) Geopolitical assessment report and (e) on LCM implementation work plan for at least 3 businesses refers to the collection of the state of the play examples on the LCM integration in business sector and individual training and technical assistance to a select list of companies identified through the assessment process.
- The similar agreement will be signed with the representative competent organizations based in major countries such as India and China and for the African region.

#### ***Pilot project with selected companies***

- Following the LCM Academy workshop, the pilot projects phase is currently being developed. To seek proposals from a number of interested companies from three regions, a call for proposals will be open to collect business proposals from companies interested in improving the sustainability aspects of their businesses based on lifecycle based approaches. The companies will be invited to use the self-evaluation tool of the Capability Maturity Model and assess their level of maturity in relation to sustainability and their current business management practices. These companies will be selected against a number of criteria including their level of demonstrated commitment and interest in the implementation of the project through co-funding. The companies will be then invited to develop an improvement plans on which they will receive both technical support from the experts trained in the LCM academy and financial grants to implement the guided improvements. So far following companies have expressed interest in implementing LCM practices in their management systems: *Eight companies have expressed interest in integrate LCM in their management systems. They are from diverse origin: PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited, Innovation & Technology Department (Thailand), Tata Chemicals (India), Contemporary (India), Aislantes (Mexico), ITC Hotels (India), Tesco Kipa (Turkey), Braskem (Brazil) and Embraer (Brazil).*

#### **LCM Workshops, August 2012, New Delhi, India**

- The Workshops on Life Cycle Assessment and Management took place on 23-24 August 2012 in India. The workshop included the following sessions: (1) the first UNEP-SETAC Life Cycle Initiative Workshop on Life Cycle Assessment and Management; (2) 1st Indian Life Cycle Assessment and Management Conference (ILCM 2012); (3) National Roundtable: Towards an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management.
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and SETAC (Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry) partnered with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to organize the 1st Indian Life Cycle Assessment and Management Conference (ILCM 2012). The Conference was supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, and the European Commission. ILCM 2012 was organized to discuss Life Cycle Assessment and Management and promote the usage of the associated tools in India.
- ILCM 2012 was successful in bringing together Indian and international Life Cycle Assessment and Management experts, policymakers, producers, retailers and intermediaries, to discuss the potential of life cycle approaches for sustainable consumption and production. Around 90 participants attended the conference of which 75 were Indian representatives coming from New Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore, among other cities. 30% of the total participants came from the private sector and 40% from research organizations and the academia.
- Better understanding of LCA was seen as an important element to enhance efficiency and global competitiveness of Indian industry and to expand sustainable business opportunities both in domestic and foreign markets. The conference was conceptualized as a platform for disseminating knowledge, sharing experiences, progress and expanding network and cooperation around Life Cycle thinking. LCA and LCM approaches are yet to be mainstreamed in India; hence the presentations and workshops alongside the conference encompassed a broad range of topics to generate interest across a wide range of audience.
- The need for greater awareness, capacity building and technical assistance on LCA were clearly identified as key components for future LCA development in India. In order to address these issues, multiple stakeholders need to be engaged to develop the business case for LCA in India and to build LCA capabilities throughout the country.
- To facilitate such engagement a National Roundtable 'Towards an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management' was organized immediately after ILCM 2012 to initiate discussions on the development of an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management.
- The roundtable served to encourage and invite suggestions for developing an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management. The roundtable engaged a number of Indian stakeholders central to the issue of promoting Life Cycle Assessment and Management for sustainable consumption and production in the country and for developing capability to use LCA tools in a locally relevant manner. National stakeholders had the opportunity to meet with international experts and exchange views on the future of Life Cycle Assessment and Management in India.
- The aim of the roundtable was to present and reflect on the different opinions with regard to the outcomes of the 1st Indian Life Cycle Assessment and Management Conference (ILCM 2012). The subsequent discussion was meant to serve as an input for the development of an Indian Roadmap on Life Cycle Assessment and Management.
- Another session of this workshop series also included a session on Life Cycle Management and a Capability Maturity Model for Indian companies, jointly with the LCA database session. Both sessions were well attended (30 participants each) and got the interest of the participants to continue on both topics after the conference.
- Regarding the interest in implementing LCM, three organizations asked UNEP for more details on how to collaborate in this regard: Tata Motors, 3M and ITC Hotels.
- It was recommended to explore with interested companies their participation in the UNEP/SETAC LCA Academy in Lille, France on 8 and 9 November 2012. A brochure of the LC Academy is being finalized and will be shared with these companies.
- The events also included the discussion on Global Guidance on the LCA Database, presented under component 2.
- The detailed report of the Indian roundtable meeting is provided in Annex 3.

### ***Session on LCA in the world, 5 September, Maringa, Brazil***

- On the margins of 2 day LCA Databases Workshop, organized jointly with Brazilian Lifecycle Initiative (reported under component 2), a session on LCA in the world was organized. It includes the updates on the national life cycle networks such as the ones in Colombia and Argentina. Overall, in the Latin American region there are seven national life cycle networks (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Peru) and a regional network (Ibero American life cycle network). The participants stressed the need to have a regular updates about progress, achievements, and activities of each network for mutual learning and collaboration opportunities.
- It was requested UNEP's support with the organization of a workshop on environmental footprinting tools which could be offered as part of the ENRTP projects on 'integrating resource efficiency in international supply chains'.
- The 5th CILCA Conference was confirmed to take place in March 2013 with the estimated number of 250 participants.

*2) Component 2 – Capacity building in export-oriented economies for the development of life-cycle data related to their main export commodities and products:*

### ***LCM Workshops, August 2012, New Delhi, India***

- As mentioned above, the series of the LCM workshops in India included a session on 'Global Guidance Principles for LCA Databases and Next steps in India'.
- The discussions at this meeting highlighted that there was some data available for sectors such as cement, energy and transportation and the managers of the datasets were willing to cooperate under an overarching national umbrella. It was not clarified the specific role of the Government, but there was a clear interest in the involvement of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in any process related to LCA databases and that LCAs would not become mandatory.
- It was also highlighted that the education on LCA should be strengthened and it could be part of the curricula. The IIT university has LCA as obligatory lecture in the curricula and was very interested in sharing their expertise and knowledge to other universities.
- The key recommendation from this session was to start a pilot case on LCA databases in India possibly in the energy sector or plastics area (as recommended by MoE) with the aim to produce an open database managed and maintained by an Indian organization with the with UNEP/SETAC support and to support IIT in their efforts to help Indian universities to integrate LCA as part of the compulsory curriculum.

### ***Session on 'LCA Databases', 6 & 7 September, 2012 Maringa, Brazil***

- The two-day workshop on the Global Guidance Principles for LCA Databases in Brazil had a good participation of national statistic officers from Chile, Mexico, Brazil as well as the Peruvian Ministry of Environment. The meeting resulted in high visibility for the UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative.
- The participants updated in their progress with LCA databases and explained how they collect and manage data at the macro level and produce input/output (I/O) matrixes and material flow accounting (MFA) tables. It was explained, that while national I/O accounting tables and environmental accounting processes are being supported by NU offices (London Group on Environmental Accounting\*1), the MFA exercises in countries are being supported by the European Social Statistics office (Eurostat). Furthermore, the participants discussed the ways to produce LCA databases from data contained in I/O tables.
- It was requested to UNEP/SETAC to provide clear guidance on which data is required, in which format and if it should be collected by product chains. Data comparability and data systems interoperability are key criteria for the development of LCA databases<sup>2</sup>. Countries also requested for more tailored training to national statistic offices given the different levels of progress. Training should clearly clarify the requirements of life cycle data. It was proposed to host such first training in Mexico, June 2013.
- The idea of setting up a regional database network was welcomed by the participants; however, they would like (a) to see a clear delimitation with the London Group's activities and the Latin American initiative on environmental accounting led by CEPAL3; (b) a clear aim, and (c) UNEP's leadership approach to their offices through their senior management.

<sup>1</sup> The London Group on Environmental Accounting is a city group created in 1993 to allow practitioners to share their experience of developing and implementing environmental accounts linked to the System of National Accounts. It convened its first meeting in March 1994 in London, England. The name derives from the city of its first meeting. The London Group is an informal group of experts primarily from national statistical agencies but also international organizations. Participation by representatives is voluntary. The London Group generally meets annually. The meetings provide a forum for review, comparison and discussion of work underway by participants towards development of environmental accounts. The London Group on Environmental Accounting has played a leading role over the years in advancing the methodologies of environmental-economic accounts and in providing a forum for sharing national and international expertise in the field. The most notable accomplishments of the London Group have been its contribution to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-Central Framework) which was adopted as the international statistical standard for environmental economic accounts at the forty-third session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, and to the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water (SEEA-Water), which was adopted as an interim international statistical standard at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

<sup>2</sup> The data format issue is actually irrelevant and not an obstacle for the development of LCA databases based on current available information.

<sup>3</sup> REPORT FROM THE WORKING GROUP ON ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS. <http://www.cepal.org/deype/publicaciones/xml/8/47208/LCL3496i.pdf>

3) *Component 3 – Identification, consensus building and dissemination of internationally recognised principles, methods and best practices for communication of life-cycle environmental performance of products to business partners and consumers:*

- An overview of the state of play in the area of product sustainability information is currently being developed. It is based on the internal landscape assessment report which was produced and updated for UNEP in 2011-2012. The report has gone through a peer-review and it is being revised to incorporate the feedback received from the peer-review process.
- It is proposed to hold a roundtable in June in Paris office of UNEP DTIE (dates tentatively are 10-13 June or 24-27 June) with the purpose of bringing the different interested stakeholders together to discuss the key areas on which global network on product sustainability could focus and also the need for the product sustainability meta-guidance/principles. The meeting will also include consultation on the proposed Global Consumer Information Programme under the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- Below is the logical framework with indicators achieved during the implementation period.

Project Outputs:	Original Indicators	Achieved indicators in the reporting period
<b>Component 1 – Capacity building in the emerging economies for application of LCA methods for assessment of life-cycle environmental performance (environmental footprint) of products and companies:</b>		
Activity 1.1) Carry out the training on the application of life cycle methods for the environmental footprinting of products to officials of public institutions, academics and representatives from business and industry in developing countries. The environmental footprinting tools include the life cycle management (LCM) tool box, the capability maturity model for LCM, sustainable procurement as well as environmental, water and carbon footprintings, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of capacity building activities and number of people from public and business sectors in emerging economies countries being trained and engaged in capability development activities [at least 18: 3 regional and 1 per country]</li> <li>▪ Number of local consultants on LCA methods active in countries [at least 5 in each country]</li> <li>▪ Training materials and manuals in at least two UN languages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7 capacity building activities and about 200 people from public and business sectors trained and engaged in capability development activities</li> <li>▪ At least 15-20 local consultants are active in countries (it includes the ones that passes the evaluations on carbon and/or water footprinting following the Train-The-Trainers on Environmental Footprinting).</li> <li>▪ Training materials on LCM CCM, Water Footprinting and Carbon Footprinting are available in English</li> </ul>
Activity 1.2) Collect and disseminate best practices of how companies adapt LCA knowledge in their operations through life cycle management and conduct three pilot projects for capability development [based on the capability maturity model for LCM in business clusters] by technical assistance in emerging and rapidly growing economies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 3 pilot projects in three product chains one per region are conducted to show the best practices on how companies adapt LCA knowledge in their operations.</li> <li>▪ A clearinghouse launched including national industry cases implementation based on LCA approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During the first year, eight companies have expressed their interest in LCM. The implementation would take place in years 2 and 3.</li> <li>▪ The clearinghouse is under development.</li> </ul>
Activity 1.3) Carry out trainings for the public sector (government and standard agencies) in order to create the relevant enabling conditions for the generation of life cycle based product information and uptake in policy making and standard setting processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recommendations provided for consideration in National Action Plans and other related policy areas such as public procurement on inclusion and consideration of product sustainability information,</li> <li>▪ Number of trainings organized regionally and nationally [at least 6: 2 in each region]</li> <li>▪ Number of participants from government and standards setting agencies involved in the training and other capacity building activities [at least 150 in total for 6 countries]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is at a very early stage of implementation. During the 7 trainings and workshops organized a number of Governmental representatives were engaged. So, for example, the Governments of India and Turkey expressed their commitment to see ways to mainstream life cycle based approaches in their countries. The Ministry of Environment of Peru expressed the interest to develop a LCA database for the energy sector.</li> <li>▪ About 15 participants from governments and standards setting</li> </ul>

		agencies were engaged in the 8 trainings organized.
<b>Component 2 – Capacity building in export oriented economies for the development of life-cycle data related to their main export commodities and products:</b>		
Activity 2.1) Carry out capacity building activities for officials of public institutions, academics and representatives from business and industry in export orientated economies for the development of LCA databases related to their main export commodities and products and technical assistance provided, following countries requests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The consensus and methodologies of LCA database for main export commodities and products among governments, private sectors and academics are established.</li> <li>▪ Number of countries requests for technical assistance [at least 3 countries]</li> <li>▪ At least one database per country is available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Based on the Global Guidance Principles for LCA Databases, the workshops and training activities listed above were organized. The workshops in Brazil and China (see more details above) more specifically addressed these topics. While the Brazil workshop was a regional one, the Chinese one was rather a national one.</li> <li>▪ Two countries have requested for technical assistance (Chile and Peru). More countries are expected in years 2 and 3.</li> <li>▪ LCA databases development is foreseen for the years 2 and 3.</li> </ul>
Activity 2.2) Carry out capacity building activities for government and standard agencies, chamber of commerce and targeting industries in order to create the relevant enabling conditions for the generation of life cycle based product information and uptake in standard setting processes and technical assistance provided, following countries requests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of capacity building activities for government and private sectors; number of life cycle experts from export oriented countries are trained [at least 6: 2 in each region]</li> <li>▪ Number of statistical offices involved [at least 6: 2 in each region]</li> <li>▪ Number of countries requests for technical assistance [at least 3 countries]</li> <li>▪ Number of countries with life cycle product information networks set up [at least 3 countries]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The related activities will start in year 2 with the Workshop on UNEP LCA related Programmes and Activities on 9 April (Paris, France)</li> </ul>
<b>Component 3 – Identification, consensus building and dissemination of internationally recognised principles, methods and best practices for communication of life-cycle environmental performance of products to business partners and consumers:</b>		
Activity 3.1) Build an overview of methods used worldwide, with aim of creating a greater global convergence and consensus for the environmental footprinting of products and companies based on LCA tools and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overview of the methods used worldwide to communicate product sustainability information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft overview is available</li> </ul>
Activity 3.2) Establish a consultative forum, including mobilisation of stakeholders, facilitation of open dialogue and organisation of consultation meetings in regions, aiming at a common understanding on global principles for communication on product sustainability information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of stakeholder engaged and committed to the process of developing internationally recognised principles [20]</li> <li>▪ Number of global and regional meetings organized [2 global and 3 regional meetings]</li> <li>▪ International principles agreed for product sustainability information and communication</li> <li>▪ Increased level of understanding on global principles for communication on product sustainability information in the regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 11 organizations are interested and engaged in the process around product sustainability information</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4 – Project management, outreach and dissemination:</b>		
Activity 4.1) Undertake research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Baseline assessment available at</li> </ul>	



activities, including the determination of the capacity baseline in the target groups and country specific needs of the stakeholder, as well as regular updates, to monitor progress in the implementation of the project.	country level for monitoring and measurement purposes.	▪ A draft report with a 2012 baseline is available with output and outcome indicators for monitoring.
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## RESOURCES AND BUDGET

Provide: i) any remark on the overall budget based on the financial report for the current reporting period; ii) indicate if there is a delay in spending the funds, please clarify reasons; iii) mention resources to be mobilized yet, if any; ii) additional resources leveraged by UNEP and/or partners as a result of the project

78% of received funds for the first year of the implementation of the project were spent. Few delays were encountered due to some internal administrative procedure but they did not impact the project development and the results achieved.

## WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD:

Summarize: i) activities scheduled – including any key milestones<sup>4</sup> and lead responsibilities; ii) main outputs to be achieved in the upcoming reporting period and iii) forecast of expected expenditures.

- In the next reporting period, the following activities will be implemented:

Planned activities	Outputs
<b>Component 1 – Capacity building in the emerging economies for application of LCA methods for assessment of life-cycle environmental performance (environmental footprint) of products and companies</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LCM workshop and training on environmental footprinting in Turkey (June 2013).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Significant progress achieved in the capacity building on the application of life cycle methods for the environmental footprinting of products and companies through national chambers of commerce or other entities in key emerging economies and selected developing countries;</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Training on environmental footprinting with focus on carbon and water footprinting, Botswana (June 2013).</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 4 training workshops on LCM, environmental footprinting and LCA databases conducted for key stakeholders each in Peru, Mexico and Argentina and Brazil (at least 2).</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LCA Conference in India, August 2013</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Geopolitical assessment which provides a good understanding of the geopolitical situation for mainstreaming life cycle thinking and of life cycle methods and practices in the region.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Best practices on how companies adapt LCA knowledge in their operations through life cycle management collected at least three pilot projects for capability development by technical assistance in emerging economies in different regions of the world carried out</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ The selection of key industries and companies for the pilot project phase</li></ul>	
<b>Component 2 – Capacity building in export oriented economies for the development of life-cycle data related to their main export commodities and products</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ International Meeting on Life Cycle Assessment: Quality Data Availability for Policy, Paris (April 2013)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LCA Database development efforts related to their main export commodities and products on going in a number of export orientated economies</li></ul>
<b>Component 3 – Identification, consensus building and dissemination of internationally recognised principles, methods and best practices for communication of life-cycle environmental performance of products to business partners and consumers</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Publication with an overview of product sustainability information field and its current state of play (May 2013)</li><li>▪ Expert meeting/roundtable on product sustainability, Paris, June 2013</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ An overview of life cycle methods used for the environmental footprinting of products and companies worldwide elaborated and exploratory steps towards greater global consensus undertaken</li><li>▪ Consultative forum established and stakeholders mobilized who participate in open dialogue and consultation meetings in regions, having</li></ul>

<sup>4</sup> A milestone is not equal to a summation of tasks or activities. Rather it represents the achievement of a feasible project management stage and be strictly answerable as yes or no answer.

	improved the common understanding on global principles for communication on product sustainability information
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## **VISIBILITY:**

**Describe communication, visibility and outreach activities undertaken at project level, if any.**

- The UNEP website as well as the UNEP/SETAC Lifecycle Initiative has been updated to include the information about the project.
- Press releases and articles about the project events are produced at the country level by partners.
- Furthermore, UNEP gave presentations on the project at several events such as during the Train-the-Trainers Workshop on Environmental Footprinting (Paris, November 2012), LCA conferences and other SCP related events attended by the UNEP SCP Branch staff.
- In all the websites, articles, project documents and material, UNEP and all the project partners and associates have assured that proper visibility has been given to the European Union.
- The EU logo was included in the project websites managed by UNEP, the project flyer, all project presentations given by UNEP, the meeting reports and project banners used at the workshops.
- In the disclaimers included in all the printed material it was specified that the document has been produced in the framework of the project with funding from the European Union. The same has been ensured in the invitations to the meetings, in the introduction of all the documents and in all the articles produced by UNEP on the project.

## **FINAL REMARKS:**

**Describe: i) lessons learned during project design and implementation; ii) stakeholder participation and level of engagement/satisfaction; iii) where applicable, outline any links and synergies developed with other projects; i) main issues and recommendations for the attention of the donor; iv) overall observations on project performance and whether the projects has had any unforeseen positive or negative results.**

- The implementation of the project over the reporting period has demonstrated that this is the right opportune time for the project given the heightened interest and need for practical tools and approaches to mainstream sustainability in a holistic cradle to grave fashion through the lifecycle thinking and approaches. There is also a strong need expressed from the countries for UNEP to take leadership in promoting the concept and specific tools in developing countries building on existing best practices as well as use UNEP's convening role to build normative consensus and agreement on the technical underlining issues still unresolved such as the structure and coherence in the field of product sustainability information, LCA methodologies and data.
- The project has been set on the momentum established by the previous UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative activities namely the development of the Global Guidance for the LCA Databases and will allow the promotion and further dissemination of the guidance in key emerging economies with which there are strong economic ties in Europe. The project will also allow the knowledge mining opportunities given that there are many LCA studies and results exist in different countries.
- This project has already started linking a unique network of scientists active, which also be used to address the critical issue of building capacity in data collection and analysis in participating countries.
- The project has strong linkages with other ongoing project funded by the ENTRP framework such as Eco-Innovation, SWITCH and Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling also implemented by UNEP. Moreover the project strongly supports the development and implementation of the global programme on consumer information approved under the recently adopted 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- It must be noted that while the project strives to promote the best available practices and advanced methodologies for LCA based approaches such as product environmental footprinting it is important to ensure a political balance and adaptation of the approaches to the local needs and priorities of countries where many of these approaches are still seen as protectionist measures and barriers to trade. UNEP is well placed to bring its neutral international mandate to ensure the needed impartiality and representativeness to the discussions as well as tap in the best available expertise in the field in capacity building activities.

## **ANNEXES:**

**Please list supporting documents included as annexes, if any.**

- Risk Log

- Report of the LCM Academy in Lille and Train the Trainers on Environmental Footprinting. See separate file
- Brief report on the Indian events including the roundtable in 2012. See separate file

UNEP/MEA Project Manager: Sonia Valdivia

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Submission: \_\_\_\_\_

*Lazzat Kabbiosi*

*for JMN*  
*15/03/2013*

## ANNEX 1

Risk Log						
Risk Description		Category	Impact Severity	Likelihood	Risk Management Strategy & Safeguards	By When/ Whom?
1	The work being perceived as reflecting merely a developed world and wealthy society agenda, and activities related to data, footprinting, product information and reporting merely introducing trade barriers with additional, technical requirements that developing country and small producers struggle to meet in competitive markets.	Political	High	Medium	Ensuring a common understanding that the work will be conducted with due consideration of local needs and conditions whilst at the same time making clear – through sound scientific evidence – that user demand, consumption and lifestyles is an environmental, human health and socio-economic issue in all societies.	IRMU (SCP Branch)
2	Lack of Governmental support in the countries and interest in the “soft” issues of information systems, LCA data, and communications.	Political	High	High	Ensure that in its interaction with Governments, credible scientific information is used to display the ongoing relevance of the “soft” issues involved.	SCP Branch
3	Struggling to manage due to institutional competition and the complexity of seeking to facilitate convergence and global consensus at the international level.	Organization	Medium	High	Engage stakeholders at different levels. Intervene at key network hubs and involve the secretariats that can participate on behalf of members world-wide and follow up with them afterwards. Be clear in the strategic value in using a truly global convening power to involve what is often sector-based and regionally biased initiatives.	IRMU
4	Accusations of the LCA data and tools being too cumbersome and costly for businesses to implement, or of green washing.	Stakeholder	Low	Medium	Ensure that the approach is multistakeholder, credible and transparent, facilitating the development and use of internationally recognised instruments and tools that meet at least minimum expectations that are sound from an environmental point of view. Ensure that activities support innovation and are science-based, do not put a ceiling on leadership initiatives, but have easily usable tools as results and consider impacts in different societies in an integrated way.	IRMU

5	Lack of senior management support in industries, resulting in insufficient engagement and resources being allocated for initiative implementation and sustainability	Organization	Medium	Medium	Establish a senior level group of champions to share and communicate directly with senior management	Senior Management Group
	Limited donors' attention and support given to this project	Organizational	High	Medium	Build and share case studies and communication tools highlighting the benefits. Use internal UN stakeholders to support partnerships with complementing initiatives such as Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative and sector specific stakeholders	IRMU

## ANNEX 2

Report of the LCM Academy in Lille and Train the Trainers on Environmental Footprinting. See separate file

## ANNEX 3

Brief report on the Indian events including the roundtable in 2012. See separate file

