



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNEP DTIE Activity and Performance Report 2006

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)

Throughout its history, DTIE has worked with business, industry and others to protect the natural resource base of our planet, underlining the business case for sustainable development. Our mission is to encourage decision makers to integrate environment into their decisions and to promote policies, business models and practices that demonstrate concern for humans and the environment.

DTIE's activities focus on awareness raising, improving the transfer of knowledge and information, fostering technological cooperation and partnerships, and implementing international conventions and agreements. These activities are carried out by branches working in the areas of corporate responsibility; production and consumption; environmentally sound technologies; chemicals; energy; ozone; economics, trade and finance.

Companies and businesses face several sustainable development challenges that affect their operations at international and regional levels. For those seeking guidance and support on such issues, UNEP DTIE provides access to practice-oriented initiatives and pilot projects that meet current public and market demands.

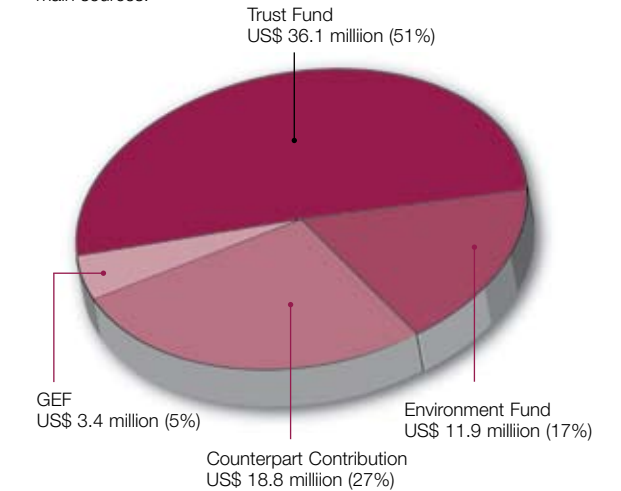
DTIE helps to advance informed leadership by establishing and facilitating dialogue between high-level political leaders and those from business and civil society. The Division has wide experience in pooling resources with leading centres of excellence, business organisations and fellow UN agencies to produce training materials and develop the capacities of both employees and management. It is thus able to make a major contribution to UNEP's ongoing efforts on learning and capacity building. UNEP DTIE is deeply involved in

the advancement and introduction of new strategies and technologies to deliver processes and innovation that result in sustainable business operations as well as products and services that enable sustainable lifestyles.

The Division's activities include the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms where representatives of companies, associations and labour unions join representatives of non-governmental organisations, consumer groups and others in open and frank dialogue. DTIE also works with financial institutions and private sector partners in supporting entrepreneurs to set up new partnerships to advance sustainable development goals at the local level. Other activities include working alongside public authorities, business, research and other organisations to advance awareness, prevention and preparedness for industrial and natural disasters, both on sites that represent a risk and with local communities.

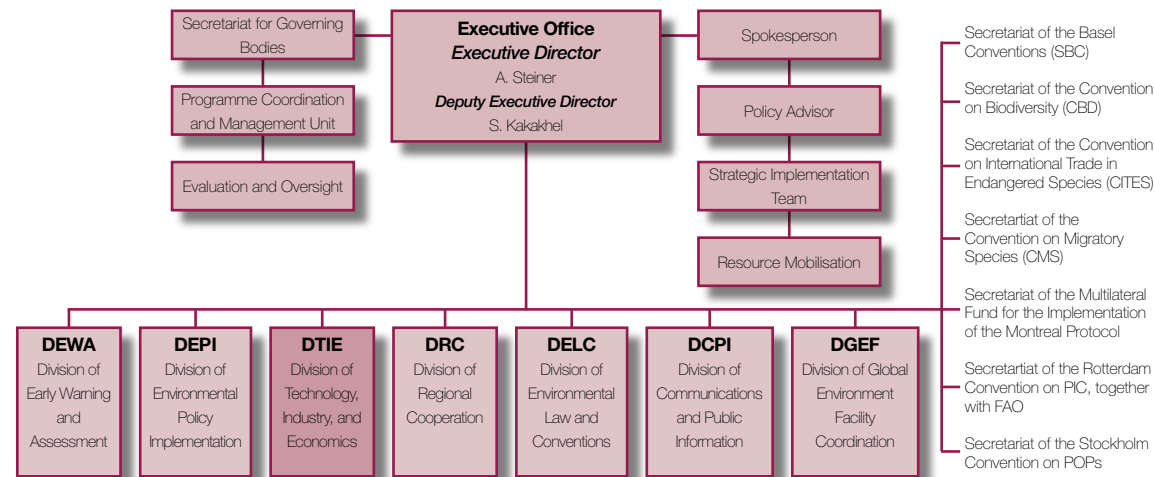
Funding

DTIE's funding, which exceeds US\$ 70.3 million, comes from four main sources.



Division Office

UNEP functional structure

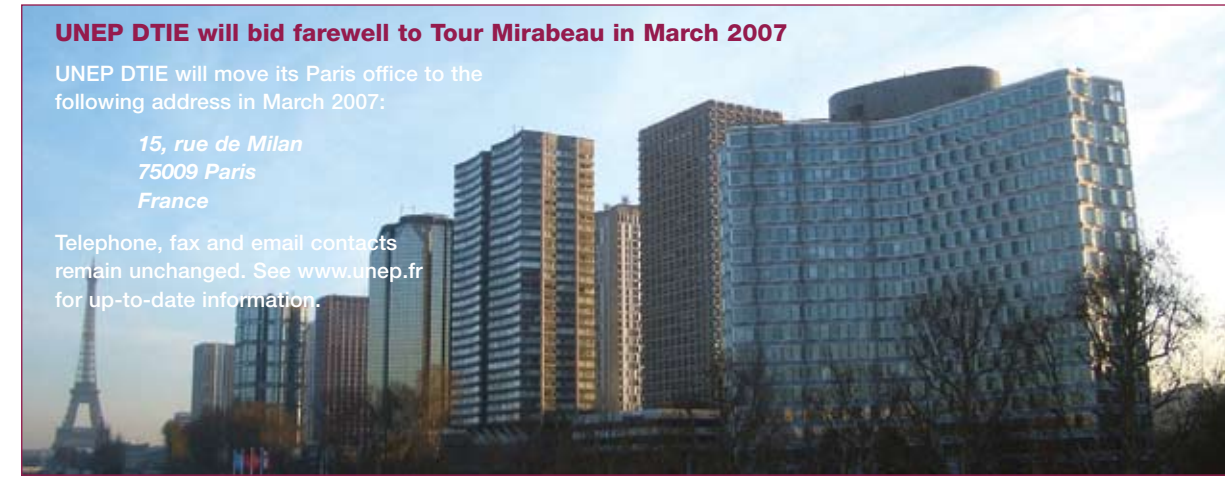


UNEP DTIE will bid farewell to Tour Mirabeau in March 2007

UNEP DTIE will move its Paris office to the following address in March 2007:

15, rue de Milan
75009 Paris
France

Telephone, fax and email contacts remain unchanged. See www.unep.fr for up-to-date information.



DTIE Structure

The Director of DTIE, based in Paris, designs the Division's policy and work programmes; coordinates activities and ensures liaison with other UNEP divisions; and promotes activities to enhance stakeholder involvement. In addition to the central Paris office and five branches (listed below), Industry and Ozone officers in four of the six UNEP Regional Offices (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and West Asia) ensure the delivery of DTIE's activities in the regions.

International Environmental Technology Centre

Implements integrated waste, water and disaster management programmes, focusing in particular on Asia.

Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch

Promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns to contribute to human development through the market.

Chemicals Branch

Promotes sustainable development by catalysing global actions for the sound management of chemicals worldwide.

Energy Branch

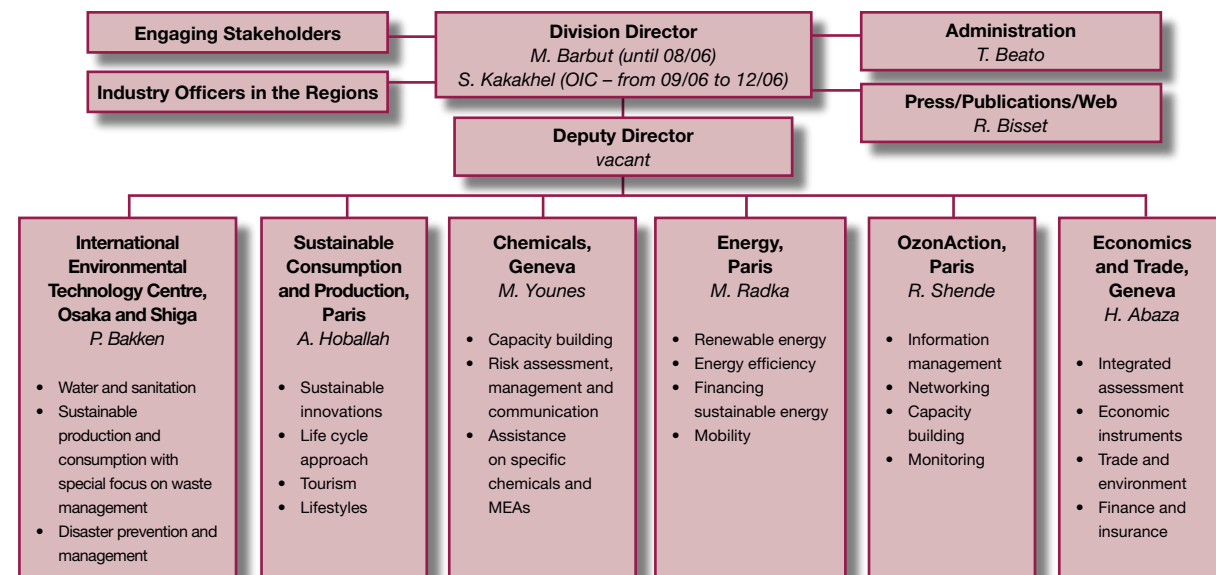
Promotes energy and transport policies for sustainable development.

OzonAction Branch

Supports the phase out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to ensure implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Economics and Trade Branch

Enhances the capacities of countries to integrate environmental considerations into economic and trade policies.



Learning by Doing

The "Learning by Doing" – UNEP DTIE 2004–2005 Sustainability Report was developed over the last two years by an internal Sustainability Team (http://www.unep.fr/en/about/activity_report.htm). It is the first sustainability report based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines produced by a UN office. The report provides innovations

in formulating the GRI indicator expectations from a public sector or UN perspective, and can be considered a model for other UNEP Divisions and UN offices. The following examples are noteworthy in the report's overview of UNEP DTIE's sustainability performance over the last two years:

Division Office

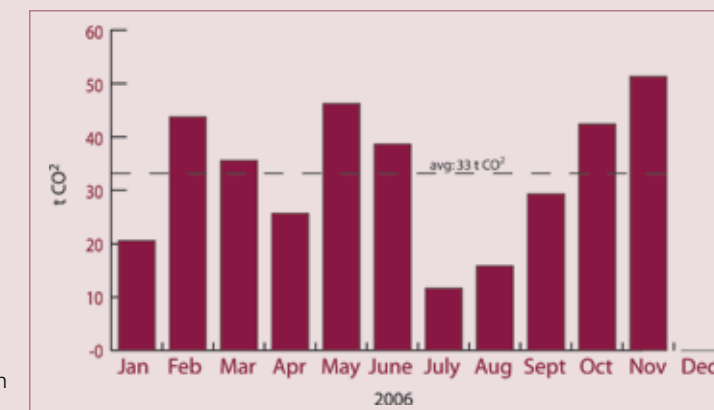
Reducing the environmental impact of official travel

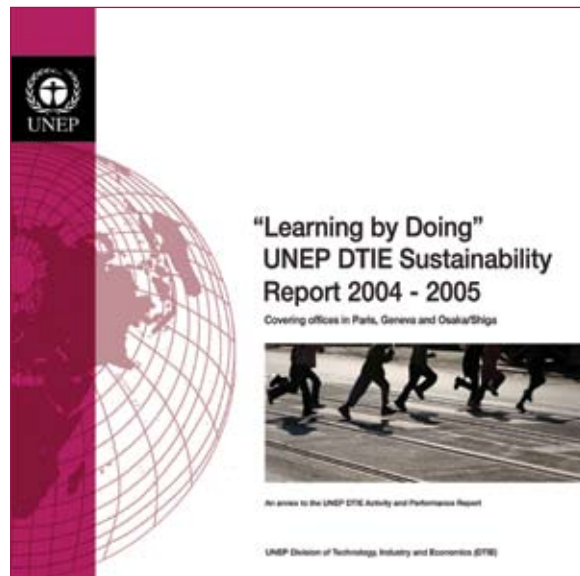
In 2006, UNEP DTIE continued to monitor greenhouse gas emissions associated with the official travel of our Paris-based staff. The total carbon dioxide emissions from air and rail travel amounted to 400 tonnes for the first eleven months of 2006 (see graph). The overall trend confirmed a pattern of high levels of emissions in February, May, October and November. These tend to be months with many international meetings, compared to low emission levels during holiday periods in December, January, July and August.

- Using rail rather than air transport where possible.
- Reducing distances travelled by speakers and delegates when organising conferences, particularly for (sub)regional meetings. Choosing a host city that is close to as many delegates as possible also allows participants to travel by rail instead of air.
- Offsetting the harmful effects of carbon dioxide emissions that cannot be avoided, by buying back emissions to compensate, or by financing carbon storage projects.

To reduce our travel-related environmental impact, the DTIE Sustainability Team made the following recommendations, which are being built upon by UNEP headquarters, following a decision by the UNEP Executive Director to address the carbon impact of UNEP's operations:

- More frequent use of audio or video conferences when direct presence is not essential.
- Optimising air and train travel by anticipating trips and linking missions and meetings when they are in the same region of the globe.





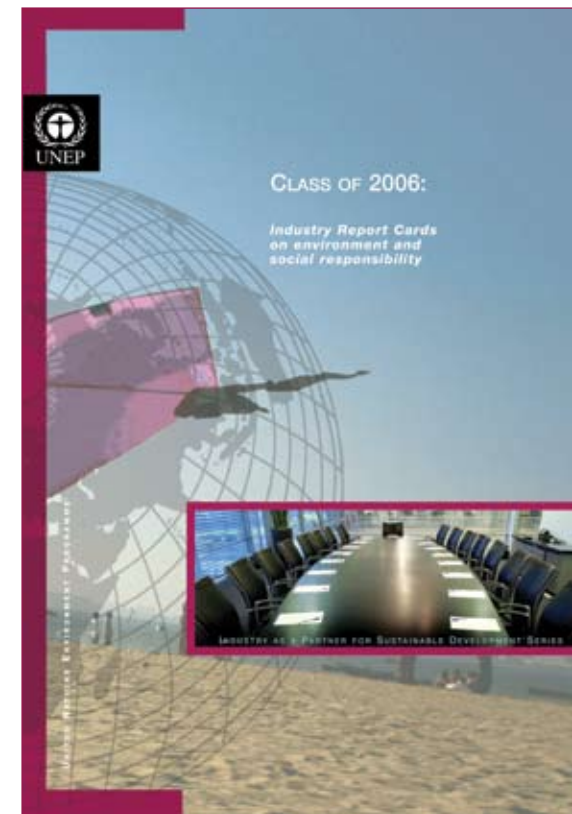
- Evidence of our indirect economic impact through high benefit to cost ratios of investments, for instance in selected Rural Energy Enterprise Development projects where the indirect impacts of field projects exceed the amount of money actually spent on setting them up;
- Mission/travel-related carbon dioxide emissions of 348 tonnes in 2004 and 406 tonnes in 2005 for the Paris office (see box, p.5);
- An estimated 9.52 tonnes of office waste (such as paper, plastic containers and bottles) produced by the Paris office in 2005;
- Early steps taken towards green meetings, for instance, by arranging public transport tickets for participants to our major annual meetings;
- Social performance findings from our 2004 Express Yourself employee survey with a 55% response rate, with the largest portion (30%) of respondents giving highest priority to further training in computer skills.

"Learning by Doing" is a comprehensive, foundational report on which we can build and focus on our high impact areas. It is posted on our website as an annex to the UNEP DTIE Activity and Performance Report.

Engaging stakeholders

23rd Annual Consultative Meeting on Business and Industry

On 26–27 October 2006 UNEP hosted its 23rd Annual Consultative Meeting on Business and Industry in Paris with the International Chamber of Commerce. Opened by UNEP Deputy Executive Director Mr Shafqat Kakakhel, the meeting was attended by 100 participants, including representatives from 43 business organisations and industry associations, 12 company representatives, 13 NGOs



including Greenpeace, WWF and IUCN, as well as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Energy Agency. Discussions focused on ways to advance capacity building in global supply chains, resource efficiency to address energy and climate challenges, as well as ways of promoting corporate

responsibility in industrial development. The latter two themes are being addressed by current sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Consideration of possible action plans for different industry sectors built on the 30 Report Cards that were launched in the publication *Class of 2006* at CSD14 in New York, May 2006. Hosted with the Governments of Norway and South Africa, the launch event at CSD14 debated progress with advancing life cycle approaches and the effectiveness of voluntary initiatives in promoting corporate responsibility.

Sustainability Reporting

UNEP DTIE was closely involved in the launch of the third revised or G3 version of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines for sustainability reporting. UNEP Executive Director, Mr Klaus Toepfer, spoke at the opening plenary of the launch meeting, where high-level speakers included the His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and former US Vice President Al Gore. At the event, UNEP and KPMG also launched *Carrots and Sticks for Starters*, a report that provides an overview of trends and approaches in mandatory and voluntary requirements for sustainability reporting (www.unep.fr/outreach/reporting/public_sector.htm). It is a valuable guide for government officials and company managers on reporting legislative trends in OECD and selected emerging market economies.

On 9 November, in collaboration with SustainAbility and Standard & Poor's, UNEP launched Tomorrow's Value, the latest biennial benchmark survey of leading practice in corporate sustainability reporting (www.unep.fr/en/shared/hilites/SustainAbility.2006.Tomorrow%27sValue.pdf). The report was launched in London, New York and Sao Paulo.

Greening the new DTIE office

UNEP DTIE is preparing to move its Paris office to 15 Rue de Milan in early 2007. Recommendations from our Sustainability Team were incorporated into the renovations of the new building, to include the use of ecolabelled wall painting and varnish; carpets manufactured with a life cycle approach; dual option flush toilets; water taps with timers; and energy efficient lightning. During 2007 we will further explore ways of promoting environmentally friendly office operations and a working environment that is employee friendly and productive.

During 2006, the Global Public Policy Institute, an independent think tank, carried out an overall review of the GRI process for UNEP, providing analysis to support the GRI Board in its strategic planning and finding new ways of promoting the GRI framework with both private and public sector involvement.

UN Global Compact

UNEP continued to represent the Global Compact in the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) process to develop a new standard on Social Responsibility. The expert meeting, held in Lisbon from 15–19 May, was used to remind participants of relevant management tools promoted by UNEP and its partners to advance the environmental dimension – sustainable consumption and production – of social responsibility. UNEP DTIE also presented a workshop on business and climate change at the annual meeting of the Global Compact National Networks, hosted in Barcelona on 26–27 September. Earlier in the year in February, UNEP addressed the annual meeting of the UN Interagency Network of Facilities Managers in Addis Ababa to provide an update on the internalisation of the Global Compact principles in the UN system and discuss new ways of promoting environmental management systems within UN agencies.

Partnership development

UNEP continued its role along with UNDP and the IUCN as core partners in the Seed Initiative, which supports local level partnership development to implement the goals of the Millennium Declaration and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. During the year the Seed Board was chaired by Germany. A Seed Partnerships Forum was held

in New York at CSD14 to launch the first Seed Partnership Report, which gives an overview of the first two-year cycle of the initiative and analyses the progress made by the five award winning partnerships that received Seed Support Services. During 2006, the second cycle of the Seed Initiative was launched, and submissions for the 2007 Seed Awards received. From over two hundred entries, finalists have been selected and will be presented with awards at CSD15 in May 2007.

Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)

UNEP DTIE started the year by hosting an Environmentally Sound Technologies exhibition (*EST Showcase*) at the Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Dubai from 5–8 February. Organised by UNEP with the support of the Zayed International Prize, UNDP and UN Global Compact, the showcase included 42 clean technology booths. It was opened by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid. Annan was presented ozone-friendly roses from Kenya at the opening.

Shift of activities in 2007

In 2007, the activities under Engaging Stakeholders will be shifted to the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch.

International Environmental Technology Centre

In 2006, the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) continued implementing its activities and programmes in three areas: water and sanitation; sustainable consumption and production with a special focus on waste management; and disaster prevention and management. The application of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) was the underlying thrust in all three areas. In its capacity as a Technology Centre, IETC ascribes to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) and supports the implementation of BSP by the ground-level application of ESTs and capacity building in developing countries.

In June 2006, 15 newly designated IETC International Advisory Board (IAB) members held the 7th IAB meeting and agreed to meet every two years, prior to the development of IETC's biennial programme of work.

Water and Sanitation

IETC continued its activities to support the implementation of EST options to improve sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including capacity building, policy support, provision of assessment tools and information, and awareness raising.

Iraqi Marshlands Project

The second phase of the project to support environmental management of the Iraqi Marshlands started in 2006, with financial support from the Governments of Italy and Japan, in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works; southern governorates; local community groups; and other stakeholders. The positive impacts of the project, listed below, were prominently featured in a BBC Earth Report broadcast in November 2006.

- **Provision of drinking water in six communities:** Up to 22,000 residents in six communities in Thi-Qar, Missan and Basra governorates can now access safe drinking

Impacts of the UNEP marshlands project

- The project has had “a tremendous impact in confidence building within the communities.”
- “The contribution and support given to the returning families of the Iraqi Marshlands through this project is deeply appreciated by the beneficiaries and has to a great extent alleviated suffering and covered the basic humanitarian need for sustaining life.”
- There is “an increased confidence and desire on reviving life within the marshlands’ ecosystem, encouraging many households to return to their village... resulting in an increased number of livestock, active production and supply of dairy products, reed related crafts, and other commodities for the main urban market centres, thus, adding to the income generation, employment, and generally, the prosperity of the community.”

Excerpts from the project monitoring and evaluation report



water through the implementation of ESTs and the training of operators at water treatment and distribution facilities. An agreement was concluded with the local and national governments to transfer the management and ownership of the facilities. In late 2006, work started to expand the water provision in another community, with additional funding from the Government of Japan.

- **Pilot projects in sanitation and marshland rehabilitation:** The project demonstrated an environmentally sustainable sanitation system called constructed wetlands in a community in Thi-Qar governorate, where approximately 170 residents faced health hazards from untreated wastewater discharged into a nearby canal.
- **A pilot project to rehabilitate and reconstruct degraded wetlands:** Conducted at two sites, in cooperation with the Centre for Restoration of Iraqi Marshlands (CRIM) of the Ministry of Water Resources. The design, construction and management of the wetland rehabilitation pilot was carried out primarily with Iraqi expertise based on training provided by the project.
- **Data collection and analysis:** Demographic, socioeconomic, waste generation and management data was collected and analysed to inform sound marshlands management decision-making, with contributions from the Government of Italy. New and previously unpublished



data on water quality and water resource management are now available. The data is being shared through the Marshland Information Network (MIN). Additional technical training on the MIN was also organised inside and outside Iraq for IT and technical experts.

- **Training and awareness raising:** An International Workshop on Sustainable Management of the Iraqi Marshlands was held in December 2006 in Kyoto, Japan, to analyse progress, and identify additional priorities and means to support such priorities for sound marshlands management. Senior level representatives from the Iraqi government, community leaders from southern governorates, as well as various multilateral and bilateral organisations participated. A two-week training programme on drinking water provisions with ESTs and water quality management was organised (<http://marshlands.unep.or.jp>).

Application of Phytotechnology

Pilot project to improve water quality in Bocaina, Brazil:

The Municipality of Bocaina in Brazil approached IETC for a solution to stop effluents originating from a domestic water treatment plant from affecting the local river. A pilot project involving the design and implementation of an artificial wetland to treat a part of the effluent was developed to demonstrate the efficiency and reliability of the phytotechnological

approach. The project included a training workshop and activities related to information sharing. The International Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Sao Paulo, and the International Lake Environment Committee Foundation, an IETC supporting organisation, will participate in the project over its two-year duration.

Sustainable Consumption and Production with special focus on waste management

IETC activities in the field of waste management are built on promoting greater application of ESTs, particularly for converting waste into a valuable resource.

3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Initiative: In continuation of the 3R Ministerial Conference that took place in April 2005, IETC participated in the 3R Senior Officials Meetings (3R SOMs) in Tokyo in March and October-November 2006, respectively. Organised by the JMinistry of Environment, Japan, the 3R SOMs discussed the implementation of the recommendations made at the Ministerial Conference. IETC also helped draft the Issue Paper presented by the Government of Japan at the meetings.

Eco-Town Initiative: In August 2006, IETC and the Global Environment Centre (GEC) approached cities in the Asia-Pacific region with a view to disseminate lessons learned from the development of eco-towns in Kawasaki and other eco-towns in Japan. Discussions were held with the governments of Penang Island, Malaysia; Bandung, Indonesia; and Pune, India. In October 2006, in collaboration with Kawasaki City, a 10-day training programme on eco-town development was conducted for 10 trainees from the target cities.

Resource Augmentation Project in Vietnam: A project on resource augmentation was conceived with Vietnam

National Cleaner Production Centre (VNCPC) and implemented through the Binh Dinh Sugar Company. ESTs were identified and implemented in three areas: rainwater harvesting; wastewater reuse; and organic waste composting. Awareness-raising workshops on policy and training for VNCPC and the industry officials on EST design were carried out. Plant designs for rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse and improved composting were also developed. The project is to be completed by early 2007.

Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) in China:

Under a Framework Agreement, UNEP is assisting Wuxi New District (WND) in China to analyse solid waste from municipal, industrial and health care sectors and develop an ISWM Plan covering aspects including waste minimisation, recycling and reuse, collection and transportation, sorting and material recovery, treatment, and disposal and gas recovery. The first activity, characterisation and quantification of waste



and assessment of management system, was completed by December 2006. The project team from WND was trained to collect and analyse data. Based on this data, and a review of national and international experiences, the ISWM Plan is to be developed in the first half of 2007.

ISWM Plan for Maseru, Lesotho: During Phase I, implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Lesotho, baseline data was collected to characterise and quantify the waste from various municipal, industrial and healthcare sectors. Phase II is planned under proposed Norwegian funding. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government, an ISWM Plan will be developed and a pilot activity carried out to build local capacity and to support ESTs over a 12-month period. In Phase III, the Maseru City Government will implement the ISWM Plan.

ISWM Plan for Pune, India: Under proposed Norwegian funding, this project will aim to develop local capacity

and support ESTs for solid waste from all waste streams. Emphasis will be given to new forms of waste, such as electronics waste, and more difficult wastes from industry and the healthcare sector.

Disaster Prevention and Management

Demonstrating ESTs for Building Waste Reduction in Indonesia (DEBRI)

IETC implemented the DEBRI project in the tsunami-affected areas of Banda Aceh, Indonesia with funding from the European Commission (EC) and in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia. The project aims to support reconstruction and rehabilitation through partnerships to apply ESTs to the treatment/reuse/recycling of debris waste generated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami, and the subsequent construction/demolition waste still generated daily.

Environmentally Sound Technologies Information System (ESTIS)

Development of ESTIS continued during 2006 to provide a tool for establishing and maintaining an Internet based network for sharing and disseminating information among participants (<http://www.estis.net>). In 2006, five new networks were established. As of October 2006, more than 550 sites are hosted by ESTIS, which is now available in Spanish, Arabic and French. The first ESTIS server in Iraq was set up in Basra in August 2006.



Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch

During 2006, the Production and Consumption Branch evolved into the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Branch, building on strong partnerships and gradually integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in its activities. Work in the regions was further developed through National Roundtables, the development of Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs – informal groups working on specific issues of SCP), and development of training tools. New activities, such as eco-labelling, poverty reduction, sustainable procurement, and e-waste emerged, and cooperation with other UN agencies such as UN DESA, UNESCO, UNDP and UNIDO was enforced. Support from the EC resulted in the creation of the Resource Panel on sustainable use of natural resources. Partnership with industry and the private sector showed results in the progress of initiatives such as the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (SBCI).

10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The Branch continued its active role in the development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process). Among the outcomes is the development of the *African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP*, launched in May 2006 in Ethiopia, and endorsed by AMCEN, NEPAD and the African Union. In the Asia Pacific region, the regional Help desk on SCP was set up in Beijing, China. Two national roundtables on SCP were organised in China and India with EC support. Two more roundtables are planned for 2007 in Brazil and South Africa.

UNEP continued its work supporting MTFs in cooperation with UN DESA. Three more task forces were launched,

bringing their total number to seven. UNEP together with its UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on SCP (CSCP) provided support to the MTF work.

To strengthen cooperation with regional banks and development agencies, UNEP conducted a cooperation dialogue survey together with development agencies to identify their SCP-related projects, and find mechanisms for cooperation and better integration of SCP in their programmes (www.unep.fr/sustain).

UNEP is developing a manual on national strategies on SCP along with a two-year demonstration project in Argentina with support from DEFRA, UK.

For the next four years, with support from the EC, SCP will promote eco-labelling in China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Kenya and South Africa, providing capacity building and technical assistance to relevant stakeholders.

In collaboration with the CSCP, UNEP developed a pilot manual on the *Integration of SCP in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers*, providing conceptual and practical guidance. The manual will be tested in projects in Senegal and Ghana.

UNEP has also started implementation of a project on SCP for Poverty Reduction with Norwegian funding, including sectoral approaches and implementation of demonstration projects in various regions.

Cleaner Production (CP)

UNEP's thrust in this area has focused on tools and approaches to support the development and adoption of CP worldwide. Activities in 2006 included:

- a global assessment of the status, challenges and opportunities for National Cleaner Production Centres;
- a training resource kit CD-ROM on CP-MEA (multilateral environmental agreement) integration and outreach events through a Sida supported project;
- a training programme on CP and energy efficiency for nine NCPCs with support from InWent, Germany;
- CP for water conservation in the African brewery sector with a pan-African status review and strategy expected as major outputs in 2007, as part of the ABREW project with support from Danida;
- A strategic re-orientation of CP towards SCP is being undertaken in close cooperation with UNIDO.

Life Cycle Initiative (LCI)

Launched by UNEP and the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC), LCI promotes life cycle thinking worldwide (<http://lcinitiative.unep.fr>). Highlights in 2006 include:

- The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Award with free LCA software licenses and access to a Life Cycle Inventory database for 12 months.
- The results of a survey on increasing the integration of life cycle thinking into routine product development and

Industry sectors

UNEP co-organised a three-week training on environmental management systems and accident prevention in the mining sector in the Philippines, setting the stage for wider capacity building efforts in the region. A training event on environment, health and safety in the oil and gas industry was conducted in Malaysia.

UNEP carried out a pilot project on Sustainable Management of Industrial Areas (SMIA) in Tunisia in cooperation with GTZ, Germany and the Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET), and financed by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL)

The EC approved a UNEP multi-partner project for the implementation of disaster risk reduction to be achieved through the adaptation of the UNEP-APELL process to the specific needs of tourist destinations.

Several APELL training sessions and demonstrations were held in Morocco and Sri Lanka under a French funded

Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (SBCI)

Launched in April 2006 as a partnership between private building sector stakeholders and UNEP, SBCI promotes sustainable building practices. In particular, it promotes a reduction in the contribution of the building sector to climate change, and policies and economic instruments for a life cycle approach in design, construction and use of buildings. In 2006, SBCI had 27 members from 14 countries, established two think tanks, three pilot projects, organised three different workshops/meetings and published its first strategic report on *Climate Change and Energy Efficiency in Buildings*.

Tourism activities

A UNEP Sustainable Tourism Strategy was presented to the GMEF/GCSS in Dubai in February 2006.

France and UNEP launched the Sustainable Tourism Task Force of the Marrakech Process with a workshop in September 2006. A publication on tourism in deserts was developed in the context of World Environment Day to provide guidance to tour operators and tourism coordinators on making their activities more sustainable. During the World Tourism Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development 2006, UNEP organised three workshops to provide guidance on innovation for sustainable tourism, raising consumer awareness for responsible travel and integrating sustainability into the global agenda for tourism development.

UNEP has started collaboration with the UNDP in Cyprus, focusing on the implementation of the environmental principles of the Global Compact with an emphasis on the tourism

sector. The ICRAN Mesoamerican Reef Alliance Project was implemented during 2006. A partnership between UNEP, the Nepal Tourism board and SNV from the Netherlands resulted in approval of an EC funded project to develop and market more sustainable tourism products from Nepal.

Communication, education and awareness raising

The youthxchange.net English website, aimed at assisting youth groups, NGOs and teachers to help raise awareness on sustainable consumption and empower youth to put the theory on sustainable lifestyle choices into practice, was launched in January 2006 has now over 7000 visitors per month. A UNEP/UNESCO youthxchange networking meeting, held in April 2006, saw partners exchanging their experiences at the local level with the project for the first time. Participants asked UNEP to intensify trainings on the youthxchange tool kit and to activate regional hubs to further expand the project and the network. The latter suggestion resulted in consultations on a West Asia and a Nordic youthxchange network.

UNEP produced a television spot on electronic waste and supported the development of two television spots on forestry and sustainable building.

UNEP has developed an awareness programme on SCP for retailers in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines with the support of the German Ministry for the Environment.

Gallery on Sustainability Communications

The UNEP Creative Gallery on Sustainability Communications (<http://www.unep.fr/sustain/advertising/ads.htm>) is an online database of hundreds of campaigns from companies, public authorities and NGOs all around the world. The campaigns highlighted in this Gallery address sustainability issues through various themes, types of media

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11083

