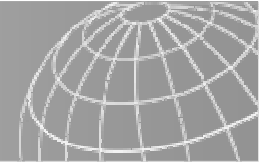


Resource Efficiency

A new concept for Technical Co-operation

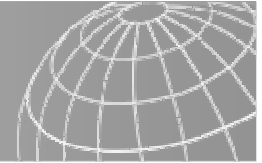




Sector Project

„Resource Efficiency and Urban and Industrial Environmental Management“

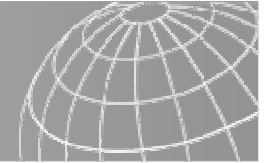
- *Project goal:* Integrate innovative approaches and instruments to promote resource efficiency in the public and private sector into a coherent development co-operation strategy.
- *Main action lines:* Evaluation of experiences, pilot measures, concept development, and information and communication management.
- *Duration:* 3 years
- *Budget:* 1 million Euro



Urban and Industrial Environmental Management

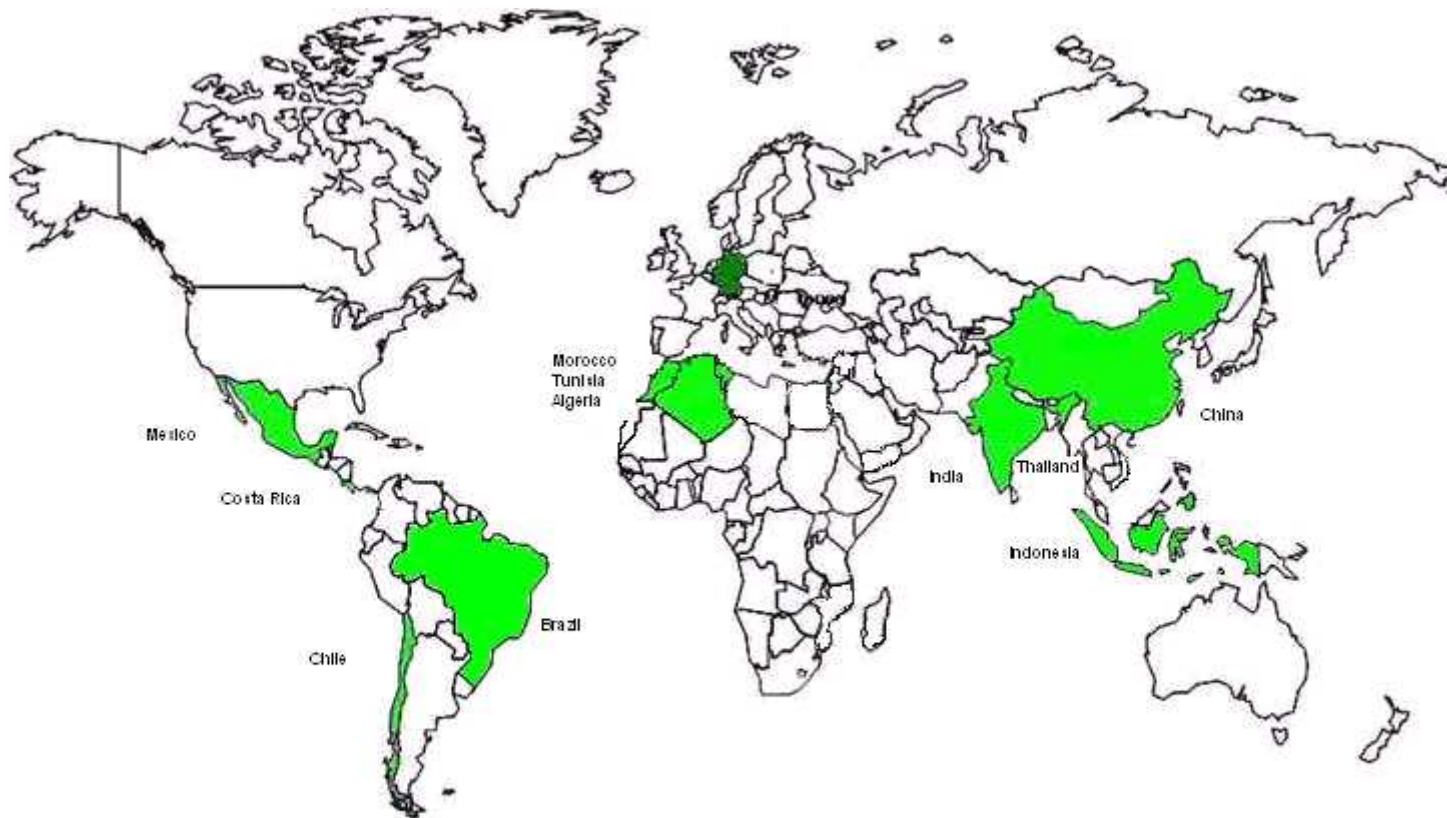
Thematic overview

- Environmental policy and institutional development
- Municipal environmental management
- Environmental management in small and medium enterprises
- Air pollution control
- Water protection and waste water control
- Solid waste management
- Management of contaminated sites and brownfield development

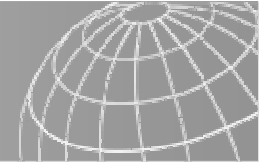


Urban and Industrial Environmental Management

Regional Overview



Regional focus on emerging economies



Definitions

Urban and Industrial Environmental Management:

Urban and industrial environmental management comprises all kinds of activities which aim at the improvement of the urban environmental quality. At the same time, these activities shall contribute to the reduction of resource consumption in urban agglomerations as well as to the avoidance and mitigation of negative impacts on the city's surroundings.

(Source: GTZ, Stadt – Industrie – Umwelt, 1998)

Resource Efficiency:

Resource efficiency means in general the relation of a desired output of a process to the related resource requirement or input. If the output is an economic measure, e.g. value added or GDP, we speak in the context of whole economies of 'resource productivity'. Resource efficiency of processes, however, can also refer to physical relations, e.g. the relation of utilized raw material to the total amount of extracted primary materials.

(Source: Wuppertal Institute, 2008)



Conceptual differences

Urban and Industrial Environmental Management

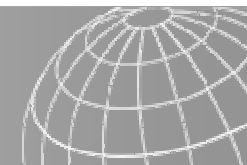
- Descriptive concept
- Impact-oriented (emissions)
- Not measurable (various indicators)
- Energy less relevant
- Urban focus
- Weak link to economic policy

Resource Efficiency

- Analytic concept
- Process-oriented (input-output)
- Measurable (mainly one indicator)
- Energy fully integrated
- No geographic focus
- Strong link to economic policy

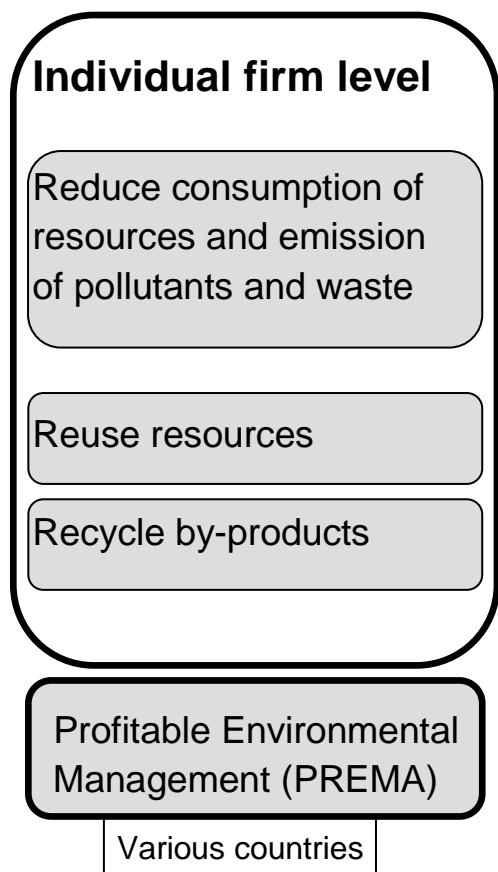


Resource efficiency is a very broad concept, but at the same time a measurable quantity, which turns it into a useful indicator for sustainable development.

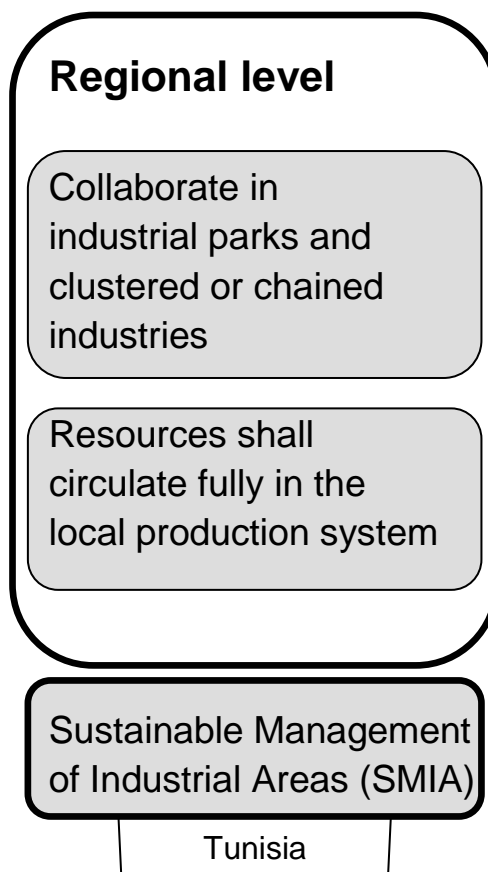


Project Approaches

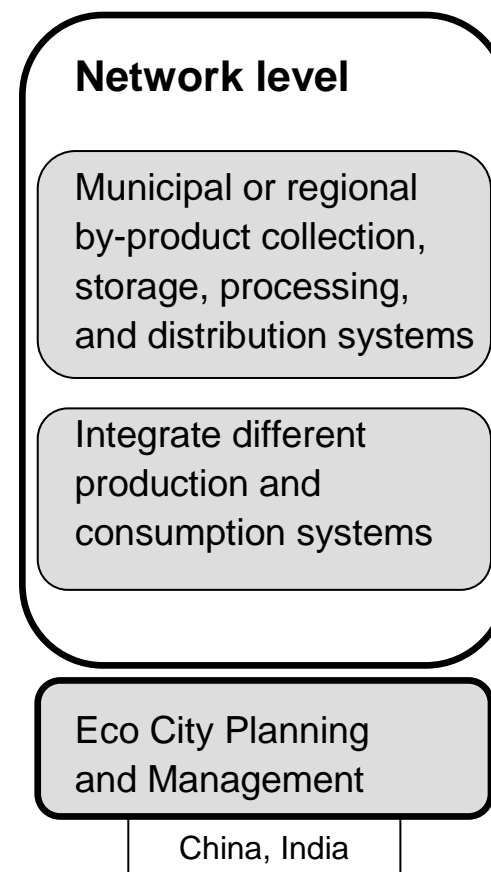
Micro



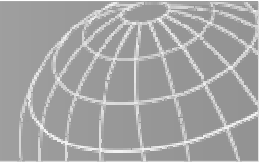
Meso



Macro



Source: Guonei Zhou, *Material flow analysis and development of circular economy in China*.



Challenges

for German Development Co-operation

- To shift the focus from environmental management approaches to resource efficiency strategies
- To further develop appropriate tools to promote resource efficiency in developing countries
- To gain and gather more project experience on how to put resource efficiency policies into practice
- To contribute to the international discussion on resource efficiency in development co-operation
- To establish links with German and European policies regarding the promotion of resource efficiency
- To create a new conceptual framework linking the *brown agenda* with resource efficiency and climate change policy



We are looking forward to further cooperation and invite you to share experiences with us on how to implement resource efficiency policies in developing countries on a project basis.

Thank you for your attention!

