

National Cleaner Production Centre Programme

UNIDO

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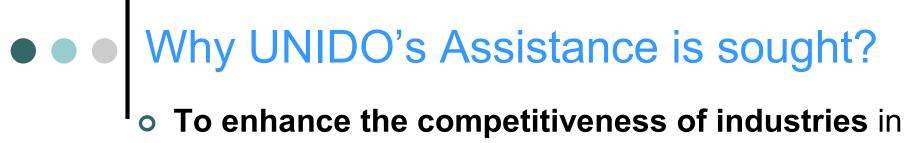




- With the convening of UNCED in 1992, and the adoption of Agenda 21 and related Conventions, the world community adopted a comprehensive international policy statement on the need to attain sustainable patterns of development.
- The same focus was given to the 10-years framework programme of the Plan of Implementation (POI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2002).



The POI states in its Chapter 16, that one of the expected initiatives is to: "Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially SMEs."



- To enhance the competitiveness of industries in developing countries through the application of cleaner production, UNIDO decided to set up the National Cleaner Production Centres Programme.
- During the first phase, which started in 1994, the programme set up 10 NCPCs in Brazil, China, India, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Slovakia, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe.



 Based on the progress of the programme during this first phase, UNIDO has included additional 33 NCPCs in Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Korea, Mozambique, Morocco, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Vietnam ,Lao PDR, Cambodia, Serbia, Montenegro, Uganda etc.



- ResourcingNCPCs are supported on country by country basis for three to eight years
 - Contributions from host institutions, national government and some service income
 - NCPCs participate in global network and contribute to multi-country projects, e.g. on energy efficiency, chemical leasing



 Range of donors, including Switzerland, Austria, Japan, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, EC, etc.



- Increase efficiency in the production process
- Increase competitiveness
- Open access to new markets
- Stimulate public-private partnerships
- Promote CP investments and CP technology development & transfer



- Technical Assistance and Inplant Assessments
- Training and Capacity building
- CP Technology and Investment Promotion



- Information Dissemination
- CP Policy Advice

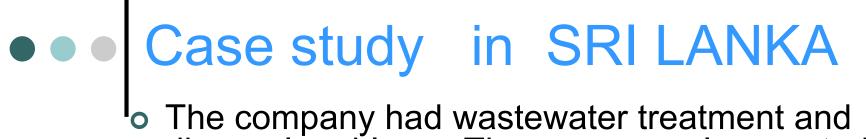


- The ceramic clusters in India have been facing stiff competition on both quality and price.
- The main barriers facing the ceramic industry in India are :
 - Lack of R&D efforts to economize on energy costs
 - Lack of exposure to global scientific methods
 - Investment constraints for advanced technology.
 - Lack of testing facilities/quality control.
 - Lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity and roads.

The Situation After:

- Created awareness among entrepreneurs, managers and others about the efficacy of even routine energy efficiency measures.
- Achieved 15 to 20 % savings in energy costs of the participating units through the demonstration of new and energy - efficient technologies.
- Providing exposure to international competitors and new markets.





- The company had wastewater treatment and disposal problems. The company also wanted to reduce production costs by reducing wastage of energy, water and other resources.
- A cleaner production assessment was carried out and as a result, by stopping the leakage of chemicals, the company saved Rs. 360,000/= (US\$ 3750) per annum.



 Recovery of sugar syrup saved the company Rs. 180,000/= (US\$ 1875) per annum. Shutting down the boiler saved the company over Rs. 300,000/= (US\$ 3125) per annum. The action of recovering ice cream mix saved the company Rs. 3 million (US\$ 31,250) per annum..



- An audit was carried out using the CP Energy Efficiency methodology with a focus on energy and resource conservation and also to estimate the potential for reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emission. The waste areas identified include raw materials, energy and product.
- 7 opportunities for energy savings were identified, 6 of which outlined below were implemented.
- Annual savings of US\$ 341,764 were realized from a total investment of US\$ 335,192, which is an average payback period of 12 months.



- Increasing the sectoral coverage
- Stimulating Public-Private partnerships
- Integrating Environmental Management System (EMS) within Cleaner Production programme
- Promoting investment in CP technologies and fostering CP technology development and transfer
- Increasing interaction between actors in Cleaner Production





- Future Prospects
 The Joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Resource **Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP)** building upon the lessons and experiences from the NCPC programme is been explored.
 - It specifically works to advance:
 - Production efficiency through improved productive use of natural resources by enterprises



- Environmental conservation through minimization of the impact on nature by enterprises
- Human development through reduction of risks to people and communities from enterprises and supporting their development

Thank You for your attention





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