



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Resource efficiency around the world

Supporting sustainable resource use in
development cooperation

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3rd European Resources Forum 2016

10 November 2016, Berlin



International agenda: efficient use of natural resources



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



G7 2015 GER, 2016 JAP: G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency



UNEP's International Resource Panel (IRP) & OECD: Reports and Best Practices



ProgRess II: Germany's resource efficiency programme



Resource use is an important issue for development cooperation

- **Recoupling** instead of decoupling
- **„Earth Overshoot Day“** (2016): 8 August, **more than two month earlier than 1993**
- **Supply chain perspective** important: the ecological footprint of service-oriented economies weighs heavy in other countries
- **Production shifted** to countries with lower resource efficiency standard
- **Global potential** for economization of material input through resource efficiency around 30 %; **emerging and developing economies 70-85 %**



Approaches for the support of sustainable resource use in development cooperation

Extraction of raw materials

- Negotiating raw material contracts
- Inspection of mines and mining concessions according to the elaborated guidelines

→ e.g. Mali, Ruanda, DR Congo

Sustainable Production

- Sustainable industrial areas
- Tapping resource efficiency potentials for SME, trainings on resource-efficient manufacturing in over 30 countries

→ e.g. India

Consumption

- Multi-stakeholder initiatives, e.g. Partnership for Sustainable Textiles
- Improving consumer information

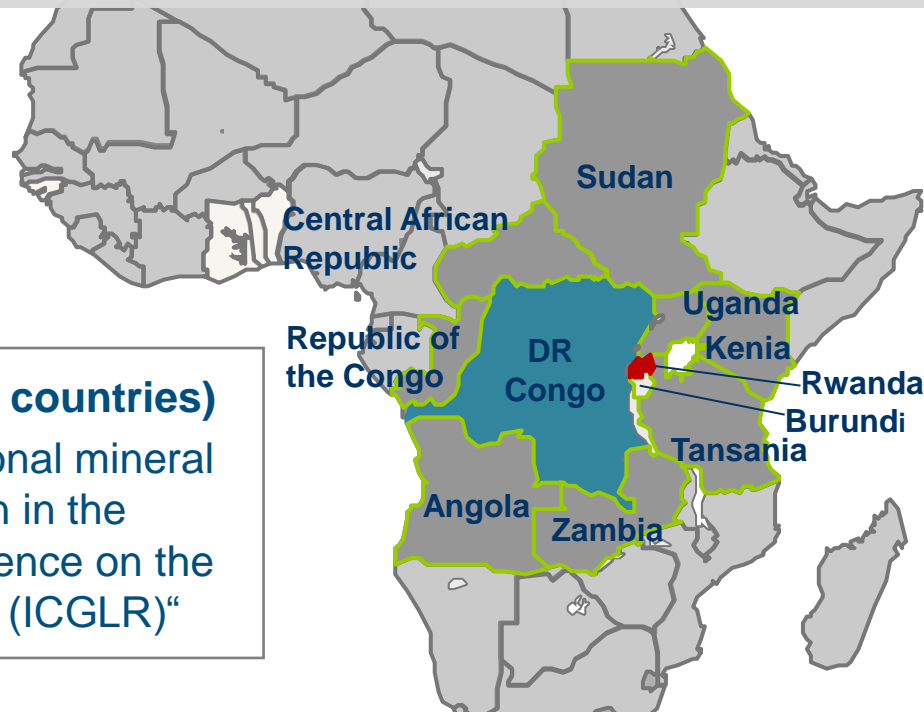
→ focus on German consumers

Waste & Circular Economy

- Establish waste management systems, use of secondary raw materials in production process.
- e.g. Jordan, Egypt, India

The trade of conflict minerals: BMZ's work in Central Africa

Mineral resources traded in the African Great Lake region partly mined under **inhumane conditions**, controlled by **irregular troops**, used for financing and weapons. BMZ supports efforts to control trade with potential conflict minerals (**coltan, cassiterite, wolframite, gold**).



ICGLR (11 member countries)

„Support to the regional mineral resource certification in the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)“

Congo

„Strengthening control of the extractive sector“

Rwanda

Pilot project
„Certified Trading Chains (CTC) of mineral resources“

Industrial Development component of the Indo-German Environment Partnership



**Sustainable Environment-
friendly Industrial Production**

Support selected industrial sectors and zones to reduce pollution by waste and wastewater.

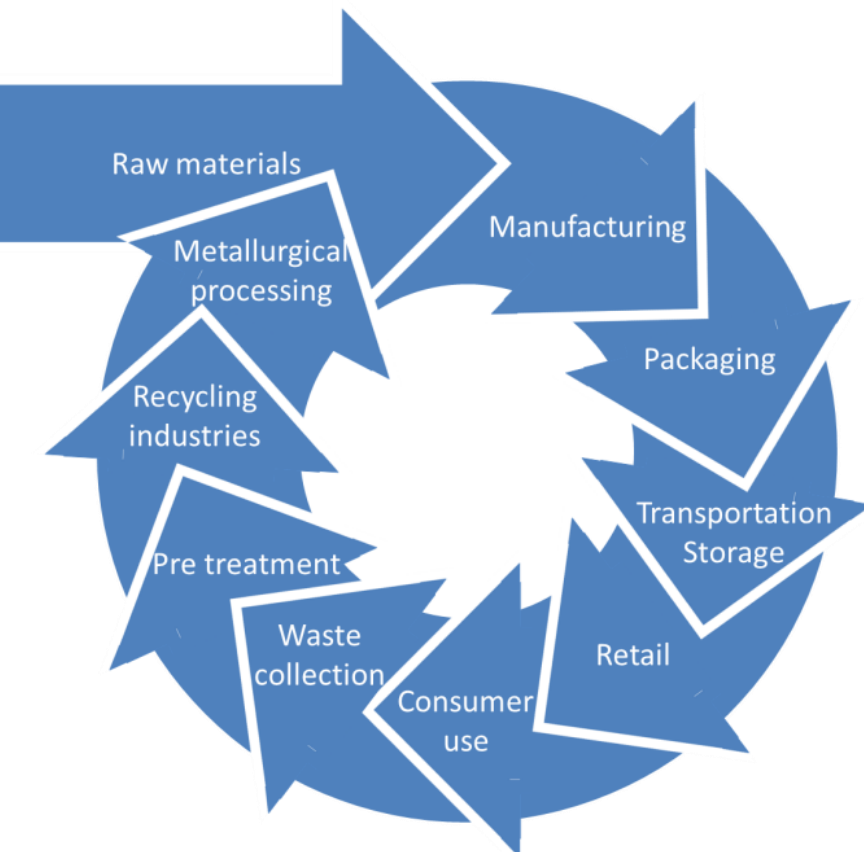
Implement strategies to improve resource efficiency in industrial zones.



Waste & Circular Economy

Relevance of e-waste management within sustainable global supply chains

Sustainable supply chains must include sound recycling of products



2014: 41.8 Mio. tonnes of e-waste generated worldwide

2018: 50 Mio. tonnes

➔ tendency increasing

BMZ actions:

- support for e-waste legislation
- informal sector formalization
- partnerships between informal stakeholders and producers within Extended Producer Responsibility Systems

Facilitating partnerships for e-waste collection and recycling: BMZ developpp – partnership with Microsoft in India, 2013-2015

Supported informal waste pickers associations

- 200 waste collectors (mostly women) were trained to collect e-waste and channel it to formal recyclers
- Association was formally recognized by Microsoft
- Monthly income increased by 40%





Thank you for your attention!