Implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) measures in MSMEs

at Central Asia Climate Change Conference (CACCC) 2021, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

27th July 2021  14:00 – 17:30

Project funded by

[Switchasia logo]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>25min</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Introduction</td>
<td>Welcome note &amp; Agenda</td>
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<td>Understanding participants (Mentimeter)</td>
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<td>Introduction of the project activities, outcomes &amp; consortium</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:25</td>
<td>40min</td>
<td>Understanding SCP at MSMEs</td>
<td>What is SCP for MSMEs?</td>
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<td>REAP SCP methodology</td>
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<td>Best practices/showcases and Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>15:05</td>
<td>25min</td>
<td>Tajik &amp; Uzbek SCP policy ecosystem</td>
<td>Current scenario of MSME ecosystem</td>
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<td>Existing policies and gaps</td>
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<td>Key recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>20min</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>15:50</td>
<td>70min</td>
<td>Roundtable discussions</td>
<td>Introduction to roundtable discussions</td>
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<td>Discussions on challenges and opportunities for SCP implementation</td>
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<td>Presentations of outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>20min</td>
<td>Wrap-up</td>
<td>Feedback</td>
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<td>Call for action</td>
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Mentimeter Session to understand participants
Project Introduction
Project Objectives

Overall Objective
To improve sustainability in the agri-food production and processing industries through SCP interventions.

Focus Countries
Uzbekistan
Tajikistan

Implement SCP measures in 400 agri-food production and processing MSMEs
Create a local pool of trained SCP consultants
Support clusterisation to create suitable eco system for SCP practices
Engage different stakeholders to build a supportive framework
Project Partners

LEAD: The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)

National Association of small and Medium Business of the Republic of Tajikistan

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan

adelphi Research gGmbH, Germany

Austria Recycling, Austria

STENUM Asia Sustainable Development Society, India

The Energy and Research Institute, India
What is Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP)?

- Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production for companies and industries

- Green Entrepreneurship and New Green Business Models
  - Incubators for Green Entrepreneurs
  - Eco-design and eco-innovation in products and services
  - Up-scaling of New Green Business Models, etc

- Regulatory mechanisms promoting the market for sustainable products and services
  - Green Public Procurement
  - Eco-labelling, etc

- Economic and financial instruments
  - green banking, tax and subsidy reform
  - ecological taxation and green tax reform
  - tax differentiation, economic incentives, etc

- Empowering citizens, and creating the demand for sustainable products and services
  - Informal and Formal education on SCP
  - Support to SCP grassroots initiatives, etc

- Creating knowledge on SCP
  - R&D partnerships
  - Science policy dialogue on SCP
  - Specialized university degrees, etc
Activities & Target Groups

Direct industry support

- Agri-food production and processing MSMEs
- Local technical consultants

Stakeholder engagement

- MSME stakeholders (associations, large industries, clusters etc.)
- Policy stakeholders
- Financial institutions
Direct Enterprise Support

**Onsite visits:**
Assessment of potential and recommendations

**Training and workshops**

**Support to implement SCP recommendations and measure impact**

**Support in access to finance** for high cost SCP implementations

400 MSMEs in Agri-food Production & Processing
## Why join the project?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost savings</th>
<th>Reduced waste and reduced emissions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved work environment within the industry</td>
<td>Higher productivity and improved business resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced company image</td>
<td>Maintain product quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closer collaboration and knowhow transfer in clusters</td>
<td>Improved competitiveness and ability to deal with input resource shortages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Expected Results

- SCP measures implementation in 400+ MSMEs (energy, water & other resources)
- 4 SCP cells established (2 in each country)
- 40 local consultants trained on SCP implementations
- 2 SCP policy brief developed and Regional SCP policy dialogue conducted
- Capacity building of MSMEs and Financial Institutions on Cleantech Finance
Understanding SCP at MSMEs

The REAP approach
What do you see?

Un-insulated Steam pipelines
What does REAP team see?

- An opportunity to save resources!
- A chance to measure the surface temperature of uninsulated steam line
- A chance to measure the length of uninsulated pipeline
What knowledge does REAP team utilise?

We use some simple physics and measured values

- The average surface temperature of uninsulated steam line is 125°C
- Surface area of uninsulated steam line 100 m²
- Natural Gas has energy content of 9,000 kcal/m³
- Natural Gas costs UZS 660 per m³
- The water is running 3,600 hours per year
- Temperature difference is 90°C
What does REAP team calculate?

**Some basic mathematics**

- \( S = (10 + (T_s - T_a)/20) \times (T_s - T_a) \)
- \( S = (10 + (125 \,[^\circ C] - 35 \,[^\circ C])/20) \times (125 \,[^\circ C] - 35 \,[^\circ C]) \)
- \( S = 1305 \, [kcal/hr/m^2] \)
- \( Q \) (Total Heat loss) = \( S \times A \)
- \( Q = 1305 \, [kcal/hr/m^2] \times [100 \, m^2] = 130500 \, kcal/hr \)
- Fuel loss = \( (Q \times \text{Hours of operation}) / (\text{GCV} \times \text{Boiler efficiency}) \)
- Fuel loss = \( (130500 \, [kcal/hr] \times 3600) / (9000 \, [kcal/m^3] \times 0.9) = 58000 \, m^3 \)

- Annual heat loss in Monetary term = 58000 \, [m^3] \times 660 \, [UZS/ m^3]
- **Result**: Annual Monetary Loss ~ 38.3 Million UZS (3,618 USD)
38.3 Million UZS worth of heat energy being wasted
Resource Efficiency

**Emissions** and **wastes** are remains from raw and auxiliary materials

- which have (mostly) been purchased **by paying money**
- have not been transformed into **saleable products**.

Resource Efficiency **is high** when **nearly all** raw and auxiliary materials are transformed **to saleable products** and **waste is minimised**
SCP Approach: Change of Mindset

Waste is generated!
What can be done with it?

End of Pipe Thinking:
Waste Treatment Approach

Waste is generated!
Where does it come from?
What can be done with it?
How can it be reduced/avoided?
How can it be utilized/recovered?

Additional Cost!

SCP Approach
Saves Money!
How REAP supports Industries

Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production for companies and industries

• RECP consulting and coaching to agri-food production and processing companies
• Support implementation of RECP measures
• Result/Savings calculation
• Support linking for financing of RECP investments
## How REAP supports Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSME apply for REAP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation for initial visit by local REAP team (TCs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial Assessment onsite visit by TCs with support from IE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report (IAR) preparation by REAP team</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAR presentation &amp; follow up visit for options selection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action List detailing by REAP team</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action List presentation onsite</td>
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<td>Regular visits for implementation &amp; follow up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results evaluation</td>
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</table>

Several times until 2024
Simple maintenance step helps a sugar manufacturing enterprise from Dushanbe, Tajikistan to save energy cost

**Before**
Air filters of compressor were clogged with dirt and not of the appropriate size, leading to higher energy consumption for air inlet.

**After**
The compressor air filters are replaced with ones that meet the specifications of the air compressor – this eases air inlet and reduces the energy consumption of the air compressor.

**Benefits & Payback**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Annual Savings</th>
<th>Payback</th>
<th>Resource Saving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TJS 120</td>
<td>TJS 1,567</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>2,338 kWh electricity</td>
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</table>

www.reap-centralasia.org
Attractive energy savings achieved by a milk processing enterprise in Fergana, Uzbekistan

Before
- Two incandescent bulbs (150 W) were installed in the cold storage for lighting
- This led to higher energy consumptions not only by bulbs but also by chillers due to high cooling load because of additional heat generation by these bulbs

After
- Incandescent bulbs are replaced with 15 W LED lights
- Energy consumption reduced due to efficient bulbs bulb as well as reduction in the cooling load

**Benefits & Payback**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost: UZS 80,000</th>
<th>Annual Savings: UZS 2,721,600</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payback: 0.4 month</td>
<td>Resource Saving: 6048 kWh electricity per yr.</td>
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</table>
Recognising “waste” is also a resource helps a canning enterprise in Khatlon, Tajikistan save money

**Before**
Anzur onion peels were thrown away after peeling process

**After**
Onion peels are now composted instead of throwing. This compost is organic fertiliser that improves growth of grape plant – while avoiding purchase of 100 kg of mineral fertiliser (per year)

**Benefits & Payback**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cost:</strong></th>
<th>Negligible</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payback:</strong></td>
<td>Immediate</td>
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</table>

**Annual Savings:** TJS 600

**Resources Saving:** 100 kg fertilizer saved
All such small savings add up and make big impact – as demonstrated by a recent project that was similar to REAP.

It was also a 4-year project funded by European Union - Switch Asia Programme called METABUILD.

Implemented Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) solutions in 403 factories in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Target Enterprises:
Small and Medium enterprises in metal product supply chain for building and construction sector - rolling mills, sheet metal, metal pipes and cables, non-ferrous products (taps, valves etc.), fabrication (frames, grills), aluminium extrusion, metal finishing.

Key Results and Outcomes:

- **403** SMEs involved in the project
- **2,933** Personnel trained
- **3,620** Number of Resource Efficiency interventions (like ones shown before) implemented
- **28,295,090** Energy saved per annum (in kWh)
- **42,268,600** Water saved per annum (in litre)
- **2,373,490** Material saved per annum (in Kilograms)
- **9,680** CO₂ emission reduced per annum (in tonnes)
- **538,230** Waste minimized per annum (in Kilograms)
- **2,671,570** Monetary savings per annum (€) across 403 enterprises
Enterprise Testimony

Sitar Agro, Tajikistan
How does REAP meet SCP?

Green Entrepreneurship and New Green Business Models

• Regional/local SCP cells
  → Cells established as a consulting business unit beyond project
  → Providing consulting services on RECP, SCP and sustainable development
  → Support SCP ‘cluster activities’ and SCP for supply chains

Creating the demand for sustainable products and services

• Improving the understanding about sustainable products and services and demand by agri-food companies
• Supplier roundtables
How does change happen?

Imposed by outside forces

- Covid19 / SARS / MERS, Warfare, Trade agreements, climate change
  Need for resources for adaptation / prevention

General development of society

- Technical, economical, societal development with impact on own society
  Need for resources for adaptation / prevention

Not self-chosen
How does change happen?

**Imposed by law**
- Legal regulations to support wanted behaviour or prevent unwanted behaviour – taxes
  
  Need for many resources for control and law enforcement

**Creating an environment to support the change**
- Strengthening the self-initiative of companies
  
  Need for resources for support and steering

**Self-chosen**
Change is easiest if it is driven by values

If Sustainability is REALLY valuable to us and we want to be all our actions sustainable, then the right way will be found

They way might not be easy but we will not give up but find a solution.
The support system

Imagine

• 400 companies from agri-food industry have reduced waste, saved money, created new business, operate sustainable by the end of REAP.

What does it need that more companies get sustainable too?

• Supply of services like consulting on RECP, SCP, Sustainable Development
• People / Organizations who can provide those services
• Education / Training in those services
• Knowledge about those services (PR, Information)
• Demand for products sustainably produced – Education of customers, Information
• Finances
The Support System has to start operating NOW in order to be successful during and after the project has ended!
What can we do today?

Green Entrepreneurship and New Green Business Models

• Create Network to establish Regional/local SCP cells
  → If you are interested, leave your card in the bowl at the entrance
  → Talk to us during the break
  → Let us stay connected

Map out what it takes to be successful

• Talk about it on Supplier roundtables
SCP policy ecosystem for Tajikistan
MSMEs in Tajikistan

Amount of agri-food companies - 337 (2019)

Production

- 25.5% of the GDP in 2018 accounts for agriculture
- 61% of labor force in the country
- 70% of Tajikistan’s food is imported

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food source</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Domestic production</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
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www.reap-centralasia.org
Main agro-food products

- Grains
- Confectionary products
- Dry fruits
- Dairy products
- Animal & vegetable oils
- Tobacco products
- Meat
- Processed food
- Fresh and canned vegetables and fruits
- Drinks: alcoholic/non-alcoholic
- etc.
Existing regulations related to SCP

Policy Frameworks developed:

- **The Agrarian Policy Concept of the Republic of Tajikistan**: aims at increasing the efficiency of the use of resources and a rational distribution of agricultural production.
- **Laws on “Use of Renewable Energy Sources”, “Energy saving and energy efficiency”** and secondary legislation (19 by-laws) that outline policies and measures on energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- The Government of Tajikistan approved the **Global G. A. P. Programme and the Action Plan to implement 300 days of reforms**.

Objectives by 2030 in the frames of UN Initiative **“Sustainable energy for all”**:  
- Regular and reliable **energy access** in rural areas  
- **Energy efficiency**: reduce energy losses up to 10% in power grids and up to 20% in thermal grids  
- **Renewable energy sources**: increase energy production from renewable energy sources up to 20% against the baseline.
Important Actors – National

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
Ministry of Agriculture
Committee on Environmental Protection

Climate finance management

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Ministry of Industry and New Technologies (incl. food processing)
National Bank of Tajikistan
Monetary Financial Institutions

Committee for Food Safety
State Committee on Investments and State Property Management
Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection
Ministry of Rural, Economic Development and Trade
Agency for Export
National Bank of Tajikistan
Monetary Financial Institutions
Important Actors – International

- European Union
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- GEFF (Green Economy Financing Facility)
- THE WORLD BANK
- IFC (International Finance Corporation)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- Habitat for Humanity
- CIF (Climate Investment Funds)
- giz (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)
- USAID (United States Agency for International Development)
Current Gaps for SCP

- No explicit SCP strategy
- Lack of knowledge on SCP in regulatory institutions
- No potential coordinating institution/centre for SCP strategy
- Lack of incentives from the regulatory institutions to promote SCP
- No specific focus on SCP in MSMEs but rather to climate finance, renewable energy or energy and water efficiency as overall national objective
- Energy Efficiency initiatives have challenges in acceptability and feasibility (limited interest)
- MSMEs are not the target groups for clean production and energy efficiency actions
- Limited options for schemes of energy efficiency financing for medium scale finance (e.g. non-households)
Key Recommendations

• **Raise awareness for MSMEs’ SCP challenges among policy stakeholders** to highlight the need for tailor-made SCP policy formulation and implementation

• Focus on establishment of **agri-food clusters**

• Develop an **inter-ministerial coordination mechanism/institute** for the establishment of agro-industrial clusters, and monitor the implementation of sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

• **Increased information exchange** among MSMEs, financial institutions and stakeholders on cleantech finance needs

• Increase **finance accessibility** through boosting cooperation with state-owned **banks**

• Create **policy instruments (reward/penalty mechanism)** to encourage innovations in MSMEs for ensuring implementing SCP measures

• **Awareness** creation among MSMEs on **benefits of SCP** measures in the agri-food production and processing sector and build their technological know-how

• Establish an **information portal/platform** consisting methodology, approaches, best practices, relevant hands-on tools and other information to promote SCP in MSMEs.
SCP policy ecosystem for Uzbekistan
MSMEs in Uzbekistan

Production

- Food manufacturing sectors has an annual growth rate of 10-15%
- 30% of the GDP accounts for agriculture
- 27% of employment in the country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MSMEs in Uzbekistan

Major Agri Export Products

- Fruits
- Cotton
- Grain
- Vegetables
- Juice
- Milk
- Livestock
- etc.

Export

- 27% Intermediate goods
- 73% Other

Import

- 53% Intermediate goods
- 47% Other
Existing SCP regulations

- **Action Strategy on Five Priority Directions** for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2017-2021 has economic diversification and moving up the value chains towards **high-tech industries** among the core goals.

- Draft of a presidential decree on **strategy** for transition to a **green economy** (sustainable economic progress → social development, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, climate and environmental sustainability), strategy includes:
  - Improving the **energy efficiency** in the main sectors of economy;
  - **Diversification of energy consumption** and development of renewable energy sources;
  - Adaptation and mitigation of climate change, increasing **efficiency** in the use of natural resources and preserving natural ecosystems;
  - Development of financial and non-financial **mechanisms** to support green economy.
Energy efficiency is integrated in a number of strategies, including:

- **Concept Note** for ensuring electricity supply in Uzbekistan in 2020-2030
- The **Law** of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-539 05.21.20 “On the use of renewable energy sources”
- **Resolution** of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4422, 2019 supports entities through covering loan interest rates for energy efficient equipment purchase
- **Resolution** of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4477 of April 10, 2019 improvement of energy efficiency through technological modernization and development of financial mechanisms
Important Actors – National

- Ministry of Agriculture
- State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Water Management
- Ministry of Energy
- SCP regulations
- The Agency for the Management of Project Implementation of the Aral Sea Basin
- Chamber of Commerce and Innovation
- Council of Farmers
- Ministry of Innovative Development
- Ministry of Innovative Development
- Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade
Important Actors – International

European Union

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

GEFF (Green Economy Financing Facility)

The World Bank

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

KfW

Green Climate Fund

International Development Association (IDA)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

giz (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH)

FAO

UNDP
Current Gaps for SCP

- **No explicit strategy** that incorporates SCP in addressing MSME development
- **Sector-based planning** practice does not allow cross-sectoral initiatives
- **Energy and resource efficiency** is among the top development **deficits**
- Domination by **underperforming State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and small-scale companies** results in a very small share for medium-sized fast-growing companies
- **Lack of technological know-how** in regards to purchasing, installing and maintaining energy efficient technologies on-site
- **Lack of financial literacy** among MSMEs to manage businesses and prepare viable financial plans
- **State-directed lending (mostly to SOEs), underdeveloped financial services** and capital markets
Key Recommendations

- **Raise awareness** on SCP in MSMEs **among policy makers** to highlight the need for tailor-made policy formulation and implementation.
- Establish **cross-sectoral cooperation mechanism** to explore synergies for resource efficiency.
- Design and **develop** relevant **industrial SCP** related educational **programmes** for **consulting**.
- **Integrate SCP initiatives into national programs** that are being developed.
- Raise **awareness** on MSMEs’ cleantech implementation financial needs among **Financial Institutions**.
- Diversify **Green Finance** for making it more **accessible to MSMEs** not only in energy sector.
- Develop a **private sector development strategy** with an emphasis on **SCP**.
- Increase **finance accessibility** through boosting **cooperation with state-owned banks**.
Mentimeter Session
For on-ground participants: Please be back in 20min for the roundtable discussions.

We thank all the online participants and
Roundtable Methodology

Introduction & roundtable arrangements – 10min
Discussion on guided questions – 35min
Presentation of outcomes from each table – 20min

• Each table will have one project representative (Russian speaking) who will guide the discussions and make participants comfortable.
• Collect and write their comments in the post-its and post on the roundtable.
• Compile all the inputs and prepare to present major outcomes in presentation session.
• Also, collect any open questions separately and those can be addressed later the event on bilaterally.
Roundtable arrangements

MSMEs, Associations, Large Industries, Technical Consultancies
should go to tables with YELLOW large sticky note, written MSME on it

Govt. Institutions/bodies, Academia, Financial Institutions, Development Orgs. and Others
should go to tables with PINK large sticky note, written General on it
### ROUNDTABLE: Two type of groups (MSMEs&Co. and General)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round table Groups ---- &gt;</th>
<th>MSMEs, Associations, Large Industries, Technical Consultancies</th>
<th>Govt. Institutions/bodies, Academia, Financial Institutions, Development Orgs. and Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Challenges</strong></td>
<td>What are the challenges you foresee in driving SCP implementations in your industry or sector?</td>
<td>What the major challenges in achieving SDG12 (SCP) goals in your country? How are MSMEs part of achieving these goals?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
<td>What are the opportunities for your industry or sector in implementing SCP?</td>
<td>Which three major sectors do you priorities for SCP in your country? How beneficial it is for MSMEs in those three sectors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendations</strong></td>
<td>What are the recommendations to overcome the major challenges mentioned before or in general to adopt SCP in your sector or country?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Stakeholder</strong></td>
<td>Who are the key stakeholders, who would be interested and can support this project?</td>
<td>Who are the key stakeholders to drive SCP in your country?</td>
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</table>
**Challenges**

What are the challenges you foresee in driving SCP implementations in your industry or sector?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge 1</th>
<th>Challenge 2</th>
<th>Challenge 3</th>
<th>Challenge 4</th>
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**Opportunities**

What are the opportunities for your industry or sector in implementing SCP?

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<th>Opportunity 1</th>
<th>Opportunity 2</th>
<th>Opportunity 3</th>
<th>Opportunity 4</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

What are the recommendations to overcome the major challenges mentioned before or in general to adopt SCP in your sector or country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation 1</th>
<th>Recommendation 2</th>
<th>Recommendation 3</th>
<th>Recommendation 4</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

**Key Stakeholder**

Who are the key stakeholders, who would be interested and can support this project?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder 1</th>
<th>Stakeholder 2</th>
<th>Stakeholder 3</th>
<th>Stakeholder 4</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
20min
Outcome Presentations

Each table will have 3min to present their discussion outcomes
Mentimeter Session
Thank You

For more details contact

Name:
Email:
Phone:
Website:  www.reap-centralasia.org

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