

National Policy Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production



Tajikistan

Output Paper



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The project team expresses its gratitude to all the participants of the round table for a very valuable and highly appreciated contribution.

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SDGs



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List of acronyms

CE	Circular Economy
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MoINT	Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Tajikistan
MoLME	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of population of the Republic of Tajikistan
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NASMB RT	National Association of Small and Medium Businesses of the Republic of Tajikistan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
RE	Resource efficiency
REAP	Resource Efficiency in Agri-food Production and Processing
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TC	Technical Consultants
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Introduction

Unsustainable consumption and production practices are a leading driver of environmental degradation, pollution, loss of biodiversity and climate change. This has led to countries mobilising efforts to reduce the negative impacts of production and consumption in an attempt to preserve nature. One of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by UN countries is SDG 12 – **Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)**, which encompasses among others the efficient use of resources in agri-food processing and production. Actions on SCP contribute to other SDGs such as Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9 – Industry innovation infrastructure, and Goal 13 – Climate action through climate mitigation.

The REAP project aims to switch agro-processing production practices in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan into a cleaner and more resource-efficient path. The project support is provided in two main dimensions. The first is a direct support to MSMEs and the second is stakeholder engagement. **Direct support** implies a set of measures, including capacity building measures, direct assessment and consultation on the efficiency of resource use in the production process in agri-food MSMEs. It is delivered by project staff and REAP technical consultants (TCs), who then provide: recommendations on possible modifications to equipment and production procedures; as well as guidance through the process of implementing SCP practices. Besides, in order to accelerate the introduction of clean technologies in MSMEs the TCs of the project act as an intermediary between MSMEs, potential technology providers, and financial institutions.

In addition, as an **indirect support**, certain multi-stakeholder activities described below are envisaged to ensure the sustainability of SCP implementation and uptake not only on the ground but also at the institutional level. They are intended to support the creation of a supportive and favourable institutional framework enabling MSMEs to transition to greener production.

In summer 2022, a set of activities was launched to promote the **financial inclusion** of MSMEs in the adoption of SCP technologies, through access to investment in clean or green technologies.

The other main pillar of institutional support is **policy advocacy** – the process of facilitating dialogue for policy change in order to create policy mechanisms for implementing SCP at the national level. These activities include the development of policy briefs to inform stakeholders on the legal framework for SCP and strengthening the impact of the outcomes of the roundtables. The latter creates a platform for exchange between relevant policymakers, business associations and MSMEs, and is aimed at motivating established coalitions to promote policy mechanisms supporting SCP uptake. This **Output Paper (report)** is a result of a policy roundtable organised by National Association of Small and Medium Business of the Republic of Tajikistan (NASMB RT) and adelphi gGmbH on **12 July 2022 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan**. It is intended to describe the methodology used for the event as well as to summarise the outcomes with the purpose of further dissemination of the results.

Methodology

The project's policy advocacy activities are structured in a two-stage approach. In the first stage, the project team prepares a policy input paper that encompasses a comprehensive overview of the country's background within the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) framework. It also meticulously outlines the existing major policies contributing to SCP, delving into an analysis of the gaps in policy implementation and offering recommendations for immediate action.

Moving on to the second stage of the policy activities, the policy input paper will be subjected to a broad and inclusive discussion among various stakeholders in the SCP ecosystem. These stakeholders include policy makers, industry associations, public sector organizations, and academia. The primary focus during this stage will be on the development of policy mechanisms and policy implementation solutions aimed at bolstering

the adoption of SCP practices within the industry. These solutions will be crafted through the inspiration drawn from successful global SCP policy case studies, with the goal of promoting sustainable practices at the industry level.

In this output paper, we have drafted such 4 policy mechanisms that have been discussed and designed by participants of the national policy roundtable on SCP in Tajikistan.

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Training of SCP technical consultants – REAP project approach

Background

The National Policy agenda sets energy efficiency as a priority, and the Agrarian Policy Concept of the Republic of Tajikistan targets resource efficiency. To achieve these objectives, it is vital to establish foundational mechanisms. One fundamental element currently absent is a professional resource-efficiency measurement service for MSMEs providing baseline assessment and guiding them through the process of transition to resource efficiency.

The REAP project, implemented locally by the NASMB RT, is one of the initiatives in the country to develop the capacity of local TCs that can provide resource efficiency assessment services in agri-food processing MSMEs.

A similar approach was implemented in other countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal, where TCs were trained and the initiative has been taken further after the end of the project. Thus far, in Tajikistan, REAP project trained 11 TCs.

Observed high demand of MSMEs for SCP TC services demonstrates the viability and the benefit of replicating this approach owing to monetary saving registered by MSMEs but not limited to it. To this end, more REAP TCs need to be trained to increase geographical coverage (including remote areas) for accelerating service delivery to local MSMEs and facilitating the adoption of SCP practices.

Key challenges addressed

- Lack of technological knowledge of local specialists serving MSMEs;
- Lack of available specialists able to assess resource efficiency in MSMEs and provide advisory services for improving it;
- Lack of practical evidence-based (case-based) analysis for deciding on the viability of adopting SCP measures for individual MSMEs;
- Growth in employment.

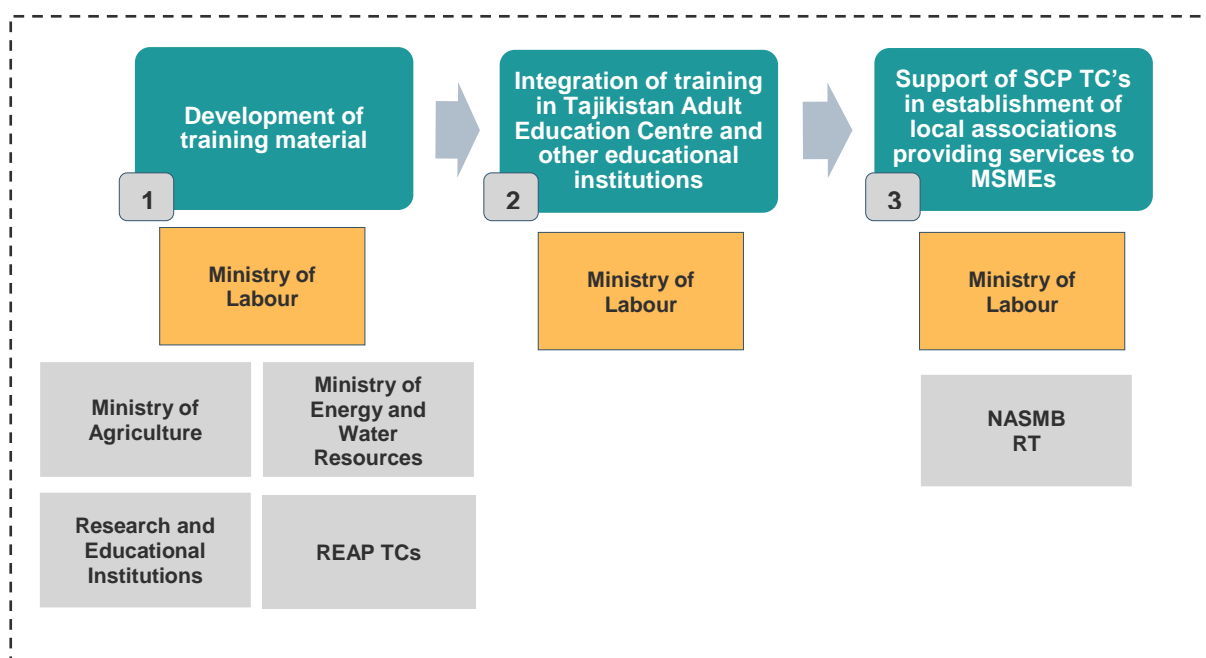
Solution Overview

The solution is to replicate the REAP approach and train more TCs for increasing the accessibility of services on assessment of resource efficiency for MSMEs. The proposed principal implementer could be the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoLME) owing to the jurisdiction of the institution corresponding to the proposed solution. Mandate of MoLME among other matters include: developing and approving adult education programmes and curricula, as well as organising adult education in cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies (Ministry of Labour, Migration and employment of population of the Republic of Tajikistan, n.d.). Essentially, the solution is to incorporate the training program in the programs provided by the state agency “Adult Education Centre in Tajikistan”.

The program can be developed in collaboration with REAP project team, trained local TCs, relevant ministries, and agencies. This will enable the study programme to be tailored to current conditions in the country. Moreover, it will allow the programme to benefit from the expertise within from REAP project. In addition, the cooperation with international partners is envisaged to facilitate knowledge exchange and enhance the training program. International consultants may also be involved in teaching. Alongside the technical training orientation

training will be provided for non-direct stakeholder groups interested in the subject, for example policymakers.

Furthermore, the solution entails establishing regional associations of SCP TCs in the districts with the assistance of NASMB RT. These associations can act as knowledge hubs for wider stakeholder groups. Drawing on the example of REAP project, local TCs can serve as a connecting link between supporting elements for SCP implementation.



Key Stakeholders

Group	Key actors	Role/function
Governmental authorities	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead organization of training for SCP TCs; Establish long-term cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies to develop, launch and manage the implementation of the SCP training; Ensure funds for elaboration and the delivery of SCP training; Designate a responsible team to work on SCP training preparation and implementation; Monitor the effectiveness of the training based on the efficiency of the established local associations of SCP TCs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the MoLME in provision of information for enhancing the training program;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate agency/ministry representatives to cooperate with the MoLME on the SCP training preparation and delivery.
Research and Educational institutions	Research centres and educational institutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the MoLME in provision of information for enhancing the training program; • Integrate the topic of SCP and resource efficiency into the curricula of educational programmes; • Promote technical training for students and professionals.
Independent consultants	REAP Consultants	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the MoLME in provision of information for enhancing the training program; • Provide training for potential TCs.
Manufacturers	MSMEs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main clients of the trained technical consultants.

Key features

- Engagement of field-specific specialists for elaboration and enhancement of a program relevant ministries, agencies and experts will enable elaboration of a comprehensive study program;
- Accessible training through adult education programs supported and financed by the government;
- Wide promotion of the training on evaluation of resource efficiency due to the use of existing infrastructure.

Impact potential

- Wider application and adoption of SCP practices in MSMEs due to the accessibility and availability of TC's on the ground;
- Continuous improvement of the information and know-how for MSMEs through knowledge exchange between different locality SCP TC Associations.
- Decrease of wasteful use of resources, wastes and emissions of toxic residues and GHG.

Implementation plan

- Conduct needs assessment of MSMEs including the remote areas to define the demand size for services of assessment of the resource efficiency;
- Establish/appoint a working group for implementation and management of the SCP training;
- Draft the sustainable mechanism for local SCP TC Associations and/or trainings.



SCP Credit Unions

Background

Despite the growing interest of local MSMEs to increase resource efficiency in their operations, depending on their financial situation, companies often depend on external funds for high-cost investments. Resource efficiency measures can fall into different price categories. They are classified into no-cost, low-, medium- and high-cost.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and other recent and ongoing global social and political turmoil, conventional bank lending, including concessional loans supported by international financial institutions, has become even more inaccessible to many MSMEs. This is mainly because of high interest rates and high collateral requirements.

Access to finance is a major obstacle to many transformational changes for sustainability in the economies of the world. Many international projects aim to facilitate access to finance through various channels. REAP project foresees activities to facilitate access to finance for local enterprises in order to create a platform where information on loans and grants can be exchanged with financial institutions and provided to MSMEs.

One of the possible solutions proposed during the policy roundtable is to facilitate access to finance is the establishment of local credit unions. This offers an alternative funding option to conventional commercial bank lending with

softer terms and much lower interest rate, in other words – “cheap” financing.

Key challenges addressed

- High interest rates for loans from banks;
- Lack of financial support from the government or from international organizations;
- Lack of investors;
- Inaccessibility of acquiring funds due to the difficulty of providing collateral in the case of loans
- Shortage of grants for MSMEs interested in sustainable production implementation.

Solution Overview

A credit union established by MSMEs engaged in REAP project (improving their production in terms of resource efficiency) in the GBAO region can serve as an example for such REAP credit unions.

Members of the REAP GBAO credit union are required to make monthly contributions, thus creating a loan portfolio. Loans are available with an interest rate of 12% - 18% annually. The credit union also provides grants to enterprises that meet certain criteria and use the funds to improve resource efficiency in their production processes.

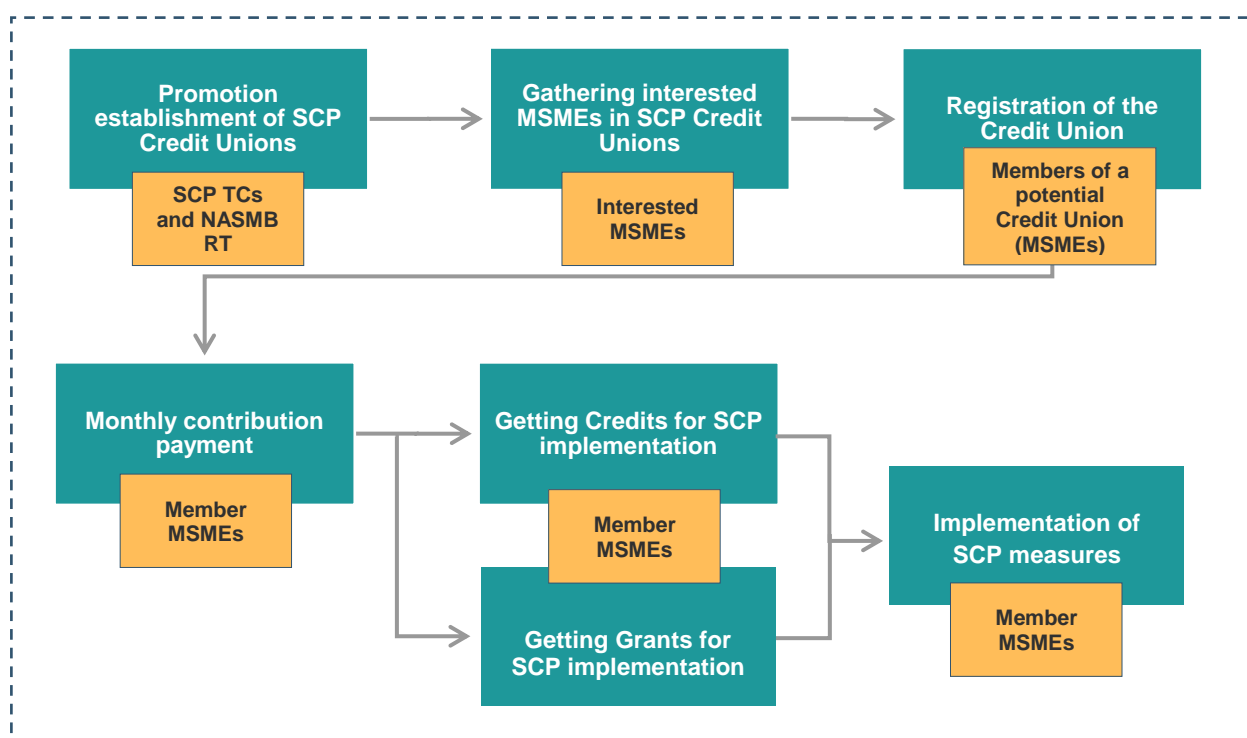
Besides, the GBAO union serves as a platform for knowledge and experience exchange among its members.

The project TCs and NASMB RT can be informants on the success of the established Credit Union in GBAO. Thus, promoting and facilitating replication of the mechanism.

Legal framework

Operation of Credit Unions in Tajikistan is regulated by the law **“On Credit Unions”**. A credit union is a non-commercial legal entity with the purpose of providing financial services

to its members by pooling their personal money for mutual lending. Credit unions are established with at least 10 members. Founders of a credit union have to be people who are close in occupation or profession or have a common employer and live in neighbouring communities. Only credit union members have **access to funds** raised (The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on "Credit Unions", 2013).



Key Stakeholders

Group	Key actors	Role/function
Governmental authorities	NASMB RT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead in informing and promotion of local SCP credit unions establishment.
	Local Tax Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register credit unions
Independent Consultants	SCP TCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead in informing and promotion of local SCP credit unions establishment; Facilitate networking between MSMEs interested in establishing SCP credit unions.
Associations	Association of Agrobusiness of Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform and promote SCP practices along with facilitating the establishment of SCP credit unions;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a platform to connect MSMEs interested in establishing SCP credit unions.
Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International development Banks; • Investors; • Donors; • World Counsel of Credit Unions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support credit risk mitigation actions of credit unions; • Provide capacity development services.
Manufacturers	MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find partner members for a potential SCP credit union; • Initiate the establishment of the SCP credit unions; • Develop credit unions Charter; • Register credit unions; • Select managing executive committee.

Key features

- Low interest rates of credits for credit union members;
- Possibility to receive grants;
- Collective decision making;
- Motivated member in improvement of resource efficiency in their MSMEs;
- Member council functions as a platform for knowledge exchange and a thematic problem solving;
- Due to the specification of credit unions it's members will be field-specific specialists creating a synergetic effect in cooperation.

Impact potential

- Attraction of investors/donors is easier due to an official status and visibility;
- High possibility of adoption of SCP practices due to accessible finances that is often one of the main constraints for high-cost investments that eventually contributes to the achievement of "Green Economy" Development strategy under the development and the indicators established in NDS of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Implementation plan

- Inform REAP and other MSMEs on the success cases of the REAP GBAO credit union and other credit unions;
- Connect interested entrepreneurs including in available business networking events;
- Support establishment of Associations of MSMEs and Credit Union



National Action Plan on SCP with emphasis on awareness raising

Background

Many countries are working on **strategic planning** to achieve the goal of resource efficient production and consumption to move towards a more sustainable use of natural resources. SCP objectives can be achieved by integrating SCP objectives into legislation through various laws, norms, regulations, and relevant national development programs. However, the successful implementation these objectives shall be backed up at a strategic level, which requires the development of a strategy or a plan. Such a plan will provide a high-level statement indicating the importance of the topic and provide direction to ministries and agencies on actions.

Processes on development of action plan on Responsible Consumption and Sustainable Lifestyle in Tajikistan are ongoing and are to be published soon (Tilavova, 2022).

Meanwhile this groupwork focused on the development of the National Action plan on SCP but with an emphasis on raising public awareness. Awareness raising is one of the most important success factors in achieving the set objectives. Therefore, it is essential that awareness-raising and capacity building of producers and consumers are given priority in the Action Plan.

Key challenges addressed

- No clear goals defined for SCP in agro-food processing and production industry;
- No central strategic document pinpointing strategic goals for governmental authorities and other stakeholders on SCP;
- Lack of environmental literacy;

- Lack of personnel awareness and knowledge (access to knowledge) on environmentally clean production and consumption that will enable behaviour change;
- Lack of awareness and knowledge (access to knowledge) on environmentally clean production and consumption of consumers.

Solution Overview

The solution is inclusion of a component on awareness raising on SCP for agro-processing sector into SCP action plan. As work on the plan is ongoing, only a general outline for development of SCP action plan is presented in this chapter with emphasis on awareness raising.

The process could be divided into three main steps. The first and the foremost step is the development of an SCP Action Plan. This will require the establishment of a technical **working group**, which could be chaired by the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies (MoINT).

The working group shall include technical experts on SCP, experts from relevant ministries, agencies as well as experts on awareness raising and mass media. Involvement of mass media will play a crucial role in the success of the solutions in regards to

Broadcasting is one of the most influential media channels due to its extensive reach and accessibility. Thus, **planning actions on broadcasting and cooperation with TV channels** should be **integrated into the plan.**

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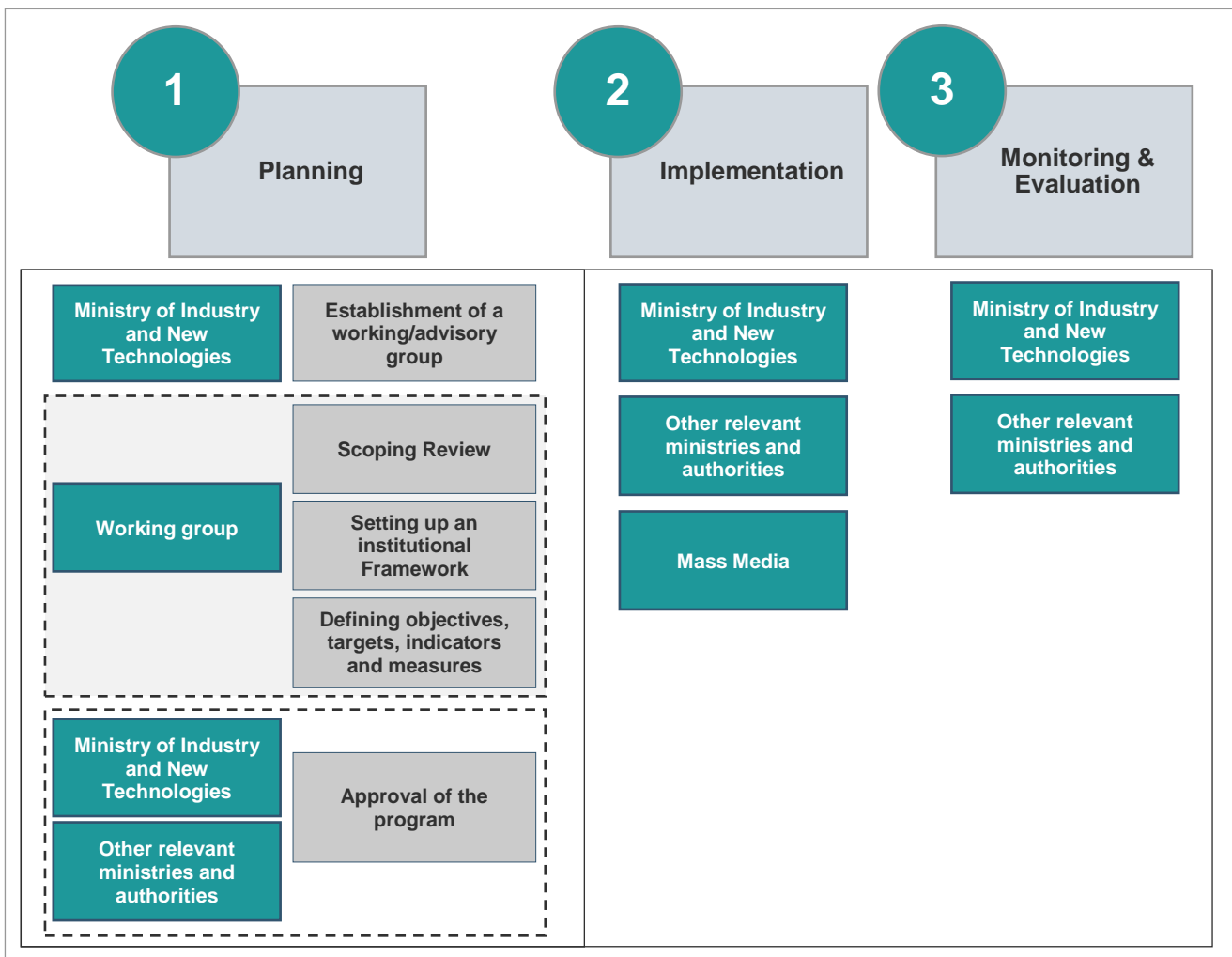
the change of public consumption. Involvement of experts from various fields ensures consistency of the plan with other national strategic plans and vice versa, as well as the identification and utilization of potential synergies.

The next pillar of the planning step is a **scoping review** that will be targeted to the analysis of the sector considering global, regional and local context for a proper articulation of threats and opportunities for SCP. The scoping review shall particularly focus on **international best practice in raising public awareness and capacity building** on resource efficiency and its social and environmental benefits. It should draw on evidence from campaigns in developing countries and consider theories of behaviour change.

The task to be performed by the working group

and be supported by relevant line governmental agencies. A scoping review is a complex task requiring a comprehensive assessment of the impact of consumption and production patterns, existing policies and instruments (incl. possible conflicts and overlaps), etc. (United Nations Environment Programme, 2008). In addition, a study of the status quo of consumer behaviour should be undertaken to strengthen the sustainable consumption strategy. Sustainable consumption trends should then be assessed and drivers for change in consumer behaviour identified (UNEP, 2017). Thus, the baseline for formation of the actions and the next steps will be defined.

The next action in the planning step is formalising the **institutional framework**. It involves defining the responsibilities of the working group and developing mechanisms to achieve their objectives. Institutional framework



also incorporates coordination mechanism for governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders participating in steps of SCP action plan.

Setting up **objectives and targets** is crucial for the success of the development. To ensure an effective evaluation and monitoring set objectives have to be verifiable. **Objectives and targets, particularly in the context of public awareness**, can be a challenge to measure, but digital feedback mechanisms can be factored into the plan.

Interventions formulated in the SCP action plan can be set of **measures** or activities clustered by priorities or sectors. When developing measures, it is important to: designate responsibilities for their implementation; define

funding sources; and the timeframe of the implementation. Capacity-building and awareness-raising interventions and activities shall be tailored to different target groups, such as MSMEs, the public sector and consumers.

To ensure that the set targets and indicators are met **implementation and monitoring** mechanisms need to be developed. Participatory methods can be applied, for instance, multi-stakeholder roundtables, workshops, interviews, etc.

The transition to a green economy is an iterative process requiring continuous efforts, hence, having started with a National SCP Action Plan for the agri-food sector, it is recommended to upscale the approach to other sectors.

Key Stakeholders

Group	Key actor	Role/function
Governmental authorities	Ministry of Industry and New Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate the elaboration of a National Action Plan on SCP; Create a working group for elaboration of a National Plan framework.
	Council of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve the development of a national plan on SCP and formation of a technical working group for this purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee on Environmental Protection Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Food safety/security Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate representatives for the working group Provide data for development of a National Action Plans including sectoral and regional plans Implement the SCP National action Plan
International organizations	Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development of the National Action Plan
Associations	Business Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide inputs and data for defining targets, indicators and actions of the SCP NAP

Key features

- Awareness raising component reaching wide population through broadcasting (of key messages), targeting both, consumption and production;
- Centralized planning of SCP implementation in agro-food production on national level with clearly defined targets, actions and responsibilities;
- Institutionalisation of SCP benefits for agro-food MSMEs.

Impact potential

- Change in perception of sustainably produced goods consumption;
- Change in selection and product consumption prioritization;
- Application of mainstream decisions in adoption of SCP in production of eco-products;
- Decrease of negative impact to environmental from agro-food processing and production.

Implementation plan

- Establishment of a consortium or a ministerial advisory group;
- Elaboration of a strategy and an Action Plan on SCP;
- Implementation of the Action Plan along with awareness raising and educational measures;
- Evaluation of the accomplishments and development of recommendations.



SCP Centres

Background

Often, despite the high interest of MSMEs in resource efficiency and other environmental and technical knowledge and know-how, there are no institutions or accessible platforms in place to spark interest, provide information and capacity building services on SCP to MSMEs. The barrier of access to information is one of the factors hindering many transformative positive changes. Currently, information can be easily found on the internet, but due to the high overload of different subjects and their abstract form, local entrepreneurs, as well as government authorities and other stakeholders, cannot understand the importance of the transition to sustainable production practices. Similarly, this applies to the question of understanding the costs and benefits of such changes and their effectiveness. **Owners of enterprises are the initiators of changes;** thus, they need to be informed about the benefits of implementing SCP practices, which will create an impulse for change starting with the mindset. Therefore, creation of a platform - SCP education centres will create a high impact and directly contribute to environmental, social and economic development.

Key challenges addressed

- Lack of information on the necessity of SCP for causing a recognition of the necessity of adoption of SCP in practice by MSMEs;
- Lack of knowledge in agriculture, in organisation and management;
- The wasteful behaviour in using resources stemming from the culture;

- Lack of responsibility and initiative from MSME employees for saving resources;
- No motivation of owners of enterprises due to no knowledge on the benefits, including monetary savings of SCP practices implementation due to inexistence of calculation equipment and meters for identification of wasteful use of resources or leakages;
- No forces on resource efficiency exist in enterprises that could be explaining the necessity and the urgency of the topic.
- No legal framework for SCP exists.

Solution Overview

The solution is to establish SCP education schools/centres. These centres will provide orientation, technical training and advice to different stakeholder groups. Since transformational change can be achieved when the macro, meso and micro levels are involved, actions will be directed at all these levels. First and foremost, it is the owners of **MSMEs** who are likely to attend the orientation training and will continue the technical training depending on the staffing of the enterprise. Otherwise, if an entrepreneur is committed, he or she will appoint an employee who will be able to continue the technical training and be responsible for the SCP in the company. In addition, MSMEs will have access to **training** and advice on the **legal framework** covering their rights, benefits provided by the government, etc. Experience exchange events for MSMEs could be one of the possible benefits of the centre. The second target group is **policymakers**, primarily to understand the practical importance of SCP measures and

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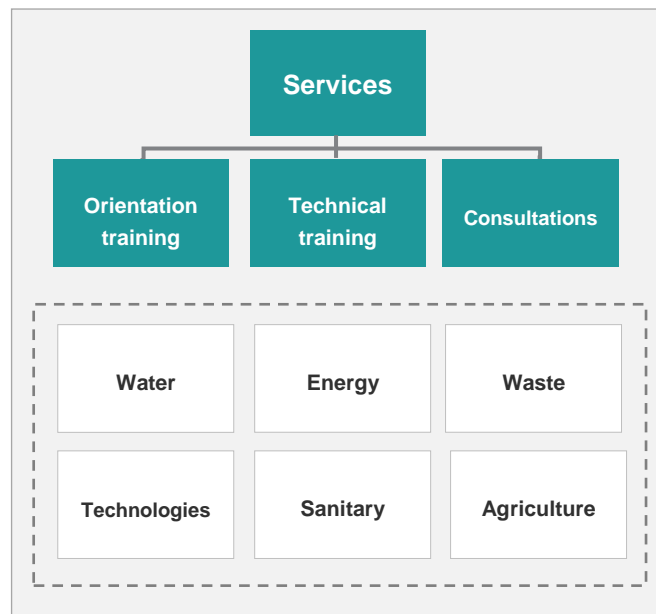
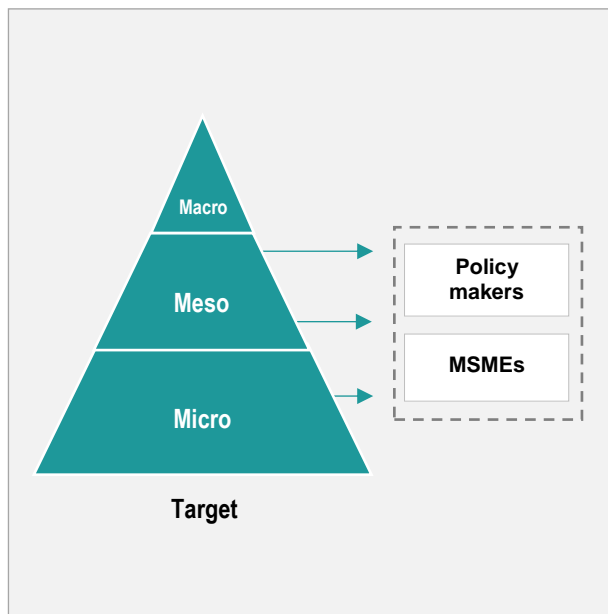
secondarily to get an overview and support in developing a favourable legislative environment on SCP for MSMEs. They receive advice on possible potential legislative amendments, adoption of strategies, regulations etc. The latter can be reinforced by direct contact between MSMEs and policymakers facilitated in the SCP centres to get first-hand input on needs and problems that can be alleviated by government. Apart from these two groups training will be available for other stakeholders as well.

In addition, given that sustainable production is the main subject, the platform will provide all the necessary information to stakeholders across different dimensions of sustainability. This could be production specific information, training on

how to reuse waste and dispose of it properly.

To increase the positive impact and geographical coverage of the solution, a website with relevant information and training materials will be developed, while the most important function of it will be the possibility to get a consultation from experts.

As the scope of coverage may be limited and progress will be slow if the initiator is local authority or a grassroots organization, the state authorities shall be an initiator. The solution should be developed and implemented by a working group which will be accountable to the Council of Ministers of Tajikistan, i.e. the latter will act as initiator to monitor the implementation, as well as be responsible for developing legal norms, rules and acts on SCP.



Key stakeholders

Group	Key actors	Role/function
Governmental authorities	Council of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the formation of SCP educational centre; • Establish a working group on SCP centres establishment; • Control over the work of the SCP centres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industry and New Technologies • Committee on environmental Protection/Waste • Ministry of Energy and Water Resources/electro energy • Mayor of Tajikistan /Policy • Tajik standard/ Pesticides • Ministry of Health/Sanitary rules and Norms • Committee on Food Safety/ for food safety • Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the formation of the working group on SCP centres establishment if necessary through appointing an officer that will be actively involved in the process; • Provide continuous support and information to SCP centres for designing educational programs; • Support in implementation of SCP educational programs; • Promote SCP centres through various available channels to MSMEs and a wide public.
Business Associations and Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of Tajik Agricultural Producers • NASMB RT • Union of Entrepreneurs and Exporters of Tajikistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote SCP centres through the various channels to reach of MSMEs and the general public.
Manufacturers	MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information on SCP through accessible networks; • Capacity development of employees.

Key features

- A multidisciplinary school targeting adult education and awareness raising on SCP;
- Involvement of all stakeholders;
- Creation of a win-win mindset in agro-food processing MSMEs;
- A platform for discussions between agri-food processing and production MSMEs and policymakers.

Impact potential

- Increase of the culture of MSMEs towards the use of natural resources;

- Respectful attitude towards environment of MSMEs and policymakers;
- Transformation of MSMEs towards sustainable development;
- Reduction of the negative impact of production on the environment.

Implementation plan

- Organization of a multi-stakeholder roundtable to develop the concept of steps for the implementation of sustainable production in practice;
- Presentation of the concept to the Council of Ministers;
- Formation of a working group.

Recommendations

The solutions for the transition of MSMEs and the general population to SCP described in this document developed as a result of the policy roundtable discussions.

The implementation of the **SCP can be strengthened through an integrated approach** of mutually reinforcing solutions. Each of the solutions described has its own specific functions which can complement the other solutions to create a favourable integral structure.

The **National SCP Action Plan**, for instance, will raise **awareness among MSMEs** on the importance and benefits of **resource efficiency** in their operations. This will lead to **increased demand for SCP technical consultants** and, once SCP practices are adopted, will ultimately reduce the negative impact of production on the environment.

The increased demand for technical consultants will be **addressed by the created interdisciplinary study programmes and training** for SCP technical consultants. The similar objectives of the solutions for the development of the SCP Training Centre and the training of RECP technical consultants allow these solutions to be combined.

The **National SCP Action Plan** described in this paper further **underlines** the importance of **consumer awareness** on SCP. Awareness raising will thus increase conscious consumption and local markets will be significantly shaped by local consumers. Synergies can thus be achieved by implementing an integrated approach to transforming the agro-processing and production sector.

Until recently, **states** were responsible for social and economic development, but this has now changed as states **are now the agents of the transformation of the economy towards sustainable development**, which includes the preservation of the environment. As such, they play a leading role in guiding the transition process through a range of intervention instruments. In doing so, they play an important role in promoting SCP practices not only among MSMEs but also among other stakeholders.

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Annex 1: List of Participants

#	Name	Position	Organization
1	Sarafuz Zamonova	Value chain development expert	GIZ
2	Daler Nabiev	Headvisor	GIZ
3	Loik Rahimov	Head of Agricultural Policy and Private Sector Support Department Department of Agrarian Policy and Food Security Monitoring	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan
4	Nematullo Fayzov	Lead Researcher	Institute of Economics and System Analysis of Agriculture Development of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences
5	Sadriya Marodmamadova	Executive directorate	MFP
6	Muazzama Saidova	Executive directorate	LLC Murgi Pokiza
7	Madina Sadulloeva	Head of the HR Department	LLC Murgi Pokiza
8	Didor Anvarov	Director	Workshop for the production of pasta
9	Nematulloi Z.S		Agrarian University
10	Kh Altinbaev		Agrarian University
11	Kristina Borodavka	Coordinator	Dialog.tj
12	Ozoda Davlatova	Executive directorate	Agribusiness association of Badakhshan
13	Rustam Abdusalomov	Vice-chairman	Custom Broker Association
14	Bahodur Nuriddinov	Executive Secretary	Custom Broker Association
15	Talbi Shoev	Chairman	Association of beekeepers of Tajikistan
16	M Alimova	Gender expert	Committee for Environmental Protection
17	R Ibodov	HR	Committee for Environmental Protection
18	SH Kenjaev	Correspondent	Halva.tj

Project Implemented by

19	Kazikanova	Lead Specialist	Tajikstandart
20	Ruzimatova	Coordinator	RDPII
21	Markus MoLMEler	Senior Technical Expert	AREC
22	Aikena Orolbaeva	Analyst	adelphi research gGmbH
23	Buzurgmehr Dodikhudoev	Technical Consultants for GBAO, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
24	Jahongir Babaev	Technical Consultants for Dushanbe, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
25	Farzona Tilavova	Technical Consultants for Dushanbe, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
26	Gulos Rahmatshoev	Technical Consultants for GBAO, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
27	Nemat Makhmudov	Technical Consultants for Dushanbe, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
28	Zafar Alizoda	Technical Consultants for Khatlon, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
29	Anvar Nuraliev	Technical Consultants for Khatlon, Tajikistan	NASMB RT
30	Nasibakhon Aminova	Senior Project Manager	NASMB RT
31	Madina Karimova	Project Manager	NASMB RT
32	Nilufari Farrukhi	Junior Project Manager	NASMB RT