Meeting Report

South-South Cooperation Conference on Sustainable Consumption and Production

6-7 April 2017, Brasilia-Brazil

Introduction

The South-South Cooperation Conference on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) took place in Brasilia, Brazil the 6-7th April 2017. The conference was organized by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and UN Environment, acting as Secretariat of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). It was financed largely by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, but with contributions from other sources, notably the EU to enable participation of actors from the SWITCH Africa Green project.

The objectives of the conference were as follows:

i. Highlight projects and initiatives which change consumption and production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, responding to countries’ needs and priorities;

ii. Facilitate sharing of experience and best practices on SCP, opportunities for replication and scaling up from both regions and various sectors of society;

iii. Showcase successful strategies and instruments for more business engagement, entrepreneurship and behavioural change for SCP, identifying opportunities for South-South cooperation;

iv. Build an implementation-oriented dialogue on South-South cooperation for SCP, engaging policy-makers, business civil society operators, cooperation agencies and donor institutions;

v. Provide concrete recommendations for 10YFP implementation for the next five years (2018-2022) to foster South-South cooperation in these two regions and the rest of the world.

The conference gathered 174 participants from two regions - Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean -, including 40 countries, five development banks and nine development cooperation agencies. The agenda included five plenary sessions; one dynamic dialogue with cooperation agencies and development banks; and six working groups focused primarily on the 10YFP programmes: sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism, sustainable food systems, consumer information and sustainable lifestyles, and sustainable buildings and construction. The themes of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), eco-innovation, circular economy and waste management were covered too (see agenda and list of participants).
Day 1 - April 6th, 2017

Opening session: “The search for SCP is in the very essence of the paradigm of sustainable development”

The conference was opened by Mr. Edson Duarte, Secretary of Institutional Articulation and Environmental Citizenship of the Ministry of the Environment, Ms. Ligia Noronha, Director of Economy Division of UN Environment, Ambassador Jose Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho, Under Secretary-General for Energy, Science and Technology, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and Mr. Sarney Filho, Ministry of the Environment of Brazil.

This session recognised that SCP is at the core of the Sustainable Development Agenda, reflected in Rio+20, the 10YFP and SDG 12. Elimination of poverty remains the greatest challenge in Agenda 2030, and it is necessary to ensure that no one is left behind as we follow this agenda. The 10YFP is an effective mechanism for cooperation on SCP. It is also at the core of a much broader global movement on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The inspiration and need for such a movement is clear in Agenda 2030, its twelfth goal on SCP, and nearly 40 other SCP-related targets embedded in twelve of the other SDGs. What is required is a much broader global partnership to achieve SCP implementation, given that so much of the new sustainable development agenda depends on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Key elements for building this movement for SCP are: awareness raising, national and regional delivery on action plans, SCP targets embedded in more cooperation agencies and development banks agendas, private sector engagement, cities working horizontally and vertically, and raising the profile of successful actors and initiatives on sustainable consumption and production. The 10YFP Programmes offer a core platform for collaboration and can serve as scalers and accelerators for the global movement to disseminate knowledge and best practices. Within the 10YFP more cross-programme work and joint projects are also required to deliver synergies and scale through these programmes and for other related objectives.

South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, offers a means to disseminate knowledge and best practices, with a strong social perspective, as well as the environmental one. Agenda 2030 offers a framework within which to do this, with many international partners, engaging implementing actors on the ground, raising the profile of successful policies, actions and actors for the shift to SCP patterns. South-south cooperation on SCP is thus a powerful mechanism for change.

“A more resource efficient economy, from both consumption and production side, is essential for sustainability, sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication”

Ambassador Jose Antonio Marcondes, Undersecretary-General for Energy, Science and Technology, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil
Session 1: High-Level Panel on South-South Cooperation to achieve sustainable consumption and production and the Sustainable Development Goals

This session was moderated by Ms. Ligia Noronha and involved the participation of Amb. João Almino, Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Mr. Mohammed Bekkali, Ministry of Tourism of Morocco, Mr. Charles Mutai, Coordinator of the Green Economy Programme, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Ms. Elisa Romano, Chair of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, Mr. Charles Arden-Clarke, Head of the 10YFP Secretariat, UN Environment, and Mr. Luiz Krieger, Economic Affairs Officer, Policies for Sustainable Development Unit, ECLAC.

Ambassador João Almino stated that: “South-South cooperation is an instrument for capacity building of institutions and individuals. Through sharing experiences and good practices in horizontal exchange processes, it promotes the empowerment of all the stakeholders.” He underlined the importance of ensuring that such cooperation is focused on delivering on national priorities through international cooperation”. The panelist stressed the importance to connect the SCP and 10YFP agenda with the major environmental agreements such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the New Urban Agenda, among others. Regarding the 10YFP, the Brazilian Government representatives emphasized the importance of inclusiveness and of not leaving anyone behind.

This session highlighted existing examples of South-South Cooperation that are promoting the shift to SCP patterns in many sectors such as biodiversity and food systems. ABC presented their portfolio focused on promoting productivity and sustainability of small scale farming, creating jobs and improving the nutrition of local communities. ABC also recognises food security as a key objective of cooperation and expressed their interest to expand their work and become a focal point of coordination of many agencies and actors.

From an African perspective, some experiences about inclusive green economy policy intervention, network facility and country projects of the SWITCH Africa Green (financed and supported by European Union) were showcased. The combination of policy interventions for an inclusive green economy, a network facility for exchange and country projects applied in this and other SWITCH programmes in Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean provide a wealth of experience on what did and did not work for the shift to SCP patterns. The session has also emphasised that responding to country needs requires capacity building, technology development and transfer, financial support as well as mainstreaming SCP in education, which helps to promote resource efficiency and waste management.

“The implementation of Agenda 2030 in developing countries could be more efficient and have lasting impacts through the international cooperation”

Mr. João Almino, Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
It was mentioned, that there is an opportunity to start South-South cooperation on SCP with a LAC and African base and build it out to a global networking facility or partnership in order to scale up action.

Elisa Romano, stressed that the conservation of biological diversity can be both a challenge and an opportunity for industry to help shape a sustainable economy. Ms. Romano recalled that at the last Biodiversity Conference of Parties, in December 2016 in Mexico, more than 100 Brazilian companies signed the Business & Biodiversity Commitment.

Key challenges for South-South Cooperation discussed were:

- enhance private sector engagement while creating business opportunities;
- increase inter-ministerial coordination for policy development;
- strengthen governance at all levels;
- develop potential synergies between current scattered and small-scale actions on SCP; and
- design and implement a monitoring system based on South-South Cooperation principles and SDG framework.

“As long as the business sector do not understand its impact on the environment, it will not be possible to achieve the desirable patterns of consumption”

Ms. Elisa Romano, Biodiversity Agenda Coordinator
Session 2: Regional priorities and best practices on South-South Cooperation in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean

The session was co-moderated by Mr. Rodrigo Pizarro, Chief of Division of Information and Environmental Economics, Ministry of the Environment, Chile, and Mr. Charles Arden-Clarke, Head of the 10YFP Secretariat, UN Environment. Panellists were Ms. Edda Fernández Luiselli, Co-Chair of the 10YFP Board, Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources, Mexico; Ms. Jane Nyakang’o, President of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production; Ms. Jenitha Badul, Senior Policy Advisor, National Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa and Ms. Barbara Brakarz, Climate and Sustainability Senior Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank.

This session served as the platform for both Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean to present their advances on SCP, their needs and priorities as well as best practices on South-South Cooperation on SCP. Latin America and the Caribbean presented their SCP Regional Strategy and it Regional Council on SCP (established since 2003), priorities and progress at the regional level, highlighting some examples of South-South cooperation. Ms. Fernandez explained that some of the key priorities for the LAC region are sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism and sustainable food systems, including sustainable production (manufacture), SMEs and integrated waste management as crosscutting issues. The LAC region has also called for attention on expanding partnerships in the implementation phase of the projects as a way to scale up fast, as happened with sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling project (SPPEL) engaging Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Peru. This led to the inclusion of Sustainable Public Procurement in the Pacific Alliance Agenda with the support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - GIZ. Some suggestions for specific focus of activity were mentioned such as: enhancing private sector involvement, diversifying cooperation and participation, design and use of impact indicators and methodologies, and enhancing communication and outreach.

African participants presented their regional work and priorities on SCP. Ms. Nyakangó and Ms. Badul highlighted that inequality, unemployment and poverty are key challenges, which the shift to SCP must address. Expertise and successful cases of SCP are clearly set out in SWITCH Africa Green publications. Africa also highlighted the support required to build national and regional capacity, coordinate regional participation in regional meetings and dialogues, and strengthen existing knowledge platforms.

“To make the shift to SCP patterns, there is needed to share the cost among different segments of society and also to accurately value low carbon development”

Ms. Barbara Brakarz, Climate and Sustainability Senior Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
The role of the Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) in facilitating the development of national and regional capacities for SCP and promoting the effective implementation of SCP concepts and tools in African countries was highlighted. The ARSCP together with the RECPnet, are also carrying forward the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on SCP and offering technical and policy advice. Support from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety - BMUB and African Development Bank has been crucial.

However, many countries are also facing capacity challenges in their government institutions. Therefore, some African countries are still yet to benefit from the funding and support for SCP. There is a need to ensure more equitable delivery of financial resources and support across this region. The need to address the skills issue for technology uptake, and not only financial constraints, was mentioned, as was the importance of addressing sustainable consumption by influencing behavioral change among consumers.

In response to regional needs and priorities, the Inter-American Development Bank announced that a new department on Climate and Sustainable Development have been created and committed 30% of the Bank’s resources to climate and sustainability – the themes and sectors covered are transport, urban development, water and sewage, investment and capital markets. There are different mechanisms and instruments to operationalize this, including cooperation between countries in Latin America related to financial mechanisms, fiscal incentives and technical cooperation in regional projects. The work of UN Environment is considered a priority within Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) even if they are not an ‘official’ partner, and the outcomes of this meeting will be discussed with headquarters in Washington D.C.

“To make the shift to SCP patterns, there is a need to share the cost among different segments of society and also to accurately value low carbon development to help incentivize this shift”

Ms. Barbara Brakarz, Climate and Sustainability Senior Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Session 4: Dynamic Dialogue with Cooperation Agencies & Development Banks

This session provided an interactive space where agencies and development banks presented their portfolio and priority areas related to resource efficiency and SCP in the context of Agenda 2030. Countries and other stakeholders had the opportunity to ask about their operations, opportunities for cooperation, funding mechanisms or other aspects of their activities. The following agencies and banks participated in the dialogue: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank, UK-Department for International Development, Latin American Development Bank (CAF), Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), Finland Embassy in Lima, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). No formal rapporteuring was undertaken of this dialogue designed to establish contacts and start networking.

One overall result was recognition that engagement of the SCP community with cooperation agencies and development banks opens new possibilities for triangular cooperation and the possibility to design and integrate SCP activities in their portfolios and agendas. It also became clear in the discussions there are many projects and initiatives under the framework of the 10YFP which need to be scaled up and channeled through the right cooperation mechanism and portfolio of the cooperation agencies and credit lines of the development banks.
Day 2 - April 7th, 2017

Session 5: Empowering SMEs to promote innovation and sustainable business models

This session was co-moderated by Beatriz Carneiro, Executive Secretary, Global Compact Network Brazil; and Patrick Mwesigye, Regional Coordinator Resource Efficiency, Africa Office, UN Environment. Panelists in this session were Mr. José Guilherme Barbosa Ribeiro, Managing Director of the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE), Ms. Cecilia Guerra, Corporative Director of Environment and Climate Change in Brazil, Latin America Development Bank (CAF); Mr. Nicholas Mundungwe, COMESA, Leather and Leather Product Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Ms. Marice Salvador Grupo GEA, Peru from the LAC Eco-innovation project; and Mr. Wilber Lwande, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Kenya.

Mr. José Guilherme Barbosa from the Brazilian Support Service to SMEs gave a keynote speech and provided the Brazilian perspective of SMEs, highlighting that it represents the 99% of the total enterprises, contributing to 52% of Brazilian employment, 27% of GDP and 1% of the volume exports. Also Mr. Guilherme presented some numbers about a survey which pointed out that nearly 60% of the SMEs consider that sustainability is a profit opportunity, while only 20% consider that it incurs costs. However, the vast majority does not have information about sustainability and have difficulty finding organizations for partnership. It is thus clear that given partners, there is a huge opportunity for Brazilian SMEs to advance on sustainable consumption and production. Ms. Guerra from the Latin American Development Bank (CAF) noted that they are present in 19 Latin American countries, including departments dealing with the private sector. The range of non-refundable, partially refundable and fully refundable disbursements they offer, and the fact that they often work with sub-national government authorities make them an important potential partner for supporting the shift to SCP. This bank can also attract international funds through its accreditation with the Global Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

During the discussion, panelists provided some examples on how the regions are addressing SCP in SMEs, such as the Eco-innovation Project in Peru and Colombia and SME clusters in Africa, under the SWITCH Africa Green project funded by the EU. The main conclusions of this session were that SMEs and provision of support to them should be addressed as a cross-cutting issue in all the 10YFP Programmes and also represents a strong and common need for both regions. A “backbone organization” for these SMEs is needed to better identify and address their needs and priorities, while promoting South-South Cooperation for their sustainability. Such an organization might also assist SMEs in overcoming their isolation, and organizing them to work in clusters to improve their sustainability.
Reporting and key messages from the working groups

Group 1: Sustainable Food Systems

- Reinforce coordination between 10YFP Programmes, for instance Sustainable Food Systems with Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Lifestyles and Education.
- Promote discussion of sustainable food systems in the fields themselves, to increase understanding and generate a greater impact in projects and activities. It will also be determinant for Cooperation Agencies and Development Banks.

Group 2: Sustainable Tourism as a driver for development and social cohesion

- The need for Institutional strengthening: through (1) mainstreaming SCP in legislation frameworks in tourism and capacitate policy makers on SCP patterns especially in the context of the International Year of Tourism for Development 2017 celebrations and (2) through formulation and implementation of national and frameworks for sustainable tourism development.
- The need for generating collaborative initiatives with more involvement of the Private Sector: Large tourism operators, SMEs and other key intermediaries in the value chain should (1) work with communities and (3) reinforce economic linkages and (3) engage more women and youth in tourism projects.
- The need for strengthening sustainable tourism frameworks & standards: including the harmonisation of existing guidelines, tools and standards and supporting voluntary, accountability mechanisms such as third-party, independent sustainability certification.
- Avoid duplication of efforts, sometimes due to poor initial scoping or inflexibility in donor requirements or unwillingness for cooperation.
- Fostering synergies between 10YFP programmes, especially between tourism and construction & building and tourism and food production (i.e. gastronomy).
- Strengthen the “SCP Clearinghouse repository” for better dissemination of sustainability best practices and leading international efforts and opportunities.
Group 3: Optimizing investments and driving market change through Sustainable Public Procurement

- Establish regional thematic networks (e.g. Asia Pacific GPPEL Network, LAC SPPEL Network/Online Platform) to exchange experiences, know how, capacity building and definition of common core criteria.
- Cooperation could be organized between countries and organizations, supported by funding instruments such as SWITCH or other development cooperation mechanisms, supporting peer-to-peer learning, cooperation on ecolabels.
- The SPP programme could be the right broker to nurture South-South Cooperation projects, screen the most interesting and promising ones (need to outline the cost/benefit ratio) and assist in fundraising.
- Capacity building initiatives, toolkits and training materials, practitioners’ networks, knowledge transfer, information and exchange platforms and pool of experts were some of the means identified as important to strengthen national SPP initiatives in developing countries.

Group 4: Best practices and South-South Cooperation to enhance consumer information and sustainable lifestyles

- Cooperation agencies and development banks should provide funding for skill and knowledge transfer in a South-South and Triangular perspective.
- 10YFP could be a catalyzer of credible consumer information thought the SCP Clearinghouse and its tools. For example, Life Cycle Assessment should be promoted as a tool for SCP and consumer information among the governments, private sector and other stakeholders.

Group 5: Sustainable Buildings and Construction – Contributing to Resource Efficient Cities

- Linking the work of the 10YFP Programme on Sustainable Buildings and Construction to cities as a platform for piloting and mainstreaming best practices.
- Mobilize investment and promote healthy environments, reduce pollution and better waste management.
- One key priority to advance on sustainable buildings and construction and also an opportunity for South-South Cooperation is to identify appropriate (locally contextualized) policy solutions based on common conditions (economic, geographic, climate zone).
Group 6: Circular Economy through sustainable waste management

- The need to mainstream integrated waste management into the 10YFP Programmes as a crosscutting issue was clearly recognized.
- Promoting circular economy is not simply an issue of using economic instruments but also of creating regulatory frameworks that enable sustainable economic markets for producers and consumers.
- Cooperation agencies and development banks also have a key role to play in redirecting current investments, given that there are still few programmes and portfolios on waste management.

All agendas a ppt of the working groups are available [here](#).

Session 7 financing the shift to SCP patterns
This session was chaired by Mr. Charles Arden-Clarke. Panelists were Mr. Luiz Corrêa Noronha, Director of Planning, Brazilian Southern Regional Development Bank (BRDE), and Mr. Timothy Afful-Koomson, Green Growth Officer, African Development Bank. The panellists presented concrete examples of how the financial sector is moving towards sustainable finance, focusing on the shift to SCP patterns. After their presentations there was an open and interactive dialogue with participants and other development cooperation agencies present in the room: Latin America Development Bank (CAF), Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), Finland Embassy in Lima and UK-Department for International Development (DFID).

Mr. Corrêa inspired the audience presenting the dedicated portfolio of BRDE for SCP. The BRDE is a transfer bank, but not a commercial bank. Mr. Correa also highlighted that socio-environmental responsibility is a requirement for loans from this bank since June 2015 (as a response to a national regulation in Brazil for which all financial institutions were required to adopt and integrate corporate social and environmental responsibility as an institutional policy). The BRDE has three “axes” to its work in this overall area which are: (i) injecting an environmental agenda into public administration (A3P); (ii) socio-environmental risk management improvement, including through a review of compliance for loans; and (iii) differentiated funding for sustainable projects (SCP programme financing). In line with the national action plan on SCP in Brazil, new elements in the three components have been created to offer “sustainable financing”.

In developing this programme BRDE has been encouraged by international policy on SCP which is well established, notably in the 10YFP and SDG 12. The SCP portfolio of the bank has five sub-programmes: (i) sustainable agribusiness, (ii) clean and renewable energies, (iii) rational and efficient use of water, (iv) waste management and recycling, and (v) sustainable cities. This is a concrete example on how the financial sector can support SCP related projects, activities and initiatives, approaching it as a crosscutting and inter-sectoral issue.

From the African side, Mr. Afful-Koomson presented how the African Development Bank is scaling up financing for SCP, supported by climate funds such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and how those funds represent an opportunity for SCP (e.g. mechanisms to catalyze private sector investments). He noted the importance in particular of scaling up projects managed by National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs), so as to support more SMEs. The AFD also manages funds drawn from other International Financial Institutions, and there is a window of opportunity here for the
shift to SCP, drawing down finance from entities such as the Sustainable Energy Fund (SEF) and the African Climate Change Fund. There is a need to check what costs are eligible, and generally such funds only offer incremental costs. Furthermore, if a project has a low risk, but returns are high, it will be hard to get a concessional grant, whereas if risk is high and returns are low, these funds do offer grants.

Generally speaking, this session highlighted the importance of international cooperation and exchange of knowledge and best practices, and especially South-South Cooperation as a mechanism to offer good practices and projects on SCP to financial mechanisms and funds.

Other main issues discussed in this session were:

- The role of South-South Cooperation to support more innovative operations as a way to increase impact and generate more economic and social value in projects.
- The need for recipient countries and organizations to better target fundraising efforts to the appropriate funds and financial mechanisms.
- How South-South Cooperation is a way to close the existing language gap between recipient countries and organizations, and financial mechanisms.
- The importance of private sector involvement with development cooperation agencies in middle income countries.
- The importance to finance technological solutions which are the bases for innovation.
- The need for a more risk acceptance from banks.
- The need for technical assistance in setting up national SCP action plans and also in securing finance to help make the shift to SCP patterns.

As a result of the discussions with participants some ideas for cooperation were exposed. Examples from Africa were an idea on scaling up the African Beverages Water Saving Initiative of the Kenyan National Cleaner Production Center and another project on shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy in tea production. From Latin America, the Brazilian Electrical and Electronics Industry Association (ABINEE) proposed to create a “reverse logistics facility” to reduce cost of recycling. These projects are currently looking for financial support.
One development cooperation agency in the conference also expressed readiness to complement any loan or credit line for sustainable consumption and production with project funding, presumably for capacity building. A specific “Business with Impact” fund allows companies to test innovations with environmental and social impact. This possibility and similar ones should be explored with other development cooperation agencies and banks present at this conference, as well as with the 10YFP’s existing donors.

Offering the existing 10YFP project pipeline of un-funded $200k projects - the World Bank Brasilia Office indicated that projects of this size could be of interest to the Bank.

Session 8 Closing Dialogue and next steps

This session was led by Mr. Fernando Coimbra, Ms. Denise Hamú, Mr. Charles Arden-Clarke, Ms. Raquel Breda dos Santos, Ms. Adriana Zacarias and Mr. Patrick Mwesigye. A number of statements, findings, conclusions and recommendations were set out in this session by both the panelists and the audience. These are summarized below and drawn out in a manner to offer a number of follow up actions to be taken. The session began with a short statement from Mr. Coimbra in which he noted that this had been an important conference, bringing different communities together, and generating a lot of valuable ideas and possibilities to move the SCP agenda forward. The conference came at a very important moment in the implementation of Agenda 2030, at the core of which is the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns. There is an urgent need to scale up, deepen cooperation and joint actions by these communities, for SDG 12 on SCP and the many associated targets in other goals. In the subsequent interaction between the panelists and the audience a number of key points were drawn out, pointing to a range of joint actions to follow up on the conference.

Suggestions for follow up actions:

- **Develop a narrative on the multiple benefits achieved through the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns.** Draw this from the most relevant targets of the sustainable development goals, translating those into more cooperation, political momentum and a “legal mandate”. This narrative must find traction in budget and financial authorities – and hence needs to highlight the economic and social gains, as well as the environmental ones.

- **Continue this type of dialogue on South-South Cooperation for sustainable consumption and production**, building on the Brasilia conference or replication of it in other regions, potentially with follow up workshops and dialogues for specific themes. New partners for this, including development banks and cooperation agencies were identified in Brasilia.

- **Set up a “financial advisory group” for the 10YFP secretariat and its programmes, to help enhance funding of their activities and projects.** This group could advise on strengthening existing small and large-scale projects, and matching them to existing project funding and credit lines, as well as highlighting the need for such funding at a global level.
• Encourage other Agencies and banks to establish specific programmes and credit lines for the shift to sustainable consumption and production, for example with reference to the BRDE credit line established to support Brazil’s national sustainable consumption and production action plan. A first step on this might be to explore with regional development banks if they could establish such a credit line for countries which already have SCP national action plans. Such credit lines are required to address the risk associated with innovation related to sustainable consumption and production, including eco-innovation. The African Development Bank is currently in the process of setting up a budget line for loans linked to SWITCH Africa Green.

• SMEs and provision of support to them should be addressed as a cross-cutting issue in all the 10YFP Programmes and also represents a strong and common need for both regions. A “backbone organization” for these SMEs is needed to better identify and address their needs and priorities, while promoting South-South Cooperation for their sustainability. Such an organization might also assist SMEs in overcoming their isolation, and organizing them to work in clusters to improve their sustainability.

• Build more synergies and common projects between the 10YFP programmes – this will enable a stronger collective impact, strengthen south-south cooperation, and more effectively channel resources.

• Highlighting the results of the Brasilia conference at AMCEN in June 2017, and at the LAC Regional Forum of Ministers of Environment (intersessional in November 2017), in collaboration with Brazilian sponsors and hosts of this conference (Ministries of Environment and Foreign Affairs, and the Development Bank of Brazil).
Participants attending the dynamic dialogue with Cooperation Agencies & Development Banks.