

Resource Efficiency in Agri-food Production and Processing

Resource efficiency in agri-food production and processing

Project funded by





PROJECT PARTNERS





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



National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan



Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan







STENUM Asia, India



The Energy and Resources Institute

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India

Project goals



Повышение устойчивости в агропродовольственном производстве и перерабатывающей промышленности с помощью мероприятий по УПП

Building resilience in agri-food production and processing industries through SCP activities

PROJECT COUNTRIES







Applying SCP methods to 400 MSMEs in agri-food production and processing



Training local consultants in SCP practices



Supporting clusterization to ensure necessary conditions







Engaging stakeholders to pave the way for SCP implementation

Что такое устойчивое потребление и производство (УПП)? What is sustainable consumption and production (SCP)?



• Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production for companies and industries

 Regulatory mechanisms promoting the market for sustainable products and services

- 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

- Green Public Procurement
 - Eco-labelling, etc

Economic and financial instruments

- green banking, tax and subsidy reform
- ecological taxation and green tax reform
- tax diferentiation, economic incentives, etc

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

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

Productive

sector

Activities and target groups





Direct industrial support

- MSMEs in agri-food production and processing
- Local technical consultants

Interactions with stakeholders

- MSME stakeholders (associations, large enterprises, clusters, etc.)
- Political stakeholders
- Financial institutions

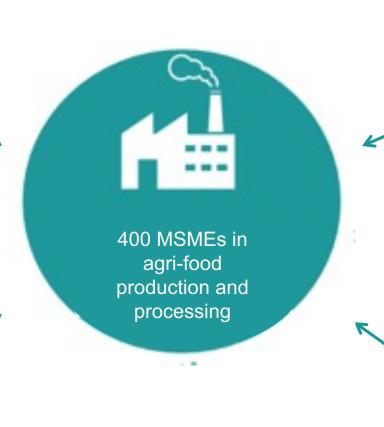
Direct business support



Site visits:

assessment of capabilities and recommendations

Supporting
implementation of
SCP
recommendations
and measuring
effect



Workshops and seminars

Supporting access
to funding for highcost SCP
implementation

MSMEs in Tajikistan



Number of agri-food enterprises - 337 (2019)

Production

- 25.5% GPD in 2018 came from agriculture
- 61% of the country's labour
- 70% of food is imported to Tajikistan

61% Agriculture Other industries GDP 74.5% Other industries Agriculture Agriculture

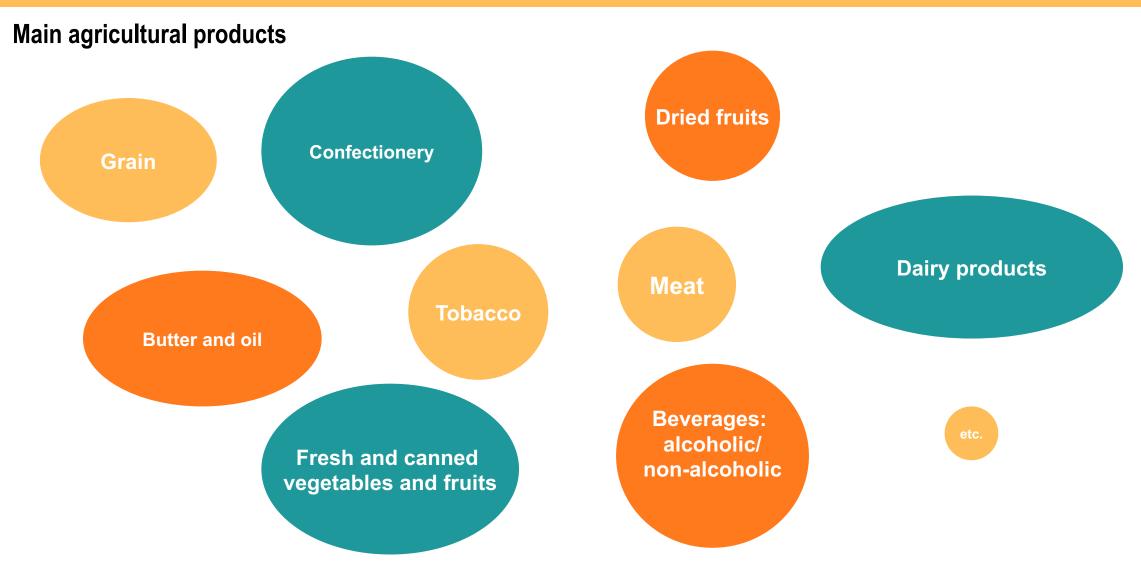
Labour

Food source

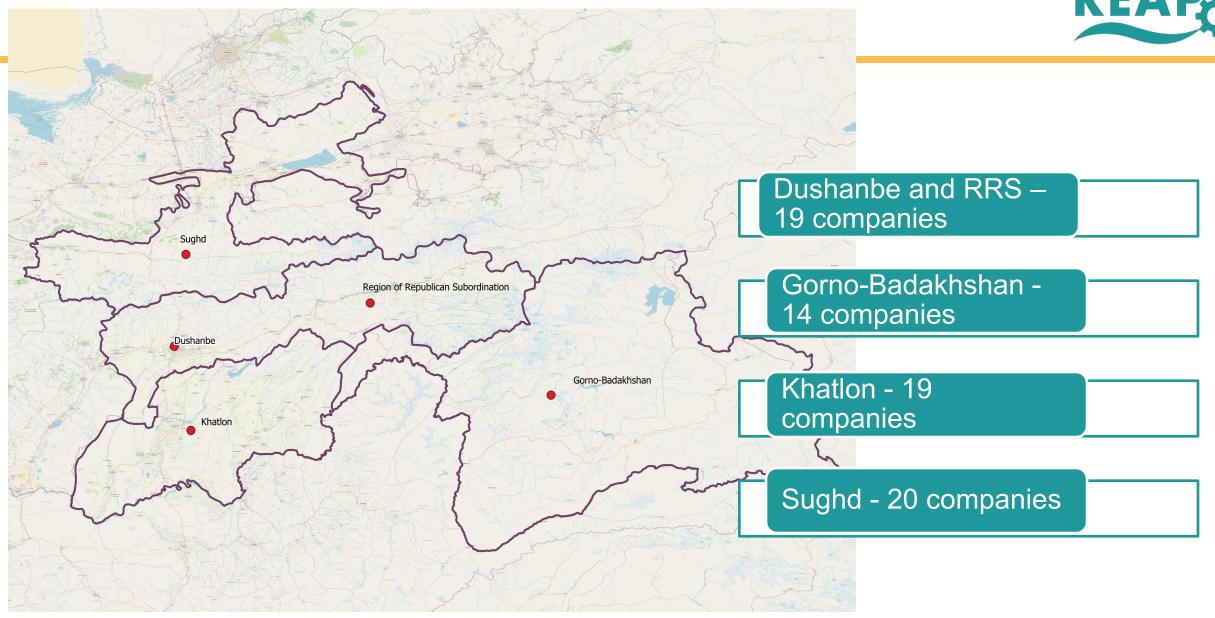
70%	30%
Import	Domestic

MSMEs in Tajikistan









Simple maintenance helps a sugar plant in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, to save on energy



Before

The compressor air filters were clogged with dirt and out of size, resulting in increased energy consumption at the air inlet



After

The compressor air filters are replaced with the ones that meet the specification for the air compressor, which facilitates air inflow and reduces energy consumption by the air compressor



Benefits and return on investments

Cost: TJS 120 Annual savings: TJS 1.567 Return on investments: 1 month

Energy savings: 2.338 kWh of electricity

Recognition of "waste" as a resource helps a cannery in Khatlon, Tajikistan, to save money



Before

Anzur onion husks used to be disposed after peeling



After

Now onion husks are composted instead of disposed. This compost is an organic fertilizer that makes grape plants grow faster so there is no more need to purchase 100 kg of mineral fertilizers (per year).



Benefits and return on investments Cost: Minor Annual savings: TJS 600

Return on investments: Immediate savings on resources: no need to purchase

100 kg of fertilizers

Support system



Imagine that

 400 companies in agri-food industry reduced wastes, saved money, set up new businesses and became sustainable by the end of the REAP project.

What needs to be done for more companies to become sustainable?

- Such services as consulting on RECP, SCP, sustainable development
- People/organizations that can provide such services
- Education/training in these areas
- Knowledge about these areas (PR, communication)
- Demand for sustainable products Consumer training, information
- Funding

Thank You

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REAP - more produce with less resources

Project Implemented by













