



Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa

2002-2012

Acknowledgements

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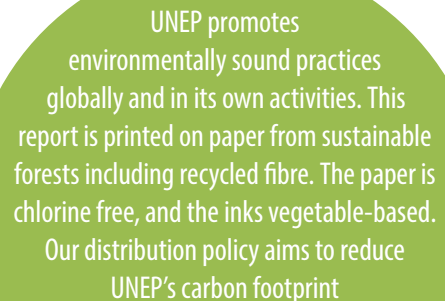
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Preface

Africa has been the region in the lead for implementing SCP and the launch of the African 10-Year Framework Programme (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) demonstrated the commitment to implement SCP activities in Africa. The development of national and local SCP programmes in several African countries has laid the ground for emphasising the importance of SCP in achieving sustainable development in Africa. The support provided by the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa in promoting SCP in the region shows that partnership is very important in achieving sustainable development and alleviation of poverty in Africa.

The Rio+20 Conference concluded its deliberations in June 2012 with the adoption of the outcome document 'The Future We Want'. The Africa common position was defined prior to Rio+20 through the Africa Consensus Statement for Rio+20. The conference provided a forum for reflection and it has opened new windows for action. It is important to take good note, not only of the outcome document, but also of the various initiatives that have been launched and the numerous commitments taken. It is gratifying to note the expression of support to UNEP coming from the majority of countries around the world. A month after Rio+20 the African Union Summit discussed the follow-up of the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference and agreed on recommendations to support sustainable development efforts in Africa. In September 2012, the 14th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment will take place in Arusha, Tanzania to discuss the implications of Rio+20 for the region.

This publication provides a timely overview of activities on sustainable consumption and production in Africa that have been on-going during the past ten years. The majority of these activities were implemented under the African 10-YFP on SCP. With the adoption of the global 10-YFP on SCP at Rio+20 there will be a platform to enhance cooperation and scale up support for the implementation of SCP patterns through existing regional initiatives including the African framework programme.

UNEP is ready to build on the various projects, initiatives and programmes that are described in this publication and those to come in collaboration with existing and new partners. The establishment of a Partnership for SCP in Africa is vital to bring together stakeholders and to support and implement activities at regional, sub-regional and national levels as well as to contribute to the global 10-YFP. In partnership, we can create operational conditions for cleaner, resource efficient, economically competitive and responsible consumption and production patterns and hence promote the effective transition towards green economies and sustainable development in the region.

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Regional Director, UNEP, Regional Office for Africa

Executive Summary

Transitioning to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production is at the heart of sustainable development, and international co-operation is essential to effect that transition. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 recognised that Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is an overarching objective of, and an essential requirement for sustainable development and called upon all stakeholders to ‘encourage and promote the development of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns that promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems’.

The Marrakech Process, a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process, was launched in 2003 in order to respond to this call. It identified regional SCP needs and priorities and supported the development of regional strategies as well as the implementation of demonstration projects worldwide. These included national SCP action plans, capacity building and SCP toolkits in the areas of sustainable procurement, tourism, buildings and construction, products, education and lifestyles as well as various communication tools and awareness raising activities. The Marrakech Process informed the elaboration of the global 10-YFP on SCP, which was one of the five themes at the 18th and 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). The global 10-YFP on SCP was adopted at the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012.

This publication describes activities, projects and programmes that have been implemented in the African region in response to the JPOI call and contributed to the Marrakech Process under the African 10-YFP on SCP in areas such as water and waste management, eco-labelling, sustainable tourism and public procurement. The implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP has mostly been implemented through UNEP Regional Office for Africa in partnership with the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) and financial support from the German Ministry of Environment through the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa.

The publication also provides information on regional processes on SCP including regional status reports, and on partners such as the ARSCP as well as on the new Partnership for SCP in Africa. With the adoption of the global 10-YFP on SCP and the implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP, the regional initiatives, programmes and projects described in this publication will continue to be implemented and, through enhanced support from partners, will be up-scaled. Additional activities will be developed in line with the programmes of the global and the regional 10-YFP on SCP.

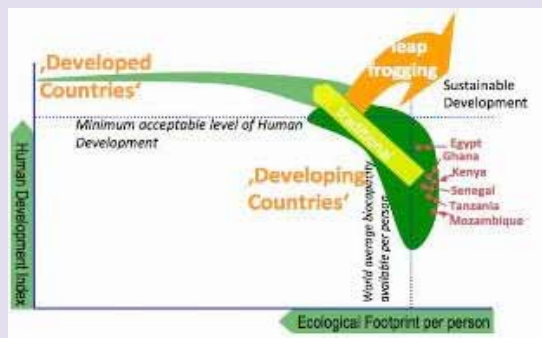
It should be noted that there are many more SCP activities that have been implemented in Africa that are not covered in this publication.



The implementation of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as an integrated approach helps to achieve overall development goals, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic resilience and reduce poverty. SCP promotes resource and energy efficiency, green infrastructure, green jobs and better

product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations' (Oslo Symposium, 1994).

The African region answered to the call of the WSSD and has been very active in the Marrakech Process with the development of the African 10-Year Framework Programme on SCP. Various activities



have been implemented for the past ten years under this regional framework. The implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP has been supported by the Marrakech Task Forces. The African region also provided important inputs and support for the negotiations and adoption of the global 10-YFP on SCP.

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil focused on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development. In the African Consensus Statement for Rio+20, Ministers of African states noted that:

'Africa, being at the early stages of industrialization, has an opportunity to pursue sustainable industrial growth that limits the environmental, social and economic costs of industrialization, and increases the efficient use of energy and material input, thereby enhancing international competitiveness. Therefore, there is a need to remove all obstacles to the full implementation of this process. The African Ten-Year Framework of Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production and the subsequent activities on developing national and local sustainable consumption and production action plans should be used and supported to contribute to the promotion of sustainable industrial development and the green economy'.

on sustainable consumption and production during Rio+20. The Rio+20 outcome document, paragraph 226 reads as follow:

'We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-year framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.'

The 10-YFP on SCP represents a concrete and operational outcome adopted at Rio+20, which addresses an overarching objective and prerequisite for sustainable development.

Countries adopted a decision on the establishment of a global 10-YFP on SCP as part of a global pact



Marrakech Process and its Task Forces

The Marrakech Process was launched in Marrakech, Morocco in 2003 as a response to the call of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. The process

facilitated the promotion and implementation of projects on SCP and provided significant inputs for the elaboration of the global 10-YFP on SCP. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) acted as the Secretariat of this global process, with an active participation of national governments, private sector, civil society, development agencies, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

The Marrakech Process identified regional SCP needs and priorities and supported the development of regional SCP strategies as well as the implementation of over seventy initiatives including thirty-three demonstration projects in most regions. These included national SCP action plans and programmes, capacity building and SCP tool kits in the areas of sustainable procurement, tourism, buildings and construction, products, education and lifestyles, as well as various communications tools and awareness raising activities. The Marrakech Process informed the elaboration of the 10-YFP on SCP, which was one of five themes at the 18th and 19th session of

the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). At CSD-18, the work of the Marrakech Process was duly acknowledged and recognised as a sound basis for the global 10-YFP on SCP. At CSD-19 delegations reached full agreement on elements of a decision on a Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The 10-YFP on SCP was finally adopted in June 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference.

The Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs) were the main implementation mechanism of the Marrakech Process, building North-South cooperation and implementing concrete projects at national and regional levels. They were voluntary initiatives led by governments focusing on specific themes of SCP: sustainable products (UK), lifestyles (Sweden), education (Italy), building and construction (Finland), tourism (France), public procurement (Switzerland), and cooperation with Africa (Germany). The Marrakech Task Forces were implementation mechanisms and supported developing and piloting SCP tools and sharing knowledge and good practice to support the shift towards SCP and contributing to the development of the global 10-YFP.



The Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa, the only regional-focussed MTF, was formed as a follow-up to the development and implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP and in response to the call made by the Dakar Declaration of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in 2005. It was established at the global Marrakech Process meeting held in 2005 in Costa Rica and was led by the German Government. The scope of the Task Force was to support and facilitate the African regional process on SCP, namely to:

- Share experiences between cooperation partners and African countries as well as among countries in the region.

- Encourage and support African countries in developing local and national action plans and programmes on SCP.
- Develop strategic partnerships for the implementation of concrete regional measures.
- Through its identified activities, the Task Force worked closely with African institutions such as the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) and National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPs) in the area of SCP.

The Task Force has generated over twenty initiatives and projects on policy support, designing SCP tools and methodologies for capacity building and identifying best practices to promote SCP in Africa. These initiatives and projects are listed below under the African 10-YFP on SCP.





African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP)

The Regional Roundtables on Sustainable Consumption and Production are forums that are promoted and supported by different stakeholders to facilitate information exchange and experience sharing amongst the increasing number of institutions and practitioners that are engaged in the promotion of sustainable consumption and production (SCP). In Africa, biannual roundtables on SCP have been held since 2000 (Table 1) and the institutionalisation of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) was achieved during the roundtable held in Casablanca, Morocco in 2004.

The Secretariat of the ARSCP is hosted by the Cleaner Production Centre of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam. The mission of the ARSCP is to promote the development of national and regional capacities for the effective promotion and implementation of SCP principles and to serve as the regional clearinghouse for SCP activities in the Africa region. The objectives of the ARSCP are to facilitate the development of national and regional capacities for SCP and to promote the effective implementation of the concepts and tools of SCP in African countries, and more specifically to:

- Promote the establishment of National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) in

countries that have none or SCP promoting institutions and facilitate support to strengthen existing NCPCs and SCP promoting institutions in African countries.

- Facilitate the further integration of the concepts and principles of SCP in national policy frameworks in the region.
- Provide the necessary support for the development, effective transfer and assimilation of Environmentally Sound Technologies that are of particular relevance to African economies.
- Encourage specialisation, facilitate information exchange and experience sharing between SCP promoting institutions and individual experts working within the region and at the international level.
- Strengthen cooperation between the NCPCs and SCP promoting institutions in African countries with UNEP/UNIDO and other international organisations and NCPCs in other regions.
- Promote the development and integration of sustainable cleaner production curriculum in educational institutions in the region.

In an effort to promote SCP in West Africa, the Nigeria chapter of the ARSCP was launched in Ile-Ife, Nigeria in September 2011 and National Cleaner Production Centre was established in Accra, Ghana in January 2012.

The African Roundtable is the principal technical institution tasked with the further development and implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP. It has been supported by different partners (mostly by the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa) since it was institutionalised in Casablanca in 2004.

Table 1: Summary of African Roundtables on SCP

Roundtable	Year	Location	Theme	Main outcome
ARSCP-1	August 2000	Nairobi, Kenya	Cleaner production and the linkage between sustainable consumption and cleaner production	Establishment of the ARSCP as a networking mechanism
ARSCP-2	March 2002	Arusha, Tanzania	Cleaner production and sustainable consumption as a means towards sustainable development in Africa	Setting-up of a steering group to work towards the establishment of a secretariat. Signed International Declaration on Cleaner Production
ARSCP-3	May 2004	Casablanca, Morocco	Institutionalising the ARSCP and first Africa expert meeting on SCP in the context of the 10-YFP on SCP	Formal establishment of the ARSCP as a regional networking organisations on SCP and publication of a regional status report on SCP 2002-2004
ARSCP-4	May 2006	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Regional status of SCP and high-level launch of the African 10-YFP on SCP	The African 10-YFP was launched
ARSCP-5	June 2008	Johannesburg, South Africa	Review of on-going activities related to the African 10-YFP on SCP	Endorsement of the conclusions and recommendations of the Roundtable by AMCEN in its Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development for Africa
ARSCP-6	June 2010	Cairo, Egypt	SCP as a vehicle for green economic development in Africa	Recommendations on the way forward on the link between SCP and green economy in Africa
ARSCP-7	May 2012	Accra, Ghana	The African 10-YFP on SCP in the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation and its framework for implementation	Key messages to Rio+20 on a 10-YFP on SCP, SDGs, green economy and an institutional framework



African 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The development of the African 10-Year Framework Programme (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), as part of the Marrakech Process, was facilitated and coordinated by UNEP and UNDESA in close consultation with the

Secretariats of the African Ministerial

Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the ARSCP. The programme was approved in 2005 during the second AMCEN Partnership Conference on the Implementation of the Environmental Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Africa was the first region to roll out such a programme following the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The African 10-YFP emphasises the importance of linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs and provision of sustainable livelihoods, which are of high priority for the African region.

The thematic priority areas identified in the programme are energy, water and sanitation, habitat and urban development, and renewable resource based industries. The specific needs identified under these priority areas are:

- Promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for agriculture, industry and households.

- Technology transfer and technical assistance for efficient use of water; awareness raising and education on SCP of water resources.
- Promotion of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM), sustainable urban mobility (incl. reduction of vehicular emissions) and sustainable urban development (city development strategies, upgrading unplanned settlements, and sustainable building design and construction).
- Promotion of the creation of loan guaranteed funds; expansion of value chains for agricultural products and by-products; improving markets for sustainable goods and services; promotion of sustainable public procurement
- Policies and development of branding value of African products.

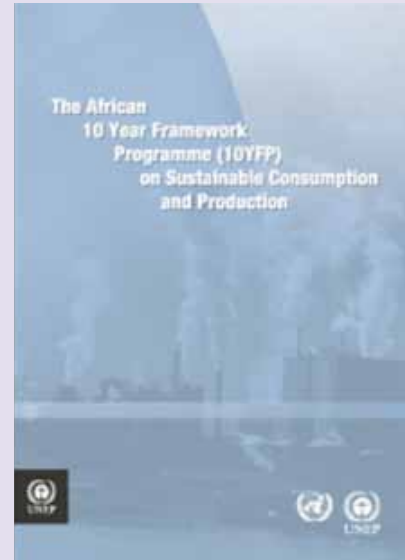
The following projects and activities have been implemented under the African 10-YFP on SCP:

- Development and implementation of national and local SCP programmes in Burkina Faso, Egypt (Cairo), Ghana, Mauritius, Mozambique (Maputo), Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.
- Demand-side management of energy use in Uganda and Zambia.
- African Beverage Industries Water Savings Initiative (ABIWSI) in Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya,

Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe; demand-side management of water use in Uganda and Zambia.

- Sustainable Buildings Policies for Developing Countries (SPoD) in Burkina Faso and Kenya.
- Promotion of the Resource Efficiency in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (PRE-SME) toolkit in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.
- Development and implementation of the African Eco-labelling Mechanism (AEM) and its Eco Mark Africa (EMA) in the region.
- Development of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) plans in Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe; household waste management in Burkina Faso.
- Promotion of a shift towards sustainable tourism in the African region.
- Development and implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritius, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda.
- Mainstreaming of SCP in Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

The activities under the African 10-YFP on SCP have primarily been supported by the German Government through the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa. The activities, programmes and initiatives that are being implemented under the African 10-YFP on SCP are outlined in the sections that follow.





National and local sustainable consumption and production programmes

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To make SCP a reality and respond to the priority areas and needs identified in the African 10-YFP on SCP, concrete programmes at the national and local levels have been implemented on the ground. National and regional action plans on SCP in Africa have been developed and technically supported by UNEP with financial support from the Task Force on Cooperation with Africa.

The objectives are to promote better understanding of the key issues related to SCP, to enhance institutional capacity at local and national levels, to identify key priority areas that need to be addressed, to generate region-specific knowledge and to provide a framework for the development and implementation of programmes and activities related to SCP.

Selected pilot countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) and cities (Cairo, Egypt and Maputo, Mozambique) developed and currently implement national and local SCP programmes. The pilot countries developed their SCP programmes that were endorsed by their respective national governments. The countries and cities then implemented some of the priority projects identified that include:

- Resource use efficiency with a focus on energy, water, sustainable buildings and tourism.
- Promotion of resource efficiency in small and medium sized enterprises.
- Demand-side management of energy and water use as well as water harvesting.
- Increase market supply and demand for sustainable products.
- Integrated solid waste and household management.
- Education and communication for sustainable development.

Programme summaries and activity outcomes were gathered in 2010 in a publication entitled 'National and Regional Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa' together with an implementation plan for SCP programmes in Africa. In 2012, the programmes and activities of the second round of pilot countries, namely Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia were published.

Burkina Faso

The SCP programme of Burkina Faso is providing a framework of reference and actions to promote SCP at national level. The plan aims to provide a strategy, specific objectives by priority sectors, actions as well as identifying stakeholders and their responsibilities. The overall goal of this ten-year plan is the implementation of SCP patterns through the promotion of good practices, clean technologies in the various sectors as well as through education and awareness-raising. The SCP programme is based on an analysis of consumption and production patterns in eight sectors of national economic activity (agriculture, livestock, transport, energy, the habitat/urban development,



sanitation, forestry and mining) and their impacts on ecosystems and their resources, pollution of the environment as well as in terms of energy consumption.

The identified priority areas are agriculture, forestry, livestock, mining and energy. Burkina Faso implemented a pilot project as a concrete example of its SCP programme and the promotion of eco-friendly behaviour and actions. The project on participatory management of household waste of Ouagadougou was justified by the acute unsanitary conditions in outlying districts of Ouagadougou. The municipal authorities developed strategies for mitigation measures with the support of partners.

Table 2 Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Burkina Faso

Priority area	Project areas
Agriculture	Promotion of best practices; production and dissemination of improved seeds which adapted to the climatic conditions; monitoring and control of water for irrigation; diversification of rain-fed crops; increase the use of natural fertilisers by 30%; popularise ECOSAN techniques.
Forestry	Promotion of best practices; increasing the number of forestry officers; improvement of technologies for charcoal production; promotion of non- timber forest products; integration of good practices in laws and regulations.
Livestock	Promotion of good practices; conduct training on breeding sustainably; promotion of forage crop and production of food for livestock; development of pastoral hydraulic systems; formulate a law on effective guidance on pastoralism.
Mining	Dissemination of awareness and informative messages; strengthen the technical capacity of the MCE; promotion of good practices in the field of gold washing; promotion of semi-mechanised technologies; promotion of environmental assessments and monitoring of any mining project including gold panning.
Energy	Promotion of technologies to lower energy consumption (lights, air conditioning, habitats, electrification system, etc.); training of technicians; promotion of clean energy sources; facilitation of imports and the sale of clean technologies and devices with low energy consumption.

Egypt (Cairo)

Cairo, the megacity, is greatly threatened by a fast increase in air, water and soil pollution. Some activities towards sustainable transport in order to mitigate air pollution were undertaken in the framework of the National Air Quality Strategy. These activities included the introduction of electric bus technology in Cairo city. The SCP programme of Cairo is a crucial policy tool for strengthening and expanding on-going activities and achieving the objectives of the national strategy. The primary aim of the SCP programme in Cairo is to provide incentives for the introduction of SCP patterns at city level. The priorities of the programme were harmonised with

existing policies, such as the National Environmental Action Plan to avoid isolation of the SCP programme.

Four thematic areas (solid waste, industry, urban development and transport) and twenty projects were identified under the SCP programme. Promoting the implementation of an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) programme in the Heliopolis district as well as communicating the SCP programme were selected as initial pilot activities and implemented with the aim to mainstream SCP in local policies, strategies and action plans as well as building local capacity for ISWM.



Table 3: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Cairo

Priority area	Project areas
Solid Waste	Increase the efficiency of collection and transportation services in selected schools and districts; introduce new initiatives for source reduction and segregation; rehabilitation of dump sites; establishment of transfer stations; capacity building programmes; awareness raising programmes.
Industry	Control of industrial pollution through the promotion of cleaner production technologies; hazardous industrial waste management in Manshiet El-sad Area.
Urban Development	Awareness raising programs for implementing existing anti-slums policies/mechanisms; introduction of energy efficiency lamps; integrated solid waste management for hospitals.
Transport	Tires recycling to be used in rail construction in Mahkama Sq.; increase energy efficiency of public transit system; development of behavioural change pilot programmes on transportation.

Ghana

The Ghana National Programme on SCP also termed Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP) was developed by the Environment Protection Agency of Ghana in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Sectoral working groups were composed which held workshops for presentation and validation of the reports of the working groups. The SDAP was prepared based on the concept of SCP. The aim is to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of products, services and investments along the entire life cycle so that the needs of society are met without jeopardising the ability of future generations to



meet their needs. The choice of SCP is due to the crosscutting nature of the concept and ability to embrace all segments of society (individuals, companies, communities, cities and different generations, children, youth and the aged). The national SCP programme will be anchored and integrated into existing policies and it will be communicated widely to ensure a long term and sustained process. The key identified priority areas for Ghana are energy, water and sanitation, industrial development and habitat and sustainable urban development, and several pilot activities were developed.

The establishment and launch of the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre was one of the main outcomes of the SDAP.

Table 4: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Ghana

Priority area	Project areas
Energy	Assessment and identification of best practices on renewable energy; implementation of projects on renewable energy technologies in rural agriculture (direct assistance to local communities); promoting and development of mini hydropower for small rural enterprises; promote and support utilisation of improved wood for stoves by households with appropriate financing mechanisms; promote the use of energy efficient light bulbs and electric appliances through affordable prices and consumer information; develop campaigns on education and information for sustainable use of energy through schools and other institutions in cooperation with NGOs.
Water and Sanitation	Knowledge management of best practice; technology transfer in water and sanitation; regional awareness raising and education on SCP in water and sanitation; replication of successful experiences in safe reuse of waste water; promoting the implementation of integrated water resource management ensuring the inclusion of LCA and SCP.
Habitat and Sustainable Urban Development	Integrated solid waste management (ISWM); sustainable urban mobility; reduction of vehicular emissions; sustainable urban development.
Industrial Development	Strengthening the capacity of the ARSCP and its members in the sub-region; explore expansion value chains for agricultural production and by-products by expanding their industrial uses; improve markets for sustainable goods and services to ensure competitiveness irrespective of the destination market.

Mauritius

The small island state of Mauritius is characterised by inherent natural vulnerability including a small land area, limited natural resources and environmental sensitiveness. The Mauritian Government expressed its political commitment to sustainability with a view to securing present and future livelihoods through its Maurice Ile Durable (Mauritius Sustainable Island) Vision. Mauritius' national SCP Programme 'Achieving more with less' (2008-2013) is an important vehicle to achieve the objectives of the vision. The identified priority areas are resource use efficiency, integrated solid waste management



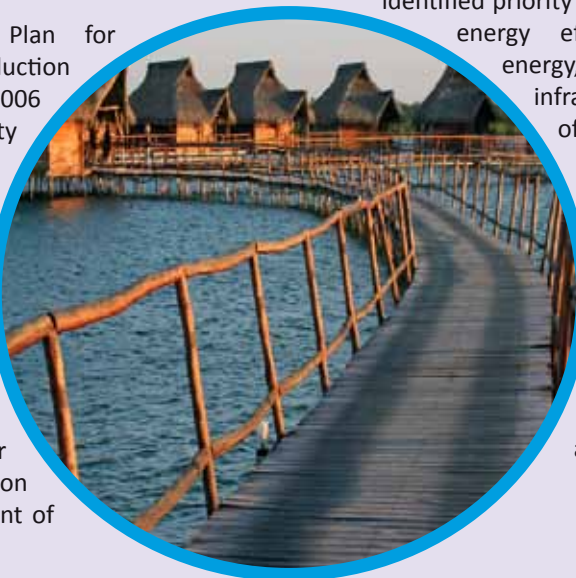
and recycling, sustainable public service practices, increase market supply and demand for sustainable products, and education and communication for sustainable lifestyles. The implementation of the national programme was initiated with ten high priority projects, which included projects on sustainable government procurement, development of rainwater harvesting systems and developing minimum energy performance standards for key household appliances. In 2012, Mauritius concluded a major revision of its national SCP programme and is continuing its implementation in close collaboration with a diverse range of national stakeholders.

Table 5: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Mauritius

Priority area	Project areas
Resource Use Efficiency	Energy: initiation of auditing system; energy efficient public procurement. Water: initiation of codes and regulations; audits; rain water harvesting systems. Sustainable Buildings and Construction: initiation of guidelines and a rating system; amendment of building regulations, financial incentives.
Integrated Solid Waste management and Recycling	Promotion of supermarket waste recycling (focus on cardboards and plastics); diversion of organic wastes from the hotel sector; backyard composting; elaboration of integrated waste management action plans in all local authorities.
Sustainable Public Service Practices	Implementation of a sustainable public procurement framework.
Increase Market Supply and Demand for Sustainable Products	Development of a national eco-labelling framework; financial incentives; capacity building for industry in life cycle management and corporate sustainability reporting.
Education and Communication for Sustainable Lifestyles	Promotion of a national awareness campaign; training; locally adapted educational materials targeting SMEs and awards programmes.

Mozambique (Maputo)

The National Action Plan for Absolute Poverty Reduction (PARPA II) adopted in 2006 aims at reducing poverty by promoting sustainable and comprehensive economic growth. The SCP programme of Mozambique's capital, Maputo and its satellite Matola was developed in the context of PARPA II. The SCP programme also supports the four national sectoral policies on water, industrial development of



SMEs, energy and urban development. Of the four identified priority areas (water and sanitation, energy efficiency and sustainable energy, urban development and infrastructure, and development of resource based industries), twenty pilot activities were selected. Sustainable tourism was identified as a high priority and capacity building programme and development of action plans for tourism operators and national consultants was selected as a pilot project.

Table 6: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Maputo

Priority area	Project areas
Water and Sanitation	Water and sanitation pricing rationalisation through cleaner production methods in industries; management of small water supply systems by local (women) communities.
Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy	Demand-side management programmes that promote efficient energy utilisation and conservation; promotion of the availability and increased utilisation of natural gas in industry, public transport and households.
Urban Development and Infrastructure	Integrated Solid Waste Management programmes based on the 3R principle and promoting waste-to-resource conversion; car emission regulation.
Development of Resource-Based Industries	Sustainable tourism; strengthening the environmental sustainability element of the industrial development policy; compliance assistance programme with a particular focus on improving efficiency of SMEs; Cleaner Production and corporate social responsibility principles for multinational companies; labelling of industrial products.

Tanzania

The majority of the population of Tanzania depends on the environment for its livelihood, with use of natural resources accounting for 66% of gross domestic product. Consequently, environmental sustainability has been identified as a key priority for the country in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Building on the strategy, Tanzania developed a national SCP programme that is vital for strengthening the activities towards sustainable development in Tanzania. The identified priority areas are energy efficiency, water and sanitation, habitat and urban sustainable development, industrial development and crosscutting. The pilot



activities were selected based on the relevance to national needs, potential to provide synergy to existing initiatives and to the overall priorities of the African 10-YFP on SCP. Further points considered were the potential to deliver results quickly, existence of capacity to implement within existing infrastructure and being part of the global process supported by donor communities. The initial two pilot projects were demand-side management of energy and water as well as education on SCP and establishment of SCP clubs in schools (over forty schools joined the programme).

Table 7: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Tanzania

Priority area	Project areas
Water and Sanitation	Demand-side management of water use and water harvesting.
Energy Efficiency	Demand-side management of energy use.
Habitat and Urban Sustainable Development	Integrated Solid Waste Management in urban areas; sustainable building and construction; cleaner city-vehicular emissions.
Industrial Development	Sustainable manufacturing; sustainable tourism and sustainable agriculture.
Crosscutting area	Education for Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Uganda

Following the endorsement of Chapter 4 (encouraging countries to promote SCP technologies) of Agenda 21, the government of Uganda advocated for the introduction of cleaner production methods across all key sectors of the economy. The area of sustainable consumption is slowly taking root among the consumption community in Uganda. Consumers are increasingly paying attention to the quality and safety aspects of products in addition to prices. Increasingly, more people are now paying attention to pertinent features including labels, data sheets, chemical composition, product efficiency, and disposal after use and effects on the environment (whether friendly or hazardous).



More sensitisation, capacity development and technical assistance is however still critical to improve people's appreciation of eco-labels and other certification systems. The identified priority areas of the SCP Programme in Uganda are demonstration of Cleaner Production (CP) effectiveness, information exchange and dissemination of technical information, strengthening institutional structures for promotion of SCP, training of local expertise and building local capacity for SCP, partnership building and provision of technical assistance. As part of the implementation of the SCP Programme of Uganda demand-side management of water use and harvesting and demand-side management of energy use were selected for piloting.

Table 8: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Uganda

Priority area	Project areas
Sustainable Consumption And Production Policy Advocacy	Advocacy for policy to ban use of non-biodegradable packaging materials; develop a strategy to advocate for government policy to support collective investment in joint CP systems; advocate for policy to establish incentive programmes for transformation of traditional production methods to modern CP technology.
Resource Mobilisation of Financing for Cleaner Production Investments	Develop and market funding programmes and proposals for specific CP initiatives that promote adoption of CP in Uganda.
Policy Advice and Development	Research and network with international CP initiatives to access and share information on developments and emerging best practices on SCP; develop and implement advocacy programmes for political goodwill to implement SCP.
Public Education and Awareness Raising	Undertake stakeholder consultation workshops to adopt CP practices; develop SCP awareness raising campaigns; develop and disseminate customised information, education and communication materials; SCP information dissemination at key business and agricultural exhibitions; design and implement consumer awareness programmes to promote CP.

Zambia

The countries' long term social and economic development agenda is set out through the Vision 2030. The Vision recognises the development of policies consistent with sustainable environment and natural resource management principles, access to good quality basic human necessities such as shelter, titled land, health and education facilities and clothing for all, and safe and secure social environment among others. However, attainment of these fundamental



aspirations requires Zambia to mainstream sustainable policies and programmes in its social and economic development agenda. It was because of the need to mainstream sustainable development programmes and policies that Zambia embarked on the development of a national programme on SCP. The SCP programme was developed through a multi-stakeholder approach. From the six priority areas of energy, water and sanitation, urban development, industry and cross cutting, two pilot projects were implemented: demand-side management of water use and efficient use of energy in selected Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Table 9: Summary of priority and project areas of the SCP programme in Zambia

Priority area	Project areas
Energy	Demand side management of energy use: development and implementation of educational programmes on efficient use of energy in selected SMEs and national awareness on energy conservation, including promotion of using energy efficient appliances.
Water and Sanitation	Demand side management of water use: promotion of sustainable management of the demand side of water-use (provision of water of adequate quantities and good quality for use by the general community).
Urban Development	Integrated waste management system: improving the management of solid waste (waste reduction at disposal sites); development of guidelines for the 3R approach; community participation in waste management; establishment of community-based enterprises to assist with primary collection of waste; campaigns to promote positive consumer behaviour and sound waste management practices.
Industry	Establishment of a National Cleaner Production Centre as an environmental competence centre for Zambian companies to provide environmental training and advisory support.
Agriculture	Sustainable agriculture: promotion of conservation farming practices amongst selected small scale farmers (organic manure, agro-forestry, promotion of water harvesting).
Crosscutting	Education for sustainable lifestyle: development of education and awareness materials for use by change agents; engaging youths and tutor them on SCP issues; raising awareness on conservation of energy and water, reuse and recycling options, leisure activities, eating and drinking healthily to promote change.

African Beverages Industries Water Saving Initiative (ABIWSI)

Although Africa is endowed with abundant water resource, distribution and availability for use varies widely. The African Water Development Report underlines that the challenge for Africa is to reverse the present trends of rapid water resources degradation through an integrated approach to land and water resources management within a holistic framework. Assessing the water footprint of a product, community or business is an innovative tool to measure the location, time, volume and type of water that is used to produce the goods and services consumed by communities or produced by business. Looking at the production side, water is the principal raw material for beverage industries.

The availability of water in adequate quantity and quality determines the viability of these industries. The potential to reduce the water consumption in these industries in Africa is considerable, considering that they exceed international bench marks for water consumption significantly. This also indicates that there are opportunities for Cleaner Production measures to reduce the water consumption in these industries. Based on the outcome from a sectoral study (which showed that African breweries are consuming 75-200% of water above the global benchmark), a framework analysis and an in-plant assessment that were conducted under the African Brewery Sector Water Saving Initiative (ABREW) in four African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and Uganda). As a follow-up and in the context of the African Water Vision, the African Beverages Industries Water Saving Initiative (ABIWSI) was formulated.

The broad objective of this initiative is to promote efficient utilisation of water and reduction of water discharge from African beverages industries and through this contribute to the fulfilment of the African Water Vision. Some of ABIWSI's specific objectives include:

- Building technical capacities of African beverages industries, industry support centres and water management institutions on integrating cleaner production approaches.
- Promoting water-demand side management and promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), which facilitate the proactive engagement of African beverage industries in improving their water utilisation and in reducing their waste discharges.
- Contributing to dialogue on required policy and strategy reorientation for more sustainable patterns with regard to water management and utilisation.

The initiative is currently being implemented in eighteen companies in seven countries (Egypt,



Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe) in collaboration with the National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs). The participating breweries were able to reduce their water consumption from an average of 16-22 hL water/hL beer to 8-11 hL water/hL, and participating soft drinks companies have reduced the water consumption to an average of 4.5 hL water /hL beverage. It is envisaged to up-scale the initiative and to extent it to the entire region. A publication of fact sheets of the ABIWSI in 2012 aims to disseminate the results within the region. The results will also be promoted through the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Network (RECPnet) that brings together NCPCs and RECP promoting institutions.

Table 10: Improvements made by ABIWSI implementing companies

COMPANY	COUNTRY	Key KPI, hl water/hl beer	
		Prior to implementation	After implementation
Bedele Brewery	Ethiopia	15.1	10.0
Crown Beverage	Uganda	4.2	3.7
Dashen Brewery	Ethiopia	10.0	8.0
Delta Lagers	Zimbabwe	7.3	6.3
Harar Brewery	Ethiopia	7.8	7.1
Meta Abo Brewery	Ethiopia	12.8	8.5
Nyanza Bottling	Tanzania	3.3	2.9
Serengeti Breweries	Tanzania	19.0	6.5
SONUT Ltd.	Egypt	5.7	4.5

Eco-labelling

The development of regional labelling programmes that enhances the environmental profile of African products and improve their market access is one of the key activities identified under the African 10-YFP on SCP. With this as a basis, ARSCP-5 held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2008 identified the development of an African Eco-labelling Mechanism (AEM) as one of the key priority activities to be undertaken at the regional level. The objective is to develop an African eco-labelling scheme that promotes appropriate environmental and health related standards within the design and production of African products and promote better markets access for African products in the regional and global markets.

In order to achieve this, a regional assessment on existing eco-labelling initiatives in the region was conducted and a report was produced. That was followed by a regional expert meeting, which was organised in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) which reviewed the assessment report and made recommendations on the way forward. The summary outcome of the assessment and the regional meeting was printed as a booklet and distributed to different forums including the Council of African Ministers of Industries and the General Assembly of the African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO). The structure and function of the AEM were developed in consultation with the African Union Commission (AUC) and ARSO. A programme document for the establishment of the Secretariat of the AEM was prepared on the basis of the strategy document and funding for the implementation of the regional mechanism

was secured through the German Ministry of Environment.

The General Assembly of ARSO supported the launching of the AEM as a mechanism related to the African Standards Harmonisation Model that was endorsed by the Council of African Ministers of Industries.

A series of consultations was carried out with the key partners and promoters of the mechanism and a consensus has been reached to manage the mechanism through a board that will be chaired by the AUC and the office of the mechanism to be based under ARSO. The 'Johannesburg Declaration on Environment for Sustainable Development in Africa', which was adopted by the 12th Session of AMCEN requested the AUC to work with all relevant stakeholders on the development and launching of the AEM. The funding for the development of the AEM structure and strategy was by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and was implemented by UNEP and regional partners. The second phase of the AEM programme was launched in 2012 with funds secured from the German Climate Change Funds through the Ministry of Environment and is being implemented by GIZ in collaboration with different stakeholders. The AEM Secretariat is operational and the eco label, the Eco Mark Africa (EMA) has been developed.





Waste Management

Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Maseru, Lesotho

In 2005, UNEP undertook a field mission to Lesotho on the basis of a request made by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Lesotho to assess the situation on the growing problem associated with solid waste management in Maseru City. Based on the outcome of the field visit and the consultations that took place with principal stakeholders, a baseline assessment on solid waste management in Maseru was carried out followed by the development of an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) plan for Maseru City. The assessment and the development of the plan were carried out in collaboration between the Ministry of Local Government of Lesotho, the University of Cape Town and UNEP. The plan was developed on the basis of past experience, independent observation, interpretation of available information (including a baseline study of waste generation in Maseru), and interaction with relevant stakeholders. The ISWM plan is supported by a technical background report on environmentally sound technologies that provides further guidance on achieving the deliverables.

Comprehensive Plastic Waste Management Strategy for the City of Nairobi, Kenya

In 2006 the Kenya Cleaner Production Centre prepared a document for a pilot project on plastic waste management in Nairobi with financial support from UNEP and UNDP. The strategy is based on the 3R approach that focuses on reducing, reusing and recycling generated waste with the aim to set up a sound material's economy in a form of a working partnership of key waste management stakeholders of the city of Nairobi into a functional plastic waste return scheme. Key components of the strategy include a rapid results initiative; stakeholder participation; public education and awareness; capacity building and technological support; setting up of plastic waste recycling demonstrations; information dissemination on best available practices; policy dialogue and analysis; actual plastic waste recycling; and undertaking of research & development in plastic waste recycling. As a follow-up, an ISWM plan for Nairobi is being developed through collaboration between the universities of Nairobi and Cape Town for the City Council of Nairobi.

Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for the Cities of Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

In January 2010, a training workshop on Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) on the 3R approach was carried out in Bahir Dar. The training is one of the activities of a project on developing an ISWM plan for Bahir Dar. UNEP and the Forum for Environment also carried out an assessment of the solid waste management system of Bahir Dar and identified gaps for the development of an ISWM plan, which was followed by a stakeholders meeting that discussed issues of concern as well as target setting for ISWM. Information on the development of the plan is available on the website of UNEP's International Environmental Technology Centre. Also recently, a project started on developing and institutionalising an ISWM plan for Addis Ababa.



Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for Zimbabwe

In 2011, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management of Zimbabwe through the Environmental Management Agency facilitated the development of an ISWM plan for Zimbabwe with UNEP support. A community-based waste management programme as a way of testing whether the 3R concept can be achieved through community participation was piloted. The review of past and present efforts to improve community-based waste management in Zimbabwe has shown that communities and the private sector can contribute significantly to solve the problems of waste management in urban areas. A multi-stakeholder workshop was organised to foster partnerships for improved solid waste management by developing a framework for best practices. The framework is a holistic approach which is closely networked and involves active community participation at the core of the waste management process.



Sustainable Tourism

The Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development that was launched in 2006 and chaired by France had the role to encourage participants in the Marrakech

Process to undertake actions that promote sustainable tourism, such as providing support tools and presenting existing initiatives that may inspire pilot projects and good practice. In the African region, the Task Force implemented a project on environmental management for the accommodation sector in Morocco to provide capacity building for improving the Moroccan industry of tourism, environmental performances and its competitiveness at the national, regional, and international levels.

Since 2008, the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development, UNEP and its destination partners have produced national Green Passport travel guides including for South Africa where one hundred thousand Green Passports were distributed to visitors during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The aim of the campaign is to accelerate the global shift towards SCP in tourism: it encourages sustainable tourism lifestyles and development of sustainable tourism products and services by building capacity in tourism businesses and their supply chains and by promoting the available sustainable product choices to tourists.

A Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism was launched in 2010 with the aim to foster partnerships for advancing sustainable tourism principles at destinations through adoption of clear policies, innovative and transformative projects and the sharing of knowledge and experience to create effective partnerships for sustainable tourism. In the African region, members of the partnership include tourism organisations/associations and national governments from Benin, Kenya, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal and South Africa.

In 2011, UNEP facilitated the Africa Regional Review Report on Tourism for the 2012/2013 implementation cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). According to the review, a majority of countries in Africa are now embracing tourism as a potential tool for economic development and poverty alleviation. This is in realisation that tourism can make a substantial contribution to a country's overall economy, aiding in poverty alleviation and providing a more sustainable and diverse economic outlook. UNEP has formulated a guide to policymakers setting out an agenda for sustainable tourism to be used as a framework to develop policies for more sustainable tourism that recognise the two directions in which tourism policy can exert an influence to minimise the negative impacts of tourism on society and the environment, and to maximise tourism's positive and creative contribution to local economies, the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and the quality of life of hosts and visitors.

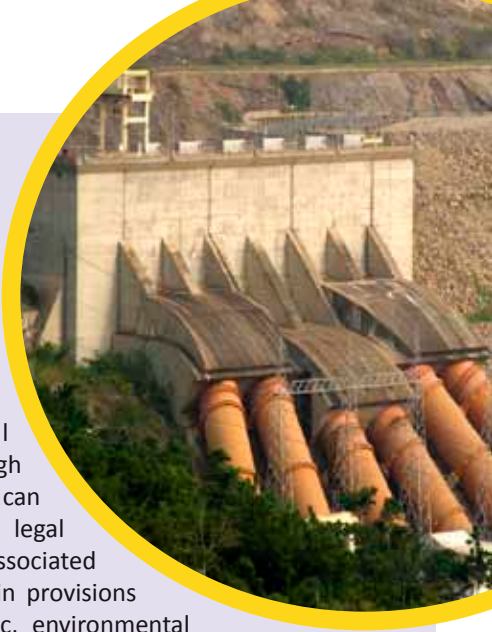
Sustainable Public Procurement

The Swiss-led Marrakech Task Force (MTF) on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) developed an approach for implementing SPP in both developed and developing countries. In 2009, UNEP launched a project entitled Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement in Developing Countries, supported by the European Commission, Switzerland and the Organisation of Francophone Countries. In Africa, it has been piloted in Mauritius and Tunisia with the objective to support the development and the implementation of national SPP policies through the testing of the Marrakech Task Force approach to SPP. The primary objectives of the project were to accompany the development of SPP by promoting capacity building activities and supporting the development of a national policy through testing of the approach designed by the MTF on SPP, to improve the SPP approach, and to draw policy conclusions from the testing for presentation to the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2010/11 on SCP. The mandate of the MTF on SPP came to an end at CSD-19 and to continue with its work, UNEP launched an International SPP Initiative at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012. The SPPI aims at supporting SPP policy development and implementation in a large number of countries, including African countries, in close coordination with key related initiatives and stakeholders.

In 2011, UNEP conducted research on the public procurement framework and practices in East African countries for possible implementation of SPP policies. The study was conducted for three East African countries, namely Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. Based on the information collected and on an overview of the legal frameworks, the study concluded that the case study countries have the necessary foundation for implementation of SPP policies. The

existing procurement legal framework and its regulations, guidelines and standard bidding documents provides the necessary institutional framework through which SPP policies can be implemented. The legal frameworks and associated regulations also contain provisions covering the economic, environmental and social aspects, although economic provisions dominate the implementation of public procurement. The existence of other relevant policies and legal framework highlighted, provide clear support environment under which SPP policies can be implemented. Buying leadership attention and getting championship from leadership in the implementation of the SPP policies will be critical.

In Ghana, a project on SPP to improve public procurement practices of the Government of Ghana is being implemented since 2011 by the Public Procurement Authority and financed by the Swiss Government. Ghana has been involved in the field of SPP through the Marrakech Process and the MTF on SPP. The project aims to establish a Ghana Task Force on SPP as a multi-stakeholder group to lead the process of introducing SPP in the country; to develop a government policy on SPP; to create an awareness programmes on SPP for public organisations, procurement officers and procurement boards; to train procurement officers, practitioners, consultants on SPP; to re-design standard tender documents; and to train the private sector on SPP.





Mainstreaming of SCP

UNEP has developed a number of tools and methodologies to assist countries in developing national SCP action plans and programmes and/or to mainstream SCP in national development policies (Planning for Change guidelines, SCP Indicators, Mainstreaming SCP and Resource Efficiency (RE) into Development Planning). Support was provided at regional and country levels in the form of two regional workshops that were organised to raise awareness and build capacity among participant countries on opportunities and challenges of mainstreaming SCP in national policies:

- Regional workshop for countries in West Africa in Senegal in November 2009 (Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Togo, Senegal).
- Planning for Change - Capacity Building and Awareness Raising workshop on National SCP Programmes in Kenya in November 2009 (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia).

The objectives of these workshops were to introduce RE/SCP and Green Economy to participating countries, to present the international context (Marrakech Process, the African 10-YFP on SCP, Green Economy) and a series of tools and services developed by UNEP. The participant countries were introduced to the process of mainstreaming RE/SCP in national development plans and strategies and were

given a forum to present their national development and planning instruments and exchanged ideas and proposals on how to better take into account SCP in their development strategies and especially in national Poverty Reduction Strategy papers.

As a direct outcome of the workshop in West Africa, joint follow-up activities in Mali and Burkina Faso were developed to mainstream SCP in their national planning strategies and in developing a national Sustainable Development Strategy with SCP mainstreamed. Benin, Togo and Niger have also taken SCP patterns into account in the revision processes of their national sustainable development strategies. In Cote d'Ivoire, advisory services and technical support were provided to build national capacity to integrate SCP in the national Sustainable Development Strategy that has been developed. The Sustainable Development Commission was assisted in raising awareness on SCP and RE and to reinforce national capacity among a wide range of stakeholders (government, private sector, media, academia, civil society) through workshops and training sessions. In Mali, SCP has been integrated in national development planning. A series of activities (studies, workshops) were implemented to provide the government with information and data on SCP opportunities in Mali. The 'greening process' of the national Accelerated Growth Strategy will include SCP patterns. Benin and Togo have both included SCP in their national sustainable development strategy that are being developed/reviewed in 2012 and have received UNEP advisory services to launch the process of determining the needs, challenges and opportunities implementing SCP at country level of mainstreaming SCP in their national planning programmes.

Sustainable Buildings Policies in Developing Countries

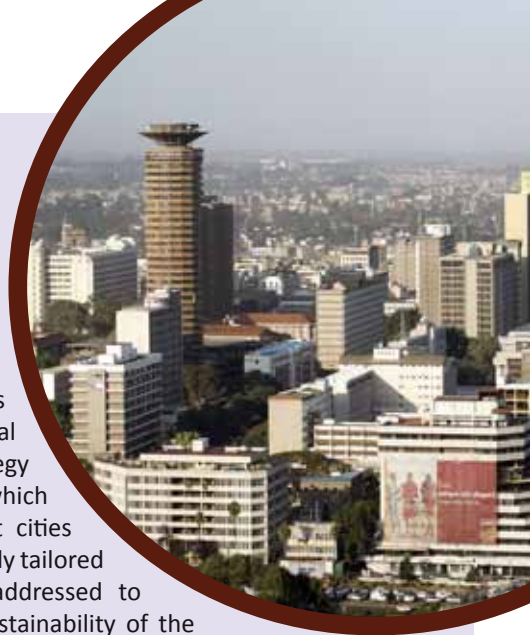
The Sustainable Building Policies in Developing Countries (SPoD) programme that was initiated by UNEP in 2011 aims to create capacity for developing countries to establish a policy framework for mainstreaming sustainable design and construction of buildings, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, which will lead to poverty alleviation, social equity and economic prosperity. The programme will enable governments to evaluate existing policies affecting the building sector, and identify the most suitable sustainable building policy instruments. In the Africa region, the project is implemented in two pilot cities: Nairobi, Kenya and Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Technical advisory groups have been formed in the respective cities, each comprising of local experts with vast experience in the policy environment in both Kenya and Burkina Faso. The respective technical advisory groups hold regular meetings and engage in discussions on possible strategies of mainstreaming sustainable construction practices into government policy. An interactive tool specifically designed for local experts and policy makers in developing countries has been designed to assist and advise them in developing policy strategies for improving the buildings sector in their countries.

Policy building blocks have been developed as policy instruments and interventions which can be combined to create coherent sustainable packages for sustainable buildings that can be adapted to suit local conditions. Field tests will be undertaken to evaluate the suitability and practicability of the tools and instrument in the two cities to provide an

opportunity for adjustments, and the successful implementation of the field tests is in itself a trial policy strategy design process, which enables the pilot cities to produce a locally tailored policy package addressed to increasing the sustainability of the buildings sector.

The process will assist decision makers to identify barriers that limit the improvement of sustainable use of existing buildings and the construction of new sustainable buildings. It will also aid in developing alternative packages of most relevant and appropriate policy instruments to overcome and deal with the barriers identified. This could imply the need to rethink existing policies and/or introduce new ones in support of increasing sustainability of the buildings. The process will also enable governments to link policies for the limitation of greenhouse gas emission with other sustainability policy goals and find the nexus among different policy regimes, and to understand the specificities of the identified policy instruments, the necessary conditions and designs that the locally relevant instruments most effectively work in. It is anticipated that the results and outputs will be disseminated to other cities. The outputs will assist governments to translate their vision of sustainability into policy instruments that will deliver sustainability in the building and construction industry in the Africa region.





Support to regional processes on SCP

The regional preparatory work for Africa for the 18th and 19th cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) on SCP

was carried out in the context of the regional follow-up of the African 10-YFP on SCP.

For CSD-18, detailed terms of reference for the preparation of the regional review report were developed in

2008 in active consultation with the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the ARSCP Secretariat and support was provided for the preparation of the regional assessment report on SCP as an input to CSD-18. The Regional Expert Group Meeting that reviewed and finalised the regional assessment report was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in June 2009. A chapter on SCP in Africa was produced as a contribution to the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA) and presented during the Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) in October 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Input for the African region was provided for the UN Secretary General Report on SCP and contribution was made to the draft Marrakech Process Progress Report as an official background document for CSD-18. For CSD-19, a regional assessment report on sustainable tourism was prepared as an input for the tourism thematic chapter to be included in the fourth issue of the sustainable development report on Africa and in the Africa regional review report of the CSD. Regional

preparations for Rio+20 took place during a regional meeting on SCP held in September 2011 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, which reported on progress on the African 10-YFP on SCP and other activities on SCP in Africa, shared experience in the implementation of SCP in the region, provided capacity building on key SCP areas by organising thematic working groups, and drafted key messages on SCP to Rio+20.

Regional status reports on SCP in Africa

In 2005, a first report assessing the implementation of SCP activities in the region was published to be presented at the third African Roundtable on SCP. The report was based on national status reports on SCP and Cleaner Production activities between 2002 and 2004 that were prepared by the National Cleaner Production Centres. The report also addressed the factors that motivated the development of these activities and highlights the challenges and constraints faced in the process of implementing them. It also includes an analysis of reported trends in the adoption and performance of SCP activities in Africa's industrial sector and proposes appropriate benchmarks against which the design of future SCP strategies by interested stakeholders in Africa may be guided.

A second regional status report was published in 2007 focusing on SCP activities in Africa between 2004 and 2006 as well as on the challenges ahead and opportunities for SCP in the region. The report describes the situation in qualitative terms, identifying the most important SCP issues and highlighting key tools to promote SCP in the region.

In 2009, a third regional status report on SCP was published entitled 'Africa Review Report'. This report

was prepared keeping in mind priorities and developments in the region such as the Millennium Development Goals and poverty eradication, AU and NEPAD priorities and programmes. The report focuses on the on-going key SCP processes and initiatives in the region. It also provides an overview of the current state and recent trends in consumption and production patterns with regards to processes, products and services in Africa, focusing on key thematic issues from an SCP perspective, including economic sectors, with high environmental impacts such as industrial production, food production and consumption, tourism transport services, energy development and waste generation and management.





Global 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The global 10-YFP on SCP represents a concrete and operational outcome delivered at the Rio+20 conference, which addresses an overarching objective and prerequisite for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome document, paragraph 226 reads as follow: *'We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-year framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.'*

It is a global framework for action on SCP that will enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries, with the former taking the lead. The framework will provide capacity building to developing countries for this shift.

The objectives of the global 10-YFP on SCP:

- Support regional and national policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP, contributing to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from

environmental degradation, while creating new job/market opportunities and contributing to poverty alleviation.

- Provide financial and technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional and national levels.
- Encourage developed countries to accelerate changes in consumption and production patterns and adopt more sustainable lifestyles and innovation to achieve absolute decoupling.
- Serve as a platform for information and knowledge sharing on SCP tools, initiatives and best practice, enhancing cooperation and development of new partnerships including public-private partnerships.

The organisational structure of the global 10-YFP on SCP includes a secretariat, a board, a UN interagency network and national focal points. Means of implementation is through voluntary contributions from all sources and a trust fund to be administered by UNEP.

Other mechanisms and activities of the global 10-YFP are the programmes that are the core of the framework, international and regional meetings which will serve for progress sharing, best practices and challenges, and a global SCP clearinghouse that

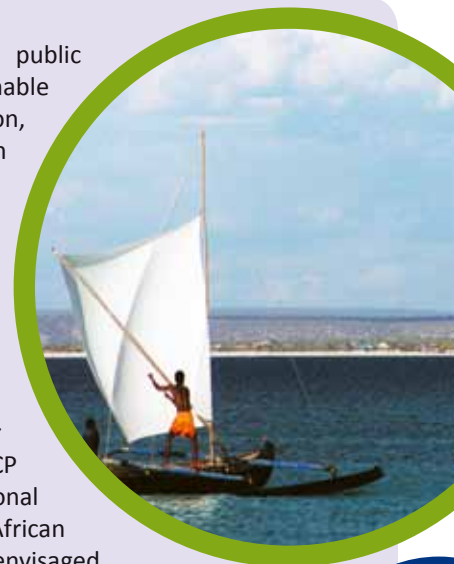
will be the main information and knowledge sharing platform.

The 10-YFP programmes are focused on a particular SCP theme, and share specific goals and objectives within a set time frame contributing to the 10-YFP's vision, common values and functions, supporting the implementation of global, regional, sub-regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns. The programmes will bring together existing initiatives and partnerships, facilitates the creation of joint projects and activities to deliver change on the ground responding to regional and national priorities and needs and addressing gaps. It builds synergies and cooperation between stakeholders, and allows scaling up and replication of best practices and policies, voluntary measures, management practices, and partnerships for the shift to SCP, engaging governments, business, civil society, consumers and other major groups.

An indicative and open list of programmes is provided in the 10-YFP text. The list builds primarily on the experience gained through the Marrakech Process, including its regional SCP roundtables and strategies. The five initial programmes are consumer information, sustainable lifestyles and

education, sustainable public procurement, sustainable buildings and construction, and sustainable tourism including ecotourism.

In the context of the Africa region, the global 10-YFP on SCP will serve as a platform to enhance cooperation and scale up support for implementation of SCP through existing regional initiatives including the African 10-YFP on SCP. The envisaged Partnership for SCP in Africa could play an active role coordinating regional participation in the global 10-YFP in particular co-organising regional meetings and regional SCP dialogues, participating in the programmes and other activities (such as clearinghouse, research, training, etc.) and supporting implementation and capacity building of activities at the regional, sub-regional and national levels.





Sustainable Consumption and Production, Resource Efficiency and Green Economy

The African Consensus Statement to Rio+20 the Ministers of African States emphasised that *'the transition to a green, efficient and inclusive economy in Africa would require increased investments, access to technologies and capacity-building. This calls for the development of a new generation of physical and institutional infrastructure. To this end, we are of the view that an agreement on the Global Ten-Year Framework of Programmes to promote sustainable consumption and production would be a useful contribution, by Rio+20, to support the transition to green economies and help developing countries with financial and technical support, appropriate technology transfer, capacity-building and market access.'*

The transition to a green, efficient and inclusive economy requires African countries to promote resource and energy efficiency. Africa possesses the largest technical potential for renewable energy and this could serve as the basis for industrialisation for economic development. The concepts of SCP and Green Economy are part of the evolving sustainable development discourse. Both concept offer complementary approaches to design and implement an action-oriented agenda of sustainable development. Like SCP, a green economy should promote industrialisation in Africa by providing reliable, local and affordable access to energy, technology and enhance resource efficiency that could enhance the competitiveness of the industrial

sector. Both SCP and Green Economy will secure social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by de-coupling economic growth from environmental degradation. Policies and other measures promoting SCP focus on the full life cycle of products, from design to ultimate disposal or recycling, and aim to enhance resource efficiency and reduce pollution at each stage of the life cycle. Green economy and SCP represent two sides of the same coin. They both share the same objective of fostering sustainable development, covering macro to micro-economic dimensions of public policy and regulation, business operations and social behaviour including consumption choices.

UNIDO and UNEP jointly promote the transition towards sustainable industrial systems in developing and transition countries. This is part of their broader programmes on promoting Green Industry and Green Economy, respectively. Specifically, the joint Programme on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) aims to improve the overall resource efficiency and environmental performance of businesses and other organisations, to develop and strengthen national capacities for delivering support services for RECP implementation to businesses, governments and other organisations. This enables them to implement RECP concepts, methods, techniques and policies and thereby improve the efficiency of their use of natural resources (energy, materials, water) and reduce their pollution and waste intensities. The establishment and efficient operation of a global network with regional chapters that facilitate the effective transfer of RECP knowledge and technology and foster both South-South and North-South cooperation is also being supported.

Partnership for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa

With the adoption of the global 10-YFP on SCP the main objective of the Marrakech Process has been achieved. There is now a need for capacity not only to implement the global 10-YFP in the region, but also to review the African 10-YFP based on the outcome of the meeting. It is envisaged that the work of the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa becomes more and more embedded in the region's policies and strategies in order to foster regional ownership of the activities.

The involvement in the work of the Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs) was voluntary and largely depended on the will of Task Force members themselves. The Task Forces had the capacity to institutionalise their work programmes by building solid partnerships and networks with other organisations and institutions, so as to continue with their work without necessarily the financial support of the lead country after the Rio+20 conference. Some of the MTFs have started or even completed the process of institutionalising their projects and programmes, such as the MTF on Sustainable Tourism Development, which has been transformed into the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, and the MTF on Sustainable Public Procurement, which is transforming into an Initiative on Sustainable Public Procurement. In this context, it is proposed to transform the MTF on Cooperation with Africa into a Partnership for SCP in Africa. This will ensure that the achievements of the MTF remain on course and that up-scaling of SCP activities in Africa is attained.

As the Task Force has been the main implementing mechanism for the priority areas identified in the

African 10-YFP on SCP through UNEP as the coordinating agency, it is proposed to establish it as a partnership with UNEP acting as its focal point/secretariat and including current partners such as BMU, ARSCP and UNIDO as well as new partners such as AUC, NEPAD, AfDB, RECPnet (mostly NCPCs) and AEM. The partnership will provide a platform for bringing together development partners and project stakeholders in the region to support and implement the projects identified in the local and national SCP programmes as well as other activities. The Task Force has initiated the activities and programmes mentioned above, and as the objective and aim now is to upscale SCP in Africa through partnering with a wide range of stakeholders it is proposed to name it: Partnership for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Africa.

The main aim of transforming the MTF on Cooperation with Africa into a partnership is to implement and upscale SCP programmes and projects in Africa. The envisaged activities and areas of work of the Partnership for SCP in Africa are:

- Seeking additional partners and secure funding for implementing and up-scaling SCP in Africa.



- Strengthening of the ARSCP and review of the African 10-YFP on SCP and supporting its implementation.
- Capacity-building on SCP at regional and national levels.
- Mainstreaming of SCP programmes in the national Sustainable Development agendas.
- Continued development and implementation of national/local SCP programmes.
- Up scaling of existing SCP programmes: implementation of the identified projects.
- Identification of additional sectors to be included in the AEM and continued promotion of EMA.
- Renewable energy/energy efficiency - Sustainable Energy for All Initiative in the African region.
- Up scaling of ABIWSI into an African Industries Water Saving Initiative to cover all water-consuming sectors.
- Development of Integrated Solid Waste (including e-waste) Management Plans including construction of biogas plants.
- Participation and contribution to the development and implementation of the global 10-YFP on SCP.



Information material

General

UNEP Regional Office for Africa

www.unep.org/roa

UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics - Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch

www.unep.fr/scp

Sustainable Consumption and Production

Paving the Way for Sustainable Consumption and Production: the Marrakech Process Progress Report

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National and Regional Action Plans on SCP in Africa

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SCP Programmes in Countries

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Zambia: http://www.unep.org/roa/Portals/137/Docs/pdf/Thematic/RE/Zambia_SCP_Programme_Final_April_2011.pdf

Resource Efficiency

African Beverage Industries Water Savings Initiative (ABIWSI) – Factsheets

<http://www.unep.org/roa/Portals/137/Docs/ABIWSI%20fact%20sheets.pdf>

Mainstreaming Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production in Policies and Strategies of Rwanda

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Water Utilisation in the African Beverage Industry - Current Practises and Prospects

<http://www.unep.org/roa/docs/pdf/AfricanBeverage.pdf>

Sustainable Water Utilisation in African Breweries - Current Practises and Prospects

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Green Economy

UNEP Divisions of Technology, Economics and Trade - Economics and Trade Branch

www.unep.ch/etb

UNEP – Green Economy

www.unep.org/greeneconomy

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Eco Mark Africa

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A Comprehensive Plastic Waste Management Strategy for the City of Nairobi

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Other

Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa - Best Practice in African Countries

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Mainstreaming Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption in Lake Victoria Basin Development Programmes

http://www.unep.org/roa/docs/pdf/mainstreaming_cleanerproduction.pdf

Acronyms

ABIWSI	African Beverages Industries Water Saving Initiative
ABREW	African Brewery Sector Water Saving Initiative
AEM	African Eco-labelling Mechanism
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference for Environment
ARSCP	African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ARSO	African Organisation for Standardisation
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CP	Cleaner Production
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
EMA	Eco Mark Africa
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
MTF	Marrakech Task Force
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPP	Public private Partnership
RE	Resource Efficiency
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
RIM	Regional Implementation Meeting
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDAP	Sustainable Development Action Plan
SDRA	Sustainable Development Report on Africa
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SPOD	Sustainable Buildings Policies for Developing Countries
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

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This publication describes and provides information on activities and processes in the area of sustainable consumption and production that have been initiated and implemented in the African region in 2002 - 2012.

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