



NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

SCP programmes

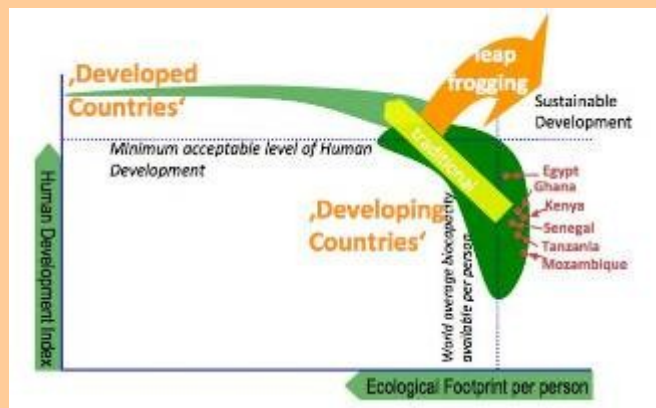
Identification of priority areas to be addressed and enhancement of institutional capacity at national level, provision of a framework and generation of region-specific knowledge for the development and implementation of programmes and activities that promote SCP

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

The implementation of SCP as an integrated approach helps to achieve overall development goals, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. SCP is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, green jobs and better quality of life.

SCP is about 'the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring better quality of life while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic material as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the lifecycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations'. (Oslo Symposium, 1994).



Call from the World Summit and decision at Rio+20

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 called for the development of a global Ten Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP) on SCP to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production and to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of the ecosystems. This led to the launching of a global process on the development of a 10-YFP, which is also known as the Marrakech Process. This process is a forum for dialogue and cooperation on SCP among governments and relevant stakeholders at international and regional levels. In order to accomplish its core mission of accelerating a shift towards SCP patterns and elaborating a global framework for action on SCP Marrakech Task Forces have been established.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which will focus on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development, countries will decide on the establishment of a 10-YFP on SCP as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production. In the Africa Consensus Statement for Rio+20, Ministers of African states note that:

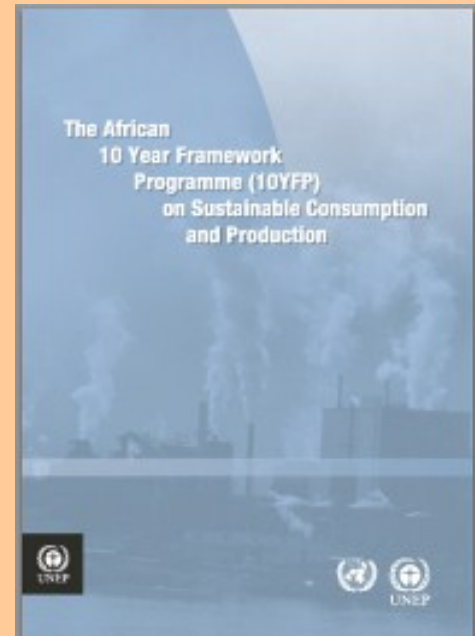
Africa, being at the early stages of industrialization, has an opportunity to pursue sustainable industrial growth that limits the environmental, social and economic costs of industrialization, and increases the efficient use of energy and material input, thereby enhancing international competitiveness.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

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African Ten Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production

As part of a global 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, Africa has elaborated a regional 10-YFP on SCP, which was approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the African Union (AU) in 2005. The African 10-YFP has emphasised 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 priority areas of the programme are energy, water and sanitation, habitat and sustainable urban development and industrial development, including eco-labelling. The activities under the African 10-YFP on SCP have been supported primarily by the German Government through the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa.



National and local SCP programmes

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 to be put into action. In effect, a project on national and regional action plans on SCP in Africa was developed, organised and technically supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with financial support from the Task Force on Cooperation with Africa.

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



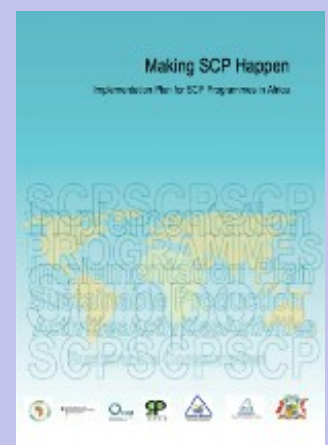
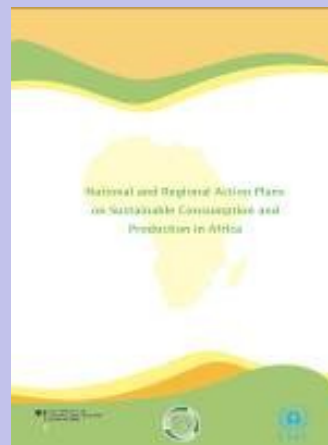
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The main activity of this project has been to assist selected pilot countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) and pilot cities (Cairo, Egypt and Maputo, Mozambique) to develop and implement national and local SCP programmes.

Most of the pilot countries have developed their SCP programme documents, which have been endorsed by their respective national institutions. The countries and cities are transforming the priority areas identified into project documents for implementation in the following areas:

- Resources 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

The project has the aim to replicate the experiences gathered in the pilot countries and cities in other countries in the region and was able to already support two sets of pilot countries and cities. During the first round, the project supported Cairo/Egypt, Maputo/Mozambique, Mauritius and Tanzania. The summaries of the programmes and outcomes of the activities were published in 2010: 'National and Regional Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa' together with an implementation plan for SCP programmes in Africa.



Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa

The Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa 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 AMCEN's Dakar Declaration. It was established by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The scope of the Task Force is to support 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 national and regional action plans on SCP
- ⇒ Develop strategic partnerships for the implementation of concrete regional measures

Through its identified activities, the Task Force works closely with African institutions in the area of SCP, such as the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP).

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF BURKINA FASO

The programme

The ten-year programme is providing a framework of reference and actions to promote SCP in Burkina Faso. 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 remains the promotion of sustainable consumption and production 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 nine sectors of national economic activity (agriculture, livestock, transport, energy, the habitat/urban development, the hydraulic, sanitation, forestry and mining) and their impacts on ecosystems and their resources, pollution of the environment as well as in terms of energy consumption.

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 fertilizers by 30%; popularize the ECOSAN techniques.
Forestry	Promotion of best practices; increasing the number of forestry officers; improvement of the technologies for charcoal production; promotion of non-timber forest products; integration of good practices in the 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.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF BURKINA FASO

Pilot implementation

Burkina Faso started the first pilot project as a concrete example of the implementation of demonstrative pilot actions of the ten-year programme of Burkina Faso on SCP patterns and the promotion of eco-friendly behaviour and actions. The project on 'participatory management of household waste of Ouagadougou' is justified by the acute unsanitary conditions in outlying districts of the city of Ouagadougou. The municipal authorities are developing strategies with the support of partners to mitigate the phenomenon.



Piles of rubble in the project site at Sector 28 of Ouagadougou

Current status



Collection and transportation of household waste with donkey carts

The project has been identified by the Technical Monitoring Committee of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns of Burkina Faso in the context of the implementation of the ten-year programme. The stakeholders (municipal authorities and communities, civil society organisations, etc.) joined the project in a participatory manner.

Lessons learned

- The lack of public information and the non-compliance with the rules prescribed in the area of sanitation could among others justify the lack of safety in households in the Ouagadougou municipality.
- There is a need to organize the collection and recycling of household waste, to improve the living environment and to create green jobs.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF BURKINA FASO

Urgent and long term needs

- Capacity building
- Information and awareness-raising
- Substantial equipment for the organisations handling removal and recycling of garbage
- Mobilisation of material, financial and technical resources for recycling of waste
- Promotion of practices identified by other programmes in consistency with the SCP programme
- Actions for improvement of certain modes of production
- Application of the legislative and regulatory framework (environmental policy)

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NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF GHANA

The programme

The Ghana National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) also termed Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP) was developed by the Environment Protection Agency of Ghana in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Fifteen sectoral working groups were composed which held a total of three workshops with the last workshop being held for presentation and validation of report 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 cycles 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 priority areas were identified and several pilot activities developed.

Priority area	Project areas
Energy	Assessment and identification of best practices on renewable energy used along the life cycle of agriculture including policy analysis and recommendations; implementation of projects on renewable energy technologies in rural agriculture, by providing direct assistance to local communities; promoting and development of mini hydropower for small rural enterprises; promote and support increased 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 information to consumers; develop campaigns on environmental 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 in Africa; 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 (ISWU); sustainable urban mobility; reduction of vehicular emissions; sustainable urban development.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF GHANA

Priority area	Project areas
Industrial Development	Strengthening the capacity of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production and its members; explore the 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 destination market.

Purpose and benefits of the SCP programme

- ⇒ Crucial for sustainable development
- ⇒ Offers a coherent strategy for resource efficiency
- ⇒ Integrates supply and demand side activities and can support market strategies
- ⇒ Makes use of life cycle assessment, avoiding problems and linked to other areas and sectors
- ⇒ Helps to alleviate poverty and create jobs and business opportunities
- ⇒ Seeks to achieve win-win solutions and outcome

Implementation of the programme

- ⇒ To ensure that the programme is sustainable, it is important to forge partnerships on horizontal and vertical levels to ensure better decision-making
- ⇒ A code of environmental stewardship should be instituted at district, regional and national levels
- ⇒ A knowledge sharing programme on greening education through 'ecologising' curriculum, greening of courses and creating low carbon education institutions should be institutional
- ⇒ Awareness creation and education for policy and decision makers, industry and business, consumers and general public is crucial if the SCP programme is to be successful

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NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF UGANDA

The programme

Uganda actively participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 and officially endorsed Agenda 21, the key policy output of the conference: Agenda 21 in Chapter 4 encourages countries to promote sustainable consumption and production technologies. Following her endorsement of Agenda 21 therefore, the government advocated for the introduction of cleaner production methods across all key sectors of the economy. Cleaner production methodologies demonstrate how scientific and technological innovations influence the production cycle in ways that benefit the environment.

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.

Priority Area	Project areas
Sustainable Consumption and Production policy advocacy	Advocate for SCP mainstreaming in government policy framework of all the sectors of the economy: advocacy for policy to ban use of non-biodegradable packaging materials; development and implementation of advocacy and promotion of programmes for ridding the environment of non-biodegradable waste; develop a strategy to advocate for government policy to support collective investment in joint Cleaner Production systems; advocate for a new government policy to establish incentive programmes for transformation of traditional production methods to modern Cleaner Production technology.
Resource mobilization of financing for Cleaner Production investments	Develop and market funding programs and proposals to seek funding for specific Cleaner Production initiatives that should be undertaken to promote adoption of cleaner production in Uganda.
Policy advice and development	Carry out research and network with international Cleaner Production 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 Raise awareness	Undertake stakeholder consultation workshops for each of the key sectors in the economy where Cleaner Production practices need to be adopted; develop TV and radio programmes to create awareness of SCP; carry out print and press media advertising programmes to provide SCP psychological visibility in the minds of the public.
	Develop and disseminate customized information, education and communication materials targeting specific categories of stakeholders in the economy; carry out exhibitions on SCP during key business and agricultural exhibition like national UMA and agricultural exhibitions; design and implement consumer awareness programmes to promote Cleaner Production.

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Demonstration of Cleaner Production effectiveness	Develop and implement programme for in-plant Cleaner Production assessment in strategic sectors and production enterprises; design and implement Cleaner Production effectiveness demonstration projects in strategic sectors and institutions/production enterprises.
Information exchange and dissemination of technical information	Guide the country to espouse international SCP standards and best practices; coordinate with other continental and international advocacy bodies responsible for advocacy and promotion of SCP; coordinate with national stakeholders (the public, private and civil society) to disseminate and exchange information on cleaner production developments and trends.
Strengthening institutional structures and arrangements for promotion of SCP	An institutional rationalization review shall be undertaken for purposes of identifying institutions that are to champion promotion and roll-out of SCP. Establishment of industry Cleaner Production standards/benchmarks; transformation of Uganda Cleaner Production Centre into a Trust; organise sector clusters for promotion of Cleaner Production mainstreaming; develop and implement a SCP mainstreaming strategy and institutional arrangements; legal framework and institutional arrangements for compliance and enforcement.
Training of local expertise and building local capacity for SCP	Designing and implementing training programmes and accreditation systems SCP management in the country.
Investment in SCP demonstration equipment and tools for training and capacity building	Invest in infrastructure (including office premises), facilities, equipment and tools for implementing the planned series of training and capacity building programmes.
Commitment and partnership building	Work with private sector to develop Cleaner Production investment programmes for implementation using the public-private-partnership development and management; develop and implement a university research programme for renewable energy and other clean production initiatives.
Technical Assistance Provision	Development and dissemination of standard guidelines for cleaner production in all the production sectors; support initiatives for establishment of disposal facilities to encourage cleaner production; technical assistance for adoption of Cleaner Production technology and practices.
Equipment and tools for training and capacity building	Assessment of human resource capacity requirements and addressing any gaps in both skills (quality) and numbers (quantity); an institutional rationalisation review shall be undertaken for purposes of identifying institutions that are to champion promotion and roll-out of SCP.

Current status

As part of the implementation of the pilot activities under the SCP Programme for Uganda, two priority areas were selected for piloting with financial support from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): demand-side management of water use and harvesting and demand-side management of energy use.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF UGANDA

Lessons learned

- It is important to involve key stakeholders at the early stage of initiating SCP activities in order to secure their commitment at implementation stage.
- Implementation of activities that do not require high capital investments (the value of beginning small) helps to realise savings quickly and serves as demonstration projects that build the momentum for implementing SCP programmes.
- There is need to establish/strengthen Public-Private Partnership as a foundation for implementation of SCP activities/initiatives.
- The strong regulatory framework (laws and regulations) should be 'blended' with incentives to create a 'carrot and stick' approach that is good for promoting SCP initiatives.

Urgent and long term needs

Establishment of financial mechanisms to support promotion and implementation of SCP Programmes, especially the priority areas identified in the SCP programme document.

Contact details

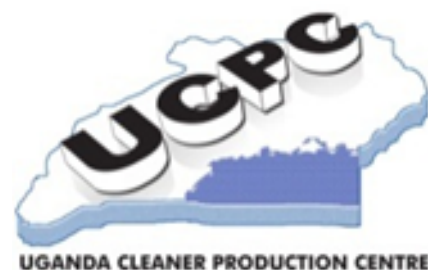
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NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF ZAMBIA

The programme

Zambia's long term social and economic development agenda is set out through the Vision 2030. The Vision 2030 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; 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 Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).

The SCP programme was developed through a multi-stakeholder approach and was coordinated by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) with support from the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

Priority Area	Project areas
Energy	<i>Demand side management of energy use</i> Developing and implementing educational programmes on efficient use of energy in selected Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and increasing national awareness on energy conservation. The project will also promote the use of energy efficient appliances.
Water and sanitation	<i>Demand side management of water use</i> Promote the sustainable management of the demand side of water-use with a view to facilitate the provision of water of adequate quantities and good quality for use by the general community. The project will focus on reducing unaccounted for water and increasing water network coverage as well as the use of retrofits (water saving devices).
Urban development	<i>Integrated waste management system</i> Improve the management of solid waste by promoting interventions aimed at reducing the amount of waste dumped at disposal sites. These interventions include developing guidelines for waste recovering, reuse and recycling and encouraging 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 will be initiated.
Industry	<i>Establishment of a National Cleaner Production Centre</i> The establishment of an independent Cleaner Production Centre (CPC) will serve as an environmental competence centre for Zambian companies, both with regards to environmental training and advisory support.
	<i>Sustainable agriculture</i> The areas for this pilot project will be to promote conservation farming practices amongst selected small scale farmers. These practices will include the use of organic manure, agro-forestry, as well as the promotion of water harvesting.
Crosscutting	<i>Education for sustainable lifestyle</i> Addressing the sustainability challenge through education that stimulates behavioural changes. This project will focus on developing education and awareness materials for use by change agents, engaging youths and tutor them on issues covering SCP as well as raising awareness on conservation of energy and water, reuse and recycling options, leisure activities, eating and drinking healthily to promote positive change.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF ZAMBIA

Current status

- The national programme has been validated by stakeholders but adoption by the steering committee through the parent Ministry is yet to be done. This step will bring about institutional endorsement and championing of the process by the relevant stakeholders.
- From the above six priority areas, two pilot projects are being implemented with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). These are demand-side management of water use and efficient use of energy in Selected Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs).
- An implementation strategy has since been worked out. Major stakeholders in SCP implementation are government, energy and water utility companies,

farmers associations, civil society, small and Medium Enterprises, local authorities and youth groups.



Picture showing a pre-paid meter installed by the power utility firm

Lessons learned

- Bringing together of stakeholders has revealed that there are various isolated SCP initiatives that are being implemented by various institutions.
- Awareness of these activities needs to be enhanced alongside promoting national coordination in order to yield maximum benefits.
- The involvement of stakeholders from different backgrounds is essential to the successful promotion and implementation of SCP activities.
- Obtaining institutional support particularly from government has been slow during the implementation of the programme. This can partly be attributed to low levels of the benefits of SCP activities.

Urgent and long term needs

- The government needs to be involved by incorporating the SCP activities in national planning. In order for the SCP national programme to be successfully implemented, various institutions need to budget for the identified activities.
- There is need to incorporate SCP interventions in national educational curriculum.
- There is need to enhance cooperation of research and academic institutions to bring about wider application of SCP.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF ZAMBIA

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