



National and Regional Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa



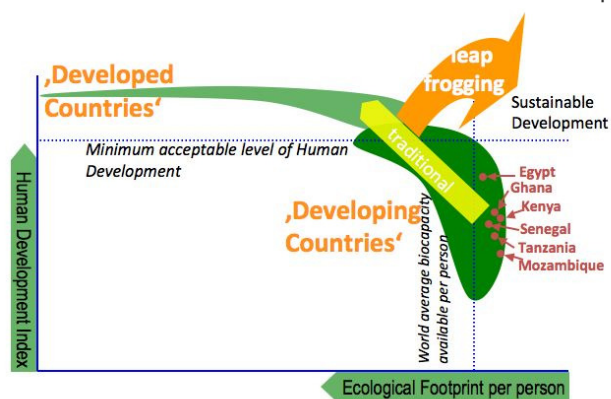
Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



Sustainable Consumption and Production

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. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, green jobs and better quality of life.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is about "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the lifecycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations". (Oslo symposium, 1994).



Call from the World Summit

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 called for the development of a *10-Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP)* to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) 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 10-YFP, which is also known as the Marrakech Process. The Marrakech Process is a forum for dialogue and cooperation on SCP among governments and relevant stakeholders at international and regional levels

The Marrakech Process main objectives are:

- 1) the implementation of projects and strategies on SCP and
- 2) the elaboration of a "10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP" (10-YFP).

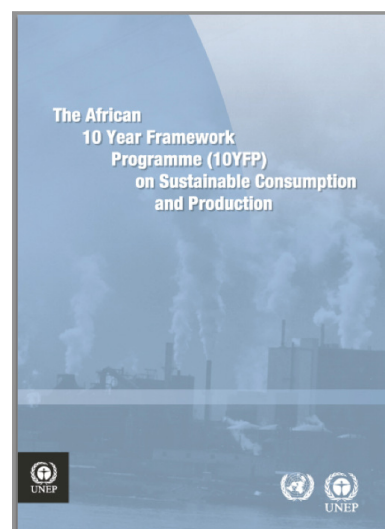
In order to accomplish its core mission of accelerating the shift towards SCP patterns and elaborating a global framework for action on SCP, Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs) have been established.

They are building *North-South cooperation*, developing SCP tools, and supporting the implementation of concrete demonstration projects to accelerate the shift towards SCP. MTFs are voluntary SCP initiatives led by countries or groups of countries. To date, seven MTFs have been initiated and one of them is "Cooperation with Africa" Task Force, which is led by the German government.

African 10-YFP

As part of Marrakech Process, Africa has elaborated its own 10-YFP, which was approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in March 2005. The African 10YFP has emphasized the importance of linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs and provision of sustainable livelihood, 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 environmental labelling). The activities under the African 10-YFP have been supported primarily by the German Government through the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa.



National and City-wide 10YFP

To make SCP a reality and respond to the priority areas and needs identified in African 10-YFP, concrete programmes at the national and local levels have to be put into action. In effect, a project called “National and Regional Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa” was developed, organised and technically supported by the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) with financial support by the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa. One of the main activities in this project has been to assist two selected pilot countries (Tanzania and Mauritius) and two pilot cities (Cairo and Maputo) to develop and implement national and local SCP programmes.

Status: The pilot countries and cities have already completed the development of their SCP programme documents, which have been endorsed by their respective national institutions. At the moment the pilot countries are transforming the priority activities identified into project documents for implementation.

These programmes include possible projects in the following areas:

- Resources Use Efficiency with a Focus on Energy, Water, Sustainable Buildings and Tourism
- Increase Market Supply and Demand for Sustainable Products
- Integrated Solid Waste Management
- Education and Communication for Sustainable Development

The project has also the aim of replicating the experiences gathered in the pilot countries and cities in other countries in Africa. As part of this process Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia are selected for the second round of the project. In addition, UNEP

will give technical support to Ivory Coast and Kenya for the development of SCP programmes within their other funded projects.



Marrakech Task Force on ‘Cooperation with Africa’

The Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa was formed as a follow-up to the programme development activities 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).

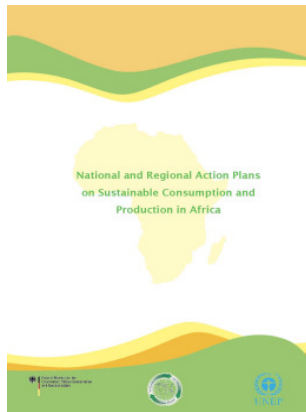
Scope of the Task Force:

The scope of the Cooperation with Africa Task Force is to support the African regional process on SCP:

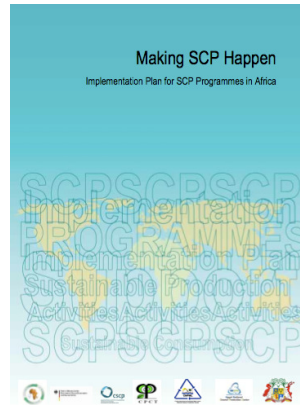
- to share experiences between cooperation partners and African countries as well as among African countries,
- to encourage and support African countries in developing national or regional action plans on SCP,
- to develop strategic partnerships for the implementation of concrete regional measures.

Through its identified activities, the Task Force works closely with African institutions in the area of SCP.

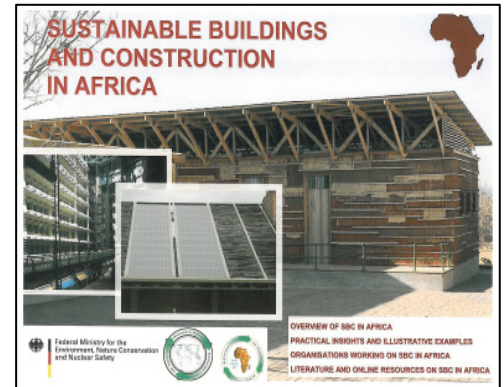
Outputs of the Task Force in its key follow-up areas



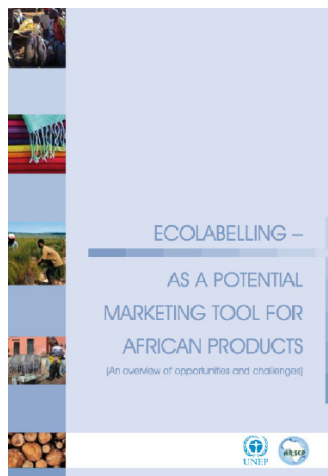
1. Two countries (Tanzania and Mauritius) and two cities (Cairo and Maputo) have already completed the development of their SCP programme documents, which have been endorsed by their respective national institutions. They are at the stage of implementing their programmes.



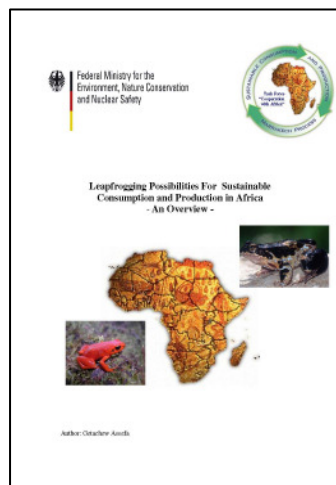
2. Implementation Plan document that could provide support for the full implementation of SCP programmes in Africa was produced. The document will enable to ensure that implementation will be carried out within a robust, relevant and reliable process.



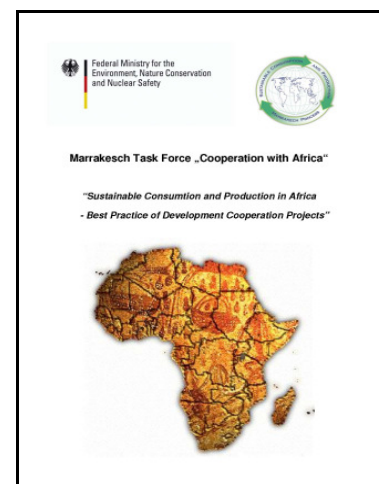
3. A book on Sustainable Building and Construction in Africa is being produced and will be published very soon. It clarifies the concept of Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC) in Africa. It is based on primarily African research and building projects implemented in different parts of the region.



4. African eco-labelling scheme that promotes better market access for African products in regional and global markets is being implemented. The African eco-labelling scheme that promotes appropriate environmental and health related standards within the design and production of African products.



5. A report on opportunities and challenges of promoting SCP through leapfrogging in Africa has been compiled. The report covers the potential role of leapfrogging in promoting SCP in Africa; existing cases of leapfrogging in Africa and other relevant economies as well as the most promising sectors for leapfrogging; and the key enabling conditions for leapfrogging to SCP in African countries.



6. A report on Best Practice in African Countries has been prepared. It contains information on selected practices in different parts of the regions and was disseminated to countries for possible replication of those practices.

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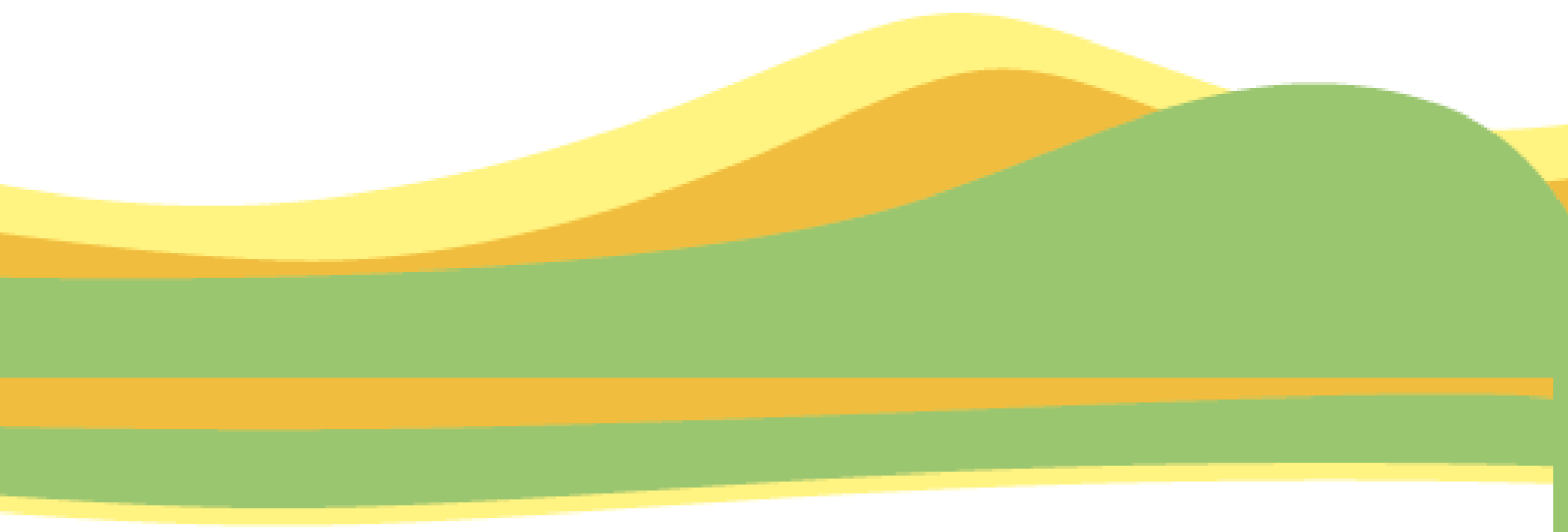
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Maputo and Matola Cities Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Working towards SCP through an Integrated Approach in Maputo and Matola Cities

Mozambique 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.

The SCP programme was developed with the cooperation of Mozambique National Cleaner Production Centre (MNCPC) and a multi-stakeholder national steering committee. Several Ministries, city councils and environmental organisations worked in close collaboration and finalised the document in 2008. The MNCPC with the cooperation of the Ministry of Environmental Cooperation (MICOA) are responsible for coordinating the city-level SCP programme. Twenty pilot activities were selected under four SCP priorities: water and sanitation, energy efficiency and sustainable energy, urban development and infrastructure, and development of resource based industries.



Sustainable tourism in Maputo

PRIORITIES	PROJECT AREAS
Water and Sanitation	Water and sanitation pricing rationalization 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 utilization and conservation, Promotion of the availability and increased utilization of natural gas in the industry, public transport and households.
Urban Development and Infrastructure	Integrated Solid Waste Management programme based on the 3 R's principles 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.



*Avenida da Marginal (Marginal Avenue),
Maputo*

Current Status

- Active communication has been carried out by conducting sectoral seminars targeted to National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), Maputo and Matola City councils, media, schools and academic world.
- Sustainable tourism was identified as a high priority and capacity building programme has already been held for tourism operators and national consultants.
- Action plans have been developed for selected tour operators.

Lesson Learned

- Getting high-level political commitment to the SCP Programme allows a good start of the implementation.
- Media is interested in SCP and it is possible to achieve wide media coverage on SCP issues.
- A multi-stakeholder approach is a prerequisite for the successful development, implementation and monitoring of the SCP programme.

Urgent and long term needs

- Creating economic incentives to get the private sector involved in SCP programme.
- Decentralising SCP activities by creating strong partnerships with local and international organisations.
- Financial support for launching further priority projects on:
 - Waste management and composting
 - Sustainable tourism
 - Education and awareness raising programmes on SCP
 - Demand-side management on water supply
 - Promotion of increased availability and utilization of natural gas in the industrial sector and public transport
 - Promotion the construction of sustainable buildings.
- Technology transfer schemes and experience-sharing platform to speed up projects implementation

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Centro Nacional
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Mais Limpa



Maputo City
Municipal
Council



Ministry for Co-
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Cairo City Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production

SCP for Cairo's Urban Development

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 have already been undertaken in the framework of the National Air Quality Strategy. These activities include the introduction of electric bus technology in Cairo city. The SCP programme of Cairo is a crucial policy tool for strengthening and expanding the ongoing activities and achieving the objectives of the National Air Quality Strategy.

A multi-stakeholder team including the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Cairo Governorate and the Egyptian National Cleaner Production Centre has developed Cairo's SCP programme. The primary aim of Cairo SCP programme is to provide incentives for the introduction of sustainable consumption and production patterns at the city level.

The priorities of the programme were harmonised with existing policies, such as the National Environmental Action Plan (2002-2017) to avoid isolation of the SCP programme. Four thematic areas and twenty projects have been identified under the SCP programme.



Agriculture processing in Cairo

PRIORITIES	PROJECT AREAS
Solid Waste	Increase the efficiency of collection and transportation services in selected schools and districts, Introduce some new initiatives for source reduction and segregation, Rehabilitation of dump sites, Establishment of transfer stations, Capacity building programs, Awareness raising programs.
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, Develop behavior-Development of behavioral change pilot programs on transportation.

Current Status

- The process of selecting the projects to be implemented first has been initiated.
- The programme has been communicated to local decision makers, development partners and local and international stakeholders.



Glass recycling industry in Cairo

Lesson Learned

- Cooperative planning among different concerned stakeholders is a very important tool to bring business and policy actors together and thus broaden project implementation options.
- Strong public-private partnerships are good tools for achieving more impact.
- Demonstrating the economic and environmental benefits of SCP is the best way to convince the local population about the usefulness of the SCP programme.

- Focusing on small-scale projects enables easy replication for successful implementation.

Urgent and long term needs

- Financial support for government incentive schemes.
- Technology transfer for projects aiming at industry energy efficiency.
- Cooperation with research centres to tackle technological challenges and to convey insights on how to achieve sustainable lifestyles.
- Financial and technical support for starting the Ecological Footprint Initiative and broadening the use of Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) and Life Cycle Costing (LCC).

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Tanzania

National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Building SCP on MKUKUTA

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 or MKUKUTA* as it is known in its Swahili acronym.

Building on the MKUKUTA, Tanzania has developed a Sustainable Consumption and Production programme that is vital for strengthening the activities towards sustainable development in Tanzania. The process of developing and implementing the SCP programme has been facilitated by the *Cleaner Production Centre of Tanzania (CPCT)* with the active participation of different stakeholders (civil society actors, business sector, government representatives). A national multi-stakeholder steering committee chaired by the Vice President's office and alternative chaired by the Ministry of Trade & Marketing has been set up to lead the process.

Pilot activities in the field of SCP were selected based on the relevance to national needs, potential to provide synergy to existing initiatives (such as MKUKUTA) and to the overall priorities of the Africa 10 YFP. 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.



Northern tip of Zanzibar, Tanzania

PRIORITIES	PILOT PROJECT AREAS
Energy efficiency	Demand-side Management on Energy Use
Water and Sanitation	Demand-side Management on Water Use and Water Harvesting
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

Current Status

- The SCP programme development has been completed.
- The programme is being communicated both internally and externally. A national parliamentary seminar was conducted.
- Project implementation has been started within the crosscutting priority area in the form of education and awareness raising programmes in schools. SCP clubs have been established and 41 schools have joined the programme so far.
- The Cabinet has been briefed about the key issues of the SCP Programme.

Lesson Learned

- Arranging a parliamentary seminar and briefing the Cabinet were good vehicles to get political commitment.
- Projects that have the potential to produce quick results, for which financial resources can be secured easily and that can effectively demonstrate the benefits of SCP are a good starting point.
- Considering the existing institutional structures and processes for effective implementation is advisable.
- To ensure the success of the programme it is crucial to communicate to stakeholders and involve them in the implementation process.

Urgent and long term needs

- Resources from internal and external sources need to be mobilised.
- Technical assistance for effective project implementation is required.
- Partnerships with external stakeholders need to be established.
- Knowledge transfer is needed for energy efficiency projects.



Beach near Dar el Salam

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Mauritius

National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production

SCP for “Maurice Ile Durable”

The small island state of Mauritius is characterized by inherent natural vulnerability including a small land area, limited natural resources and environmental sensitiveness. The Mauritian Government has 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 Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production approved by the Government in August 2008 is an important vehicle to achieve the objectives of the Maurice Ile Durable -vision.

The SCP Programme was developed by the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit (MoE and NDU) through a systematic stakeholder’s consultation process comprising of representatives from different ministries, business sector, civil society, media and academia. The implementation of SCP projects will be carried out by fourteen implementation agencies and coordinated by MoE and NDU.

The priorities and project areas of the SCP programme are summarised in the following table.



Flic en Flac, Mauritius

PRIORITIES	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 National awareness campaign, training, locally adapted educational materials targeting SMEs and awards programs.

Current Status

- Active communication has been carried out and SCP issues have been widely covered in media.
- Implementation process has been started with ten high priority projects, which include projects on sustainable government procurement, development of rainwater harvesting systems and developing minimum energy performance standards for key household appliances.



Touristic destination in Mauritius

Lesson Learned

- Getting high-level political commitment to the SCP Programme allows a good start of the implementation.
- Agreeing nationally on one consensual concept of the SCP programme and using a catching name like the "Maurice Ile Durable"-vision eases SCP to gain interest.

- Media is interested in SCP and it is possible to achieve wide media coverage on SCP issues.
- A multi-stakeholder approach is a prerequisite for the successful development, implementation and monitoring of the SCP programme.

Urgent and long term needs

- Resource mobilisation (small developing state with limited resources)
- Technical assistance (latest technology and knowhow)
- Human resources (experts for project development and effective implementation)

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