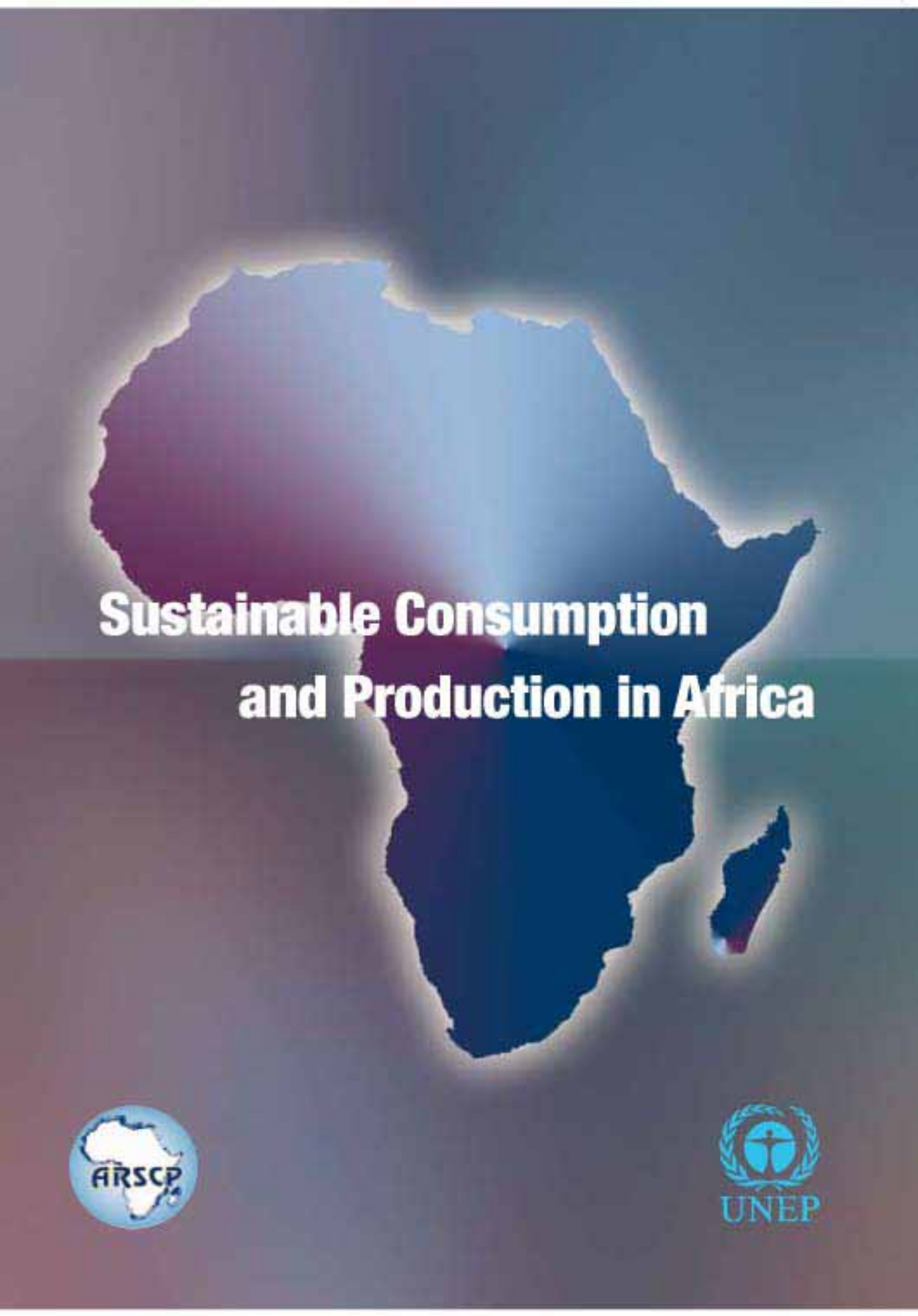
Sustainable Consumption
and Production in Africa
ARSCP
UNEP

Sustainable Consumption and Production Activities in Africa

Second Regional Status Report
(2004 - 2006)

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Abbreviations

AARSCP	: African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ALCANET	: Africa Life Cycle Assessment Network
AMCEN	: African Ministerial Conference on Environment
CDM	: Clean Development Mechanism
CMPP	: Morocco Centre of Cleaner Production
CP	: Cleaner Production
CPCT	: Cleaner Production Center of Tanzania
ECPC	: Ethiopian Cleaner Production Center
EMS	: Environmental Management Systems
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment Division
EMA	: Environmental Management Accounting
EST	: Environmentally Sound Technologies
GPRS	: Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
KNCPC	: Kenya National Cleaner Production Center
LCA	: Life Cycle Assessment
LVEMP	: Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
MEAs	: Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MNCPC	: Mozambique National Cleaner Production Center
NBI	: Nile Basin Initiative
NCPC	: National Cleaner Production Centre
NCPC-SA	: National Cleaner Production Centre for South Africa
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
SC	: Sustainable Consumption
SCP	: Sustainable Consumption and Production
SMEs	: Small and Medium Enterprises
UCPC	: Uganda Cleaner Production Center
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNDSD	: United Nations Department of Sustainable Development
UN-DESA	: United Nations Division for Economic and Social Affairs
UNIDO	: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WSSD	: World Summit for Sustainable Development
10YFP	: 10 Year Framework of Programmes

1.0 Introduction

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) underlined that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. Paragraph 14 of JOPI specifically called to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives that accelerate the shift towards Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), together with various stakeholders, have taken the lead in facilitating the development of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production at the international and regional level.

In March 2004, UNEP with the financial support from the Government of Norway started to implement the project on 'Institutionalizing the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production' (ARSCP). The Third African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP-3) was held in May 2004 in Casablanca, Morocco within the context of the implementation of the ARSCP project. Besides fulfilling the basic objectives of information exchange and networking, the ARSCP led to:

- The establishment of The African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production as a not-for-profit regional networking organization (www.arscp.org)

- The identification and development of the thematic areas and priority activities for the African 10 year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The development of the African 10-year framework programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production was facilitated by UNEP and UN-DESA in close consultation with the Secretariats of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the Secretariat of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) and was conducted in the following four stages.

- The First African Expert Meeting on the 10YFP: this was held from 19 - 20 May in Casablanca, Morocco. The meeting deliberated on the key issues that need to be addressed under framework programme and identified four thematic areas of focus. These are: Improvement of water services, Energy access and efficiency, Urban environment, and Industrial development.

- The Second African Expert meeting on the 10YFP: this was held from 17 - 18 February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. This meeting further deliberated on the four thematic areas identified by the First meeting and proposed the key activities that need to be undertaken under each areas.

- Technical Segment of AMCEN: this was held from 19 - 20 February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. The outcome from the Second Experts Meeting was presented to this Technical Segment and was endorsed for submission to AMCEN's Ministerial Session for approval.

- AMCEN's approval: the Regional Framework Programme developed through the above technical forums was approved by AMCEN in March 2005 in Dakar, Senegal.

In Africa, in addition to the capacity-building programmes on Cleaner Production of the eight NCPCs in the region and to the organization of some national and regional roundtables on SCP, the following pilot projects have been launched as part of the African 10-year framework programme on SCP:

(a) Mainstreaming SCP in the management of Lake Victoria. The project focuses on the harmonization of policies for the environmental management of the lake, to protect its catchments and to promote sustainable fisheries. It also includes economic activities for the sustainable development of industry, agriculture and tourism.

(b) Sustainable use and production of plastics in Africa as a demonstration of integrated solid waste management. It promotes industrial innovation-environmentally degradable plastics-and it includes effective communication strategies.

(c) Regional capacity building on Life Cycle Analysis aimed at assisting countries in the identification of key impact categories for their life cycle inventories.

(d) Pilot projects in Ghana and Senegal on integrating the concepts of SCP into poverty reduction strategies, highlighting how SCP can provide opportunities for new markets, better livelihoods and poverty reduction.

The journey towards sustainable development in Africa through an integrated SCP approach has only just started. This report aims to shed some light on the present position of sustainable consumption and protection activities in Africa, as well as on the challenges and opportunities for SCP at the road ahead. This report does not take a quantitative (i.e provide information on how many CP awareness progress has been realised, or on how many ISO 14000 certifications exist) but instead tries to describe the situation in qualitative terms. The objective is to identify the most important issues to address and the key tools to address these issues to promote SCP in the region.

2.0 Key Environmental Challenges in Africa and Role of SCP

Some of the evident and immediate challenges that the African continent faces include malnutrition and health, poverty, overpopulation, environmental degradation, illiteracy and armed conflicts. Box 1 synthesises the key environmental challenges in Africa.

Box 1: Key Environmental Challenges in Africa (Source: Africa Environment Outlook (2002)

Atmosphere: Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change. Variations in rainfall patterns have led to incidences of drought and flooding, often with disastrous consequences for populations and for the environment. The predicted consequences of global climate change - worsening impacts of drought, desertification, flooding, and sea level rise - may well worsen the situation of Africa's people, even though the region's greenhouse gas emissions are, on the whole, negligible. Analysis of the consequences of activities such as deforestation, inappropriate coastal development, and poor land management shows that these can exacerbate the effects of climate variability and climate change. Air quality is an emerging issue of concern in many parts of Africa, especially in expanding urban areas where concentrations of population, industry and vehicles are increasing air pollution.

Biodiversity: Africa's biological resources are declining rapidly as a result of habitat loss, over-harvesting of selected resources, and illegal activities. Formal protection has been strengthened at the national and international level over last three decades.

Coastal and marine habitats: Coastal and marine habitats and resources in Africa are under threat from pollution, over-harvesting of resources, inappropriate development in the coastal zone, and poor inland land management. Oil pollution is a major threat to resources, habitats, and economies along the African coastline. Policies and regulations for sustainable coastal development and use of marine resources are in place but require sustained resources such as trained personnel, equipment, financial resources, and more effective policing, monitoring, administration and enforcement.

Forests: Africa has the fastest rate of deforestation anywhere in the world. In addition to its ecological impacts, deforestation also means definitive loss of vital resources causing communities to lose their livelihoods and vital energy sources. Political commitment to protection of indigenous forests, sustainable harvesting practices, and community ownership require strengthening. Development of alternative energy sources is also a priority.

Freshwater: Lack of availability and low quality of freshwater are the two most limiting factors for development in Africa, constraining food production and industrial activities, and contributing significantly to the burden of disease.

Land: Degradation of soil and of vegetation resources is largely a result of increasing population pressures, inequitable land access and tenure policies, poor land management, and widespread poverty. The results are declining agricultural yields, affecting economies and food security; desertification of arid areas, raising competition for remaining resources, and increased potential for conflict. Land tenure reform, international cooperation, and integration of land resource management with development goals are required.

Urbanization: Although most Africans currently live in rural areas, the region's rates of urbanization are among the highest in the world. Poor economic growth and low investment in infrastructure have left provision of housing and basic services in urban areas lagging far behind rates of inward migration, resulting in a proliferation of informal settlements in urban Africa.

The main source of environmental degradation in Africa is deforestation caused by over-dependence of African livelihoods on agriculture fuelled by population growth. This is reflected in an overgrowing need for cultivable and grazing lands, extensive system of production, and exploitation of mineral resources and hydrocarbons.

Despite the importance of industry in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction in Africa, the continent lags behind other developing regions in industrial performance. Structural change in African economies has been limited, with most economies still dominated by the agricultural or mining sectors. The contribution of manufacturing output to total national income is generally low, with the share of manufacturing value added(MVA) in GDP being at an average value of only about 9%(Review Report on Africa Industrial Development for CSD 14(2006)). Primary products still dominates exports from most African Countries. However, positive performance in industrial growth in a few countries and an increase in foreign direct investment in African industry indicates a potential for industrial take-off. The challenge is to ensure that environmental best practices are incorporated at these early stages of industrialization whenever manufacturing investments are being considered. It is to be noted that, while the overall level of industrial pollution is still low because of Africa's low level of industrialization, the environmental impact intensity in relation to the level of industrialization is among the highest in the world.

To promote Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, it is very important to put its relevance into context. For example, it is essential that Sustainable Consumption (SC) is not automatically translated into "consuming less" – as this is highly irrelevant in the region. This is especially true for the large segment of the African population living in poverty, often having a real need to rather increase their consumption of basic products and services. SC refers to more efficient, better informed and less resource intensive consumption. As part of the strategy for promoting SCP it is important to explain and demonstrate that many of the underlying causes for other priorities are in fact directly linked with how we use resources for production-consumption. For example, domestic water and energy needs often require that women spend several hours daily collecting water and wood or other fuel, hindering them to spend time on other activities such as income generating activities or education. A water and energy system based on the SCP approach should provide everybody with clean water and affordable energy. Another example is vehicle transportation systems in cities which are causing health risks, air pollution and economic losses. By shifting these forms to public and efficient transportation systems and by promoting clean fuels and energy efficient vehicles, many of these problems could be addressed simultaneously.

The overall priority of a programme on SCP in Africa simply should be that the basic needs of the poor are being met. For many poor people in Africa, the quality of their environment and of the natural resource base is a matter of survival. The challenge is to provide more people with a better quality of life without undermining the natural resource base and destroying the ecosystems on which we all depend. Only by explaining that SCP would contribute to meeting other objectives, will SCP be perceived as a priority in its own right by stakeholders. Examples of actions which are directly relevant to SCP, and which are imperative if Africa is to reduce poverty, are as follows:

- Acceleration of industrial development: to provide employment and to raise financial resources needed to stimulate growth. There is general agreement that industrial growth is vital to economic development in African countries with a potential to contribute significantly to poverty reduction. This will include national efforts to promote the development of SMEs. The focus should be on agricultural commodities and natural resources, in order to add value to Africa's traditional exports. Any national industrialization strategy must however be environmentally sustainable and must not be a contributor to further environmental degradation.

- Increase of sustainable agricultural production for food security.
- Avoid depletion of water resources by water conservation measures.
- Increase energy efficiency and access to affordable energy sources.
- Establish markets for sustainable products, such as organic food, by adopting green procurement policies.
- Human-resource development and capacity building, including universal primary and secondary education.
- Better terms of trade with developed countries.
- Improvement of infrastructure and sustainable human settlement patterns: to reduce congestion and pollution and improve access to infra-structural services such as Water and Sanitation.
- Improvement of the scientific and technological base relating to environmental management

SCP should be seen as a basis for sustainable resource use, which can help to achieve new sustainable development models as Africa explores the potential and possibility to leapfrog to sustainability. Sustainable Consumption and Production are essential tools to attain the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goals one and seven, which relates to the eradication of poverty and hunger, and to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.0 Summary of the African 10 Year Framework Programme (10 YFP) on Sustainable Production and Consumption

The Second African Expert Meeting on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production was held from 17-18 February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting was co-organized by UN-DESA and UNEP in consultation with the Secretariats of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP). It was attended by 36 participants consisting of 18 Government-nominated experts and 18 sustainable consumption and production experts and development partners and was opened by the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel. The meeting was structured having an opening plenary session followed by three sets of parallel working group sessions consisting of four groups each. The outcomes from the working groups were discussed during a closing plenary session.

The opening plenary session focused on reviewing the outcome of the First Experts Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production that was held in Casablanca 19-20 May 2004, which identified the key priorities that could be undertaken under the thematic areas of: energy, water, urban development, and industrial development. Each thematic area was considered in the context of NEPAD Environmental Action Plan and regional poverty reduction priorities. This was followed by two sets of working group sessions which further deliberated on the development of specific actions under the respective thematic areas. The following are the priority areas under which specific actions were proposed

Priority areas on 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.
- Promotion and development of mini-hydropower for small rural enterprises.
- Promote and support increased utilization of improved wood fuel 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 and local communities.

Priority areas on 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 wastewater

- Promoting the Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management, ensuring the inclusion of LCA and SCP.

Priority areas habitat and sustainable urban development

- Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)

- Sustainable Urban Development

- Reduction of Vehicular Emissions

- Sustainable Urban Development

Priority areas on industrial development

- Strengthening the capacity of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production and its members.

- Explore the expansion of value chains for agricultural products and by-products by expanding their industrial uses.

- Improve markets for sustainable goods and services to ensure competitiveness irrespective of destination market.

In addition to the above areas of activities, three concept notes for concrete projects that have been developed through other sub-regional and regional technical consultation forums were submitted to the meeting and was agreed to include them as an attachment to this report for further considerations. The concept notes are on:

- Mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production in Lake Victoria Region as a pilot project on mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production in regional development programmes.

- Sustainable consumption and production of plastics in Africa as a demonstration of integrated solid waste management in Africa.

- Regional training and awareness programme on Life Cycle Analysis as a planning and decision-making tool .

In the final plenary session the participants recommended that the ARSCP be recognized by AMCEN as a Center of Excellence on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the context of the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan.

The Technical Segment of AMCEN was held from 19 - 20 February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. The outcome from the Second Experts Meeting was presented to this Technical Segment and was endorsed for submission to AMCEN's Ministerial Session for approval. The Regional Framework Programme developed through the above technical forums was approved by AMCEN in March 2005 in Dakar, Senegal.(see Annex 9 for the Dakar Declaration adopted by AMCEN).

The set of proposed actions considered favourably by AMCEN will be presented for funding through the Marrakech Process on SCP. Implementation of these activities is subject to resource mobilization and funding availability

4.0 National and Regional Status of SCP in Africa

4.1 Methodology

To evaluate the status of SCP in Africa, NCPCs were requested to prepare a national status report for their respective countries(see Annex 1), while network members of the ARSCP and ALCANET have been asked to respond to a questionnaire. Respondents were asked about stakeholders, status and importance of initiatives / tools, and strengths and weaknesses of SCP in their countries.

Stakeholders were mainly from NCPCs and Universities. 15 responses were received. Industry, Government and NGOs were clearly not represented in this survey. Respondents were not requested to respond as country representatives or in any official capacity but rather to share their knowledge as individuals / experts in SCP activities. The data presented in this report should therefore not be interpreted as official statistics but rather as a snap shot of the current situation, as it is perceived to stakeholders in the region.

The data collected has been summarized in Tables. To illustrate trends, and issues identified in the questionnaire, information from national status reports have been provided.

4.2 Key Stakeholders

Different stakeholders have different roles and it is useful to identify the stakeholders that are most influential. For this purpose respondents were asked to mark stakeholders by their importance to SCP in their countries. The results are summarized in Table 1.

National and Local Governments and CP centres are clearly rated as the most important stakeholders, followed by business and industry stakeholders. SCP is seen to a large extent as a government responsibility, with CP Centres, industry associations and business organisations as important partners. Government efforts are still linked to their traditional means of control - policy making, legislation, enforcement, education and coordination. CP centres play an important role in capacity building while industry associations and business organisations are seen as important stakeholders since the behaviour / practices of business must change in order to achieve SCP. Possible explanation of the low ranking of consumers, health authorities and investors is that even if they have a potential influence, they are perceived as being difficult to activate to support more sustainable behaviour.

Table 1: Rating of National Stakeholders important to Development of SCP

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Government (National)	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1.2
Government (Local)	3	3	5	8	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	2.8
Business Organisations	2	8	3	6	-	4	-	-	3	2	2	4	-	3.8
Industry Associations	2	7	2	3	-	3	1	3	1	1	2	7	-	2.9
Media	5	1	6	7	1	4	1	8	3	1	1	11	-	4.1
NGOs	-	9	-	9	-	4	-	5	2	1	2	6	-	4.8
Consumer Associations	4	1	8	10	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	12	-	4.3
Consumers	4	1	-	5	-	5			2	1	1	13	-	4.0
Cleaner Production Centres / CPProgrammes	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	3	-	1.6
Financial Institutions	3	5	-	10	-	3	-	7	2	2	1	9	-	4.7
Universities	2	4	7	4	-	6	-	6	3	1	3	5	-	3.8
Investors	-	-	-	11	-	5	-	-	1	2	1	10	-	5
Consultants	5	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	2	1	2	8	-	4.9
Trade Unions	-	-	9	14	-	6	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	6.8
Public Health Authorities	-	-	-	13	-	4	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	4.6

1: Most Important **15: Least Important** **-: Not Rated**

Even if different stakeholders have different roles and potential to support SCP, it is necessary to engage all stakeholders to some degree. There is a need to build interaction and strengthen the links between different stakeholders through concrete projects in order to promote SCP in the region

4.3 Status of Sustainable Consumption

Different stakeholders have different roles and it is useful to identify the stakeholders that are most influential. For this purpose respondents were asked to mark stakeholders by their importance to SCP in their countries. The results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 2: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Consumption in Africa with regard to Consumer Product Information

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Ecolabels	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0		1	1	0	1	0.6
Consumer Legislation + Product Standards	3	1	2	1	1	3	0	2		1	2	0	1	1.4
Public Company Rating	3	0	3	0	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1.2
Product Information (Content)	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0		1	2	1	2	1.0
Sustainability Advertisement	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3		1	1	1	0	0.6

NOTE:-0: No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Table 3: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Consumption in Africa with regard to Consumer Awarenessn

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Educational Curriculum	2	0	1		1	1	0	2		2	0	1	1	1.0
Youth Programmes	1	1	0		0	2	1	0		1	1	0	1	0.7
Gender Programmes	1	2	0		0	2	1	0		1	1	0	0	0.8
Public Awareness Programmes	2	1	0		1	3	1	3		1	1	1	1	1.3
Consumer Associations (NGOs)	2	1	1		1	1	1	2		0	1	0	2	1.0

NOTE:- 0: No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Table 4: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Consumption in Africa with regard to Consumption Systems

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Sustainable Procurement Schemes	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0		1	1	0	0	0.6
Life cycle Inventory	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.2
Life cycle Assessment	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2		0	1	1	0	0.6
Research on Consumer Behaviour	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1		0	0	0	0	0.7
External Waste Recycling	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.1

NOTE:-0: No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

In general terms, sustainable consumption tools are very poorly developed in the region. It is a concept still in its infancy. Consumer movements are also mainly focussed on consumer rights and consumer protection, rather than sustainable consumption aspects.

Tools aiming at raising consumer awareness and at providing information to consumers about the product they use are relatively better developed than tools constituting systematic approaches to sustainable consumption. The exception is external waste recycling systems, which are comparatively better known and in some countries implemented.

Eco-labels are a good example of tools used to provide information about the environmental standards of a product. The development and marketing of environmentally-friendly products could be either an opportunity or a threat to African products. There are very few eco-labelling schemes successfully implemented in Africa and methodologies on how to develop and implement eco-labels need to be devised.

A cornerstone for truly integrating sustainable consumption and production is the Life Cycle Approach. This tool is presently almost absent in all countries, being confined for the time being to the academic and research community.

In Table 5, respondents have rated the tools they see as having the highest potential for supporting sustainable consumption in their countries. To achieve sustainable consumption, it will be necessary to focus efforts in four areas: Awareness campaigns; Legislation; Product standards; and Education. In order to achieve commitment and public support for any

sustainable consumption program, it is crucial that people understand why sustainable consumption is important and what it means in practical terms. It is a common misunderstanding, that sustainable consumption means "consuming less" to many people, and that it has no reference to other, may be more urgent priorities of concerned stakeholders. To achieve long-term public awareness it will also be important to integrate sustainable consumption into education at all levels of society. Sustainable consumption also needs to be supported by appropriate national legislation to be broadly accepted, for example by having a Green Procurement Law in government.

Table 5: Rating of Sustainable Consumption Tools and Initiatives in Africa

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Awareness Campaigns	1	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1.9
Legislation	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	2	1.3
Education	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	3	2.2
Product Standards	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2.1
Eco-labels	1	-	5	5	-	1	-	5	1	3	3	4	3	3.1
Advertising	1	5	7	6	-	4	-	2	-	3	1	6	2	3.7
Product Testing	-	-	3	7	-	3	-	6	-	2	2	4	2	4.9

Note: 1: Most Important 7: Least Important

4.4 Status of Sustainable Production

Tables 6 to 9 show that, compared to Sustainable Consumption, tools and initiatives related to sustainable production are in many countries, particularly where NCPCs have been set up, found to be more developed. Especially CP tools and initiatives, including case studies, seminars / workshop, human resource development, demonstration projects, legislation and house keeping programmes receive a significantly higher rating across the region. The NCPCs are playing an important role in this regard being involved in awareness raising and training seminars for SME staff on CP and EMS; industry CP assessments, policy advice to governments, technical assistance on EMS implementation and review of curricula at Universities. Sectors where most of the demonstration projects were performed have been mainly in textiles, metal finishing, tanneries and food processing. However, CP-financing schemes have to be devised and implemented to further promote sustainable production. CP-related activities in non-NCPCs have not been reported by the national status reports of most countries and where reported consist mainly of University consultancy projects.

Table 6: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Production in Africa with regard to Cleaner Production

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
National CP Policy	0	1	2	0	-	0	1	1	-	1	1	0	0	0.6
Environment Legislation/ Standards	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	2	1	3	2.1
CP Demonstration Projects	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	1.5
Case-Studies	2	1	2	1		-	0	2	-	2	1	1	3	1.5
Technical Training	2	1	2	0	3	-	0	2	-	2	2	2	2	1.6
Human Resources Development	2	-	1	1		-	0	3	-	1	1	2	2	1.4
CP Networks	3	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	0	1	1.4
Advisory Service	3	-	2	0		-	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1.2
Good Housekeeping Programmes	3	-	2	1		-	0	2	-	2	1	2	2	1.7

NOTE: -:No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Table 7: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Production in Africa with regard to CP Information

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
- Technical Manuals	2	1	1	0		0	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1.0
- Newsletters	2	1	1	0		0	1	1	-	1	1	0	0	0.7
- Seminars / Workshops	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1.8
CP Centres	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	-	2	2	2	1	1.3
Government / Industry Partnerships	3	1	2	1		1	2	2	-	0	1	0	1	1.3
Financial Incentives for CP Investments	-	-				-	-		-		-			
- Favourable Loans	0	-	0	0		-	2	1	-	1	1	0	0	0.6
- Tax Incentives	1	-	0	1		-	3	1	-	1	1	1	0	1.0
- SME Support Programmes	2	2	1	0	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1.3
- Grant Programmes	0	1	0	0	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	0	1	0.7
Industry support for CP Activities	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	1.5
ISO 9002	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	7	2	2	1.8
ISO 14001	3	1	3	1	1	2	0	2	-	1	1	2	1	1.5
Non Certified EMS	2	-	2	1	-	2	0	1	-	1	1	2	1	1.3
EIA (Company Level)	3	1	3	2	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.6
Environmental Technology Assessment	1	-	2	1	-	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1.0

NOTE: -:No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Table 8: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Production in Africa with regard to Corporate Governanceon

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Global Compact	3	-	2	0	1	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.0
Public Reporting	2	-	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	0	1	0	1	1.2
EIA (Public Level)	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	1.6
Codes of Conduct	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	0	2	0	2	1.3
Labour Standards	2	-	3	2	-	3	2	0	-	2	2	2	0	1.8

NOTE: -:No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Table 9: National and Regional Status of Sustainable Production in Africa with regard to Life Cycle Approach

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Supply Chain Management	1	-	2	0	0	0	1	1	-	1	1	0	0	0.6
Eco-Design	0	-	1	0	0	0	2	2	-	0	1	0	0	0.5
Environmental Accounting	1	-	2	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	1	0	0	0.5
Product Service Systems	0	-	2	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	1	0	0	0.4
In-Office Company "Green Schemes"	0	-	1	0	0	1	0	1	-	1	1	0	0	0.4

NOTE: -:No/Not aware; Low status (1); Medium status (2); High status (3)

Key industry / manufacturing sub-sectors vary greatly in diversity across the countries and in their relative importance to the economies of the countries. Larger economies like South Africa and Egypt have large industries such as mining, chemicals and automobiles; smaller economies are made up largely of medium, small and micro-enterprises that manufacture basic necessities such as textiles, apparel, food and beverages and some printing and furniture or wood processing. These enterprises often operate on obsolete and inefficient technologies, leading to growing cases of industrial pollution around major cities. 90% of industries in Senegal are in the suburbs of the capital, Dakar, and most of them discharges their effluents in the Bay of Hann.

There are differences to the extent of adoption of CP in the region. For instance, in Uganda, CP is being integrated into the national policy and regulatory framework, while there are cases where it is still in its infancy such as in Western and Central Africa. In Zambia, efforts are being undertaken to integrate CP with environmental impact assessment regulations. The Eco-benefits programme of UCPC and the Cleaner Enterprise Programme (CEP) of KNCPC have proved to be good engines for introducing and promoting CP in their respective countries. The CEP has adopted a new orientation whereby the program is currently being implemented sector-wise in collaboration with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers with the aim to create sector champions in cleaner production. The program will eventually be scaled up to cover major industrial towns in Kenya and one of the expected outcome is the formation of waste minimization clubs. Countries still with no NCPCs, such as in Western and Central Africa, show a significant lack of CP capacity, which may be explained by the fact that these countries lack manufacturing industries, which is where the CP approach originally focussed.

In addition to CP, other SCP-relevant programmes exists in many countries to complement pollution control initiatives by the public sector. These range from government-supported programmes to donor-funded activities hosted by local private or public institutions. These include the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the Stockholm Convention for POPs and / or projects related to improving energy efficiency. In Mozambique, in order to alleviate the huge pressure on forest resources-used for fuel-the Ministry of Energy has implemented two pilot projects on improved kilns and stoves as a way of ensuring energy conservation and efficiency. Furthermore, a renewable energy development plan involves the installation of solar panels in rural areas. Access of poor people to affordable energy sources will remain one of the main challenges for African countries and reducing significantly the quantity of wood used for charcoal production is important. For example, in Mali, 7 kg of wood is required for every kg of charcoal produced in the traditional method, which is very high.

Environmental Management systems and Corporate Governance are also relatively well developed in the region and capacity exists for more widespread adoption. However, the life cycle approach is still poorly developed.

Table 10 indicates what tools respondents recommend for further strengthening sustainable production at the national level. Legislation / regulations, policies, training / demonstration programmes; EIAs and financial incentive are ranked as the most important ones.

Product Design, Environment Accounting and Public Reporting are rated as less useful tools for promoting Sustainable Production. The corporate culture in the region include a general resistance against information disclosure and tools aiming at information disclosure may therefore not be seen as very likely to succeed. This is yet another reason why legislation and economic incentives are seen as more important tools to use in the region.

Most CP activities are driven by NCPCs and are still focused on the industrial sector despite potential opportunities in the agricultural, natural resources and services sectors. Efforts to promote rural development and alleviate poverty can be effective if rural incomes can be raised through small-scale manufacturing activities, for example in agro-processing and CP will have a major role to play. It is also important to strike a better synergy between SCP activities and the implementation of various MEAs. This would facilitate access to certain technologies, capacity building opportunities and project financing.

Table 10: Rating of Sustainable Production Tools and Initiatives in Africa

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Public Regulation	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	1	1.6
National CP Policies	2	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2.1
Training Programmes	3	1	-	3	1	2	1	2	-	1	2	4	1	1.9
Financial Incentives	2	4	-	4	1	4	-	5	2	2	1	7	1	3.0
Demonstration Programmes	2	6	1	2	-	2	-	6	1	1	2	5	1	2.6
Industry Networks	1	-	2	11	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	12	2	4.2
Supply Chain Management	2	3	5	12	-	2	-	8	1	3	2	1	2	3.7
Education	2	5	-	5	-	2	-	8	-	1	2	9	1	3.8
Industrial Standards	2	2	3	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	3	11	1	3.0
Grant Programmes	2	7	-	7	1	3	-	3	1	1	1	8	2	3.3
EIA	1	1	4	6	1	2	-	5	1	1	2	6	1	2.6
Environmental Accounting	2	1	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	2	3	13	2	4.4
Public Reporting	3	-	-	9	-	3	-	7	1	2	3	10	1	4.3
Product Design	4	9	-	10	-	3	1	5	2	1	3	14	1	4.8

Note: 1: Most Important **14: Least Important**

4.5 Implementing SCP

There are significant differences between and within countries and societies due to political, economic and cultural differences across the region. Countries start from different positions and have to address SCP under different conditions. There is no single recipe on how to promote SCP in Africa. However, a set of general conditions that need to be met can be defined. For this purpose, respondents were asked to indicate the barriers and enabling measures in their countries.

4.5.1 Barriers to SCP

Tables 11 and 12 present the main barriers for SCP in Africa. Identified barriers are ranked by their relevance to sustainable consumption or sustainable production.

Lack of awareness is identified as the most important barrier. The lack of awareness is not surprisingly followed by weak legislation and policies, poor education, lack of R&D and consumer traditions. Awareness is needed to support new policies, legislation, education, research, and consumer life styles. Several NCPCs like the ECPC have stressed that the weak enforcement capacity of environmental laws leads to a weak demand for the services of the Center. This is a key factor to consider for the financial sustainability of NCPCs. It is to be noted that corruption is also mentioned as a potential barrier to promotion of SCP in the region.

Lack of stakeholder cooperation and poor relation with authorities are also identified as a barrier to SCP. Even if there are many examples of companies seeking to improve their sustainability record, the vast majority of companies in the region pay little or no attention to these issues. It is also true that government agencies are often reluctant or incapable of engaging in partnership with industry to promote SCP. There is probably a need for more integration of NCPC activities with those of Environment Agencies.

Table 11: Barriers to Sustainable Consumption

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Lack of Awareness	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.2
Lack of Policies	1	4	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	1	1.8
Legislation	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	1	1.5
Poor Education	2	3	3	4	1	-	1	7	-	1	2	4	2	2.7
Non-sustainable Consumer Traditions	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	6	1	1	2	5	1	2.7
Inadequate Labelling	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	5	-	3	3	7	1	3.5
Lack of Consumer Associations	1	5	-	9	-	3	1	4	-	3	1	9	2	3.8
Lack of Advertisement	1	-	-	8	-	4	-	6	-	2	2	8	-	4.4
Lack of Media Influence	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	6	1	3

Note: 1: Most Important 10: Least Important -: Not rated

Table 12: Barriers to Sustainable Production

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Weak Regulation	1	4	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1.4
Lack of Stakeholder Cooperation	1	7	-	5	1	-	1	4	-	1	2	7	1	3.0
Lack of Market	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	1	8	3	3.8
Lack of National Policies	2	6	-	2	1	1	1	4	-	1	3	5	1	2.5
Lack of awareness	1	2	-	3	1	2	-	3	1	1	1	2	1	1.6
Poor Education	-	3	2	7	1	-	-	7	-	1	2	4	2	3.2
Lack of R & D	3	5	1	6	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2.5
No Media Influence	1		-	8	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	6	1	3.1
Corruption	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1.7
Poor Relations with Authorities	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	2.5

Note: 1: Most Important 10: Least Important -: Not rated

4.5.2 Opportunities for SCP

Tables 13 and 14 present the respondents' ranking of areas that have a high potential to support SCP in Africa if they are properly developed. These, on a regional scale, correspond fairly well with the barriers. The weaknesses in awareness, policies and legislation are matched by opportunities for using policies, awareness and legislation to strengthen SCP. In comments provided by respondents to the questionnaire, policies and legislation is seen as a cornerstone for a more coherent promotion of SCP. This also corresponds well with Table 1, that national and local governments play an important roles in developing SCP. SCP requires interaction between producers and consumers and without voluntary involvement from the industry it will be very difficult to influence the industry at a large scale. As such, industry participation is also indicated as an important aspect. The Environment Africa Clusters Project in Zimbabwe is a good example of networking among industries for awareness raising and sharing of knowledge and resources for environmental protection.

To influence the consumption side of society, the media and advertisement are seen as particular useful tools. Education also receives a high rating as a long term strategy to make producers and consumers of tomorrow better informed about SCP.

Table 13: Opportunities for Sustainable Consumption

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
Consumer Awareness	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	1.4
Public Legislation	1	5	-	2		-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	2.0
Media Influence	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	3	1	2.0
Education	1	2	-	5	1	1	1	4	-	1	2	6	1	2.3
Civil Society Participation/ NGO's	2	7	-	6		3	-	8	-	2	2	5	2	4.1
Product Labelling	1	3	-	7		1	-	4	-	3	3	7	1	3.3
Culture	3	6	-	10	1	-	-	8	-	1	3	-	1	4.1
Consumer Policies	1	-		3		-	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	1.8
Advertisement	1	-	-	8		1	1	3	-	2	2	2	2	2.4
Industry Participation (Market Push)	-	8	1	9	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	3.1

Note: 1: Most Important 10: Least Important -: Not rated

In contrast, as tools for influencing producers, media and education receive comparatively low ratings. Instead, CP demonstration projects and technical training are rated as more powerful tools to encourage producers to adopt the SCP approach. However, despite much effort and resources spent by the NCPCs, only a small part of industry has nationally adopted CP. It will be impossible to assist individually each company to realize the benefits of sustainable production. It therefore seems necessary to focus on the demand side, creating demand for SCP, rather than focussing on the supply side. Such demand is created when enforcement of legislation is practiced, suitable economic incentives are established and efficiency improvements offered by SCP can provide a competitive edge

Table 14: Opportunities for Sustainable Production

	Kenya	Uganda	South Africa	Mauritius	Mozambique	Nigeria	Cameroon	Morocco	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zambia	Average
National Policies	2	-	-	5	-	1	1	4	2	1	2	6	1	2.5
CP Demonstration	1	3	-	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1.8
Public Legislation	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1.6
Education	-	4	-	8	1	3	-	7	-	1	2	5	1	3.6
Civil Society Participation/NGO's	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	9	-	2	3	8	2	4.3
Media Influence	-	2	1	6	-	4	1	3	-	1	1	7	1	2.7
Culture	-	5	-	9	1	-	-	8	-	1	3	9	2	4.8
Technical Training	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	1	2	1	1	2.3
Public Awareness	3	-	-	1	1	4	1	4	-	1	1	4	1	2.1

Note: 1: Most Important 10: Least Important -: Not rated

Box 2 synthesizes the comments made by respondents to the questionnaire on the most important issues in the future development of SCP in Africa

Box 2: Comments from respondents on the most important issues in the future development of SCP in Africa:

- Integration of SCP in national growth and poverty reduction strategy
- Awareness creation on unsustainable consumption and production, both for policy makers and the general public.
- Role of key stakeholders in the promotion of sustainable consumption and production and mode of partnerships.
- Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies
- Importance of achieving a Sustainable Tourism Industry
- Capacity building on the enforcement of regulations
- Adoption of suitable practices and systems in SMEs
- Integrate SCP in the educational system
- CP financing for SMEs
- Develop case studies for SCP that fits the national situation and develop a national policy for SCP
- Develop Environmental Reporting and benchmarking in industry.
- Recommend Best Available Technologies for different economic sectors
- Awareness raising on the side of consumers so as to create demand for eco-labelled products.
- Awareness raising on eco-labelling
- Promotion of environmental journalism to raise awareness on SCP
- Country-wide strengthening of the role of consumer associations
- Linking SCP to the fulfilment of the MDGs
- Promotion of networking among stakeholders
- Promotion of policy dialogues on SCP
- Improve the implementation of energy efficiency programmes
- Provision of green banking funds to promote SCP
- Encouragement of Design for Environment Programs
- Improve access to cheap energy for domestic uses
- Increased use of renewable sources for green electricity
- Intensify efforts in safe reuse of wastewater
- Application of the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management and Integrated Solid Wastes Management
- Increased use of LCA as decision-making tool.

5.0 Recommendations from National/Regional Roundtables and Expert Meetings on SCP

A number of national and regional roundtables and expert meetings related to SCP have been organised during the period 2004-2006 and their main recommendations are given below. Annexes 2 to 6 gives a summary of these roundtables and expert meetings.

5.1 First East African Roundtable on Mainstreaming Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption in Lake Victoria Basin Development Programme. 6 - 7th December 2004, Kisumu, Kenya

The Lake Victoria Region is an important economic development zone of East African Countries. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) was recognised as one of the driving forces behind cooperation within the East African Community. The need to mainstream SCP into the on-going development initiatives in the region was clearly identified. There is increasing policy and legal recognition for the adoption of CP as a viable mechanism by the national governments in the sub-region. However, one of the key challenges in mainstreaming SCP in development planning remains lack of enforcement and compliance mechanisms on environment. To fast track SCP in the region, there is an urgent need to expose the NCPCs area of focus beyond industries into regional development programmes. This requires stronger linkages between the NCPCs and regional development initiative and programmes. Priority SCP activities in the sub-region were discussed under the following three strategic foci:

- Enhancing SCP application in the existing industry sector
- Integrating SCP in city development strategies
- Promotion of a circular economy.

5.2 First National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (NRSCP); Africa, Ghana, 3 - 4 February 2005

The workshop was aimed as building consensus on the institutionalisation of a Cleaner Production Center for Ghana (CPCG), to identify national priorities and need for SCP as well as a 3-year work plan for promoting SCP. Potential national and sub-regional SCP projects were identified in the area of energy, water and food security. Potential projects for SCP include:

- Biogas generation technology transfer
- Energy security and the West African Gas pipeline
- Bio diesel and organic fertiliser production
- Technology transfer for conversion of plastic waste recycling products to biodegradable plastic packaging.
- Sustainable water production and consumption for poverty education in mining communities.
- Biomass Energy Production: Potential Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Potential closing-the-loop environmental projects in the Palm Oil and Cocoa Sector.

5.3 National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Akaki River. 1st April 2005 and 6 - 7 June 2005

The two workshops were aimed at developing on Integrated Management Programme for the Akaki River in Ethiopia, that would be implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach and through the promotion of SCP activities. The general objective was to provide a comprehensive programme framework for the promotion of sustainable livelihood and development within the river basin through continuous improvement of the river ecosystem. The following are the proposed components of the programme.

Component one: Situation analysis and database development: This is to supplement the existing knowledge with studies that are aimed at generating data that fill existing gaps and provide basis for targeted interventions. Furthermore, component one aims to create a database that will facilitate information exchange and identification of existing gaps.

Component two: Public awareness and education: A systematic public awareness and education programme that is aimed at the creation of awareness which would bring about the desirable attitudinal changes at the community level would be developed as the core activity of this component.

Component three: Integrated environmental resources management & rehabilitation. This is based on the need to move beyond the occasional clean-up and rehabilitation activities and develop an integrated environmental resources rehabilitation and management programme in place. It consists of community-based activities that are aimed at achieving an improved water-shed and land use management practices within the catchment area.

Component four: Industrial environmental managemen. This component would focus on enhancing the environmental compliance of industries through clarity of effective environmental standards, voluntary industry initiatives and the provision of compliance assistance programmes to the small and medium-sized industries located within the catchments area.

Component five: Development of sustainable livelihood The Akaki River with its current state is a source of livelihood for thousands of people in a number of ways including using the polluted water for the production of vegetables in irrigated small-farms. While it is

important to reorient these livelihood practices towards more sustainable practice, the River Catchment could also be developed for additional economic activities that would benefit the surrounding communities while at the same time maintaining its ecological stability.

5.4 Table Ronde Africaine sur les Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables (African Roundtable on SCP); Dakar; 25 - 26 January 2006

The workshop on SCP organised for French-speaking countries of Western and Central Africa showed that a number of initiatives are already ongoing. But there is an urgent need for an appropriate legal and institutional framework including capacity building for more effective implementation of SCP.

The synergy between the promotion of SCP and Poverty Reduction strategies in the region was highlighted.

A particular emphasis was made on the identification of priority sectors in which SCP should be promoted and integrated such as water and energy.

5.5 First African Life Cycle Assessment Symposium and Workshop - 29th August - 2nd September 2005, UNEP Headquarters, Nairobi Kenya.

The African 10-year framework programme on SCP, approved by AMCEN, recognises the need to enhance capacities on the application of LCA within the specific context and development priorities of the region. The capacity-building workshop introduced participation from Universities and NCPCs on how to train and/or educate on LCA, with a focus on methods and resources including softwares. The workshop was preceded by a one-day symposium to encourage exchange of experiences. Participants suggested a number of areas for future activities:

- Developing a simplified language that communicates the concepts and tools of LCA together with its benefits to policy and decision makers in Africa.
- Enhancing the capacities of African Universities and LCA related institutions to create a pool of expertise that would develop the effective application of LCA in the region.
- Promoting the application one further development of the LCA technique through targeted applications of the technique on sectors of particular importance to Africa
- Strengthen the ALCANET Regional Knowledge Network

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Achievements

The implementation of the project on 'Institutionalizing the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production' by UNEP has strengthened the sustainable consumption and production activities in the region leading to a number of results which includes the following:

- The African 10YFP on SCP has been elaborated.
- In addition to the CP programmes of the existing eight NCPCs, six African countries have moved forward on the establishment of their respective NCPCs while a number of others are considering their next steps.
- The African Life Cycle Assessment Network (ALCANET) has been established as the technical arm of the ARSCP on issues related to LCA.
- The linkages between African NCPCs and universities in their respective countries have been strengthened through the organization of joint forums.
- A few pilot projects on SCP have been launched and some of them include the integration of the concept into poverty reduction strategies.
- Some national/regional roundtables and expert meetings on SCP have been organized since 2004. Noteworthy is the organisation of a regional SCP roundtable for French speaking countries of Western and Central Africa so as to include them in the on-going regional initiative on SCP.

However, despite the above and the many available tools and a large number of demonstration projects related to NCPCs programmes, the impact and penetration of SCP activities is still very limited in most countries. Few key activities have been conducted in most countries as part of the implementation of the African 10 year framework programme. Tanzania is the only example where key activities have been mentioned in the national status report of CPCT under each of the four thematic areas. SCP is a relatively new concept in the region and there are only very few examples of integrated SCP activities. There are several examples of activities and efforts targeting particularly Sustainable Production and to a much lesser extent Sustainable Consumption separately. Sustainable Production and Consumption are mainly approached as separate issues.

Sustainable Production

Sustainable Production activities are focussed on cleaner production, on environmental management systems (particularly ISO 14000) and on Corporate Management Practices. There are eight NCPCs, numerous case-studies and training materials. However, National CP actions plans and policies remain to be established targeting key sectors, besides manufacturing industries. Only to a smaller degree has the CP concept been introduced to service sectors and CP activities tend for the time being to be an urban affair. There is a need to support strategic innovation in rural areas in activities such as agriculture, mining, natural resources management and cottage industries. A review of the national status reports finds no organised or clearly stated guiding policy for shaping future NCPC programmes. Key drivers should be identified to enable greater CP penetration and impact.

NCPCs are rightly focusing their activities in a few key sectors, before expanding to others in the future. For example the South African NCPC focuses on the following prioritised sectors: Chemicals, Clothing and Textile, Automotive and Agro-processing. The Mozambique NCPC is currently focusing on SCP in the sugar and tourism industries, and the soap and oil industry.

Much needs to be done by NCPCs to train national experts in identifying and formulating cleaner production investment projects to help in obtaining financing from funding institutions and in providing policy advice to national and local government to favour the SCP concept. Funding for CP has so far mostly relied on Government and / or international donors, mainly in demonstration projects. Initial improvements through CP is usually achieved at little cost. In the initial stage, the focus of NCPCs were to promote these low-cost improvements. But it is clear that the industries will have to implement more consequent changes such as the adoption of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST) and this would have to be the focus of the next phase of the NCPCs program.

Strategies to enable NCPCs to play a greater role towards scaling up small, localized impacts are desirable. Few partnerships tend to exist between NCPCs and national bodies and other stakeholders are not taking the lead to promote SCP activities. Important stakeholders such as financing institutions, industry associations and government industry departments need to be more actively involved. NCPC's area of focus need to expand beyond industries into regional development programmes. One example is the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme where the KNCPC, UCPC and the CPCT can have a major input in the management of the basin. Such stronger linkages are required between NCPCs and regional development initiatives and programmes.

More advanced Sustainable Production concepts and instruments, which takes a systems view- such as LCA, Product Service System and product design -are still in their infancy in the region.

It is difficult to establish the real impact made on the ground by the NCPCs. Despite limited capacities, NCPCs have achieved much, but still not enough to create national level impacts. Annex 8 suggests some performance indicators for specific services that NCPCs should use in the future to better assess the impacts of their approaches.

The state of Sustainable Production in Africa may thus be described as being in progress but yet having a long way to go before becoming widely adopted and fully integrated as an everyday practice. Francophone African countries in West and Central Africa show virtually little institutional capacity in CP due to the absence of NCPCs . So far in Africa, CP has primarily addressed how to produce products more efficiently, with only limited attention given on how to use products efficiently or how to produce the right products. To move towards sustainable production, the service and product components of the CP definition need to be further developed and adopted. Some of the underlying causes include poor awareness, inadequate policies and regulations and a lack of market incentives.

Sustainable Consumption

The regional capacity for promoting Sustainable Consumption is far less developed than for Sustainable Production. The areas of concern of consumer associations and consumer affairs departments in government has mostly been on consumer safety and on affordability of products. There are no strategy or policy frameworks for promoting Sustainable Consumption at the national level, as per the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection. Compared to sustainable production, sustainable consumption is a far less developed and less recognized concept. This is due to the wide range of different consumption styles and patterns that existed alongside each other and within countries. The region is still dominated by people living in poverty. Alongside this group there are a large number of people in urban areas with lifestyles having a large environment footprint. Another important explanation for the little attention paid by government to sustainable consumption is that consumption is often perceived as necessary for economic growth. Level of consumption is used to measure economic growth in most economic models. More sustainable consumption is perceived by authorities in the lowering of economic growth though the benefits resulting in reduced costs to society and sustainability achievement are being missed. Also, since Sustainable Consumption is a relatively new concept, consumer activism, when it exists, is still focused on prices, quality and consumer safety. Sustainable consumption still remains to be mainstreamed in the consumer movement.

In general, tools to support or promote sustainable consumption need to be strengthened and integrated with production activities. Systemic approach such as LCA and green procurement are either non-existent or still at infancy stage and need to be further developed. Public procurement, by both central and local governments , constitutes a large proportion of national expenditure, and this purchasing power can influence the market. By implementing sustainable procurement-procurement that is environmentally and socially responsible-the public sector could encourage the production of sustainable products and enhance corporate social responsibility.

6.2 Key issues for developing SCP in Africa

(a) *Creating Awareness* - Awareness about SCP and about how SCP links to other concerns and priorities in society is identified as the most important factor to address in order to create support for SCP. Only by explaining that SCP would contribute to meeting other objectives, will SCP be perceived as a priority in its own right by stakeholders.

The recommended long term approach is to include SCP in the curriculum at all levels of education and to link it with the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. In the short term, aggressive awareness campaigns supported by NCPC's, media and NGO's have to be considered. As part of the UNEP-UNESCO youth and change programme, sustainable consumption should be promoted among young people through education and mobilisation, addressing them in their language and culture.

Research in SCP should be encouraged, such as developing studies to explore the cost of inaction with regard to non-implementation of SCP, and links between competitiveness and innovation. Companies often cannot see the positive financial aspects of SCP and tools such as Environmental Management Accounting (EMA) can be valuable in that respect. The KNCPC organises Environmental Cost Accounting training which can be replicated in other NCPCs. A robust analytical tool which countries could use to determine the environmental, economic, social (including the link to health), and cultural costs of inaction on SCP could be very useful in raising awareness in government and in the wider public.

(b) *Engaging Stakeholders* - National and Local Governments are key stakeholders to initiate SCP Programmes. They have the power to adopt tools and mechanisms required to achieve coordination among a wide range of stakeholders in society. Business and industry organisations, as well as the media also have important roles to play. But governments should take the lead in creating the right conditions for SCP. To effectively promote sustainable consumption, it is important for governments to have a long term forward-looking vision of sustainable life-styles. Policies can then be formulated based on the vision and appropriate measures devised, which include wise use of products and services as well as consideration on the level of consumption in general. SCP provides a framework for harvesting the economic and social benefits of sustainability. Sustainable production, sustainable product design, sustainable procurement etc are all good for the environment but they are also good for the economy and also good for social progress. This message must be highlighted to decision-makers. Governments and other stakeholders can be motivated and supported to promote sustainable consumption if they are properly informed and provided with practical hands-on examples of how the concept may be adopted.

(c) *Policy and Legislation.* Ensure that governments develop appropriate national policy frameworks to effectively support integration and development of Sustainable Consumption and Production, and the coordination between different government departments. Governments should encourage, promote and incorporate sustainable consumption in all sector policies and development plans. For example in South

Africa, the South African National Environmental Act (NEMA) and the White Paper on Environmental Management Policy considers the promotion of SCP as an important supporting objective to integrated pollution and waste management. In response to this, the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) has developed a national Strategy and Action Plan for Cleaner Production, in consultation with key stakeholders. This needs to be expanded to include the SCP concept.

The United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection, as expanded in 1999 to include sustainable consumption, provides guidance to countries in developing sustainable consumption and production policies. These amounts to a set of policy approaches and actions directed to governments which should take the lead in introducing sustainable practices in their own operations.

(d) *Support to On-going and New Activities*- Within the many ongoing activities there are a number of approaches that seems to be favourable to SCP:

- Make CP centres function as centres of excellence and focal points in SCP in specific sectors. With rising raw materials and energy prices, increasing eco-efficiency will remain the most optimistic strategy for sustainable production with strong support from industry and NCPC will have a major role to play in that respect. There is however an urgent need for structured capacity building of NCPCs staff in Sustainable Consumption policies and tools.
- Develop policy frameworks that promote the adoption of SCP by industry. Generally, a mix of policies and instruments will be desirable, with financial and economic instruments, information tools, and voluntary approaches complementing regulation. Enforcement capacity of regulations needs to be strengthened in all countries.
- Better means to inform and motivate consumers are needed. There is a need for a strategy on communicating about sustainability In promoting SCP, governments can lead by doing, implementing coherent and appropriate approaches, and working with industry to do the same. For example, green procurement initiatives can send a signal that encourages SCP. Government should support the UN consumer protection guidelines and widen the debate about consumption patterns, the environmental impacts of consumer choices and behaviour, efficient use of materials, energy and water, and of recycling.
- Provide specific support to activities that integrate consumption and production which show the benefits of SCP, such as waste recycling systems and green procurement schemes. A Regional Task Force must be set up on sustainable public procurement to promote understanding of the issue and identify best practices.
- Support development and adoption of tools that make communication and interaction between producers and consumers easier, such as eco-labels, corporate social responsibility reporting and product information databases.
- Organise national roundtables on SCP in terms of facilitating the institutionalisation process at the national level. There is an urgent need to involve groups and partners that are outside the NCPC, in order to promote SCP in the region. For example, the ECPC, in cooperation with national stakeholders, conducted SCP

programme development for the Akaki river. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) on consensus building and stakeholder involvement in the management of the resources of the lake Victoria ecosystem structure and function is another example. Senegal's Ministry of Environment has organised workshops on a National Action Plan on SCP in collaboration with key stakeholders. Expert meetings on SCP are important events for interaction between the policy process and technical expert groups. Sharing best practices on SCP in a network setting is to be encouraged.

- Involve stakeholders that may be affected or be affected by a particular project or programme, without necessarily being directly in focus, such as financing institutions, retailers, industry associations, advertising companies, waste recyclers, NGOs. We should encourage involvement of Chambers of Commerce and Industry associations in the 10-year framework of programmes to accelerate diffusion of SCP concepts to a broader audience within industry sectors. The pilot project on Sustainable Plastic Waste Management is a good example where a wide range of stakeholders are being involved.
- Recognize the role and requirements of SMEs in society – create connections between SMEs and stakeholders such as universities, NCPC's, NGOs etc to provide free access to information and advisory services for smaller industries. Developed better financial opportunities for SMEs to invest in CP. Encourage the establishment of rotating loan guarantee funds to ensure a level playing field in the acquisition of new technologies by reducing the interest rates available to companies in developing countries. Another tool to promote SCP in SMEs is tailored and focused training and capacity building.
- Provide support to adoption and adaptation to local needs of advanced SCP tools such as Life Cycle Analysis and Product-Service Systems.
- There are occasional campaigns of action directed to reducing consumption of particular sensitive resources such as water or electricity, or changing the patterns of consumption of specific goods or services such as plastic carry bags. Unlike actions and policies intended to shift consumption patterns in whole economies, these campaigns of action are often conducted in localised areas-regions, cities, towns, communities. Examples include shifting modes of transport from cars to public transport, reducing water consumption, reducing energy consumption, shifting energy consumption towards renewable energy and reducing and recycling household waste. Such campaigns arise when a relatively focused pattern of consumption is recognised as having detrimental localised effects. Creating a database of case studies of such actions could provide a valuable resource and inspiration for communities interested in dealing with local consumption issues, particularly in critical resource areas such as water and fossil-fuel energy.
- Adopt Systems for dissemination and replication of successful Sustainable Production and Sustainable Consumption activities, making for example better use of the Internet and distance-education to create easy access to knowledge.
- The basis for dealing in a sustainable and integrated way with issues such as transportation, waste management, wastewater treatment, drinking water, energy, health and other related environmental, social and economic issues, is through the development of long term sustainability plans at commu-

nity level. Municipalities should develop these plans through Local Agenda 21 Action plans and building capacity at municipal level and new institutional frameworks are therefore important. UNEP's concept of Cities as Sustainable Ecosystems (CASE) should be considered in the development of appropriate planning models and integrated solutions for communities. Establishing a database in ARSCP as means for exchanging best practices on CASE should be considered. Information applicable to a particular situation is often hard to find and knowledge management would help to respond to such needs.

- SCP is a very broad topic and in principle everything could be addressed. There is a need to focus, without missing the overall picture. We need to support the development and implementation of concrete demonstration projects with support from donors and then replicate them elsewhere. The results of such projects need to be manuals and guidelines that everybody can use. The Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building includes SCP as one of the key areas. Training courses responding to that strategic plan are being developed and African NCPCs must be involved.
- Revenues from carbon emission reduction under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol need to be more widely used as an appropriate tool to support urban finance and other sustainable consumption and production investments.

(e) *Creating Market Conditions.* In order to make changes in the consumption-production system viable, it is necessary that the market demand and supply for SCP solutions be created and maintained. Public procurement and greening of supply chains by private sector are examples of initiatives that can have a significant effect in creating the right market conditions. Labelling schemes can help to address impacts of products during the use and disposal phases, supporting regulation in the promotion of sustainable production. The Swiss Fair Trade Label in the Kenyan Flower industry is an example. Extended Producer Responsibility is another tool that can be promoted for example in the electric and electronic goods industry. Voluntary agreements can play a large part in helping to compensate for weak regulatory enforcement capacity in the region.

As more emphasis is placed by consumers in developed countries on the enforcement of supplier chain quality, export-oriented companies in Africa will increasingly realize the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility reporting within production marketing. It can be expected that those companies will be among the leaders in the promotion of the SCP strategy.

(f) *Integration into the local context.* For a majority of people in Africa, affluent consumption is yet only a dream and the grim reality is rather characterised by poverty and lack of access to basic services. This also offers opportunities for leapfrogging from the subsistence -based consumption to a more sustainable livelihood by bypassing the unsustainable affluent consumption pattern.. Many traditional values and cultural ideals in Africa are better in tune with SCP than with affluent consumption. Opportunities at local level for adopting existing val-

ues and cultural norms, rather than importing unsustainable consumer ideas from abroad, should be evaluated and taken advantages from. In Ghana, the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) implicitly makes reference to production and consumption patterns that leads to the sustainable process of wealth creation.

(g) Involvement of the Development Cooperation Community in the process. It will be important to involve the international development cooperation community in the promotion of SCP in Africa. The launching of the specific Task Force - "Task Force on Cooperation with Africa" during the Second International Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Costa Rica, led by the Federal Government of Germany is important in that respect.

The UNIDO-UNDP joint programme on Private Sector and Development, expected to cover 10 countries in Africa, will include capacity building for private sector and in particular for SMEs. The UNDSD in partnership with the Government of Tanzania are implementing a pilot project on design an implementation of national cleaner technology strategies for Tanzania. A cooperation program between the Italian ministry of Environment and the Moroccan Center for the Development of Renewable Energies (CDER) aims at developing the Moroccan market of solar water heaters through financing mechanisms

North - South business relations are increasingly important as a result of globalisation and rapid growth in North-South trade. SCP is to be integrated into the management of supply chains and investment plans. Global eco-labels should also be standardised, as this would diminish the obstacles for export.

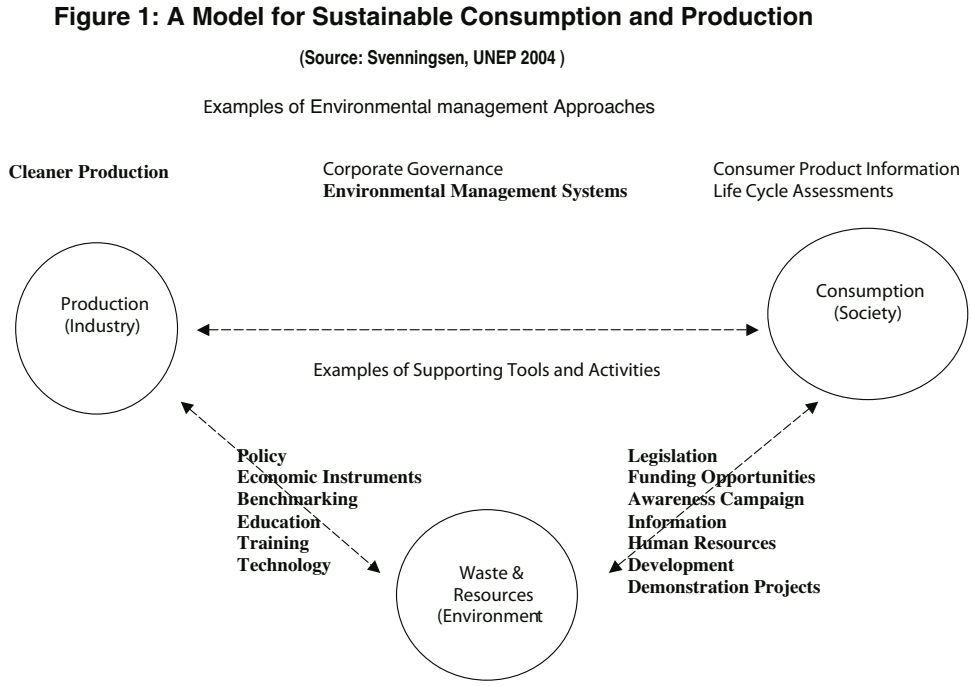
6.3 The Way Forward

As it is often mentioned, Production and Consumption are two sides of the same coin, or two aspects of the same system. This system is the production-consumption system related to raw material extraction, production, consumption and disposal. Another important element in this system is the environment itself, providing resources and acting as a sink for the waste materials we generate in the production-consumption process. Sustainable Production tools and approaches on one hand, and Sustainable Consumption concepts on the other, are far better known and understood than the integrated Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) concept. SCP requires an effort to create a strategic-level coordination mechanism in which issues and challenges related to both consumption and production and their interaction with the environment can be addressed in a more holistic manner. Tools such as Cleaner Production, Life Cycle Analysis, Product-service systems, Eco-design, Sustainable Procurement, UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, Eco-labels, Advertising for sustainable consumption, Education and Awareness Raising activities etc must all be adopted and coordinated to support SCP.

To better understand how the different elements relate to each other and what role they have as part of SCP, it can be helpful to illustrate them as in the model in the figure below. The two main blocks are production / industry / supply at home; and consumption / society / demand on the other. The Environment acts as a provider of raw materials and a sink for discarded products from the flow of products from production to consumption. Along the line between consumption and production side, various environmental management concepts may be used according to their relevance to production or consumption. CP for example is focussed on the production side, while Consumer Product Information is targeting consumers. In between, we find concepts of relevance to both producers and consumers, such as Good Corporate Governance. In the centre of the figure we find tools used to influence the performance of the three main building blocks: legislation, economic incentives, public awareness, capacity building, etc. to strengthen the links between producers, consumers and the environment, thereby achieving the synergies that are at the core of the SCP concept.

Figure 1: A Model for Sustainable Consumption and Production

(Source: Svenningsen, UNEP 2004)



We need foremost to recognise the following basic conditions existing in the region:

1. The region is large and diverse. There are 53 countries in the region, all with their own specific characteristics with regard to economy, culture, language, climate, industry structure, politics etc. Even within most countries the condition varies from region to region, especially from cities to the rural countryside. Therefore the recommended approach for promoting SCP will vary from country to country and within individual countries as well.

2. While there are many examples of Sustainable Production programmes and some cases of Sustainable Consumption activities, the understanding and applications of the integrated concept of SCP is very low and poorly developed. The perceived relevance of SCP vis a vis other priorities such as poverty alleviations and economic development is low among the stakeholders.

3. Cooperation between different stakeholders in the production –consumption system (producers, consumers, authorities, retailers, NGOs, advertising agencies, designers, financial institutions, etc) is poorly developed. This may be due to the culture of information confidentiality and a lack of their involvement in project formulation.

4. For the above reasons, there is both a lack of commitment to, and limited resources available, for developing and promoting SCP in the region.

Taking the above into account, some generic vital components for SCP strategies in the region can be identified.

1. A basic condition for SCP is to achieve general awareness and understanding of the concept among all people. Long-term education programs and short term aggressive public awareness campaigns, targeting businesses, civil societies, financing institutions etc need to be part of any SCP strategy. It is important to communicate sustainability in an innovative way so that it is understood in the context of other issues in which producers and consumers are more interested.

2. SCP has to be perceived as a relevant priority to the stakeholders. The meaning of SCP, as applied to the local context, need to be developed and explained. The links between SCP to economic development and other top priorities of local stakeholders should be emphasized and demonstrated through research, case studies or pilot projects.

3. Skills development is important in the context of sustainable production given that environmentally sustainable technologies tend to require higher skill levels.

4. In trying to promote sustainable consumption, it may be useful to implement small steps at a time. For example, when devising eco-labels, it may be effec-

tive to begin by targeting a small range of products(e.g food) or sectors(energy). Energy-efficiency labels can effectively communicate cost savings, to which many consumers respond.

5. While sustainable consumption often refers to consumption by individuals and households, substantial good and services are also consumed by public sectors and businesses, which can be called "institutional consumers". Efforts to promote sustainable institutional consumption may be different from efforts to promote sustainable consumption by individual consumers. In contrast to the difficulty of targeting individual consumers, there is more consensus on the tools for targeting institutional purchasing such as sustainable procurement. All African countries and local governments require assistance in starting sustainable procurement , including guidance on specific products.

6. Visible implementation of SCP activities at an early stage is important to demonstrate the concept and to show that it can have a significant impact on the production-consumption system. Examples of such activities include government green procurement programs, waste recycling schemes, SMEs support programmes. It is recommended to target only one area initially but that the means to address SCP in that area are enrolled on a wide scale. For example a green procurement program would be implemented by adopting new regulations, supported by partnerships, education, public information, economic incentives, advertisement, etc. A coordination among partners will thus be established.

7. A process for reviewing "business as usual" should be adopted in governments, business, financial institutions, NCPCs etc. For governments, for example, it means coordinating activities of different departments and Ministries. SCP require not only for existing activities in the Sustainable Production and Consumption areas to be strengthened but more important that conditions and tools supporting coordination and integration of production and consumption activities are established.

8. As suggested before, Governments have a key role in defining and supporting the above activities at the local / national level. Governments should create policy frameworks that are conducive to assisting other stakeholders in initiating SCP activities. Developing a National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Creating National Consultative Councils on SCP integrated by representatives of the private sector, government, universities, consumer associations and other civil society organisations is important. For example, The Ministry of Environment in Mozambique has created a National Council for Sustainable Development and SCP activities should be high on its agenda.

9. Governments should include SCP indicators in national statistics. The UN-DESA has developed a core set of 17 indicators for changing consumption and production patterns. These are divided into key resources and consumption clusters. The indicators can be found in Annex 7. These indicators are an essential tool for

policy making and give the opportunity for capturing the concept of sustainable production and consumption in statistics.

The creation of sustainable systems of production and consumption is increasingly viewed as a process that will depend more on a radical restructuring of existing systems than an incremental improvement. For African countries, leapfrog changes in systems of production and consumption, products and services, offer the possibility of a development path that will de-link economic development with environmental degradation. However, SCP does not always feature prominently on the political agendas of African countries though it can provide an ideal framework for achieving development goals such as the MDGs. There is a need for high political support for SCP and to develop national strategies and integrate SCP actions into national sustainable development or poverty reduction strategies. Once integrated, a second step would be to develop concrete sectoral action plans or frameworks (e.g on energy, water, agriculture, transport) that aim to promote and adopt sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with concrete targets and indicators. A "two-pronged" approach of promoting SCP, both as a priority in its own right and as a cross-cutting issue contributing to other priorities, is therefore beneficial.

SCP in Africa has a different profile than in most other countries due to the widely different conditions that exist between and within countries. Even with regional and international support, SCP is a concept that needs to be built from the national level. It will depend on the level of ownership by national governments and the level of understanding and commitment that can be given by decision makers in government and business.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Key outputs from initiatives by African NCPCs and Non-NCPCs institutions between 2002 and 2004.

Annex 2: Summary of the Proceedings of the First East African Round Table on Mainstreaming CP and SC in Lake Victoria Basin Development Programmes; 6th - 7th December 2004, Kenya.

Annex 3: Rapport Régional d'Etat des Lieux sur la Consommation et la Production Durable des pays Francophones de l'Afrique de L'Ouest et du Centre ; Sénégal, Mars 2006.

Annex 4: Summary of Workshop Report on National Roundtable on SCP in Akaki River, April 01, 2005 and June 06 - 07 2005; ECPC; July 2005, Ethiopia.

Annex 5: Summary of the Draft Final Report of the First National Roundtable on SCP (NRSCP); Accra, Ghana; 3 - 4 February 2005.

Annex 6: Summary of the First Africa LCA Workshop and Symposium, Nairobi, September 2005.

Annex 7: UN-DESA SC Indicators

Annex 8: Suggested Performance Indicators for Certain Services by NCPC

Annex 1

	Kenya	Ghana
Institutional Setting (Key institutions for promotion of SCP)	- Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre (KNCPC) - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) - Water Resources Management Authority - Industry Associations (Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Association of Manufacturers, Federation of Employees, etc.) - Research Organisations (Sugar Research Foundation, Industrial and Development Research Institute, etc.)	- Environment Protection Agency (mandated to host the NCPC). - Ministries (Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Environment, etc.) - Industry Associations (Association of Ghana Industries, etc.) - Water and Energy companies. - Chemical Engineering Department of KNUST University - Association of Environmental Journalists and NGOs.
Programme Profile	- KNCPC Programme funded by UNDP within the Country Program Action Plan up to 2008. - Comprehensive Plastic Waste Management Strategy for the City of Nairobi. - Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) - KAM/GEF Energy Efficiency Project.	- Organisation of National Roundtable on SCP in February 2005. - Institutionalisation of the Ghana Cleaner Production Center (GCPC).
Key Activities on SCP	- Cleaner Production Opportunity Assessments, Capacity building programme, CP Award Schemes. - Technology Needs Assessment Exercise for the Kenyan Dairy and Coffee sub-sectors. - UPoPs Project - Resources Efficiency Assessment in Kenya (REAK)	- Mainstreaming SCP into the national Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy. - Development of national policy and legislation on sustainable management of health care waste. - Seed Fund project to sustain industry interest in CP.
Challenges	• Limited Awareness of the efficiency of SCP • Weak policies and enforcement • Weak consumer pressure groups • Limited Media influence	-
Solutions	• Raise Stakeholder Awareness • Strict Enforcement of policies • Provision of incentives to increase adoption of SCP • Strengthen consumer pressure groups	-
Future Activities	- Hosting of a regional conference on Occupation Health and Safety in East Africa in September 2006 - Curriculum Development in Universities - CP in Major Towns in Kenya.	- Rapid Assessment of national strategies in the Growth and Poverty Production Strategy (GPRS) and other country programmes for the development of SCP manuals and guidelines for implementation. - Dissemination of the guidelines through national policy dialogues to create SCP awareness. - Capacity building to facilitate integration of SCP in policies programmes and projects.

	Mozambique	Uganda
Institutional Setting (Key institutions for promotion of SCP)	- Mozambique NCPC - Ministry of Environment (MICOA) - Ministries (Agriculture, Energy, etc.) - Sustainable Development National Council - Industry Associations (FEMA) - Mozambique State University - NGOs (IUCN, etc.)	- Uganda Cleaner Production Center (UCPC) - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) - The National Environment Waste Management Regulations of 1999 require industries to adopt CP methods.
Programme **Profile**	- NCPC programme: carried out 29 awareness raising seminars/ training and 32 audits. - National Council for Sustainable Development integrate SCP in Government Strategies and policies - Integrated Programme by Ministry of Industry. - Energy **efficiency initiatives** by **Ministry** of Energy - World Bank initiative of Development Programme for Enterprises - Activities of IUCN - **Pilot project** for ISO 14001 **certification in industries** by **Business Forum** for **Environment** (FEMA) - **Involvement** of **University with government in waste and** energy **efficiency programmes.**	Since 2001, the NCPC has conducted - 49 CP **awareness raising seminars targeting** 1410 **people** - trained 195 people - CP assessments in 39 industries - Developed 13 training manuals - Trained 170 CP Assessors.
Key Activities in SCP	No activities conducted as part of the implementation of the 10-year framework.	- **The Eco-Benefits** programme by UCPC - **Cleaner Production financing** - ISO 14001 programme
Challenges	• Lack of awareness on environmental issues • Lack of legislation and weak enforcement • **Lack** of **financial resources**	- Financial, economic, policy related and organisational constraints for adoption of CP in industry.
Solutions	• **Add Environmental Science as** a **compulsory subject in primary school**	-
Future Activities	• Focus SCP activities by targeting key industrial sectors such as soap and oil factory, sugar, tourism. • Creation of a science pack • **Optimisations** of Energy **efficiency and development** of **renewable** energy **sources.**	- Start on LCA training programme - Pilot the idea of SCP clubs in a primary school.

	Morocco	Zambia
Institutional Setting (Key institutions for promotion of SCP)	- Moroccan Cleaner Production Center - Department of Environment - Ministries (Industry, Energy, Agriculture, etc.) - National Council of Environment - High council for climate and water - Industry Associations (General confederation of Morocco Enterprises, etc.) - NGOs, Research and Information centres	- Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) - Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI)
Programme Profile	- Moroccan NCPC - National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) - Management of the Environment project - Mediterranean Technical Assistance Program (MTAP / METAP) - Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (PAGER) - Mediterranean Renewable Energy Program - Promasol; Koudia Al Baida Wind Park; Wademed project - Housing and Construction.	-
Key Activities on SCP	• Capacity Building and Demonstration Project on Eco-Design in Morocco • Activities of NCPC • Participation in regional and international symposium and workshops	- Training on CP - Integration of CP with Zambian Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations - Development of Information Materials - Preparation for the Establishment of a CP Centre.
Challenges	• Industry to meet challenges of sector-specific health, quality, safety and environment standards in relation to trade. • Need to practice corporate social responsibility and environmental reporting.	- Lack of Finances - Lack of awareness on SCP - Lack of government support - Lack of coordination from relevant stakeholders
Solutions	• Promote the CP concept in industry • Adoption of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST)	-
Future Activities	- Sebou River de-pollution program - Hazardous waste treatment plant project - Creation of first biosphere reserve - Activities of Department of Environment - Activities of NCPC.	- Setting up of a ZCPC

	Tanzania	Ethiopia
Institutional Setting (Key institutions for promotion of SCP)	- Cleaner Production Center of Tanzania (CPCT) - Division of Environment (DOE), Vice President's Office - National Environment Management Council (NEMC) - Ministries (Industry, Trade, Natural Resources and Tourism, etc.) - Industry Associations (Chamber of Commerce & Industry, etc.) - NGOs (AGENDA, TATEDO, etc.)	- Regulatory Agencies - SCP promoting organisations (Ethiopian Cleaner Production Center (ECPC); Universities; NGOs; Consultants). - Business organizations and Consumers Associations.
Programme Profile	- CPCT programme - Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, Technology Transfer Network - UNEP/GEF Project - Integrated Programmes (IPs) supported by UNIDO - MEAs implementation programmes - UNIDO-UNDP Programme on Private Sector Development	- ECPC programme - ISO 14001 implementation - SCP programme for Akaki River
Key Activities on SCP	- Energy - Water and Sanitation - Habitat and Urban Development - Industrial Development	- CP Activities - ISO 14001 Awareness Raising - SCP program development for Akaki River - Green Chemistry workshop - Implementation of MEAs
Challenges	- Attitudinal - Systemic - Organizational - Technical - Economic - Governmental	- Legislation and Enforcement - Market and/or Stakeholder Pressure - Financial Incentives.
Solutions	-	-
Future Activities	- Awareness and capacity building programmes on sustainable procurement, CP; ISO 14001; CCA; SCP - CP Assessments in selected industries in Municipalities - Networking Programmes	- ISO based Integrated Management System - Energy Efficiency - Environmental Audits - Environmentally Sound Technology Transfer - Corporate Social Responsibility

	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Institutional Setting (Key institutions for promotion of SCP)	- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) - National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC)	- Zimbabwe National Cleaner Production Centre (ZNCPC) - University of Zimbabwe - Industry Associations
Programme **Profile**	- NCPC-SA Programmes (Sourcing and Transfer of CP tools and Best Practices; CP Advocacy; Analysis; Advice; Training; Networking)	- CP programme of ZNCPC - Environment Africa **Clusters** Project - IES Cleaner Production Initiatives
Key Activities on SCP	- Cleaner Production Activities by NCPC-SA	- CP Activities by ZNCPC
Challenges		- Technology limitations - Lack of Information - Financial
Solutions		- Awareness programs - **Facilitate implementation** of ISO 14001 - R & D
Future Activities	- Training (Sectoral; Higher Education)	

Annex 2

Summary of the Proceedings of the First East African Round Table on Mainstreaming CP and SC in Lake Victoria Basin Development Programmes; 6th - 7th December 2004, Kisumu, Kenya.

The Roundtable was officially opened by the Kenyan Minister for Environment and Natural Resources. The holding of the Roundtable was a follow-up of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production held in Morocco in May 2004. The Roundtable drew participants from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania who have a stake in the management of the Lake Victoria ecosystem. There were representatives from Municipalities, National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs), regulatory agencies, fisheries organizations, East African Community, NGOs, Industry, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program (LVEMP), Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), Natural Resource Managers, UNIDO, UNEP, and Universities among others .

The two-day Roundtable was organized around four sessions. The first session dealt with the official opening. Session two was devoted to presentations of background information from the EAC (on vision and strategy framework for the management of L. Victoria), LVEMP (on industrial pollution levels and current environmental management by enterprises in Lake Victoria region), NBI (on industry environmental management vision), Municipalities of Kisumu and Mwanza (on industrial pollution levels and current environmental management), and industry, represented by the Panpaper Mills (Webuye, Kenya, on environmental challenges: industry perspective). The third session was devoted to presentation of national SCP status reports by the respective Directors of the NCPCs. The fourth session dealt with the identification and prioritisation of SCP activities in the Lake Victoria region and strategies for their implementation.

The Roundtable noted that there existed significant initiatives and experiences in the Lake Victoria Region, which is now recognized as an important economic development zone of the Eastern African countries. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) was recognized as one of the driving forces behind cooperation within the EAC. The EAC has developed a regional vision and strategy framework for the development of the Basin. The key elements of this vision and strategy framework are elaborated in Section 3.1. Related development strategies are also being implemented by the Nile Basin Initiative (See 3.2). The need to mainstream SCP into the ongoing development initiatives in the region was clearly identified. It was noted that the NCPCs in the sub-region have in the last

10 years gained significant experience in the application of CP in existing industries and municipalities in the region. Their existing technical capacities together with their global networks can be a major input to the process of developing the Basin. There is increasing policy and legal recognition for the adoption of cleaner production as a viable mechanism by the national governments in the sub-region. However, one of the key challenges in mainstreaming SCP in development planning remained lack of enforcement and compliance mechanisms on environment.

To fast track SCP in the region, there is urgent need to expand the NCPC's area of focus beyond industries into regional development programmes in line with the regional initiatives outlined above. This requires stronger linkages between the NCPCs and regional development initiatives and programmes. The strategic focus for SCP promoters should be the promotion proactive approach through the continuous improvement of products, processes and services that should lead to combined economic, environmental and social benefits. The specific elements of the strategy should be:

- The promotion of alternative development models that promote the sustainable development of a region.
- The provision of environmentally sound alternatives in terms of products and services and the related information and decision making tools for informed consumers' decision-making.
- Developing innovative approaches aimed at meeting the challenges of basic needs in the developing world.

This will require thinking beyond the linear 'cause-effect' relationship through the application of systems approach. It will need the creation of the required individual and institutional capacities at various levels, the development and operation of effective compliance regimes as well as conceptualising the issues of sustainable consumption and production to the local environment. This should be based on the following key principles:

- Taking the existing regional development frameworks as the basis for future action.
- Focussing on the specific value that could be added by the NCPCs based on their experiences and network base.
- Developing initiatives as part of the 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Priority SCP activities in the EA sub-region were discussed under the following three headings:

- Enhancing SCP application in existing industry sector
- Integrating SCP in city development strategies
- Promotion of a circular economy

To enhance SCP application in the sub-region, undertaking of baseline studies will be accorded high priority. Priority issues include compliance assistance to existing industry to better perform within the environmental law guidelines. The key industrial sectors include manufacturing (sugar, pulp & paper, coffee, tea, fish, horticulture, dairy, tannery, chemical, beverage, plastics & rubber, matches and cereal milling), agriculture, and services (transport, tourism etc). Activities under the second strategic focus include integrated solid waste management (plastics & incinerators), sustainable building and infrastructure development, sustainable procurement and the promotion of sustainable consumption and production clubs. In the development of a circular economy, key activities will include promotion of industrial symbiosis, and development of eco-incubation. A wide range of stakeholders will be involved.

Annex 3

Rapport Régional d'Etat des Lieux sur la Consommation et la Production Durable des pays Francophones de l'Afrique de L'Ouest et du Centre; Sénégal, Mars 2006.

Contexte

La promotion des Modes de Consommation et de Production Durables est l'une des recommandations du Sommet Mondial de Johannesburg. Cette initiative a permis le développement du Programme-cadre décennal Africain sur la Consommation et la Production Durables. Ce processus s'est traduit entre autres, par des rencontres dans plusieurs sous régions de notre continent, preuve de la prise de conscience pour un grand nombre de pays de l'importance des modes de consommation et de production durables. Cependant, jusqu'à présent, l'Afrique francophone au Sud du Sahara, ne semble pas s'être suffisamment impliquée dans la dynamique en cours.

Pour relever ce défi, le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE), en collaboration avec le Secrétariat de la Table ronde Africaine sur les Modes de Consommation et de Production Durables et le Secrétariat Intérimaire de l'Initiative Environnementale du NEPAD (SINEPAD) basé à Dakar au Sénégal, ont organisé une table ronde sur les Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables (MPCD) pour les pays francophones de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. L'organisation de cette table ronde les 25 et 26 janvier 2006 à Dakar était destinée à réunir au sein d'une équipe principale, les experts du Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Niger, et du Sénégal et d'établir dans chacun des pays concernés, les bases pour le développement et la promotion des Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables (MPCD). Cette rencontre présentait également une opportunité pour faire l'état des lieux des Modes de consommation et de Production Durables dans la région, sur la base des rapports nationaux fournis par les participants à la rencontre de Dakar. Le présent rapport a été élaboré à partir des informations fournies par le Sénégal, le Mali, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Gabon et le Niger.

I - Profil des pays de la région

Les pays concernés sont les pays francophones de l'Afrique du Centre et de l'Ouest. Cette région s'étend de la zone de forêt équatoriale avec le Gabon, jusqu'au Sahara Malien, en passant par des zones de transition et de phytogéographie variée.

La superficie de ces pays francophones varie énormément d'un pays à l'autre, allant du Niger et du Mali avec une superficie respective de 1 267 000 km2 et 1 241 238 km2, en passant par le Gabon et la Côte d'Ivoire, ayant respectivement 267 667 km2 et 322 500 Km2, jusqu'au Sénégal dont la superficie est de 196 000 Km2. Quant à la population, elle varie également d'un pays à l'autre. A titre d'illustration, le Gabon a une population de 1 389 201 habitants, soit une densité de 4,6 hab./km2, alors que la Côte d'Ivoire est peuplée de 17 298 040 habitants, soit 54 hab/km2. Quant au Sénégal, sa population est de 9 800 000 habitants, soient 50 hab./km2. La population totale de l'Afrique centrale, majoritairement francophone, est de 30 millions d'habitants alors que la population des pays francophones de l'Afrique de l'Ouest est estimée à 80 millions d'habitants.

D'une façon générale, le secteur industriel occupe une place importante dans la vie économique de ces pays. Il est constitué de différents types d'industries, à savoir : l'industrie minière, l'agro-industrie, l'industrie chimique, l'industrie du bois, l'industrie de l'énergie, l'industrie textile et celle de la métallurgie. Le tableau ci-dessous présente la contribution du secteur industriel dans le PIB de chaque pays. Il est important de noter le rôle que ce secteur joue dans la création des emplois et l'amélioration des revenus familiaux. A titre d'illustration au Sénégal, une enquête menée auprès de 106 entreprises a révélé la création de 1229 nouveaux emplois au cours de l'année 2005, soit une augmentation de 6 % par rapport à l'année 2004. Il est également à noter que le secteur industriel est le premier pourvoyeur d'emplois au Gabon.

Tableau I : Contribution du secteur industriel dans le PIB de chaque pays et identification de l'industrie la plus importante sur le plan national

Pays	La contribution du secteur industriel dans le PIB (%)	L'industrie la plus importante
Côte délvoire	24	Agro-industrie
Gabon	45	pétrolière
Mali	42,4	agropastoral
Niger	33	-
Sénégal	20,6	-

II - Les principaux problèmes générés par les industries des pays concernés sont :

- Forte pollution de l'environnement par les rejets dans la nature des déchets industriels non traités
- absence, insuffisance et non respect des normes de sécurité dans la plupart des pays ;
- Forte concentration des industries polluantes dans des agglomérations telles que Dakar et Abidjan. En effet, près de 90% des industries Sénégalaises se retrouvent à Dakar et déversent leurs effluents dans la baie de Hann, alors que 70 % des industries Ivoiriennes sont concentrées à Abidjan.
- Exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles, notamment dans le secteur du bois et de la pêche

- Qualification insuffisante de la main d'œuvre dans le secteur industriel
- Vétusté des équipements et insécurité dans le travail

III - Etablissements des institutions sur les MPCD

Un grand nombre d'établissements, d'institutions et de programmes dans les pays francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre travaillent pour la promotion des modes de Consommation et de production Durables. Il s'agit des commissions établies généralement après le Sommet de Rio, des départements ministériels, des institutions nationales spécialisées, des ONGs, des établissements de formation ou des politiques / programmes développés dans un cadre plus général.

- **Commissions Nationales:** Commissions Nationales chargées du Développement Durable (Sénégal, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire); Commission Technique Nationale sur les Changements et Variabilités climatiques (Niger).

- **Ministères :** Ministères chargés de l'Environnement (tous les pays), Ministères chargés de l'Industrie (Gabon); les Ministères chargés des Mines (Gabon), Ministères chargés du Commerce (Gabon); les Ministères chargés de l'Energie (Gabon); Ministères chargés de la Recherche (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali); Ministères chargés de l'Industrie (Côte d'Ivoire), ministères chargés de l'Agriculture (Côte d'Ivoire); ministères chargés de l'Eau (Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire), Ministères chargés du Commerce (Côte d'Ivoire); Ministères chargés du Secteur Privé (Côte d'Ivoire)

- **Institutions Nationales spécialisées** : Agence Malienne pour le Développement de l'Energie Domestique et de l'Electrification Rurale (Mali)

- **ONGs** : ENDA Ecopole (Sénégal) ; Associations de consommateurs et autres (Côte d'Ivoire, Sénégal, Niger)

- **Etablissements de formation :** l'Institut Supérieur des Techniques de Commerce et de Distribution (Côte d'Ivoire)

- **Politiques/Programmes :** Programme de Réforme Economique (Mali); Cadre Stratégique de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté (tous les pays); Politiques Nationales de Protection de l'Environnement (tous les pays); Politique Forestière Nationale (Gabon, Mali); Politique Nationale de l'Energie (Mali); Programme de développement de l'Energie domestique et l'Electrification rurale (Mali); Programme de lutte contre le braconnage (Gabon); Programme d'exploitation des forêts à faible impact (Gabon) ; Mise en place d'un observatoire économique des pêches (Gabon); Usine de traitement des ordures (Gabon); Programme de lutte contre les POP'S (Gabon); Programme de ville propre (Gabon); Programme d'industries propres et respectueuses de l'environnement (Gabon);

Projet de carbonisation du charbon minéral d'Anou Araren avec la création de la Société Nationale de Carbonisation du Charbon (SNCC-SA) (Niger)

IV - Activités essentielles sur les MPCD

Ce chapitre recense les activités essentielles de sensibilisation, formation et éducation, d'assistance technique / démonstration, menées dans les pays concernés.

Au Gabon, la sensibilisation se fait pour les Produits appauvrissant la couche d'ozone, les Polluants organiques persistants (POP'S), les OGM et l'assainissement des quartiers.

En plus, ce pays a développé une opération pour la collecte des ordures ménagères dans les quartiers sous intégrés en vue d'améliorer la propreté des villes. Par ailleurs, la formation des douaniers sur les produits appauvrissant la couche d'ozone a été organisée. L'utilisation de l'essence sans plomb s'est généralisée grâce aux textes réglementaires élaborés et appliqués à cet effet.

Dans le domaine de la législation, le Gabon a adopté et procédé à la vulgarisation des décrets sur la réalisation systématique des EIE, l'élimination des déchets, le déversement des produits, les établissements classés, la récupération des huiles usées.

Au Niger, plusieurs actions ont été réalisées, dont :

- l'élaboration et l'adoption d'une stratégie et un Plan d'Action en matière de changements et variabilités climatiques ;
- l'élaboration et adoption d'un Plan d'Action de Lutte Contre la Désertification et de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles;
- l'intégration des préoccupations liées aux changements climatiques dans les politiques, programmes et projets de développement ;
- le renforcement des capacités sur les changements climatiques en général et sur le MPDC en particulier ;
- le lancement du processus d'élaboration du Programme d'Action National pour l'Adaptation aux changements climatiques (en cours) ;
- la mise en œuvre du Programme Régional Solaire dont la Composante du Niger porte sur l'amélioration durable de la desserte et de la qualité de l'eau potable des populations rurales. Dans ce cadre, il était attendu au cours de la première phase (1992-1999), l'installation de 66 systèmes de pompage pour l'Adduction d'Eau Potable (AEP) et 30 systèmes pour l'éclairage / réfrigération dans les formations sanitaires ; au cours de la deuxième phase (2001-2007), 33 systèmes de pompage pour l'Adduction d'Eau Potable seront installés.
- Programme de Mini Adduction d'Eau Potable par Systèmes Photovoltaïques (PMAEPS) dont l'objectif est l'amélioration durable de l'approvisionnement en eau potable pour environ 200.000 habitants de 70 petits centres des régions de Maradi et de Tahoua par des systèmes de petites adductions d'eau potable à

énergie photovoltaïque. Un des résultats attendus est la desserte en eau potable à travers la réalisation de 65 nouveaux systèmes d'Adduction d'Eau Potable alimentés par énergie photovoltaïque, la réhabilitation de 5 gros centres équipés de systèmes thermiques, la réhabilitation de 10 centres équipés de pompes à motricité humaine à travers la micro-hydraulique à énergie solaire ou éolienne

Dans le cadre du développement rural, les programmes suivants sont en cours au Niger: le projet Keita, le projet Agro-sylvo-pastoral de Tillabéri, le Projet d'Aménagement des Forêts Naturelles, le projet de développement rural Dosso, le Projet de développement rural Mayahi et les Projets de reboisement. Ces projets sont destinés d'une part à maîtriser la dégradation de l'environnement en luttant contre la déforestation et la désertification, et d'autre part à mettre en oeuvre des pratiques d'utilisation des sols et de ressources qui conservent l'environnement en préservant les puits de captage des gaz à effet de serre (forêts) et en évaluant les conséquences des changements climatiques sur l'environnement et la santé ainsi que leurs effets socio-économiques.

En matière de renforcement des capacités nationales, le Niger a organisé deux ateliers de formation sur le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP). Chaque atelier a regroupé une vingtaine de participants issus de l'administration publique, de la société civile (ONG et Associations) et du secteur privé.

Par ailleurs, dans le cadre de renforcement des capacités nationales dans le domaine des changements climatiques, il a été organisé des formations sur le transfert des technologies, les mesures d'atténuation, d'adaptation et de vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques. D'autres formations sont prévues avec l'institut pour l'Energie et l'Environnement de la Francophone (IEPF) et l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel (ONUDI).

En Côte d'Ivoire, si dans la majorité des cas les unités industrielles ne se sont pas encore engagées dans un processus de production durable, il est important de noter que plus d'une cinquantaine d'entre elles ont déjà adopté la démarche qualité et sont certifiées ISO 9001.

En outre trois unités industrielles se sont véritablement engagées dans le développement durable. Il s'agit de :

- la Société Bananière de la Comoé (SCB) dans le domaine agro-industriel ;
- l'Azito-Energie dans le domaine de la production d'énergie électrique ;
- l'Unilever Côte d'Ivoire dans le domaine alimentaire.

Des initiatives ont été également prises au niveau de l'Etat. C'est ainsi qu'au Ministère de l'industrie et du Développement du Secteur Privé, un « Prix ivoirien de la qualité » intégrant les huit (8) principes du management a été créés et il est prévu la mise en place d'un organisme d'accréditation en Côte d'Ivoire.

L'Agence Nationale de l'Environnement (ANDE) du Ministère chargé de l'Environnement a édité un «Plan de Gestion Environnement Audit » (PGEA). Ce guide a été élaboré à la suite de l'audit environnemental effectué au niveau de cinq (5) entreprises. Sa mise en œuvre au niveau national sera faite par des cabinets privés.

Au Sénégal, le Ministère de l'Environnement a organisé en 2003 un atelier de concertation avec les différents acteurs (administration, secteur privé et société civile) sur les axes prioritaires du plan d'action national sur les MPCD.
Un document de projet a été conçu pour l'élaboration du plan d'action national et soumis pour financement au ministère.
Un atelier de sensibilisation, d'information sur l'importance de promouvoir les MPCD servant aussi de lancement du programme d'élaboration du plan d'action a été organisé au mois de novembre 2005

Conclusion

Les pays francophones de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre font des efforts pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable. Pour cela, ils ont procédé à la mise en place des institutions et cadres de concertations destinés à faciliter le changement des modes de consommation et de production.

Les défis et contraintes rencontrés par ces pays en vue d'atteindre ces objectifs sont nombreux et méritent l'appui de la communauté internationale. A ce titre, les contributions du PNUE et de la Table ronde Africaine sur les Modes de Production et de Consommation Durables sont très bien accueillies parcequ'elles pourraient lever plusieurs défis auxquels font face les Gouvernements de cette région.

En effet, comment s'assurer de l'adhésion de tous les acteurs dans le processus de changement devant conduire aux modes de consommation et de production durables? Ceci devrait passer par la mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel et réglementaire appropriés, un système incitatif intéressant et un système de renforcement de capacités fiable pour une meilleure appropriation du concept et une mise en œuvre effective des activités des actions de production et de consommation durables.

Annex 4

Summary of Workshop Report on National Roundtable on SCP in Akaki River, April 01, 2005 and June 06 - 07 2005; ECPC; July 2005, Ethiopia.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Akaki River initiative was conceived in the context of the African 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production which has been approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and that recognizes urban centres as the principal entry points for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production principles in the context of the challenges of meeting basic needs in African countries. The area of water, energy, urban environment, and industrial development are the four principal thematic areas that constitute the African 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production. River basins that traverse across major urban centres are recognized as a strategic entry points for the development and implementation of the 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production at the National and local level. The preparatory work of the initiative is started with a financial and technical assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) that is provided through the Ethiopian Cleaner Production Centre (ECPC) of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission. The national forums that led to the development of the programme were organized in close cooperation with the key stakeholders including the Ministry of Water Resources, the Environmental Protection Authority, Addis Ababa City Government and Oromia Regional Government.

2. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

2.1 The Programme Development Process

As the first step for the launching of the programme development process, the concept note of the initiative, constituting the background information on the pollution problem, efforts being done to improve the situation and objective of the initiative, was prepared and distributed to more than 100 relevant institutions and individuals. This was done together with the call for the launching workshop of April 01, 2005, which was organized through the collaboration between ESTC, UNEP and other partners. The opening session of this workshop was attended by high-level officials including the Minister of Water Resource and the Mayor of Addis Ababa city who expressed their strong support for the launching of the initiative.

This workshop reviewed the existing environmental status of the river and the related socio-economic impacts. It further explored the various possible measures that need to be taken by the various stakeholders. In this connection, some of the activities that have been recently undertaken by Federal and Regional States in the area of promoting community-based solid waste management schemes, rehabilitation of river banks, and generation of biogas from organic waste could serve as a useful basis for future expanded intervention.

The Workshop recognized the strong need for the development of a comprehensive programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Akaki River Basin. This programme has been developed on the basis of the outcome of the launching technical meeting and the review of other similar experiences. The programme development has particularly benefited from the experience of the Nairobi River Basin Programme that has been implemented through an inter-agency collaboration between UNEP, UNDP and UN-Habitat with the Government of Kenya.

Then draft situational analysis report and draft programme document were prepared and distributed among the workshop participants and, these have been further discussed and enriched through a two-day consultative roundtable that was held from 6-7 June 2005 in Addis Ababa.

2.2 Programme Objectives

The overall objective of the 'Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Akaki River Basin' is to provide a comprehensive programme framework for the promotion of sustainable livelihood and development through continuous improvement of the river ecosystem. The specific objectives under the overall objective are:

- to enhance existing capacities and facilitate cooperation and information exchange amongst institutions those are working on improving the river system.
- to reduce the current pollution level of the river through preventive measures and ensure a sustainable supply of water for industrial, domestic and urban agriculture purposes.
- to contribute towards the country poverty reduction and sustainable development strategy by promoting economically viable activities that would generate employment and sustainable livelihood.
- to provide a framework for a broad-based cooperation and participation in the management and development of the river catchments.

Programme components

The following are the proposed components of the programme.

Component one: Situation analysis and database development: This is to supplement the existing knowledge with studies that are aimed at generating data that fill existing gaps

and provide basis for targeted interventions. Furthermore, component one aims to create a database that will facilitate information exchange and identification of existing gaps.

Component two: Public awareness and education: A systematic public awareness and education programme that is aimed at the creation of awareness which would bring about the desirable attitudinal changes at the community level would be developed as the core activity of this component.

Component three: Integrated environmental resources management & rehabilitation
This is based on the need to move beyond the occasional clean-up and rehabilitation activities and develop an integrated environmental resources rehabilitation and management programme in place. It consists of community-based activities that are aimed at achieving an improved water-shed and land use management practices within the catchment area.

Component four: Industrial environmental management
This component would focus on enhancing the environmental compliance of industries through clarity of effective environmental standards, voluntary industry initiatives and the provision of compliance assistance programmes to the small and medium-sized industries located within the catchments area.

Component five: Development of sustainable livelihood
The Akaki River with its current state is a source of livelihood for thousands of people in a number of ways including using the polluted water for the production of vegetables in irrigated small-farms. While it is important to reorient these livelihood practices towards more sustainable practice, the River Catchment could also be developed for additional economic activities that would benefit the surrounding communities while at the same time maintaining its ecological stability.

2.3 Programme Organization and Management

Effective development and implementation of such a programme would require to have an organic programme management structure that would allow programme implementation that is guided by the promotion of synergy between the different components while at the same time facilitates the maximum utilization of existing capacities under the different partner institutions. To this effect, the programme is proposed to have the following organizational structure.

2.3.1 Steering Committee

This is the body that will provide a general policy and management guidance for the implementation of the programme. The Committee will consist of the highest representatives of the following major stakeholder institutions:

- Federal Environmental Protection Agency

- Ministry of Water Resources
- Addis Ababa Region Administration
- Oromia Regional State
- Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission
- Awash Valley Development Authority (AVDA)
- Ethiopian Manufacturing Industries Association
- Representative of Civil Society

2.3.2 Programme Office

This is the office which will take the full responsibility for the implementation of the programme. The Programme Office will be based at the Institution of the chairman of the Executive Board which will be selected by the Board of the programme.

2.3.3 Programme Manager

The programme office will be directed by a Programme Manager who will be providing the required technical and managerial guidance for the programme implementation under the general guidance of the Executive Board of the Programme.

2.3.4 Implementation Team:

The programme shall have five Implementation Teams to be responsible for the specific components of the programme. The implementation teams would be chaired by the representatives of the lead institutions for the specific components. The Team will develop detailed plan for the implementation of the elements under each component including institutional responsibility for implementation and implementation follow-up in collaboration with the Programme office.

2.3.5 Inter-agency support team:

The programme implementation will be supported by an Inter-agency support team consisting of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and UN-Habitat. UNDP Country Office shall be the principal focal point that will facilitate the inter-agency support.

In addition to the above, the programme shall have an Annual Consultative Forum that will consist of representatives of all the principal partners from government agencies, private sector, NGOs and civil societies.

3. ACTIVITIES AFTER THE WORKSHOP

- The final report on Situational Analysis of the Akaki River is produced based on the comments and suggestions given during the workshop on June 06-07, 2005.
- The final document on "Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Akaki River Basin" is produced based on the comments and suggestions given during the workshop on June 06-07, 2005. It was submitted to the Ethiopian

Science and Technology Commission (ESTC) and the Federal Environmental Protection Authority (FEPA) through the Regional UNEP office.

- The Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission, being the initiator, was given the responsibility to bring the main institutional stakeholders on board to ensure the implementation of the developed program. As the programme document was officially submitted to ESTC and FEPA, the top management of the two institutions have discussed on the way forward on August 17, 2005. Issues raised during the discussion were:
- Selection of the chairing institution of the executive board of the programme.

In this connection, the two organizations have agreed the Addis Ababa City Government (AACG) to be the chairing institution of the Steering Committee and establish the program me office. The AACG is selected to establish the programme office for the following reasons.

- The source of the problem and the water shed is mainly within the Addis Ababa region.
- The efforts to improve the situation are mainly concentrate in the Addis Ababa region.
- AACG has got all the required institutions such as Addis Ababa EPA, to support the programme offices.

Thus, it is agreed that AACG, at the highest level, to own the program for the successful accomplishment of the stated objectives.

- The other issue raised was that the Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Agency, Oromia Environmental Protection Office, and Federal Environmental Protection Authority have been working on the preparation of Management plan for the Akaki River, even before the activities of this initiative. It was explained that the two documents prepared by the team of the three institutions have been found to be helpful in providing details during the implementation of the proposed programme. As a result it is agreed that these two documents be used to synergize the program design.

Annex 5

Summary of the Draft Final Report of the First National Roundtable on SCP (NRSCP); Accra, Ghana; 3 - 4 February 2005.

The first National on Sustainable Consumption and Production (NRSCP) under the theme "Institutionalization of Ghana Cleaner Production Center (GCPC) for Promotion of SCP in West African Sub-region" was held was held at the Labadi Beach Hotel, Accra, Ghana from 3-4 February 2005. The workshop was organised by the Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in consultation with Africa on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP).

Objectives

The workshop was aimed at building consensus on the institutionalisation of Cleaner Production Center for Ghana (CPCG) for the adoption of an institutional arrangement of the CPCG as well as a 3-year workplan for promoting sustainable consumption and production in industry. In addition, the round table sought to emphasise the need of expanding the focus of Cleaner Production (CP) to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) through greening supply chains and closing the loop concept of environmental management were emphasised.

The specific objectives of the roundtable were:

- To discuss the institutional arrangement for the establishment of Ghana Cleaner Production Center for promotion of SCP drawing on the experiences of Uganda and Tanzania
- To discuss a 3-year workplan for promoting cleaner production in industry
- To tap the experiences of established African NCPCs in demand-driven programme delivery to industry and eco-benefits to industry.
- To discuss the nature of cooperation between principal stakeholders and NCPCs for sustainable financing and operation of national cleaner production centre
- To identify national priorities and needs for SCP

Outcomes

As part of the expected outcome, consensus was achieved on the institutional arrangement of the Ghana Cleaner Production Center regarding the Host Institution, members of the Executive Board, and Members of the Advisory Board. In addition, potential national and

sub-regional SCP projects were identified for development and implementation towards ensuring energy, water and food security for national development. The potential projects for SCP discussed as closing the loop programs include:

- Biogas generation technology transfer
- Energy security and the West African Gas Pipe Line
- Biodiesel and organic fertiliser production: A potential regional SCP project for energy, food security and poverty alleviation
- Technology transfer for conversion of plastic waste recycling products to biodegradable plastic packaging
- Sustainable water production and consumption for poverty reduction in mining communities
- Biomass Energy Production: Potential Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol
- Potential Closing-the-Loop environmental projects in the Palm Oil and Cocoa Sector

Participants

Participants were drawn from industry, ministries departments and agencies (MDAs), research institutions, financial institutions, media houses, multilateral institutions (UNIDO, UNEP) , and other African NCPCs namely Uganda Cleaner Production Center and Cleaner Production Center-Tanzania.

Annex 6

Summary of the First Africa LCA Workshop and Symposium, Nairobi, September 2005.

A life cycle approach identifies both opportunities and risks of a product or technology, from raw materials extraction to disposal. To do this there is a continuum of life cycle approaches from qualitative (life cycle thinking) to comprehensive quantitative approaches (life cycle assessment studies). People, companies and governments can use these various life cycle approaches in anything from making purchasing decisions, engineering a new product design, or developing a new government policy.

In 2002, UNEP joined forces with SETAC to create the Life Cycle Initiative, as a response to the call from governments for a life cycle economy in the Malmö Declaration of 2000. The initiative contributes to the 10-year framework of programmes to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, as requested at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg (2002). The Summit also called for the development of production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, such as life cycle analysis (LCA).

Unlike the more developed regions of the world, Africa has so far been unable to harness the potential in LCA for sustainable development, except for a number of isolated case studies in the productive sectors to demonstrate its viability. Three key reasons account for this. First, the traditional product-service focus of LCA has evolved in a context of over-consumption, and its potential to inform and evaluate development alternatives remains under-explored. Second, LCA is a new tool to the region and the level of awareness by government and industry on its potential to support sustainable consumption and production is low. Third, capacity building institutions such as universities are not well equipped to meet training requirements.

At a time when the continent is reeling from the negative implications of unsustainable consumption and production in key sectors including industry, agriculture, water, energy and natural resource exploitation, there is an urgent need to develop a critical mass of personnel who would take lead in disseminating the LCA concept in key development sectors and programmes. NEPAD's vision of fast economic growth of 6% per annum particularly puts pressure for countries to have the manpower to orient such economic growth along sustainability paths informed by life cycle thinking. The African 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production, which was approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in March 2005, recognized

the need to enhance capacities on the application of LCA within the specific context and development priorities of the region. A number of proactive departments at some African universities are already putting such programmes in place, and an African LCA Network (ALCANET) has been established.

With this context in mind, a day-long Symposium was organized on 29th August 2005 to inter alia, encourage the exchange of experiences on the application of the LCA tool in Africa, to work towards a body of science to support its application in all three spheres of sustainable development, and to strengthen the recently founded ALCANET. It was envisaged that the academic participants would influence the integration of Life Cycle approaches in general and LCA in particular, in teaching and research programmes of their respective university divisions, whilst the NCPCs would be encouraged to train local SMEs in the tool's application. The symposium was followed by a 4-day train-the-trainers workshop. 35 participants from 11 African countries attended the symposium and training workshop

The presentations made during the symposium were invited after a call for contributions had been issued in early 2005, distributed via the ARSCP as well as the African Association of Universities. The objective of the training workshop was to introduce the participants from Universities and National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) of the region on how to train and/or educate on LCA including LCI and LCM, with a focus on methods and resources including software. Part of the training involved constructing country level life cycle inventory databases from a generic data set. These databases, needed to do country-specific analyses, were a take-home product of the workshop. The workshop was structured in such a way to share with the participants the skills and knowledge that would enable them to take a leadership role in the training and support of LCA and LCI development in the region. . All presentation materials have been made available on a CD issued after the symposium and workshop..

The participants were also introduced to website creation using the ESTIS platform. ESTIS is a multi-language, Information System (IS) management tool to assist the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST). ESTIS encompasses two integrated components providing a decentralized IT network for improved access and local control in EST related information transfer. Results of the workshop are being recorded in a series of ESTIS websites (see www.estis.net/sites/afr_lca).

Participants suggested a number of areas for future activities amongst which the following were the major ones:

- developing a simplified language that communicates the concepts and tools of LCA together with its benefits to policy and decision-makers in Africa;
- enhancing the capacities of African Universities and LCA related institutions to create a pool of expertise that would develop the effective application of LCA in the region;

- promoting the application and further development of the LCA technique through targeted applications of the technique on sectors that are of particular importance to the African economy.

It is envisaged that the participants will influence the integration of life-cycle approaches in general, and LCA in particular, in teaching and research programmes of their respective university divisions while the NCPCs will be encouraged to train local SMEs in this tool's application.

A summary of the Proceedings is available on the following website: (see www.estis.net / sites / afr_lca).

Annex 7

UNDESA SC Indicators
Core set of Indicators for Changing Consumption and Production Patterns

Key Resources	
Energy	
1. Annual energy consumption per capita	Monitors energy consumption
2. Intensity of energy use	Monitors energy use per unit of production/service for selected sectors
3. Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption	Monitors the development of renewable energy sources
4. Energy prices	Monitors energy prices in relation to GDP and disposal income
Materials	
5. Total material requirement	Monitors total material throughout, including hidden or indirect material flows required for a national economy
6. Intensity of material use	
Water	
7. Intensity of water use	Monitors water use per unit of production service for selected sectors
Land	
8. Land Use	Monitors land use (forestry, agriculture, settlements, infrastructure and recreation).
Consumption Clusters	
Mobility	
9. Distance travelled per capita by mode of transport	Monitors the use of different modes of transport (foot, bicycle, train, boat, car, bus, plane).
10. Number of road vehicles	Monitors the total number of vehicles (possibly by type and fuel efficiency).
Consumer goods and services	
11. Retail sales of selected goods per capita	Monitors retail sales of goods (e.g. electronics, home-appliances and clothing)
12. Market share of more sustainable produced goods and services	Monitors social and environmental interest of consumers and producers
Building and Housekeeping	
13. Residential energy and water use per household	Monitors total water and energy use in households due to consumer behaviour and housing design and construction.
14. Average household size.	Monitors the number of persons per household.
Food	
15. Market share of more sustainably produced food	Monitors social and environmental interest of consumers and producers.
Recreation	
16. Spending on recreation as share of disposal income	Monitors the demand for recreation activities
17. Time spent on leisure, paid and unpaid work, and travelling.	

Annex 8

Suggested Performance Indicators for Certain Services by NCPC

Services delivered	Output indicator	Outcome indicator
Awareness raising	Percentage of awareness sessions conducted against those planned, Percentage of participants in attendance against those invited to the session, Percent coverage in terms of the geographic region and focal sectors, Any innovative structure of the awareness session that should be noted (e.g., across supply chain).	Percentage of participants in attendance but approached the Centre for additional information after the session (e.g., to seek other services), The number of partners created with the capability of sustaining future awareness sessions.
Training	Percentage of training sessions completed against the number targeted in the TNA, Percentage of participants in attendance against those invited to the session, Percent coverage in terms of the geographic region and focal sectors, Any innovative structure of the awareness session that should be noted (e.g., field-based, distance education mode).	Percentage of participants in attendance but approached the Centre for additional information after the session (e.g., to seek other services), The number of partners created with the capability of sustaining future training sessions, The number of faculty trained who now regularly offer cleaner production courses or courses including cleaner production units.
Cleaner production assessments (CPAs)	Percentage of CPAs carried out against the number targeted, Percent coverage in terms of the geographic region and focal sectors, Any innovative aspect of the CPA that should be noted (e.g. product focused, to support EMS, etc.).	Percentage of cleaner production options implemented against those identified, Information on total resources conserved, wastes reduced, production increased, investments made and savings achieved for each facility.
Demonstration projects	Percentage of demonstration projects completed against the number targeted, Percentage of demonstration projects completed against the number proposed, Percent coverage in terms of the geographic region and focal sectors, Any innovative structure of the demonstration project that should be noted (for e.g., involving private sector, triggering technology transfer, etc.).	Number of demonstration projects that got multiplied, Number of technology / methods patents filed as a result of the demonstration project, Number of technology transfers (national and international), Information on total resources conserved, wastes reduced, production increased, investments made and savings achieved for each facility.
Interfacing with financial institutions	Percentage of proposals submitted for financing as against the number targeted, Number of proposals reviewed for a financing institution, Percent coverage in terms of the geographic region and focal sectors, Any innovative structure used that should be noted (e.g. joint venture, venture capital funding route, etc.).	Information on total resources conserved, wastes reduced, production increased, investments made and savings achieved for each transaction.
Providing policy advice	Number of studies undertaken to catalyse a policy change, Any innovative policy modifications / recommendations that should be noted.	Any evidence of impacts due to changed regulations or policy regime.

Annex 9

DAKAR DECLARATION FOR ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP IN THE IMPLEMENTATIONOF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE OF NEPAD

We, African Ministers of Environment and our development partners, meeting at the second Partners Conference for the implementation of the action plan for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in Dakar, Senegal from 15 to16 March 2005, in response and with appreciation to the proposal to convene a second Partners Conference, which was initially made by the Republic of Senegal during the first Partners Conference held in Algiers, Algeria in December 2003;

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000 and the commitments to assist African countries to promote sustainable development; Recalling also the Johannesburg Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular, and its chapter 8 on sustainable development for Africa;

Recalling further the Algiers Declaration for a global partnership on the environment initiative of NEPAD adopted by the first Partners Conference on the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative held in Algiers on 15 and 16 December 2003;

Recalling also the Sirte Declaration on the environment and development adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), at its tenth regular session held in Sirte, Libya on 29 and 30 June 2004;

Reaffirming our commitment to the objectives stated in the Action Plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD, aimed at complementing the relevant African processes in order to improve environmental conditions in Africa and contribute to the achievement of economic growth and poverty eradication;

Recognizing the need to enhance the capacity of African States to implement the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD at the country level;

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference of Ministers on resource mobilization mechanisms for the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD held in Dakar, Senegal from 12 to 14 October 2004;

Noting the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers on resources mobilization held in Dakar, Senegal in October 2004;

Noting the progress made in the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD and the on-going process to enhance its implementation and the need for developing viable financial mechanisms for the implementation of the Action Plan;

Emphasizing the importance of linking sustainable consumption and production with the challenges of meeting basic needs in the process of developing national , sub-regional and regional activities in Africa under the 10 Year Framework Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production;

Noting the various ongoing projects of the environment initiative of NEPAD and the need to share and coordinate information flow;
Noting the crucial roles of national, sub-regional and regional bodies as well as development partners in the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;

Noting the key role women play in the protection of the environment and the need to involve women at all levels of decision making and implementation;

Noting the limited capacity in Africa to meet the conditionalities and procedures for accessing available financial mechanisms;

Recalling the adoption of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Algiers Convention) by the second ordinary Assembly of the African Union held in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2003 and its subsequent opening for signature and ratification by all African States;

Realizing that achieving the Millennium Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability in Africa by 2015 will be challenging, Hereby declare our resolve to:

1. Recommit ourselves to ensuring a successful implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;
2. Reaffirm that the international support for the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD is essential and in this regard express our appreciation to Africa's partners that have already demonstrated their support, and call on other Africa's partners to demonstrate their effective support for the implementation of the Action Plan;
3. Request and urge African Governments to ensure sustained implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;
4. Request African Governments to integrate environmental concerns into national pursuits of economic development in Africa, and at the same time take into account the priorities of the continent for sustainable social, economic and human development, particularly in Small Island Developing States (SIDS);

5. Request all African countries that have not yet signed or ratified the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to do so as a matter of urgency;
6. Recommit ourselves to supporting the Africa Environment Outlook (AEO) process and the AEO report as a tool for monitoring sustainable development in Africa, strengthening linkages between policy and science in environmental assessment and accessing reliable environmental data and information;
7. Acknowledge the progress made in preparing the second AEO report for its release in 2006, and urge governments to develop mechanisms for ensuring its wider use as an information support tool for sustainable development planning;
8. Urge the integration of the objectives of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD into national and sub-regional development plans and strategies including those of the Regional Economic Communities;
9. Strengthen cooperation with development partners and all regional and subregional bodies in the pursuit of a successful implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD and keep its implementation under review;
10. Reaffirm that the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions and other Regional Seas Conventions are the appropriate regional mechanisms to develop and implement projects and programmes in the marine and coastal areas in collaboration with relevant UN and other Agencies, private sector, NGOs and civil society;
11. Recommend that in the context of the implementation of the action plan special attention must be given to integrating gender mainstreaming in the environment, especially empowering the women and the girl child, and establishing women and environment networks at a national, subregional and regional level;
12. Encourage and welcome the implementation of the capacity building programme of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD as well as the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology support and capacity building in Africa while taking advantage of opportunities and planned initiatives offered by the international decade of education for development;
13. Request African Governments to make available their capacity building needs and offers for exchange of experience to the Secretariat of AMCEN;
14. Commit our Governments to make every effort to implement the priority projects selected by AMCEN and presented to the first Partners Conference held in Algiers, Algeria in December 2003;
15. Call upon the Commission for Africa, which is being spearheaded by the United Kingdom, and similar bodies to support the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;
16. Call upon our development partners to support an enhanced implementation of the priority projects contained in the Action Plan and efforts aimed at forging appropriate partnerships;
17. Further call upon our development partners to provide concrete support to the activities and programmes based on the outcome of the Second African Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production under the framework of the AMCEN work plan on sustainable consumption and production;

18. Acknowledge the important contribution the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) can make to the implementation of the action plan and endorse the incorporation of those relevant GISP activities into the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;
19. Request all African countries and partners to support the implementation conference on the invasive alien species programme of the action plan that South Africa intends hosting in June 2005;
20. Urge African countries to honour their offer to provide in kind and in cash contribution for the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD, particularly its programme on capacity building and the priority projects selected by AMCEN;
21. Adopt the proposal for the creation of an African Environment Facility at the African Development Bank, the utilisation of the existing financial mechanisms within Subregional Economic Communities and other subregional organisations, and the utilisation of inter-state mechanisms for the implementation of joint programmes where appropriate;
22. Call upon the President of AMCEN to urgently commission , in collaboration with the ADB and UNEP, a study on modalities for the creation of such an African Environment Facility as a potential mechanism for the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD;
23. Request AMCEN, the NEPAD Secretariat and UNEP, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Regional Economic Communities and the Interim Secretariat of the Environment Component of NEPAD, to develop proposals for other resource mobilization and allocation mechanisms for the funding of priority projects and programmes of the Action Plan;
24. Call upon the African Development Bank to increase its financial resources allocated to the environment sector;
25. Further call upon the other international and subregional Development Banks to allocate or increase their financial resources to the environment sector;
26. Urge Africa's development partners to adopt a more flexible arrangement to facilitate speedy access to funds for the implementation of the NEPAD Environment Action Plan.
27. Request H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, as coordinator of the NEPAD environment initiative, to present the Dakar Declaration for enhanced partnership in the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD and the status report on the implementation of the action plan to the Heads of State Implementation Committee of NEPAD, the Summit of the Heads of State and Government to be held in Egypt in April 2005 and to all relevant international sustainable development forums and to Africa's development partners;
28. Request H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal to submit the proposal for the establishment of the Africa Environment Facility to the African Development Bank;
29. Express our gratitude to H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal, and to the Government and people of Senegal for hosting the Second Partners Conference on the implementation of the action plan for the environment initiative of NEPAD.

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