

**Fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and
Production (ARSCP-5)
4-6 June 2008, Midrand Johannesburg, South Africa**

Report

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and
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List of Acronyms

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| ABREW | African Brewery Sector Water Savings Initiative |
| AEM | African Ecolabelling Mechanism |
| AMCEN | African Ministerial Conference on the Environment |
| ARC | African Regional Coverage |
| ARSCP | African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| ARSO | African Organization for Standardization |
| AU | African Union |
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CE | Consumer Education |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CFSSD | Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development |
| CI | Consumers International |
| CP | Cleaner Production |
| CSCP | Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| CSD | Commission on Sustainable Development |
| DBSA | Development Bank of South Africa |
| EE | Energy Efficiency |
| EEAA | Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency |
| ENB | Earth Negotiations Bulletin |
| ENCPC | Egypt National Cleaner Production Centre |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESC | Education for Sustainable Consumption |
| EU | European Union |
| GBC | Green Building Council |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| GRI | Global Reporting Initiatives |
| GTZ | German Association for Technical Cooperation |
| ICLEI | International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technologies |
| IISBE | International Institute for Sustainable Built Environment |
| IISD | International Institute for Sustainable Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IPCC | International Panel on Climate Change |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| JPOI | Johannesburg Plan of Implementation |
| MESA | Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in Africa |
| MNCPC | Mozambique National Cleaner Production Centre |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSC | Marine Stewardship Council |
| MTF | Marrakech Task Force |
| NCPC | National Cleaner Production Centre |

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|------------|--|
| NEP | National Environment Policy |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| RIM | Regional Implementation Meetings |
| SA-NCPC | South African Cleaner Production Centre |
| SBC | Sustainable Building and Construction |
| SCP | Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| SD | Sustainable Development |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SIWI | Stockholm International Water Institute |
| SL | Sustainable Lifestyles |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SPP | Sustainable Public Procurement |
| TF | Task Force |
| UCPC | Uganda Cleaner Production Centre |
| UN-DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programmes |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development |

1. Introduction

The Fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP-5) was organised as a pre-session to the 12th session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and was held from 4-6 June at the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) Training Centre in Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Roundtable was opened by Mr. Raphulu on behalf of Dr. T Demana, Department of Trade and Industry, South Africa and was attended by more than 100 participants from 33 countries. The Roundtable consisted of eight plenary sessions and six parallel sessions. A total of 47 presentations were made during the plenary and parallel sessions covering activities and issues related to the African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). This is a summary report of the deliberations during the Fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

2. Opening Session

The opening session of ARSCP-5 was facilitated by Prof. Cleophas Migiro, Director of the Tanzanian National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) who welcomed the participants to the Roundtable.

Dr. Patrick Mwesigye, President of ARSCP also welcomed the participants and pointed out that for the first time the Marrakech Task Forces were participating. He thanked the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), South African Cleaner Production Centre (SA-NCPC) and African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) for facilitating the organisation of the meeting.

Dr. Atwa Hussein from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) expressed his appreciation to be invited to deliver the opening remark on behalf of AMCEN in his country's capacity as the current Vice President of AMCEN. He thanked the South African government, the SA-NCPC and the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa for the support they have provided for the ARSCP. He said that AMCEN would continue to work closely with the Secretariat on the realisation of the goals of the African 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP), which AMCEN has already approved. He called upon development partners to provide support to Africa and for the development and support of national and local development programmes in line with SCP concepts. Mr. Hussein stated that AMCEN recognised the response of Germany and the support of UNEP to move Africa ahead in SCP. However, the path to economic sustainability could only be determined by Africans themselves.

Dr. Ulf Jaeckel, Federal Ministry of the Environment, Germany, thanked the ARSCP and the SA-NCPC for organising the Roundtable. He explained that since the early days, the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa has followed the work of the Roundtable closely and provided support. Mr. Jaeckel stated that the meeting provided a good opportunity to share information on the achieved work of the ARSCP such as

mainstreaming SCP in local and national development plans, eco-labelling and cooperation with other Marrakech Task Forces which were present at the meeting. He further commended the Marrakech Task Force on Public Procurement for conducting a successful and well-attended train the trainers course on SPP, which was held prior to the ARSCP in South Africa. Mr. Jaeckel continued with stating that Africa played a leading role in the development of the 10-YFP. It had established appropriate structures, political goodwill and mechanisms for sharing information, all of which should result into useful inputs to the advisory board of the Marrakech Process mechanism for CSD-18. He concluded by stating that he was looking forward to the good cooperation with the ARSCP in the future.

The UNIDO representative, Ms. Petra Schwager underlined UNIDO's commitment to the challenges of meeting the sustainable development agenda which had increased the demand of cleaner production in energy and water. UNIDO and the NCPCs have launched the initiatives of the Green Industry Strategy and the Energy Efficiency Strategy. The Green Industry Strategy involves existing and new industries and is expected to advise and support governments to establish green industrial sectors.

Dr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP Regional Office for Africa, thanked the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa, AMCEN, UNIDO, ARSCP and others who had contributed to surmounting all difficulties in the preparations of the Roundtable, which had led to making the conference a reality. He said that he was glad to see the ARSCP expanding to UN-DESA. Dr. Mebratu highlighted that the meeting has substantive contents and it would be more than information sharing, but would rather review what had been achieved and focus on the steps ahead. This Roundtable should take SCP in Africa to the next level as it would provide a platform that takes suggestions and ideas from members for setting the way forward. Although the Roundtable is primarily an African forum, there were a large number of participants from outside Africa who had come to join and to express their genuine interest for collaboration, which was a testimony of the recognition of what had been achieved so far. Dr. Mebratu thanked the Development Bank of South Africa for providing the conference facility and wished all participants fruitful deliberations.

Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu, South African NCPC welcomed the participants on behalf of Dr. T. Demana, Ministry of Trade and Industries, South Africa. He emphasised the importance of all stakeholders in SCP to meet regularly to exchange experiences and information.

In concluding the opening session, Prof. Migiro emphasised that the ARSCP was obliged to use the opportunity provided by the political commitment through AMCEN, Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa and the other Marrakech Task Forces to strengthen its strategies and programmes. The greening concept of UNIDO would further increase the demand for cleaner production practices and this would call for significant policy reviews and education in African countries.

3. Plenary sessions

The Roundtable consisted of eight plenary sessions which were held on the first and third day of the deliberation. The objective of the plenary sessions was to provide all participants with the basic information and knowledge on selected topics and to discuss the elements of the way forward. The following were the eight plenary sessions held during the Roundtable.

- Plenary session one: The Marrakech Process and the joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Cleaner Production
- Plenary session two: Development of national/local SCP Programmes
- Plenary session three: The Marrakech Task Forces
- Plenary session four: Energy, climate change and African industries
- Plenary session five: Mainstreaming sustainability in African education
- Plenary session six: Water and SCP in Africa
- Plenary session seven: Africa towards CSD-18
- Plenary session eight: Concluding session

A total of twenty-four presentations were given during these plenary sessions and the following is a summary report of these sessions held during the Roundtable.

Session one¹: The Marrakech Process & Joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Cleaner Production

The first plenary session focussed on the Marrakech process and the joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Cleaner Production. The presentation on the Marrakech process, entitled the Marrakech Process: making progress towards SCP was delivered by Ms. Adriana Zacarias, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The presentation covered a brief introduction to the concept of SCP including its meaning and the consequences of unsustainable consumption and production patterns. Ms. Zacarias also provided an overview of the Marrakech Process including the progress made so far in the development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP). In her presentation, Ms. Zacarias pointed out that unsustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly in industrialised countries, were the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment. By definition, SCP means the production and use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardise the ability to meet the needs of future generations. Thus the main challenge was the de-coupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.

¹ Facilitator: Dr. Patrick Mwesigye, Director, Uganda NCPC. Rapporteur: Ms. Anne Magashi, Deputy Director, Tanzania NCPC.

With regard to the Marrakech Process, the presentation highlighted the background, implementation phases, mechanisms and outcomes of the Marrakech Process. The Marrakech Process, coordinated by UNEP and UN-DESA, is a global process, which responds to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to support the implementation of SCP and development of a proposal for 10-YFP to support regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP. Ms. Zacarias named the four phases of the Marrakech process as organising regional consultations to identify the needs and priority areas of SCP; building regional and national strategies/action plans; implementing mechanisms and demonstration projects at regional, national and local levels; and reporting and evaluating the progress as well as exchanging information and experiences at the international level. The consultation mechanisms include expert meetings and roundtables at international, regional and national levels which all started in 2003. She further highlighted the outcomes of the Marrakech Process in each region including the development of the African 10-YFP in Africa and the establishment of the Marrakech Task Forces. With regard to the development of the 10-YFP, the presentation covered the timeline, principles and structure of the 10-YFP. Ms. Zacarias pointed out that the 10-YFP was to start in 2011 and would be flexible and demand-driven. It would be a global framework for action with clear roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder, which would respond to the regional priorities identified in the regional consultations. All regions had similar priorities with most of them related to policy support, institutional strengthening and capacity building. It was therefore suggested to cluster these priorities into programmes.

The second presentation covered the background of the joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme in Cleaner Production (CP), results and the lessons learned during phase one and two of the CP programme as well as the future joint programme. The programme was presented by Ms. Petra Schwager, UNIDO in collaboration with Dr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP Regional Office for Africa. Ms. Schwager pointed out that the future UNIDO-UNEP programme was in line with the UNIDO Green Industries Initiative and the UNEP Strategy on resource efficiency and SCP. The goal, objectives, components, expected outcomes and indicators of the five-year joint programme were presented. The presentation revealed that the joint UNIDO-UNEP programme aimed at creating interventions at different levels including policy makers, enterprises and CP service providers. The programme also aimed at using and strengthening existing institutional capacities as well as creating synergy and partnership with other partners including the Marrakech Task Forces, ARSCP and the National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs).

During the discussion, most of the participants commended the two presenters as well as the move being taken by the two UN agencies regarding the joint programme and encouraged others to emulate the example demonstrated by UNIDO and UNEP. It was also suggested to cooperate with other UN agencies in the programme and to start with a joint programme between the two UN agencies, with clear objectives and strategies and later link it with other partners and programmes. With regard to the first presentation, issues raised include the SCP concept of de-linking environment from economic growth. In response the presenter clarified that the concept was not to de-link environment from economic growth but to reduce the environmental impact of economic growth. Other

suggestions made included involvement of other UN agencies in the CSD preparatory cycle. In response, participants were informed that the next CSD cycle would include UNEP and UNIDO and that issues of SCP would be covered. It was further reported that UNECA had recognised the 10-YFP as a useful tool in the implementation of SCP. Eco-labelling for African products was also raised in the discussion of this session: the initiative was commended by representatives of the International Consumers Association and the African Organization for Standardization, who looked forward to participating in the mechanism.

Session two²: Development of national/local SCP Programmes

The second plenary session covered the development of national and local SCP programmes. The first presentation provided an overview of the International Guidelines for Developing National SCP Programmes, which was presented by Ms. Adriana Zacarias, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The presenter elaborated on the need of SCP, pointing out that maintaining current consumption patterns in developed countries would need two planets in 2050 and four in 2100. It is therefore important to de-couple economic growth and increased quality of life from the use of natural resources and nature itself. To support the implementation of SCP and elaboration of the 10-YFP, the Marrakech Process was established as a global process coordinated by UNEP and UN-DESA in response to the WSSD, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002). Seven task forces were established and the development of a 10-YFP (2011-2021) in support of regional and national initiatives initiated. The 10-YFP principles, regional priorities, programmes and implementation plan were elaborated during the presentation. Furthermore, the SCP Programme Development Manual was launched as part of the presentation.

The second presentation was made by Dr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP Regional Office for Africa and provided the background of the African 10-YFP: the process, the outcomes, the strategic focus and priority areas. The priorities of the 10-YFP are to link SCP to meeting basic needs in more sustainable manners. UNEP undertook a pilot study (two national programmes: Tanzania and Mauritius; and two local programmes: Cairo, Egypt and Maputo, Mozambique) on facilitating the operationalisation of the African 10-YFP at national and local levels. Based on national/local needs, priorities and issues, SCP priorities were identified and SCP pilots developed. The lessons learnt from the implementation of these pilots were then used to feed into a sectoral policy and strategy review, which would finally be used to mainstreaming SCP in national/local policies and strategies and to generate specific lessons for mainstreaming. The piloting exercise had been undertaken in parallel to the development of SCP Programme Development Manual since 2005 and both processes followed the same principles.

The discussion and comments that followed the presentations highlighted the following:

² Facilitator: Ms. Jane Nyakang'o, Director, Kenya NCPC. Rapporteur: Ms. Stephanie Fennessy, Consultant, UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

- The Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP) could provide technical support and input to SCP Programme development in Africa. They were very interested to explore opportunities to help with implementation of SCP Programmes.
- SCP Programme Development Manual was a first attempt in putting such a document together and as such it was a work in progress, which would need more input from the pilot studies and other experiences.
- Mainstreaming of SCP is very important at policy, institutional and regional level, but there is a lack of available advice on what methodology to use, which should be addressed in the manual.
- It was suggested to explore a possible cooperation of ICLEI and UNEP on city level as they had similar priorities and successful partnership on other continents, but not in Africa so far.
- While pilot studies are a good start, there was a real need for facilitating and mainstreaming up-scaling. It was suggested to use experiences from micro-financing and poverty reduction programmes. The starting point for this process should be a local focus and the importance of working with existing agencies and using existing links was pointed out.
- One participant enquired about the current status of the pilot studies: Cairo has completed the consultation process and the draft document has been endorsed from the Chief of Cairo City Council, now the document needs to be refined for final endorsement. Maputo has discussed the draft document with the Ministry of Environment and will enter the consultative process now before finalising the document.
- If countries/communities do not show interest in or commitment for SCP projects, it was recommended to communicate the benefits (economic, social and environmental) so that eventually countries realise that there is a benefit a real benefit to SCP.
- It was observed that many countries have no formal sustainable development strategy, however, there is always some policy/strategy that can be used as a starting point/core for country's development exercise.
- It was pointed out that the link to priority national development programmes and integrating national development plans is critical to implementation as donors seem to prefer direct budget support.
- The initial discussion whether SCP was relevant in developing countries and how SCP should be defined in this context had been resolved and the guidelines show that SCP is not only important for developed countries, and some examples are given for how it could work in other countries.
- The importance of the link between SCP and the African context to basic needs, qualitative dimension and the issue of lifestyles was pointed out. Food consumption, the link between what people eat and health, advertisement and consumption, as well as housing where traditional construction techniques often have an advantage in energy efficiency and price were given as examples.
- It was stressed that the case studies provided best practice in terms of the process. SCP was not to be considered separately as it was a cross-cutting issue that could not be put into boxes.

Session three³: The Marrakech Taskforces

The third plenary session focussed on the activities that are being undertaken under the Marrakech Task Forces. The first presenter was Ms. Josephine Bauer, UNEP Regional Office for Africa representing the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa. Ms. Bauer stated that the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa has supported research on potential leap-frogging for Africa; development of an African Ecolabelling Mechanism; development of SCP action plans at national and local level; and development of networks and knowledge based information tools in selected fields of action. Additionally the Task Force has provided support to ARSCP-5. The Task Force has also supported a report on Best Practice in African Countries and provision of information through existing regional networks. The main objectives are strengthening existing organisational structures and establishing new ones in developing and supporting projects for implementing SCP, supporting the integration and mainstreaming of environmental education and promoting sustainable procurement by governmental organisations. Additional activities include support to regional processes on SCP by providing support for the preparation of a regional assessment report on SCP as an input to CSD-18, providing support to ARSCP-5, supporting the participation of regional experts, provision of technical input and organisation of a plenary session on inter-Task Force collaboration.

The second presenter was Ms. Kaarin Taipale, Chair of the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Building and Construction (SBC). Ms. Taipale described the mission of the Task Force as that of creating a sustainable built environment, not only green but sustainable in a broad sense. That includes, as examples, a policy focus on consumption of energy in buildings, be it housing or other types of buildings, and instituting effective sustainable public procurement procedures for buildings and constructions. Research indicates that 40% of all generated energy is used during construction and in particular during the use and operation of buildings. Reducing this rate would greatly impact on greenhouse gas emissions and other pollution from energy generation. Energy consumption has been given due weight in this Task Force. So far the activities undertaken include workshops, side events, research and establishment of a newsletter. Projects of the Task Force include research publications, formulation of concepts and criteria, linkages with other global SBC and energy efficiency initiatives, policy advocacy, mutual learning and the creation of elements for the 10-YFP. The interested participants can register for their mailing list. It was also pointed out that there are various different visions of SBC, and that the criteria for defining SBC need to be further developed. In conclusion, the presenter explained that even if further research is needed, sustainable construction is not a rocket science. However, new construction is not the only problem, other focal issues are, among others, refurbishment, housing programmes, funding of research and building certification systems. The role of the public sector is first of all to lead by example in its own real estate development and public practices.

³ Facilitator: Dr. Ulf Jaeckel, Head of Division, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. Rapporteur: Ms. Josephine Bauer, JPO, UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

Ms. Gunilla Blomquist, Swedish Ministry of the Environment, representing the Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles outlined that sustainable lifestyle research aims to strike a balance between basic standards and the material aspect of welfare, creating a balance between values, gender, attitudes and habitat. The scope of the work of the Task Force is to investigate how sustainable lifestyles could be enabled and encouraged by actors such as government and business, and how consumers could be engaged to make sustainable choices. To achieve this objective it requires enabling, engaging, encouraging and exemplifying. The Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles is building cooperation and commitments for action in the framework of the Marrakech Process. The work of the Task Force focuses on concrete activities to guide and enable wiser consumer choices and sustainable lifestyles. The objective is to highlight positive experiences, and to develop new initiatives to be applied and replicated at the national and local levels. Specifically, the Task Force has worked on the collection of policy options and best practices; funded demonstration projects that could provide experience; provided tools which allow progress assessment and monitoring, including a set of indicators and methodology, highlighting important aspects of sustainable lifestyles mainly by ensuring that aspects of sustainable lifestyles are highlighted at relevant meetings/processes/in documents; and to create awareness and knowledge among business and policy makers on sustainable lifestyles. The Task Force also aims to ensure that regional action plans on SCP address aspects of sustainable lifestyles. The Task Force brings together actors from NGO's, governments, business, schools and universities. The focus for 2008 is on cultural diversity indicators, the business case, a global survey as well as a project in Africa involving creative communication for sustainable lifestyles and introducing sustainable lifestyles. The outcomes so far include a communication guide; training courses for youths and a website; a lifestyle study; a guide book on lifestyles; and demonstration projects.

The fourth presenter was Ms. Eveline Venanzoni, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment who made a presentation on the Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP). The presenter defined SPP as adopted by the Task Force as 'Sustainable public procurement is a process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment.' Members of the Task Force include countries from all regions and UNEP, UNDESA, ILO, EU, ICLEI and IISD. The objective is for fourteen countries to test the SPP approach by the year 2011. The main outputs so far include developing the SPP approach, principles and definitions, designing and launching a website, status assessment, implementation plan, training as well as guidance material. The first pilot training was carried out in Argentina in November 2007 and a Regional Training of Trainers was carried out 2–3 June 2008 in Midrand, South Africa. Fourteen experts were trained during this pilot training. Ms. Venanzoni called upon interested countries in participating in the activities of the Task Force to join. The pilot countries earmarked in the African region are Egypt, Ghana and Tunisia. In the course of the presentation it was clarified that in order to be a trainer one must have a procurement background, must have training skills, and should contact the Task Force. It was also suggested that there is a need to involve the private sector

because it also has big procurers. It was further suggested that the defence forces should be targeted and that the training courses should be designed in a way that even non-professionals could understand. Moreover, it was pointed out that procurement is a cross cutting matter, so the programme for Africa on resource utilisation efficiency should be incorporated in national action plans.

In closing the session, Dr. Jaeckel encouraged participants to get prepared and become active during the next day in the parallel sessions which were facilitated by the Marrakech Task Forces. He further advised participants to go back to their respective organisations and inform them about the Task Forces and what they can do.

Session four⁴: Energy, climate change and African industries

The fourth plenary session focused on energy, climate change and African industries. Mr. Smail Alhilali, UNIDO gave a presentation entitled 'cleaner production and energy efficiency in the automotive sector'. Mr. Alhilali provided an overview of the work that UNIDO accomplished in the area of Cleaner Production (CP) during the period 1994-2007. He argued that poor energy efficiency in the sector not only wastes resources but can also lead to unnecessary pollution, a situation that is not only costly to businesses but also governments in both the developing and developed world. The presenter stated that CP and Energy Efficiency (EE) are compatible and that they could help bring about environmental and economic benefits in the automotive sector. EE in particular increases competitiveness of SME's by lowering costs, among others. For the full benefits of EE to be realised in the automotive sector, there would have to be a need to have the concept applied along key areas of the value chain of vehicle manufacturing which includes vehicle body manufacturing, chassis production and vehicle assembly. Assembly operations coupled with plastics moulding, surface coating and painting were particularly singled out as being some of the most energy intensive operations in the vehicle manufacturing value chain. Some of the CP-EE options that could be adopted by the automotive sector could be in the following areas related to EE technology and EE practice related: compressed air systems, fuel fired equipment, cooling systems, boiler plants and process equipment. Mr. Alhilali concluded that there is need for a number of pilot cases across several countries focussing on energy savings in the automotive sector and NCPCs could play an important role in this area.

The second presentation was on energy and climate change and was made by Ms. Maryna Moehr-Swart, Chamber of Mines, South Africa on behalf of Mr. Clive Turner, ESKOM, South Africa. Ms. Moehr-Swart provided an overview of climate change, specifically the climate science of the Green House Gas (GHG) effect. She stated that there was a need to stabilise CO₂ emission in the atmosphere at 500ppm by the year 2050 if further detrimental effects of climate change were to be avoided. Some of the

⁴ Facilitator: Ms. Maryna Moehr-Swart, Assistant Environmental Adviser, Chamber of Mines South Africa. Rapporteur: Mr. Edgar Mugisha, Technical Officer, Uganda NCPC.

initiatives that industry in South Africa had to put in place in response to the climate change debate were also highlighted and include:

- A carbon footprint of industrial activities that involves quantification and understanding the extent of the footprint;
- Energy consumption by industry and associated emissions;
- Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI);
- Carbon disclosure initiatives;
- Zero and low emission technologies;
- Carbon capture and storage;
- Clean coal technologies;
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) initiatives.

However, the presenter noted that a whole range of other initiatives would be needed to address the problem adequately. BHP Biliton, a large mining conglomerate was given as one of the examples of companies that have taken the initiative to address climate change by developing a climate change policy. The policy focuses on the lifecycle of products and improving the management of energy and emissions. Communication and learning with industry and green design were also mentioned as some of the opportunities that could mitigate the effects of climate change from an industry perspective. Some of the risks that industry faces if it does not tackle climate change were also discussed and include increased costs of environmental compliance, increased energy and insurance costs, costs associated with damage from weather related effects as well as potential costs associated with legal action. The implications of climate change on industry are therefore both short-term and long-term in nature. Ms. Moehr-Swart concluded that climate changes issue have to be integrated into business by industry in order to achieve sustainable business practices. Industry would also have to bring the small companies on board if the desired effect is to be achieved.

The third presentation, entitled 'energy and the mining industry in South Africa', was made by Ms. Maryna Moehr-Swart, Chamber of Mines, South Africa. She started her presentation by noting that just like there are different commodities that are mined by different methods and scales of mining, there are also different energy sources along with related requirements in mining. In the mining industry, energy is needed for a whole range of functions such as ventilation in underground mines and operating vehicles. Ms. Moehr-Swart stated that the importance of energy for the mining industry cannot be underscored and she mentioned the example of the power shortages in South Africa in January 2008. At one stage during the power crisis mines had to shut down for 24-36 hours resulting in a loss of 9 billion Rand. The mining industry therefore recognises that there is a need to use energy efficiently and has already adopted the so-called Energy Efficiency Accord, which aims to cut energy consumption by 15% by the year 2015. Already thirty-two signatories have signed the accord. In order to meet the target, the accord aims to address the recovery of waste heat in industries, upgrading of equipment, zero flaring of excess gases as well as other energy management related options.

Some of the key energy efficiency initiatives that could be put in place by the mining industry in South Africa are to ensure that the large energy consumers use energy efficient motors instead of non-EE ones; well defined machinery repair and preventive maintenance policies; lobbying the government for EE financial incentives; systems optimisation; as well as a phase-out deadline for non-EE motors and EE drills. The presentation was concluded with highlighting key initiatives that the mining industry in South Africa has undertaken in the area of energy efficiency, a methane recovery CDM project by a gold mine as well as an EE housing project for mine workers.

The questions raised and the discussion that followed the presentation highlighted the following:

- The Brazilian context for promoting ethanol in the automotive sector was different and had not taken a lot of sustainability issues on board from the outset. However, the second generation of bio-fuels was likely to be more sustainable. A lifecycle assessment of the second generation of fuels needs to be carried out and the results channelled to policy makers so that decision makers have the right input when addressing bio-fuel related issues. Additionally, the bio-fuel issue needs to be looked at from an individual region and country perspective especially in light of the current world food crisis issues.
- Constructive engagement between consumers and industry already exists although there is need to increase the outreach of such engagement. The Chamber of Mines in South Africa organises regular forums where they engage with consumers.

Session five⁵: Mainstreaming sustainability in African education

The fifth plenary session focused on mainstreaming environment and sustainability in African education. The first presentation, entitled 'Mainstreaming environment and sustainability in African universities (MESA)' was delivered by Dr. Evans Kituyi, Nairobi University on behalf of Dr. Akpezi Ogbugwe, UNEP. The presentation was on environmental problems in Africa, the role of appropriate sustainable education at university level in addressing these issues, and how universities can contribute through teaching, research and community engagement. UNEP has interacted with about 300 universities in 54 African countries in formulating MESA with the main objective of building capacity to promote good governance and educational policy in the region. The presenter pointed out that there are limitations in most universities regarding the implementation of MESA. The reasons for this include unwillingness or slow processes of approving Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) as core courses. However, there are efforts in some universities to offer such courses at graduate level. The results of phase one of MESA showed progress towards the establishment of such courses. The second phase of MESA focuses on building partnerships with universities in other regions as well as networking with experts and interested faculties, developing guidelines for capacity building and organising and encouraging exchange programmes. It also aims to encourage country-based applications of the ESC principles and to develop projects.

⁵ Facilitator: Dr. Ahmed Tawfic, Senior Lecturer, Suez Canal University, Egypt. Rapporteur: Dr. Ifeolu Adewumi, Senior Lecturer, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria.

During the discussion that followed the presentation it was recommended to include courses on sustainable lifestyles and entrepreneurship in African universities.

The second presentation was made by Mr. Samuel Ochieng, President of Consumers International. The presentation was entitled 'Consumer education for SCP'. Mr. Ochieng started his presentation with providing some background of the work of Consumers International (CI) and their activities. CI is a non-governmental organisation encouraging sustainable consumer education and awareness through education from primary school to university level. It partners with other organisations and agencies that share the same vision on sustainable consumption. The presenter stated that consumer education (CE) has been introduced into school curriculums and through various non-formal CE programmes. Consumers International supports CE within the Marrakech Process and it is a member of the Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles. The presenter emphasised the relevance of ESC in Africa through which appropriate consumer education will provide consumers defences against market abuses and failures. Mr. Ochieng also elaborated on the challenges of implementing ESC in Africa and the need to aim CE at children, youths and adults alike and not only at university students. A roadmap for ESC and the intense plans to launch a global awareness Action Day on ESC in October 2008 was presented. The presenter called on governments in Africa and in particular universities to create structural frameworks and to set clear timeframes for effective implementation of ESC.

The third presentation was delivered by Dr. Getachew Assefa, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden and was on learning outcomes as a basis for improving African education for sustainability. Dr. Assefa applied his experience in teaching graduate courses in three different universities in Europe, Asia and Africa to show the usefulness of establishing intended learning outcomes as a tool for making courses on industrial ecology both relevant and flexible for the local level in the African region. The advantages of learning activities for teaching industrial ecology and environmental systems analyses were highlighted. Dr. Assefa concluded his presentation with the assurance that industrial ecology enhances transparency and quality and it also recognises dynamic features of sustainability. The present limitation of industrial ecology teaching includes lack of trained staff, difficulty in getting the programme approved by the management of universities as well as inadequate resources. There is the need to start from what is available and also to network with different African universities especially by taking advantage of internet communication.

The fourth presentation was made by Ms. Adriana Zacarias, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics on behalf of Ms. Isabella Marras of the same division. The presentation was on the Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption: the guidelines and the youth exchange community programme. The presenter argued that despite increased awareness of the human impact on the environment and a greater focus on personal as well as global consequences of individual lifestyle choices, sustainable development and sustainable consumption are still not central topics in educational systems today. The Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) focuses on addressing the global challenges of sustainable consumption at local and national level, optimising opportunities for ESC and identifying

relevant resources. The goal of the Task Force is to support the Marrakech process by working at the inclusion of ESC in national educational plans, national strategies for sustainable development as well as SCP action plans. The Task Force has established a youth exchange community programme (youthXchange) that uses real life examples in teaching sustainable consumption. Ms. Zacarias noted that there is a need for more universities to carry out surveys on sustainable lifestyles and to establish creative communities in Africa with a focus on youth.

During the discussion that followed the presentation, youth groups from Europe and Asia asked for more participation of youth representatives in the Roundtable.

Session six⁶: Water and SCP in Africa

The sixth plenary session focused on water and sustainable consumption and production in Africa. The first presentation was made by Mr. Paul Herbst, Durban Water Affairs and Forestry South Africa. The presentation provided an overview of water conservation and water demand management. Mr. Herbst reviewed the National Water Act 1998 and the Water Services Act of 1997, outlining the objectives and provisions of these legislative documents. In these Acts, it is clearly stated that industrial water supply and effluent are basic human rights. The paper emphasised the role of water in everyday life, its availability, opportunities provided by water and how water can contribute to SCP. The presenter pointed out that 62% of the world is water. While Hawaii receives over 10,000mm of rain a year, the world average is 857mm and South Africa receives only 450mm. As an example, the Orange River system originating in Lesotho and the Vaal river system have a total of 13000 cum of water. The Lesotho highlands water scheme supplies South Africa with water to complement local production. The presenter stated that water is a scarce commodity in South Africa and that it must be used carefully. Notwithstanding these facts, in South Africa water losses amount to 49% in agriculture, 29% in municipalities and 39% in mining industries and unpaid billed consumption. All this leads to high financial losses of water utility companies. In view of this, a water management system is necessary. Mr. Herbst pointed out that opportunities exist to decrease these losses. A good management system at the water source point, in the distribution system, consumer management and return flow management have been instituted enabling to cut down losses from Rand 4million/a to 2million. There are best practice guidelines for water resource protection in the South African Mining Industry as well as a mine water reclamation project.

The second presentation was delivered by Prof. Chris Buckley, Pollution Research Group on SCP, University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. Prof. Buckley pointed out that water supply and sanitation are closely linked. Every fifteen seconds a child dies due to causes related to sanitation and lack of portable water. The challenges in water and sanitation include meeting the Millennium Development Goals, regional water shortages, increasing costs of energy, energy shortages, food security, poverty, shortage of skills,

⁶ Facilitator: Dr. Patrick Mwesigye, Director, Uganda NCPC. Rapporteur: Mr. Andrew Kitenge, ARSCP Programme Officer, ARSCP Secretariat, Tanzania.

unemployment and financing all of which require good water utilisation strategies. The disadvantages of the conventional approach are that they are water and energy intensive and require high skills and often imported equipment. However, it is possible to leapfrog by employing the SCP approach, which is people centric, affordable, and promotes reuse and livelihoods. The presenter recommended that the process, which is appropriate for warm climate requires no energy, only low skills and simple construction. The process also generates nutrients, which could be used. The presenter proposed a number of measures to discourage water wastage including putting maximum limits on water withdraws for different kind of users, except for standpipe users who should be allowed to withdraw as much water as they need. In conclusion, Mr. Buckley pointed out that water and sanitation projects provide an ideal opportunity for promoting and applying SCP principles in Africa.

The third presentation was held by Ms. Anja Oussoren, Ivory Consult Ltd. Kenya and was entitled 'Access to safe affordable drinking water in Kenya'. The presentation elaborated on issues of good community water management. Ms. Oussoren argued that we not only have a social responsibility to ensure water availability, but also that water is managed well for the benefit of all. Water is a livelihood and hence it should be given priority in SCP. Whereas 70% of world fresh water is used in agriculture, 20% for energy production, 8% for domestic uses, about 2% are losses. Notwithstanding this, only 50% of water sources and users are under regulatory bodies. The presenter pointed out that if well managed, water could also be an economically viable business for rural communities. That is why good water management practices must be given due weight in SCP. A pilot project on community water management carried out by Ivory Consult Ltd. in the Chumvi Laikipia district in Kenya has generated reduced water conflicts, better conservation of water sources, fair distribution, higher water quality and it also instituted an effective water management system in the area. This has been achieved through the establishment of a cooperative water scheme in the district. As a result of this scheme, water is apportioned according to needs in which two farms received 5.0l/s each, a water bottling company 05.1/s and Chumvi village 3.3l/s. The scheme has put in place a social responsibility on all the users and water is now managed well in the area. The presenter emphasised that cooperation in water management has many advantages such as protection of sources and users, legal rights and it can serve as a source of income. Hence, cooperative water schemes need to be encouraged in SCP. Ms. Oussoren also drew the attention to an example in Zambia where the cooperative model for water management has performed very well in the Lusaka district and has been able to reduce poverty and unemployment.

The fourth presentation was on water quality in Kenya and was delivered by Mr. Clive Wafukho of the same company, Ivory Consult Ltd. The presenter stated that drilling water boreholes is given prominence in Kenya, although in most areas underground water has a high concentration of fluorides, nitrates, ferric and manganese. The problem of high fluorides coupled with old, un-cleaned large public water tanks and leaking water distribution infrastructure which mixes cleaned and polluted surface water makes the water unclean and not safe. Mr. Wafukho pointed out that Kenya has a very old distribution infrastructure and a holistic approach in water management is not enforced.

The presenter recommended that technically, the only effective solution available is reversed osmosis. However, other measures need to be put in place to improve the overall management and quality of water. A holistic approach should be applied in water quality management through encouraging professionalism, mandatory testing of water quality, non-regulated management system as well as an integrated water treatment system based on science. Mr. Wafukho called upon all water utility companies and users to step into the right direction and to improve water management in Africa.

The fifth presentation covered the African Brewery Sector Water Savings Initiative (ABREW) and was presented by Mr. Edga Mugisha, Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC). The UCPC was the coordinator of the project, which was carried out between 2006 and 2008. ABREW aimed at assessing the current status and opportunities for reducing water and wastewater generation in the African brewery sector through the cleaner production approach, and to carry out a framework analysis of water consumption in African breweries. Brewery industries in Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and Uganda participated in the project. In total 15 breweries employing 6,000 people and using 44 million hectolitres of water to produce 5.2 million hectolitres of beer per year were involved. The study findings show that access to freshwater is a key condition for development. While Africa is endowed with adequate water resources overall, distribution and availability vary widely. There is no focus on industrial water needs, particularly in the case of water intensive industries. Industries like breweries are water intensive, but they are also profitable. The presenter listed the problems of the breweries including:

- Competition with other industrial and domestic users as well as irrigation for crop farming;
- Persistent minimal wastewater treatment, affecting receiving water bodies and threatening water supplies of other users;
- Acute shortage of fresh water in urban centres and dependence of nearby rural communities on rivers is already a source of conflict and dispute;
- General awareness of water issues (availability, supply, quality and pollution) among stakeholders including decision-makers, government officials and brewery staff themselves;
- A systematic water management is lacking;
- Water awareness among stakeholders varies greatly, depending on the level of training attained and exposure;
- Policies and conservation efforts focus on the supply-side for domestic and agricultural use, whilst industrial use is accorded low priority or the backbench.

Mr. Mugisha recommended increased awareness raising for all stakeholder groups, improvement of information on water allocation, water use and discharge to allow for effective application of government policy and promotion of sustainable consumption, as well as EMS as process enhancement tools and better use of financial instruments. In conclusion, the presenter called for the development of a comprehensive follow-up programme to ensure more focused and prolonged cleaner production outreach to the brewery sector as well as promotion of public private partnership on water utilisation in African breweries.

Session seven⁷: Africa towards CSD-18

The seventh plenary session focused on Africa and the preparation for CSD-18. The first presentation was on the concept of the ecological footprint and was held by Dr. Mathis Wackernagel, Global Footprint Network. Dr. Wackernagel stated that the results presented are based on best available information, compiled into resource accounts using a scientific process, and then translating the results into asset language that policy makers can understand.

Tracking material cycles is essential to sustainability. We need to know how much nature we have and how much we use. This is the base of a new economics, understanding material flows. The presenter explained that like in any bookkeeping there is an income and expenditure side and in resource accounting, the income side is the bio-capacity of nature (ecological supply). This ecological supply can be captured by the ability of the biosphere to regenerate resources and absorb waste. It is measured in terms of the biologically productive surface. The so-called nature's budget is the globally existing biologically productive area, on the sea and land, which was calculated to be 1.8 hectares per person in 2003. This number does not make any provision for wildlife and the question remains how much of these 1.8 hectares are to be set aside for wild species.

On the other hand there is the ecological footprint (human demand), which includes forest land for timber and fibre, urban land for cities and roads, grazing land for meat, milk and leather, fishing grounds, crop land and sequestration land to accommodate the carbon footprint. Dr. Wackernagel's data on the ecological footprint for 2003 indicated that, for example, the eco-footprint for Kenya, Cameroon and Ethiopia was 0.8 global ha/cap, whereas it was 9.6 for the United States (2005 data will be available by October 2008). The benefits for ecological footprint thinking are a relatively simple explanation of the challenge of a complex, ecologically constrained world to decision makers, to communicate benefits of aggressive sustainability policies, as well as to identify risks and opportunities and to run more effective projects. The presenter continued with providing some information on the global context for the coming decade. He argued that the growing pressure on ecosystems is causing habitat destruction or degradation and permanent loss of productivity, threatening both biodiversity and human well being. A moderate business-as-usual scenario, based on United Nations' projections showing slow, steady growth of economies and populations, suggests that by mid-century, humanity's demand on nature will be twice the biosphere's productive capacity. At this level of ecological deficit, exhaustion of ecological assets and large-scale ecosystem collapse become increasingly likely.

The presenter noted that the Ecological Footprint allows us to estimate the cumulative ecological deficit that will accrue under each of these scenarios: the larger this ecological debt, and the longer it persists, the greater the risk of damage to the planet. This risk must be considered in concert with the economic costs and potential social disruptions associated with each path. Moving towards sustainability depends on significant action

⁷ Facilitator: Prof. Cleo Migiro, Director, Tanzania NCPC. Rapporteur: Ms. Josephine Bauer, JPO, UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

now. Population size changes slowly, and human-made capital (homes, cars, roads, factories, or power plants) can last for many decades. This implies that policy and investment decisions made today will continue to determine our resource demand throughout much of the 21st century. Moderate United Nations' projections suggest that humanity's footprint will grow to double the Earth's capacity within five decades. The lifespan of infrastructure put in place today to a large extent determines resource consumption for decades to come, and can lock humanity into this ecologically (and economically) risky scenario. Dr. Wackernagel concluded by pointing out that for each investment decision we should ask ourselves whether we are buying ourselves traps or opportunities.

The second presentation was delivered by Mr. David LeBlanc, UN-DESA and was entitled 'The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP: the road towards CSD 18-19'. Mr. LeBlanc started his presentation with providing an overview of the CSD, which was established by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of the Earth Summit. The Commission is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and providing policy guidance to follow up the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at local, national, regional and international levels. The presenter informed the audience that the next cycle (2010-2011) would include the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. CSD 18 will review obstacles and challenges to the implementation of SCP, and CSD-19 will serve as a basis for negotiations for the 10-YFP on SCP. Inputs from the African region will be included in the 10-YFP through inter alia: regional priorities contained in the African 10-YFP; African representative in the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee; Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa; African regional implementation meetings before CSD-18, hosted by UNECA; as well as closer coordination between the Marrakech Process Secretariat (UN-DESA and UNEP) and UNECA (to be put in place).

The third presentation, entitled 'Africa regional preparatory process for CSD-18', was made by Mr. Charles Akol, UNECA. The presenter provided information on the proceedings from previous meetings and regional implementation meetings (RIM) for the African region. African review reports are prepared for each of the issues covered bearing in mind the commitments and targets agreed upon in Agenda 21, the Programme of Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI of the outcomes of the WSSD. It is important to keep in close view priorities and developments in the region, such as AU/NEPAD priorities and programmes and poverty eradication. The review reports are based on the scoping papers provided by UN-DESA. The preparation of the review reports for CSD-18 will start in June 2008. The review papers will be prepared by UNECA in collaboration with UNEP and UNIDO. The reports will draw on country reports as well as input from regional partners who have programmes on the issues covered. These reports will be buttressed by extensive desk research on the issues. The timetable for CSD-18 is the following:

- Internal and external peer review (April/May 2009)
- Expert group meeting to review and enrich the reports (May /June 2009)

- Hold Africa RIM under the auspices of the ECA Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development (CFSSD) (October 2009)
- Review reports will be presented as a basis for discussion by the CFSSD/RIM
- CFSSD/RIM will as well enrich the reports
- RIM will adopt the Africa Statement to CSD-18 to be sent to CSD Secretariat (UN-DESA) by end November 2009
- Updating/revising of the reports based on RIM input (October/November 2009)
- Publication of the reports as the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (December 2009)

Possible areas of SCP where progress could be reviewed include the development of a 10-YFP in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP; increasing investments in Cleaner production and eco-efficiency; development of policies and strategies on SCP patterns and integration of these into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies; enhancing corporate environment and social responsibility and accountability; encouraging relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making; as well as undertaking research on consumption and production.

The discussion that followed the presentations revealed the following:

- The concept of ecological footprint is a basic approach, but a big exercise – there is no country in the world that knows how much capacity it uses;
- Governments can be involved in the CSD process by communicating and raising the relevant issues with the local CSD points. It is also important to participate in the regional expert meetings;
- The next international expert meeting will take place in June 2008 and will provide a review of all relevant documents.

4. *Parallel sessions*

The second day of the Roundtable was dedicated to six parallel sessions. The objective of these parallel sessions was to organise workshops that cover specific issues with high relevance to the promotion of SCP in Africa. The following six parallel sessions were held during ARSCP-5:

- SCP programme development, guidelines and pilot experience
- SCP related indicators for developing countries
- Sustainable buildings and construction
- African Eco-labelling Mechanism
- Sustainable lifestyles
- Sustainable public procurement

A total of 23 presentations were made during the parallel sessions and the following is the summary report of the parallel sessions.

4.1 SCP programme development, guidelines and pilot experience⁸

This session consisted of three inter-related activities that have been carried out over the last year in promoting the development of SCP programmes at the national and local level in the framework for the development of indicators for SCP programme development and implementation. The first presentation was made by Ms. Adriana Zacarias, UNEP Division on Technology, Industry and Economics. Ms. Zacarias presented the international guidelines for developing national SCP programmes. She started her presentation by explaining that the guidelines had been developed in response to the demands of the Marrakech Process. The two-year project was financed by the UK. Besides the development of the guideline, the project activities included demonstration projects, training seminars as well as clearinghouse and peer review services. In the African region, demonstration projects were conducted in Senegal, Tanzania, Mozambique, Egypt and Mauritius. Ms. Zacarias continued by elaborating on the guidelines by explaining the building blocks (key principles and benefits, links to existing strategies, managing the critical process), the 10-step model (divided into four phases: plan, develop, implement and monitor), SCP indicators as well as national case studies and lessons learned.

The second presentation was delivered by Mr. Prithipaul, Ministry of Environment and NDU. The presentation was on the development of a national programme on SCP for the Republic of Mauritius. Mr. Prithipaul outlined the international commitments taken in relation to SCP, namely Agenda 21, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) meeting. The commitments taken on the international front have guided the formulation of local environmental policies and accompanying strategies and legislations in Mauritius. SCP has been identified as one of the priority thematic areas in the new National Environment Policy (NEP, 2007). The Environment Protection (Amendment) Act 2008 empowers the Minister of Environment to make regulations in relation to SCP for the introduction of eco-labelling schemes for products; for carrying out cleaner production opportunity assessment in industry; or for the introduction of producer and importer responsibility.

The political process included a Cabinet Information Paper on the SCP project. An advisory/steering committee comprising relevant stakeholders has been set up to monitor the implementation of the SCP process. The scoping exercise comprised a compilation of existing policy documents, strategies and plans; focused interviews with key stakeholders in order to identify the five SCP priority areas for Mauritius; and a multi-stakeholder workshop to confirm priority areas. The five selected priority areas for Mauritius are: resource use efficiency with focus on energy, water and sustainable buildings; education and communication for sustainable lifestyles; integrated solid waste management and recycling; sustainable public service practices; and improve the market supply of

⁸ Facilitator: Prof. Cleo Migiros, Director, Tanzania NCPC. Rapporteur: Ms. Josephine Bauer, JPO, UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

sustainable products and services. Seven working groups have been constituted in order to develop the action plans on these priority areas. Two demonstration projects have been developed: the production and airing of TV spots and a radio spot for raising public awareness on sustainable consumption; and an environmental report has been prepared for the Ministry of Environment. Mr. Prithipaul closed his presentation by outlining a road map for the Mauritian SCP programme:

- Action plan for each priority area at drafting stage
- First draft of National SCP Programme
- 2nd consultative workshop
- Final National SCP Programme
- Endorsement by the cabinet of the final National SCP Programme
- Ways and means of implementation
- Time frame for national SCP programme is 5 years (2008-2013)

This presentation was followed by another presentation from Mauritius, which outlined the steps for preparing a national SCP programme, highlighting the different phases of development, implementation and monitoring of the programme, and elaborated on the lessons learned. It was delivered by Prof. T. Ramjeawon, University of Mauritius and Ministry of Environment. A basic condition for SCP is to achieve general awareness and understanding of the concept among all stakeholders, and it has to be perceived as a priority. It is important to recognise that SCP is directly linked with many other development priorities (such as economic growth and competitiveness; environmental protection; water and energy security; poverty alleviation; health and education), in order to promote the SCP concept. Individual initiatives will not bring about wholesale changes in SCP patterns unless there is a national integrated strategy to promote SCP using a range of policies. Prof. Ramjeawon argued that there must be a national focal point for the programme with a dedicated unit, and that there is the need to get official government approval at the beginning. The SCP programme should initially focus on a few key priority areas, as attempting to do everything at once is neither practical nor possible. There is also a need for good communication of the programme through media, websites and public meetings. Working Groups developing specific action plans should be chaired by relevant responsible Ministry, multi-stakeholder committees should develop the programme and economic instruments must be effectively applied to promote SCP. The presenter pointed out that implementation is more challenging than developing a programme. In that respect, resource mobilisation process is a major challenge.

The presenter noted that the SCP Action Plan is an ideal instrument to link the demand for SCP technical support and the supply of technical /financial services by development cooperation agencies. It is crucial to make SCP visible during the formulation and implementation of the plan through concrete projects, and also to make implementation of SCP activities visible as early as possible, both to highlight and demonstrate the concept. SCP programmes/action plans should be integrated into existing strategies, such as NEPAD. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be critical (performance monitoring systems to be considered), and SCP indicators should be included in national statistics. Prof. Ramjeawon also outlined recommendations from stakeholders, indicating that SCP programme development is a long-term process and the programme needs to be

sustained. The involvement of the grass-root level is necessary and there is a need to support community pressure groups promoting SCP through pilot projects. It is recommended to carry out regular public awareness surveys on SCP and to develop simple methodologies for surveys. There is also the need to involve development cooperation agencies to make sure SCP is one of the criteria for funding. A SCP programme needs to be presented to all politicians and there has to be a political consensus on the programme.

The session continued with a presentation on the Tanzanian National Programme on SCP, delivered by Mr. Binelias Mndewa. The national priorities of Tanzania are industrial development, water and sanitation, energy, as well as habitat and sustainable urban development. The process for the development of a national SCP programme has been initiated by bilateral consultations with institutional stakeholders on SCP in order to get commitment at the highest level, followed by a SCP stakeholders' consultative workshop to form a national steering committee, as well as a meeting with SCP programme development experts to achieve a better understanding on the SCP document development process. A review of national strategy documents followed the initiation phase to obtain an overview of sustainable development priorities and to propose key actions/activities and level of relevance to the African 10-YFP on SCP. This was followed by a review of relevant sector-specific policies in the context of the regional 10-YFP to identify sustainable development priorities at sector level, key actions/activities as well as the level of relevance to SCP promotion. The draft SCP programme document has been developed after profiling pilot activities and refined during a national steering committee meeting. Finally, inputs from a national stakeholders' meeting were incorporated into the final national SCP programme document. As a next step, concept notes have been prepared for pilot activities. Mr. Mndewa concluded his presentation by pointing out lessons learned:

- Many stakeholders have a relatively low level of awareness of SCP issues and relate SCP to consuming less or not at all, and investments in line with sustainable development strategies;
- The SCP concept is easily understood by a handful of stakeholders (manufacturing and service sectors) that have had previous exposure to the concept of Cleaner Production;
- It is necessary to conduct an in-depth awareness raising campaign for SCP for social programmes and institutions.

The next country to present the development of a national SCP programme was Egypt. Ms. Hanan El Hadary, Director of the Egypt National Cleaner Production Centre (ENCPC) presented the SCP Programme for Cairo City. As the first step towards the development of a SCP programme a MoU between UNEP and EEAA was signed. The ENCPC was assigned to conduct the background study on SCP, and a meeting with the Governor of Cairo was held to identify the priority areas, namely solid waste management, transport, rural development as well as industrial development. A steering committee was formed, chaired by EEAA and representatives from the Cairo governorate with Ministerial decree. After bilateral meetings and consultations were held, the aim of the SCP programme was identified: raising awareness for the importance of SCP through

the key partners involved; preparing a local programme for SCP and implementing pilot projects through consultation between the partners and focusing on activities which were applicable; and to benefit from the proposed plan to support the preparation of a national program for SCP.

The working methodology included interviews with official representatives as well as stakeholders; internet searches on official websites at national and local levels; and the review of strategies, policies, action plans and programmes. The approach was to apply UNEP's methodology on SCP programme development. The national context set the general foundations for sustainable development and related issues on the national level. Based on these foundations, sectors and local strategies and plans were developed. The sectoral context provided the outlines and frameworks within which activities under the four thematic areas of the SCP programme were carried out. These included the main strategies, programmes, plans and projects addressing the four thematic areas. The four thematic areas were solid waste, industry, urban development and transportation. Several pilot projects will be developed for each thematic area. Ms. El Hadary concluded her presentation by pointing out the main lessons learned:

- Cooperative planning among different concerned stakeholders is a very important tool for promoting the SCP concept;
- To identify specific development areas that represent real challenge towards achieving sustainable development either on small or large scale;
- Public-private partnerships are highly recommended for the further development of SCP initiatives;
- Economical, environmental and lifestyle evidences of adopting SCP are key issues to convince the local community for active contribution;
- Small-scale projects, which could easily be replicated elsewhere upon successful implementation should be implemented.

The fourth country to present its SCP programme development was Mozambique. Mr. Leonardo Guiruta, Mozambique National Cleaner Production Centre (MNCPC) presented the development of Maputo City 10-YFP on SCP. The initiative to develop the programme was launched in 2007 during a joint workshop organised by UNEP, MNCPC and MICOA with several stakeholders in Maputo. As an outcome, a national steering committee was established and the MNCPC was nominated as UNEP's technical partner. The objectives of the programme are to promote better understanding and appreciation of the key issues related to SCP and enhance institutional capacity at national and city level; to identify the key priority areas that need to be addressed at Maputo city level and provide a framework for the development and implementation of specific activities that promote SCP; and to generate region-specific knowledge on how to develop and implement programmes and activities related to SCP. Mr. Guiruta continued his presentation with an overview of national policies and strategies, namely Agenda 21, the national sustainable development strategy, the national environmental strategy and PARPA. This was followed by an overview of sectoral policies and strategies, namely the national water strategy, the national strategy for industrial development, the national energy strategy as well as the urban development policy.

The presenter also provided an overview of policies and strategies of Maputo City, namely ProMaputo and Maputo city waste management strategy. The key priority areas in the context of African 10-YFP that were identified are water and sanitation, energy efficiency and sustainable energy, urban development and infrastructure, and development of resources based industries. Specific activities were developed for each area, and a preliminary list of SCP activities for Maputo was compiled including the lead institutions. Pilot projects include an integrated solid waste management programme; education for SCP; a sustainable tourism programme; a demand side management programme on energy use; a demand-side management and water harvesting programme; and a programme on sustainable building and construction. Mr. Guiruta continued with elaborating on the process of the development of the SCP programme for Maputo, and concluded with the next steps that need to be undertaken: the preparation of a workshop for presenting and discussing the draft programme document as well as the endorsement of the programme document to UNEP and development partners for the mobilisation of funds and implementation of the pilot activities.

The discussion that followed the presentations revealed the following:

- The programme provides an opportunity to consolidate the different strategies, policies and sectors;
- The challenges are to get political commitment for SCP programmes as well as commitment at the local level;
- It is important to include all stakeholders right from the beginning and to create cooperation with ministries;
- The development of indicators is important in order to monitor the impact on the ground;
- Once the SCP programme document has been prepared, it is important to bring it to the attention of cabinet;
- For resource mobilisation it is important to communicate the benefits of SCP and to have action plans prepared and to communicate them to developing agencies;
- A francophone network for SCP has been developed for enhancing communication with French speaking countries.

4.2 SCP related indicators for developing countries⁹

The purpose of this session was to present and discuss the results of the work in the area of SCP relevant indicators for developing countries. The first presentation in this session was made by Dr. Mathis Wackernagel who introduced the Ecological Footprint, a tool for navigating tough decisions that is measuring the area of biologically productive land and water we use. The footprint aims to provide information that can help decision-makers in dealing with the dilemma between the available bio-capacity and human well-being. A publication on the ecological footprint in the African context and continent will be launched at the AMCEN meeting. The Global Footprint Network aims to have a total of

⁹ Facilitator: Prof. Toolseeram Ramjeawon, Professor, University of Mauritius. Rapporteur: Ms. Esther Reilink, Programme Officer, UNEP, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics.

ten countries adopting the ecological footprint by 2015, including one or more countries from Africa. The world is running into ecological bankruptcy and our overshoot is set to become a major issue in the 21st century. Bio-capacity per capita of Africa has been in rapid decline since the 1960s and is already approaching the ecological footprint per capita of Africa, which has remained almost stable since the 1960's. Several African countries already have a footprint that is larger than their countries' bio-capacity per capita. The global average available bio-capacity per person is 1.8 hectares. The threshold for high human development is a human development index of 0.8 or higher. Creating a quadrant showing the ecological footprint and the human development index of countries, this means that as a world we should be moving towards the sustainable development box within the quadrant where the ecological footprint is max 1.8 hectares per person and the human development index is 0.8 or higher. However, few countries are in or even near this sustainable development box. The ecological footprint can be used to compare each invested dollar in terms of its progress towards the sustainability box, and can support the search for opportunities for developing countries to 'leapfrog' to sustainability. As such, the ecological footprint is not a fixed method but a response to a specific, and relevant research question. The purpose is not to tell countries to reduce their footprint but to provide information to decision-makers that can guide their decision-making process, and find out themselves whether reducing their footprint is in their interest. The data used to inform the ecological footprint is available under free academic licensing and by the end of the year a detailed manual on the methodology, beyond the current methods papers, will be released. Although the quality of data is an issue, the results are steadily improving.

The second presentation was delivered by Ms. Nicola Robins who presented the guidance framework on SCP related indicators for developing countries, which has been developed to guide developing country actors to prepare indicators that better reflect (lack of) progress towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Such indicators will be particularly useful for countries planning or in the process of developing SCP programmes, and could also strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework of national strategies for sustainable development or national development plans. The guidance framework aims to respond to the need for clear guidance on developing SCP-related indicators that are tailored to the specific information needs and sustainability priorities of developing countries. A combined bottom-up (review of existing SCP-related indicators in twenty developing countries) and top-down approach has resulted in a SCP indicator compass consisting of four quadrants that cover the key perspectives of compliance, efficiency, connectivity and critical stock. In terms of indicators this means that countries could be looking for the following type of indicators:

- Compliance: Indicators that reflect on compliance with national and international legislation relating to sustainable development, for example 'Number of government pollution / waste / water control officers per number of companies and GDP';
- Efficiency: Indicators that reflect on material, energy and water intensity of products and processes, for example 'Waste and hazardous waste per unit product or turnover and by sector';

- **Connectivity:** Indicators that reflect on individual, organisational and national access to information, knowledge, transportation, communications and other social networks, for example ‘Access to transport & communications networks (%)’;
- **Critical stock:** Indicators that reflect on the degree to which production and consumption systems are transforming to take account of the need to restore (or at least not systematically degrade) critical stocks of natural capital, for example ‘% contribution of small scale, local-level renewable energy initiatives to national energy supply’.

Quoting the European Environment Agency, Ms. Robins mentioned that it is important for SCP indicator sets to spark interest among politicians and members of the public. The general feeling is that the inability of existing indicator sets to do so stems not from technical weaknesses in the definitions of the indicators themselves, but from a failure to combine indicators into individual narratives or overall stories on how we are fairing with respect to SCP.

After the presentations and a general discussion on the ecological footprint and the indicator compass, the participants of the session split in three smaller groups to discuss in more detail the usefulness of these tools and their potential. The key conclusions of the parallel session are the following:

- The importance of having good indicators cannot be overstated. What is not measured will be ignored;
- Indicators should not be dry but should be able to tell a story, spark interest and touch people’s hearts;
- Useful indicators bring forth the right questions. This is their main value. In contrast, if the indicator debate focuses too much on the answers, it may miss the focus on relevance;
- The ecological footprint and the sustainability compass are considered useful and have a value as part of a thinking process. These tools may also be used at a later stage in the process to check the thoughts and exercises undertaken by countries;
- Including examples in the compass may confuse users as many will see the compass as a set of (proposed) indicators. The guidance has to be general, the countries themselves will have to come with the specifics and fill the compass;
- Data availability will be particularly challenging for the ‘critical stock’ indicators, which underscores the important contribution of tools such as the ecological footprint.

Following the discussions, the guidance framework on SCP indicators will be finalised, translated into French and Spanish and made available to countries and partners with an interest in using these to develop or review their indicator sets. Feedback received from partners using the guidance framework will inform further steps. It is suggested that development of indicators becomes a component of the country-level activities to develop SCP programmes in a number of African countries. Recognising that this is work in progress, with rapid developments taking place a suggestion made is to create a section

on indicators within the clearing house on national SCP programmes, accessible through the UNEP website.

4.3 Sustainable buildings and construction¹⁰

The objective of this session was to discuss priorities of African countries and cities regarding sustainable buildings and construction (SBC) as well as to review existing and future research, policies, best practices and development strategies that are relevant for SBC. The first presentation was made by Ms. Kaarin Taipale, Chairperson of the Task Force on SBC. The presentation provided background information on the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Building and Construction, the concept of SBC, as well as possible SBC elements of the 10-YFP based on the priorities outlined in the African 10-YFP. Ms. Taipale gave a short history of sustainable development (SD) and recapped the SD definition of three Ps: people, planet, and prosperity. She further referred to the Millennium Development Goals relevant to SD and summarised that climate change and CO₂ reduction have recently made it to the global agenda, because of their linkage with energy issues. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) fourth assessment report had concluded that buildings had by far the highest emission reduction potential of different sectors including transport, industry, energy supply and agriculture, and that 40% of all energy was used in buildings and construction. Energy savings, increased energy efficiency and introduction of renewables were given as the three main solutions. Based on this background the Finland-led Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction was established. The presentation then defined SBC and discussed the concepts of globalisation versus localisation and pointed out that most cities around the world had very similar problems independent from their location in developing or developed countries. Furthermore, the role of the public and private sector in SBC was discussed and Ms. Taipale concluded that the concept of 'lead by example' applied for both sectors. Finally, the Task Force's publication 'Buildings for a Better Future – Policy options in a changing climate' was introduced in some detail.

The second presentation was made by Ms. Gita Goven, ARG Design, South Africa. Ms. Goven reflected on policy priorities and on required background analyses and methodologies to address urban sustainability issues. She illustrated these with the example of the Kosovo settlement upgrade project in Cape Town, South Africa. Priorities for this upgrade project include water and sanitation, biodiversity, creation of a community level, development of skills for jobs, health, transport as well as models for medium-density housing. Ms. Goven warned that policies often drive unsustainable solutions, if they are not vision-driven. She recommended a combination of a community participatory generative methodology with a formal urban design approach for best results.

The third presentation was given by Mr. Jacques du Toit, City of Cape Town, who shared the experience of the City of Cape Town as the only city member of the Task Force on SBC. Mr. Du Toit reflected on why SBC is not on the top of political agendas. He argued

¹⁰ Facilitator: Ms. Kaarin Taipale, Chairperson, Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction. Rapporteur: Ms. Stephanie Fennessy, Consultant, UNEP, Regional Office for Africa.

that co-benefits have to be made more obvious as it is not broadly understood that the sustainability of buildings and construction is a prerequisite for reaching the goals on top of the agenda, for example housing for health, education or economic development. In addition, financial incentives and information are needed. The City of Cape Town has introduced a solar heater by-law and published a Smart Living Handbook, which can be downloaded from the city's website.

As a last presentation before the discussion, Ms. Taipale introduced the so called Masdar list of SBC parameters, developed by Mr. Nils Larsson, International Institute for Sustainable Built Environment (iiSBE).

The following discussion on the challenges of SBC highlighted the following issues:

Water, sanitation and energy are huge issues not only in SBC. There appears to be a big gap between policies and their implementation

- GTZ has helped establish an eco-sanitation network, the experiences of which could be used for capacity building by SBC Task Force
- In Ghana, Biogas technologies turn sewage waste into resource – produce energy, save money and help environment – there is a general trend to decentralise sewage systems
- Companies advocate solar systems, biogas digesters, dry-fermentation, but not widely accepted, Nigerian people prefer imported technology
- Nigeria does not produce enough energy, so many people have their own generators: expensive, air and noise pollution
- Local solution for renewable energy needed, government should commission relevant research (carrot principle)
- Case published in the Best Policy Practices: Barcelona solar heater by-law, 60% of water heating by solar – local test, other cities followed, now national law

Housing

- In Nigeria: people want to own houses, but struggle to afford mortgages – solution: corporate housing (one man cannot build a house, but ten men can build ten houses)
- In Nigeria, people tend to prefer imported materials instead of using local materials, e.g. compound blocks: cheap, easy and energy efficient (good heat storage)
- Low-income projects cannot pay for high-tech solutions – would it be possible to twin with high-price projects even for maintenance?
- An example of private sector involvement: mining industry is looking for energy efficient housing for workers

Urban issues

- Issues of growing cities and informal settlements should be addressed before they actually develop. This involves also dealing with questions like access to land and land tenure, which remain outside of the scope of this Task Force, as well as most mobility issues, with the exception of the location of a building, which is an indicator of mobility implications

Capacity building

- Marrakech Task Force (MTF) on SBC should organise capacity building workshops facilitated by ARSCP – important to find right target groups
- Problem that Ministers change and with them their priorities – important to decouple technocrats from politicians Work through technical people at ministries rather than politicians
- However, important to get political buy-in, so politicians need to be involved too target politicians (legislators) and civil servants simultaneously so they both get the same message at the same time
- Target also educators and professionals engineers (civil, mechanical, sanitary) and architects
- There are many African examples of good practices – promote these and use in capacity building packages instead of overseas stories (cultural, gender, generational differences)
- The problems in developing and developed countries often similar, but the differences need to be acknowledged
- Curriculum review should be encouraged at universities, new curricula to take new knowledge and technologies into account
- There is the need for professional development courses on SBC
- 10-YFP should include a curriculum indicator: how many faculties with sustainable development in syllabus?
- If clients and employers (private and public) demand sustainability qualifications, students will get them whether offered at university or not
- Sustainable development should be part of school curriculum (refer to MTF on Education for Sustainable Consumption and MTF on Sustainable Lifestyles)

Remarks on the parameters of SBC based on the Masdar list were that it is a useful tool that could be used at different scales and for different purposes such as housing, procurement, policy review, curriculum review or capacity building. Not all aspects of the parameters are relevant to Africa, but it is a good baseline to build upon. It was also noted religion should be included explicitly in the parameters on culture and heritage, and equity issues not sufficiently present on the list. Some indicators target primarily high-income housing and the question is how they can be used for low-income housing. A guidebook would be needed to accompany the criteria and parameters. The Green Building Council (GBC) has recently been established in South Africa following the Australian model. However, the GBC tool is commercial and therefore not widely affordable. Instead, a publicly available, regionally adaptable set of parameters and criteria is needed.

The session concluded by noting the following:

- Policy advocacy is important for buy-in and to make clear that SBC supports also other sustainability goals, for example health, waste, energy, and local economy;
- Curriculum review to include SBC capacity building at university level and professional development;
- The way forward for SBC, with regard to the 10-YFP is that the ARSCP facilitates SBC capacity building targeted at policy makers and civil servants as

- well as educators of professionals (e.g. civil, mechanical, sanitary engineers and architects);
- The further development of the SBC assessment tool to be continued and local best practices and research to be compiled as part of the capacity building package;
 - Possible future cooperation partners in defining elements of the 10-YFP:
 - ARSCP has offered to facilitate access to clearly defined target groups for policy advocacy and capacity building, and to serve as a platform and pilot case of an institutional framework in support of SCP
 - ICLEI-Africa has offered to facilitate the inclusion of African cities to the Marrakech process – also African cities partnering with each other for empowerment and experience and information exchange, which is often more relevant than partnering with a developed country city.

4.4 African ecolabelling mechanism¹¹

The purpose of this session was to present and discuss the draft strategy document of the African Ecolabelling Mechanism (AEM) and to seek comments and inputs that would be considered for refining and finalising the strategy document. The first presentation was held by Ms. Stephanie Fennessy, UNEP consultant, who gave an overview the draft strategy for the African Ecolabelling Mechanism (AEM). The strategy document had been drafted by UNEP based on a combination of regional assessment, technical review and institutional consultations. The aim of the AEM is to support market access for African products regionally and internationally, while at the same time improve the environmental performance of African industries. The four key function of the AEM are validation and harmonization, accreditation and certification, promotion and market facilitation as well as research and advocacy. The governance structure includes an Executive Board to be chaired by the African Union Commission, a Technical Board to be chaired by the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) and a Secretariat to be hosted at ARSO. The draft strategy document also includes aspects of operationalising the AEM by introducing short-term (three years) and medium-term (additional two years) focus activities and partnership arrangement with regional and international partners.

The second presentation was delivered by Ms. Yemi Oloruntuyi, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), on the Marine Stewardship Council's fishery ecolabelling programme, focusing on its implementation in Africa. After an introduction to the fisheries sector and its problems, Ms. Oloruntuyi introduced the MSC and its ecolabelling programme, which focuses on achieving SCP of seafood. While the programme receives wide acceptance worldwide from the fisheries sector, consumers and supermarket chains, uptake by African fisheries is slow due to certification costs, data requirements, awareness and capacity as well as stakeholder participation. To overcome this slow uptake, the MSC addresses key challenges in Africa by providing guidance for assessing data-deficient fisheries, outreach programmes, stakeholder involvement in MSC governance bodies,

¹¹ Facilitator: Mr. Damian Agbanelo, Secretary General, African Organisation for Standardisation.
Rapporteur: Ms. Stephanie Fennessy, Consultant, UNEP, Regional Office for Africa.

establishing partnerships, facilitating funding opportunities and developing local certification capacity.

The discussion on the AEM strategy document that followed the presentations highlighted the following:

- The participants were generally very happy with the draft strategy document and only had minor comments and suggestions for amendments before finalising the strategy;
- Regarding the objectives, it was decided to include a Mission and Vision Statement in the document;
- It was discussed whether to include social and economic aspects into the eco label. The German Blue Angel is not explicitly a social label, but refers to health aspects in its criteria, which was well-received by consumers, the Indian ecolabel on the other hand stuck strictly to the ISO definition of ecolabelling which clearly rules out the inclusion of social considerations in an eco label. It was decided to make a reference to the anticipated social and economic benefits to Africa in the objectives of the AEM;
- It was suggested that the AEM key functions should be limited to validation instead of harmonisation, which was ARSO's task. It was argued the harmonisation is difficult and time consuming, however a necessary task. The AEM should encourage all partners to engage into dialogue. Industry had requested UNEP to get involved in harmonisation previously. It was questioned, whether validation should include testing and it was argued that a harmonised standard had to be validated if it varied from the original standard. It was decided to incorporate ecolabelling standards through ASHAM;
- It was further decided that promotion of efficient resource utilisation and continuous monitoring of new label developments in African region should be included in the 'research and advocacy' key function and to ensure that African trade policies are conducive to AEM;
- Regarding the organisational structure, the necessity of an Executive Board and Technical Board and their relationship were discussed. It was decided that the Executive Board was necessary as a political body to ensure wide backing of the AEM;
- It was decided that three technical institutions should be included in the Technical Board. These will be endorsed by the eight Regional Economic Communities based on a list of proposed institutions and pre-determined criteria in order to overcome political disputes;
- With regards to the diagram explaining the organizational structure, it was decided to consult an expert to clarify whether the displayed structure was a sufficient representation of the intended structure;
- Regarding the operationalising of the mechanism, the Indian experience showed that funding and responsibility for marketing had to be clearly defined. In the AEM the responsibility to coordinate these tasks lies with the Secretariat;
- The EU/AU partnership should be explored for seed funding;
- Funding possibilities for African industries similar to the Sustainable Fisheries Fund should be explored;

- Partnerships with other international and regional organisations should be explored;
- In general, the programme document should focus on key functions and include potential assistance to member states for labelling activities;
- It was questioned how much buy-in there was from member countries and how much these had been sensitised. Sensitisation had been provided by the ARSCP-5 side event, ARSO forum and several consultations with AU and other important players. However, follow-up will be required after the strategy has been finalised;
- In conclusion, the strategy document was accepted with minor changes;
- As key follow-ups, a programme document to be developed on the basis of the strategy document covering the short- and medium-term (3-5 years). The inception meeting of the Executive Board planned to be held in the fourth quarter of 2008. Depending on the progress to be made on the mobilisation of the required funding, the AEM is expected to be operational in 2009.

4.5 Sustainable lifestyles¹²

The scope of this session was to discuss and better understand how sustainable lifestyles (SL) are perceived and adopted in the African region, and to identify best practices and develop recommendations for action that could support the promotion of SL in the region. The session also aimed to involve the region in the activities of the Task Force (TF) as well as in the development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP. The session included seven short presentations on issues important for Africa as well as ongoing projects within the framework of and with funding from the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles. The first presentation was on how sustainable consumption is perceived and practiced in the African region and was delivered by Ms. Cathy Rutvi, Consumers International. Ms. Rutvi started with an introduction to Consumers International, a global federation, with twenty-eight member countries. The organisation promotes sustainable lifestyles and some of their activities include campaigns and publications. The presenter emphasised that sustainable consumption in Africa should not be separated from poverty and other challenges. The issue of sustainable consumption is not yet fully understood. To promote understanding, consumer organisations need to be strengthened. There are a number of good examples in Africa, which take environmental, ethical and social aspects into consideration, e.g. the food sector. The general awareness is quite high in these sectors and they usually have deep roots in sociological context. Ms. Rutvi pointed out that informed citizens normally make good (sustainable) decision and that consumer have rights but also responsibilities. Therefore, the role of consumer organisations is important. Food safety and dumping of toxic electronics (6.5 tonnes of e-waste from EU) are urgent issues that need to be addressed as well as second hand vehicles and clothes. Producer responsibility includes product design and waste management – not at the cost of consumers. The African region is lacking sufficient legislation in these areas, which makes international conventions like the Basel Convention important. Ms. Ritvu concluded her presentation by reminding the

¹² Facilitator: Ms. Gunilla Blomquist, Deputy Director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment. Rapporteur: Ms. Eva Ahlner, Senior Adviser, Swedish Environment Protection Agency.

audience of the World Environment Day. In order to change behaviour, there is a need for education from a young age onwards, information, consumer policy, regional integration, harmonised policy and concerted work at all level and by all stakeholders. It takes a lot to change consumer behaviour and the role of civil society and their effective contribution to the 10-YFP on SCP cannot be underestimated.

The second presentation was made by Eva Ahlner, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and covered the issue of climate change from a consumer perspective. With this presentation of a new project at the Swedish EPA, Ms. Ahlner highlighted the crucial need to change unsustainable consumption and production in order to mitigate climate change. A number of diagrams showed how consumers and consumption in different areas contribute to emissions of greenhouse gases and that (private) consumption constitutes a considerable part. A large problem in identifying the role of consumption and resource use is the lack of reliable data in a number of areas and how consumption in developing countries affects environmental and social parameters in developing countries. For future work and analyses it is crucial to find and develop data.

The third presentation was held by Ms. Karin Lexen, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). The presenter elaborated on saving water from field to fork by curbing losses and wastage in the food chain. Ms. Lexen started her presentation with arguing that the challenge of GDP growth leads to an increase in consumption as well as increased pressure on the environment. More specifically, it leads to increased consumption of water and energy losses in the food chain. Waste of food along the food chain means that twice as much food is produced than actually consumed resulting in high water and energy use. In developed countries losses are large in the consumption phase and in developing countries losses are largely due to lack of good harvesting technology, transportation, storage and vermin. The SIWI argues that it is possible to reduce losses and waste in the food chain by fifty percent. This could also provide opportunities for new crops and new business development. When thinking ahead it should be considered to set targets, to provide practical tailor made guidance to farmers, to conduct more research and investigation as the current data is insufficient, to establish a consortium that leads the way to reduce losses and wastage of food by half by 2025, to apply the water foot-print methodology/water labelling, as well as to consider the different diets in different countries. What concerns Sweden, water scarcity is not a problem, but using products that are produced in countries with water scarcity results in a big water footprint. Ms. Lexen concluded by pointing out that regarding sustainable consumption, we must not forget that people in some countries do not have enough food. At the same time new ways of producing sustainably need to be explored.

The fourth presentation was delivered by Mr. Francois Jegou, Strategic Design Scenarios from Belgium who presented a global survey on sustainable lifestyles. Mr. Jegou argued that one of the challenges of achieving sustainable lifestyles is that we actually do not know what we mean with sustainable lifestyles and whether we mean the same in different countries and regions. Hence, the purpose of the survey is to generate definitions, new ideas and visibility to the process. The survey aims to search for cases of social innovation and to start a creative process for visualising different scenarios on how

life could look like if people would, for example, travel and shop in a different way than today. For visualisation, videos, a gallery of examples, short clips and storyboards will be used, engaging students from design schools worldwide. The Survey is targeted at young adults as they will shape the future, and will give the state of the art of understanding. Prioritised areas will be mobility (climate relevance), food (system approach, new food networks) and house-keeping (everything that happens in the house). The survey will be conducted by UNEP DTIE in cooperation with a number of experts and it will be web based. Mr. Jegou pointed out that one disadvantage of this is of course the possible exclusion of people that have no access to the internet. Nevertheless, the survey will also result in recommendations to feed into public policy-making.

The fifth presentation was made by Prof. Ezio Manzini, Polytecnico di Milano, Italy on creative communities for sustainable lifestyles. Prof. Manzini informed the participants that a new project on creative communities would be started in Africa. It will be based on previous projects carried out in Europe, Brazil, India and China, and will take advantage of social innovation and the good ideas that move around the world. The project will consider food networks and new ways of looking, for example, at food, aging, childcare and creative communities in Africa. The project will consider existing traditions, networks and the sense within communities. Initiatives on service and production that are based on collaboration will also be considered. The presenter continued with arguing that there is a need for a paradigm change in Africa. For example, in urban areas even poor people make consumption choices and there are health problems related to such consumption patterns. Prof. Manzini concluded by welcoming ideas and proposals for the project, such as suggestions of African cities suitable for cooperation.

The sixth presentation was delivered by Ms. Isabella Marras, UNEP Division on Technology, Industry and Economics. Ms. Marras presented UNEP's Youth Xchange project. The purpose of the project is to assist teachers and NGOs who are trying to raise awareness and to communicate what sustainable lifestyle is from a youth point of view as well as on how to empower young people. The project provides teachers with statistics and a number of tools together with real life examples. The point of departure is that when starting from global problems people get paralysed, however, when starting from an individual point of view you can be more successful. For young people it is also important to show that 'the train is moving' and that what you do makes a difference. Ms. Marras concluded by pointing out that young people are often not invited to meetings or are not involved in such processes. This is unfortunate because young people are the resource base for solving the problem, but they need guidance.

The seventh and last presentation was on the business case and introducing sustainable entrepreneurship in African universities and was held by Mr. Michael Kuhndt, UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on SCP. Mr. Kuhndt started his presentation with arguing that the point of departure is that companies matter and that they have an important role to play in contributing to sustainable consumption by providing sustainable products on the market and by providing product information. Sustainable production also provides business opportunities. The Centre will start a project that considers a number of questions, such as what influences consumption (price,

quality, family etc.), what is the holistic picture (for example life cycle costs), how can business deliver the message (different marketing techniques, barriers to sustainable products), how to supply in a sustainable way and how to foster new markets. The presenter informed participants that the Centre would also start a project in Africa. The aim of the project is to increase local income at the same time as promoting sustainable consumption and production. Universities in Europe provide several start-up companies with programmes on sustainable entrepreneurship. Mr. Kuhndt argued that these programmes could also be used in Africa. As a first step the Centre will identify where the local knowledge is and select case universities. The focus will be on the development of training packages on sustainable lifestyles and sustainable entrepreneurship, including small businesses and SMEs. The first training will be delivered for two selected universities and in a second phase it will be broadened to eight universities. The second phase will include a workshop on education of educators. Mr. Kuhndt concluded by welcoming contacts in Africa and ideas for the project.

Ms. Blomquist opened the discussions after each presentation and at the end the participants were asked to discuss in pairs what are the key priorities and needs for promoting sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption in the African region and what will contribute to the way forward. The following were the results of the discussion and issues identified for the African region:

- SCP is not fully understood, especially on the consumption side. This calls for enhanced information. Consumer organisations and other NGOs (for example youth organisations) have an important role in this;
- The issues on sustainable consumption and lifestyles are not separated from poverty and other challenges. These issues should be treated in the same context;
- Countries in Africa are sometimes victims of others' consumption and unsustainable product design (second hand clothing, ICT, fluorescent lamps, cars). Waste and especially perhaps E-waste and E-waste dumping is of great concern and requires initiatives such as quality control of used-electronics that arrive to Africa. Used electronics can contribute to business development through the establishment of repair services and recycling companies. It is however important to remember that Africa also has its own consumption issues such as food quality, bleaching and chemicals for personal use;
- Consumer should not cover the costs for waste management. Producers must take their economical responsibility. Extended producer responsibility might be a way forward;
- Another issue for African countries is the lack of sufficient (environmental) legislation. To get non-signatories to ratify the Basel convention is of great importance according to Consumer International. Environmental data for African production on sectoral and company level is often missing, which makes it difficult to estimate the emissions from production and consumption of goods and services in Africa. A third issue is the lack of Internet accessibility – this means that people are at risk to be excluded from information and to take part in programmes and activities presented on the web;
- Two of the major problems regarding consumption and production are the large use of water in food production and the huge losses of food in the food chain. In

order to reduce water consumption – which is of great concern in Africa – it is urgent to minimize food waste. In Africa these involves improvements in harvesting, transportation/roads and storage etc.

The session concluded by identifying the way forward. In order to make further progress on sustainable lifestyles/consumption, there is a need for:

1. Massive education (also from young age), awareness campaigns from an individual and tailor-made perspective, laboratories and showcases and to utilize TV and media to inspire actions for change to sustainable lifestyles;
2. Development of waste related business opportunities and quality control of second hand products together with further development of Extended Producer Responsibility;
3. Support with practical guidance to farmers and other players in the food chain in order to reduce losses of food. Establish a consortium to lead the way to reduce food losses by half by 2025;
4. Promote market development for sustainable goods and make sustainable goods and services accessible for the African people;
5. Search for local promising patterns in daily living that could promote African culturally specific and locally adapted sustainable lifestyles. Use the concept of “Ubuntu”, collective sense of wellbeing and take into account cultural sensitivity, role of gender, accountability to the village. Identify what is meant by sustainable lifestyles/livelihood in Africa;
6. Look for ways to leapfrog to sustainable lifestyles, for example innovation system for solar technology;
7. Government to set examples and provide legislation and policy instruments, including the introduction of, for example, water footprint methodology and water labelling. Recognising the implications of the growing demands of the second economy. This calls for work at all levels and with all stakeholders (everyday life, business, schools etc.);
8. Involving civil society in order to implement the 10-YFP in Africa and view young people as a resource in ARSCP and the Marrakech process.

4.6 Sustainable public procurement¹³

The purpose of this session was to achieve a general understanding why sustainable public procurement (SPP) is important, and a better understanding of the benefits, limits and chances of SPP in an African context. The session also provided information on upcoming opportunities to become active in SPP. The first presentation was made by Ms. Isabella Marras, UNEP Division on Technology, Industry and Economics. The presentation focused on the importance of SPP. Ms. Marras pointed out that governments are the largest consumer, representing 8-30% of GDP, hence a shift towards sustainable public procurement can promote SCP substantively. However, SPP does not only

¹³ Facilitator: Ms. Eveline Venanzoni, Head of Ecological Procurement, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment. Rapporteur: Mr. Alexander Kopp, Scientific Adviser, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment.

promote a significant environmental, economic and social impact, but also catalyses innovations and governments to set role models in procurement to other consumers.

The second presenter was Ms. Barbara Morton, Sustainable Procurement Ltd. who elaborated on the SPP approach, developed by the Task Force on SPP The various elements as the SPP principles, including the basic principle that good procurement is sustainable procurement, the implementation plan, the status assessment, the legal review, the market readiness analysis and the training and train the trainers toolkit. Ms. Morton explained that as various countries have shown interest in implementing the SPP approach, the Task Force had organised a first Training of Trainers workshop that was held 2–3 June 2008 in Midrand, South Africa. As an outcome, fourteen procurement experts have successfully undergone this training and are now ready to implement it in interested countries on behalf of the Task Force on SPP.

The next presentations were made by representatives from various African countries sharing experiences on SPP in their countries. Helen Davies, Incite Sustainability, presented a survey, which assessed the current state of SPP in South Africa and identified potential barriers. While in South Africa social criteria in procurement decisions are often applied, green criteria are hardly used. Some of the barriers are lack of expertise, lack of high-level support or an inappropriate policy framework. Mr. A.B. Adjei, CEO of the Public Procurement Authority in Ghana, presented the legal status on procurement in Ghana and pointed out that a law on sustainability will complement the law on procurement. He also presented the ambitious programme of work, including the setting up of a national task force on SPP, which will contribute to the implementation of the SPP approach by introducing activities such as public education and establishing indicators. Mr. Farid Yaker, who has been working on SPP in Tunisia and Morocco, shared his appraisal on SPP in the two countries. He stated growing interest, while at the moment SPP is not yet part of national action plans and very few social and environmental criteria are applied in public tenders so far in Morocco, while in Tunisia social criteria are used to a certain extent.

These presentations were followed by a discussion based on the identified policy priorities by countries during the parallel session on SCP programme development, guidelines and pilot experience. It was noticed that though many identified priorities, such as energy efficiency, sanitation, infrastructure, transportation concerning government consumption, public procurement was surprisingly not mentioned as an instrument. Instead demand side management and Sustainable Public Service Practices were mentioned as instruments to tackle the identified policy priorities. The group reached consensus that as demand side management and Sustainable Public Service Practices most probably include public procurement, public procurement should be mentioned as an instrument. There was also consensus among the participants that SPP should be an important issue in the 10-YFP and the upcoming CSD 18 and 19.

Concluding session¹⁴

The closing session started with a presentation by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) reporting service on the African regional coverage project. Mr Richard Sherman explained that the African Regional Coverage project was the result of the identified need to give meetings and activities in Africa a higher exposure to the international community. Building on the Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) the project replicates the success at the regional level in order to make the outcomes of Africa's ministerial meetings available to the world in real-time. Reports include ARC reporting, ARC briefing notes, ARC policy briefs, IISD Africa website, linkages Africa and Africa SD electronic mailing list. Organisations, programmes and initiatives that are covered thus far include South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, UNEP's Regional Office for Africa, UNEP Special Advisor for Africa/ Special Initiative on Africa, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP and UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Africa and Arab States, African Union Commission (AUC), AUC/New Partnership for Africa's Development Secretariat, UNECA, AMCEN, African Ministers' Council on Water, African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology, and African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development.

The session continued with brief reports from the six parallel sessions, which had been held the previous day. The chair person and rapporteurs of the parallel sessions made brief presentations of the respective sessions highlighting the key conclusions reached and recommendations made on the way forward. This was followed by a presentation of a 10-point draft conclusions and recommendation of the Fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production that will be submitted to the 12th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN). Participants made some amendments on the draft and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of ARSCP-5 attached as Annex 1 for submission to the AMCEN Session.

In his closing remarks on behalf of UNEP, Dr. Desta Mebratu noted that the objectives of ARSCP-5 on taking stock of what has been done so far and mapping the way forward was fully fulfilled and thanked all the participants for the active participation and contribution they have made for the successful outcome from the roundtable. He also thanked the Secretariat of AMCEN, UNIDO, Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa, the South African NCPC and DTEA/DIT for partnering with UNEP in organizing the Fifth African Roundtable on SCP. Speaking on behalf of ARSCP, the newly elected President of the ARSCP, Prof. Cleophas Migiro, thanked the participants and members of the Roundtable and stressed that the interaction between partners, board members and other participants during this meeting would strengthen the Roundtable. Prof. Migiro thanked the outgoing members of the ARSCP under the presidency of Dr. Patrick Mwesigye and welcomed the new board members. In closing ARSCP-5, Prof. Migiro congratulated Egypt on being endorsed by the General Assembly to host ARSCP-6 in Cairo in 2010.

¹⁴ Facilitator: Prof. Cleo Migiro, Director, Tanzania NCPC. Rapporteur: Mr. Andrew Kitenge, Programme Officer, ARSCP Secretariat, Tanzania and Ms. Josephine Bauer, JPO, UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

Annexes

Annex 1: Conclusions and recommendations

The Fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP-5) was organized as a pre-session to the 12th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and was held from 04-06 June 2008 at the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) Training Centre in Midrand South Africa. The Roundtable was attended by more than 100 participants from 33 countries. The main objective of the Roundtable was to take stock of what has been done in the development and implementation of the African 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) which was approved by AMCEN in March 2005 and discuss the elements of the way forward. The Roundtable consisted of seven plenary sessions and six parallel sessions that covered activities and issues related to the African 10-Year Framework of Programs (10-YFP). The following are the key conclusions and recommendations of ARSCP-5.

1. Africa as a region is at the forefront of the global Marrakech Process on the 10-Year Framework of Programs as it has: i) a regional framework program that is approved by AMCEN and included in its work plan, ii) created a regional institutional mechanism by establishing the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) as a regional focal institution, and iii) the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa supported by the Federal Ministry of Environment of Germany as the only region-focussed taskforce under the global support mechanism.
2. The experience presented from the four pilot countries on the development of national and local sustainable consumption and production programs taking existing national development policies as a basis, strategies and action plans has proven to be an effective way of demonstrating the contribution of SCP to national sustainable development objectives.
3. Besides its direct contribution towards promoting resource-efficiency at all levels of production and consumption, the development and implementation of a SCP program could also be instrumental in promoting synergies amongst the key development sectors outside the Ministries of Environment. In this context, it is recommended for African Ministries to designate a focal point unit for SCP that facilitates the inter-sectoral cooperation in the context of SCP program development and implementation.
4. The effective development and implementation of sustainable consumption and production in African countries could be significantly facilitated through the mainstreaming of SCP in the priorities and decision making criteria of bilateral and multilateral development financing agencies. Hence development partners are called upon mainstreaming the SCP approach in their bilateral financing procedures.
5. The proposed launching of the African Ecolabelling Mechanism (AEM) under the general guidance of the African Union Commission and with a secretariat based at the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) is believed to contribute

- towards improving the environmental and social profile of African products and expand market access for African products.
6. The sessions on sustainable public procurement, sustainable building and construction and sustainable lifestyles which were organized in partnership with the respective Marrakech Taskforces led by Switzerland, Finland and Sweden respectively have clearly shown the linkage and contribution of the work under these taskforces to the African 10-YFP and the outcomes from the sessions are expected to lead to some concrete follow-up activities in the region.
 7. Development and implementation of region-relevant education and awareness programs covering all levels of the society including youth groups constitute an important instrument to address the existing lack of awareness on the contribution of SCP and create the required capacity for promoting sustainable consumption and production in the region.
 8. The promotion of efficient development and utilization of African resources with a particular focus on energy, water and mineral resources is of high importance to the region. In this context, the promotion of resource efficiency and demand-side management programs need to be given high consideration by all African countries.
 9. The organizational support that has been provided by UNEP together with the political leadership and support provided by AMCEN and the financial support provided by the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa have been highly instrumental for the achievements that have been registered so far and for the significant level of interest amongst development partners to work with the region.
 10. Considering that SCP is one of the thematic focus of the 18th Session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-18), it is recommended that the ARSCP under the guidance of AMCEN and UNEP, and in consultation with UNECA, take the leading role in preparing the Regional Review Report on SCP to form the basis for discussion at the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting to be organized by UNECA in collaboration with the Secretariat of the CSD, UNEP, UNIDO, regional institutions and partners.

Annex 2: Report of the ARSCP General Assembly

The 3rd General Assembly of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production was attended by 35 members from 22 countries, all of whom were delegates of ARSCP-5. The agenda for the meeting was circulated to members earlier by electronic mail.

The assembly started with discussing and approving minutes of the 2nd ARSCP General Assembly. Thereafter, the Secretariat report was tabled, discussed and endorsed. It focussed on past (2006/08) and future (2008/10) activities as follows:

1. Activities carried out directly by ARSCP:
 - Successful Completion of Africa Brewery Sector Water Saving Initiative in November 2007
 - ABIWSI as a follow-up project
 - Implementation of a project on SCP in the Lake Victoria Basin
 - Carrying out a study on impact of trade flow of heavy metal containing products to the environment and human health in Africa (ongoing)
2. ARSCP activities carried out under the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa include:
 - Development of National /City Programmes on SCP
 - Mauritius and Tanzania on National Programmes
 - Cairo and Maputo on City Programmes
 - Development of African Ecolabelling Mechanism
 - Research on Leapfrogging for Africa
 - Participation in various international and regional meetings and workshops
 - Preparation of a SCP Experts Data Bank (ongoing)
 - Organisation of ARSCP-5

The major future ARSCP activities endorsed by the General Assembly include:

- Taking the leading role in the regional preparation process for the CSD-18
- Follow-up activities in the implementation of the African 10-YFP in collaboration with the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa
- Follow-up activities on the African Ecolabelling Mechanism
- Follow-up on the ABIWSI
- Follow-up on the UNIDO/UNEP Initiative
- Development of a Strategic Plan for the Organisation

The report also pointed out measures taken to strengthen the Secretariat and that a programme officer for day-to-day operations and developing programmes for the organisation had been recruited. The General Assembly agreed that the main challenge facing the organisation was that of moving the organisation to the next level of taking the leading role in the implementation of the African 10-YFP on SCP in the region. The General Assembly also agreed that the next two years would be very crucial in putting ARSCP at the top of Africa agenda and would require experienced and knowledgeable leadership. Accordingly, it was found necessary for the constitution to create room to

allow outgoing executive board members to contest in the new leadership so that their experiences are fully taken on board.

Elections of board members were held and Prof. Cleophas Migiro, Executive Director of the Cleaner Production Centre of Tanzania, was elected as President of the new Executive Board. Other elected members were:

Ms. Hanan El Hadary (Egypt) – representing Northern Africa
Dr. John Afari Idan (Ghana) – representing the Private sector
Ms. Jane Nyakang'o (Kenya) – representing Eastern Africa
Ms. Ramatoulaye Dieng (Senegal) – representing Western Africa
Prof. Toolseeram Ramjaewon (Mauritius) – representing individual members
Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu (South Africa) – representing Southern Africa.

In his acceptance speech the new President stressed that the work ahead for the institution was very challenging and needed concerted efforts from all members and stakeholders. He emphasised that the immediate task should centre on capacity building for strengthening the organisation, technical teams and the Secretariat. Subsequently the new Executive Board elected Ms. Jane Nyakang'o as Secretary and Ms. Hanan El Hadary as Treasurer.

The 3rd General Assembly agreed that the ARSCP is now recognised within and outside the region as an active organisation in SCP activities. In order to maintain the momentum and win the confidence of partners and stakeholders it was important to have high commitment of the Executive Board, its members and a strengthened Secretariat.

Annex 3: African Ministerial Conference on the Environment Johannesburg Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development

We, African Ministers of Environment,

Having met in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 10 to 12 June 2008 at the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,

Reinforcing the role of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in providing political guidance and leadership for environmental management and advocacy in Africa,

Noting the close linkages between the success of policies and actions for the protection of the environment and the success of national programmes to combat poverty and promote equitable human development,

Recalling the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, African Union summits and related African meetings, in which the special challenges facing Africa have been identified and commitments made to support Africa in achieving sustainable development,

Concerned by the increasing number of environmental challenges facing Africa and the continent's vulnerability to global climate change, the increasing need for capacity-building and technology transfer and the inadequate financial and technical resources to meet these challenges,

Concerned also by the fact that Africa is the most vulnerable region with the least capacity to adapt to climate change and that, while Africa contributes the least, it suffers most from the impacts,

Concerned further by the impact on women of environmental degradation and recognizing the importance of mainstreaming gender in all environmental policies, strategies and related programmes,

Noting progress made so far in implementing the action plan of the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as presented at the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,

Noting also the progress made so far by African countries in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the chemicals conventions,

Acknowledging the need for African countries to comply with and enforce their international environmental obligations and commitments under multilateral environmental agreements through effective regional and national implementation,

Noting with appreciation the support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global Environment Facility and other

partners to the regional economic commissions to enable them to prepare their subregional environmental action plans, as presented at the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,

Recalling further that, at its seventeenth session, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development is focusing on the thematic cluster of agriculture, rural development, land and drought and desertification, particularly in Africa,

Recognizing the efforts and progress made so far regarding environmental assessment in Africa and in increasing the awareness and capacity of African professionals in environmental assessment and management in support of the action plan for the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recognizing with appreciation the important role that the private sector and the civil society play in sustainable development,

Recalling the special effort needed by African countries to attain the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 targets for reducing biodiversity loss,

Recalling the commitments made at the two partners' conferences on the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development held in Algiers, in December 2003, and in Dakar, in March 2005,

Hereby declare our resolve:

1. To continue implementing fully the action plan for the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the sub-regional environmental action plans;

2. To urge the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to strengthen efforts to forge cooperative links with the relevant structures of the African Union and other relevant African ministerial bodies with a view to harmonizing institutional arrangements, policies and programmes;

3. To urge the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to strengthen the relationship with United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international institutions and bodies, through constant liaison with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariats of relevant international institutions on issues related to the environment;

4. To urge Africa's development partners to support the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the Commission of the African Union, the secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the regional economic communities in implementing their environmental action plans;

5. To call upon Governments to support capacity-building in the area of technology-supported learning to enhance the delivery of environmental education, training and awareness-raising;

6. To call upon African countries and development partners to mainstream gender issues into national and sub-regional environmental programmes and to initiate programmes aimed at promoting gender-sensitive capacity-building in relation to the environment;

7. To call upon African countries to participate effectively in upcoming negotiations on key multilateral environmental agreements, particularly those related to biodiversity, climate change, chemicals, land degradation and drought and desertification;

8. To call upon African countries to participate fully and effectively in the various capacity-building and enhancement activities for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and the European Commission programme on capacity-building related to implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries;

9. To call upon the Global Environment Facility and the TerrAfrica initiative to continue to support efforts being made by African countries to promote sustainable land management in the context of their national poverty eradication strategies, and their efforts to disseminate the good lessons learnt to other countries for greater continental impact;

10. To urge the secretariats of the Rio conventions to ensure that synergies between climate change and efforts to combat land degradation, desertification and biodiversity loss are optimized to take advantage of gains made through these actions, particularly in Africa;

11. To call upon the African group of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, working with the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Commission of the African Union, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant intergovernmental institutions, to develop a common African position on the comprehensive international climate-change regime beyond 2012, and further to call upon Governments of Africa to support the process actively;

12. To commit ourselves to creating a comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes, bringing together existing and new intergovernmental decisions, initiatives and programmes in a consolidated manner, to meet the pressing challenges of adaptation and mitigation and to meet the urgent needs for capacity-building, finance and technology in this region;

13. To invite the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, with the assistance of the secretariat of the

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Environment Programme, to develop a road map for the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

14. To request the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Environment Programme, other United Nations specialized agencies and the African Development Bank to support the continuing regional coordination efforts to implement the action programmes at all levels, including the development of initiatives such as the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel, extending such programmes to similar sub-regions of North-East Africa and Southern Africa;

15. To request the Commission of the African Union to take a leadership role in spearheading the development and implementation of biosafety strategies and policies and institutionalizing biosafety in its programmes;

16. To call upon Governments to enhance support for the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region and the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region as frameworks for implementation of the marine and coastal component of the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

17. To call upon Governments to adopt integrated management approaches to freshwater resources and to develop regional and national policies and management measures to mitigate the impact of human activities on freshwater resources;

18. To mainstream climate change adaptation measures into national and, where appropriate, regional development plans, policies and strategies with a view to ensuring adequate adaptation to climate change in such areas as water resources, food and energy security and management of coastal and marine resources;

19. To request the United Nations agencies, Bretton Woods institutions, African Development Bank and other development partners to support African countries in taking measures to build economic and ecosystem resilience against climatic variability and change and to implement effectively the Bali Action Plan adopted at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

20. To call for the modification of the Clean Development Mechanism to enhance its contribution to sustainable development efforts on

the continent and to provide increased support for the introduction of climate change mitigation measures and technologies in African countries;

21. To request the African Union to consider convening an African leaders' summit on climate change to be held back-to-back with the summit of the African Union to be held in 2009;

22. To support the bid by South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the seventh session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2011;

23. To ensure that climate change adaptation imperatives are aligned more closely across regions and countries and to foster regional and international cooperation to develop appropriate adaptation financing mechanisms;

24. To support the trans-boundary conservation of natural resources, to share best practices and lessons learnt in Africa and to request international support to ensure the continued success and survival of trans-boundary conservation efforts;

25. To encourage African countries to establish regional mechanisms and initiatives to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species infestation in Africa;

26. To call upon the African Union and the United Nations Environment Programme to support African negotiators in the negotiation of a new international regime on access and benefit-sharing;

27. To request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue with the preparation and production of the publication *Africa: Atlas of Our Changing Environment*;

28. To renew our commitment to the endorsement of the Africa Environment Outlook process as a monitoring and reporting tool for sustainable environmental management and a framework for national, sub-regional and regional integrated environmental assessment and reporting, noting with appreciation the implementation of the Africa Environment Information Network at the national, sub-regional and regional levels to strengthen access to reliable environmental data and information in Africa;

29. To renew our commitment to the continued promotion of capacity-building and strengthening of environmental assessment systems in line with the recommendations made at the workshop of African experts on effectiveness of environmental assessment systems and to urge development partners to support the implementation of those recommendations;

30. To urge the International Conference on Chemicals Management, at its second session, to give priority to the establishment of a

sustainable financing mechanism for the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

31. To call on the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, development partners and regional economic communities to give priority to the needs of African countries in the effective implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

32. To advocate the sustainable use of chemicals and to commit ourselves to the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes in pursuit of the goals and objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the chemicals-related conventions;

33. To call upon African Governments to develop and implement appropriate policy and institutional frameworks for sustainable solid-waste management;

34. To call upon those countries that have not yet ratified the chemical-related conventions, namely, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, to do so and to urge African development partners to assist and support African countries in the implementation of such conventions;

35. To call upon Governments to accelerate the ratification of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to permit the entry into force of the convention and secure a fully comprehensive and representative network of protected areas and other natural resources in Africa,

36. To call upon the Commission of the African Union, Governments and all stakeholders to work together to ensure the development and implementation of an African ecolabelling mechanism based on African experiences and lessons;

37. To request the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to follow up on the conclusions and recommendations of the fifth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production;

38. To encourage African countries to celebrate Africa Environment Day to raise awareness of the environmental challenges facing the continent;

39. To support the African Network of Environmental Journalists in its efforts to raise the awareness of African decision makers regarding major environmental issues and the challenges arising therefrom and to encourage the network to continue its activities, in particular the involvement of the African press in efforts to further the environmental cause;

40. To urge Governments to take necessary action to ensure that the general trust fund of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment is replenished during the inter-sessional period;

41. To urge the Global Environment Facility to allocate new and additional resources through the persistent organic pollutants focal area and any additional mechanism that might be created to support the implementation of the chemicals-related conventions and to develop the capacities needed to achieve sound chemicals management;

42. To invite donor countries to provide bilateral and multilateral aid funding to facilitate the effective implementation of national obligations under the chemicals-related instruments, including the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel conventions;

43. To request the President of the African Development Bank to clarify its position on the request by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Union to host the African Environment Facility at the Bank;

44. To call upon the Global Environment Facility to continue to give high priority to African countries and to allocate financial resources based on the needs and priorities of countries and not merely on ex-ante allocation systems such as the resource allocation framework and to request the Facility to improve its procedures and to revise its co-financing policy to give African countries easier access to its financial resources;

45. To urge all donors to the Global Environment Facility trust fund to contribute to a substantially higher and robust fifth replenishment;

46. To commit ourselves to the issues highlighted at the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and to give effect to the decisions adopted at that session;

47. To mandate the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to submit the report of the twelfth session of the Conference, including the Johannesburg Declaration and its other annexes, to the Executive Council of the African Union;

48. To mandate the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to submit the President's summary of the ministerial policy dialogue to the Group of Eight at its summit meeting, to be held in Hokkaido, Japan, in July 2008, to the United Nations General Assembly at its special high-level meeting on Africa's development needs,

scheduled to be held in New York in September 2008, and for consideration at the meetings in the Monterrey process on financing for development.

49. To pay tribute to the President and people of South Africa for the warm welcome and the hospitality extended to participants, the excellent facilities made available and their generous support to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment at its twelfth session that contributed greatly to its success.