The Ninth African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP 9)

Draft REPORT

30th May - 1st June 2016

Kampala Uganda
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions made during the ninth regional meeting of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP meeting in Kampala from 30th May to 1st June 2016.

The ARSCP wishes to thank the Government of Uganda for hosting this event. Further, would like to register lots of gratitude to all who contributed in one way or the other to enable the event become highly successful. It is not possible to mention all, but be assured we appreciate all your contributions.

In addition, we would like to thank, The Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment and the local organizing committee specifically National Environment Management Authority, National Cleaner Production Centre of Uganda and also the ARSCP Executive Board member, Mr Edgar Mugisha for working tirelessly to make the event a memorable one.

We also extend our appreciation to the European Union, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme for providing technical and financial support to the event.

Last but not least, we take the opportunity to commend the ARSCP President Prof Ife Adewumi and the Executive Board for their physical and moral support to the Secretariat and the organizing committee during the meeting preparation. Also, to all participants whose physical and moral support facilitated everything to be well done and happen.

Merci/Gracias

ARSCP Secretariat
11th July 2016.
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<tr>
<td>10YFP</td>
<td>Ten Year Framework of Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMCEN</td>
<td>African Ministerial Conference on Environment</td>
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<td>APRSCP</td>
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<td>ARSCP</td>
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<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>Green Economy</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Fund</td>
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<td>JPOI</td>
<td>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation</td>
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<td>CO₂</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
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<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MSME</td>
<td>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</td>
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<td>NCPC</td>
<td>National Cleaner Production Centre</td>
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<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
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<td>RECP</td>
<td>Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production</td>
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<td>SACEP</td>
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PREFACE

The 9th ARSCP Conference on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) was held from 31st May to 1st June 2016 at the African Hotel, Kampala, Uganda attended by 211 delegates from the globe and 29 countries. With the theme, “Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) as a driver for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Africa”, the conference focused on the centrality of sustainable consumption and production as the most relevant tool for achieving the SDGs. In this meeting SCP members in Africa and stakeholders discussed and showcased SCP activities of the region, explored how synergies could be built with the SDG and its key players and the way-forward.

In this conference, the ARSCP institutional members and the SWITCH Africa Green pilot project implementing countries deliberated on the challenges, progress and project activities in their countries. Some institutions exhibited their green products and programmes.

Important events include declaration for commitment to implement SCP and SAG project made by Minister of Uganda Government on behalf of the region, the election of new Executive Board members for the ARSCP, admission of new members and approval of next two years organizational work plan.

The conference was organized by the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the National Cleaner Production Centre, Uganda and the National Environmental Management Authority, Uganda in collaboration with the Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment, and with support from EU SWITCH Africa Green, UNEP and UNIDO.

This report summarizes the presentations and discussions of the meeting.
OPENING SESSION: WELCOMING REMARKS AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Moderator: Dr Tom Okurut: Executive Director, NEMA Uganda
Rapporteur: Eng. Andrew Kitenge, Secretariat. ARSCP Secretariat

The first speaker was the UN Resident Coordinator in Uganda, represented by Ms Almaz Gebru. The UN Coordinator expressed gratitude for being invited to the meeting and as a host of the UN Mission in Uganda, took the opportunity to welcome the participants to Uganda and to the meeting. She reminded the participants about Mr Ban Ki Moon’s statement on green economy and how sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is central in achieving the sustainable development goals. The UN head had said that you cannot separate business from sustainable development as they go hand in hand and also that it is time human beings turned away from a past that no longer works toward a more equitable and prosperous future.

The Speaker underscored the importance of establishing a Networking Facility under the SWITCH Africa Green project, which would be useful for sharing knowledge and experiences on green economy development regardless of location in the region.

Further, she said that the objectives of green economy for Africa include contributing to the improvement of environmental performances of MSMEs reduce poverty and to create green jobs. ‘For Africa, green economy should mean changing the lives of people’’ she said. In line with this, she called upon the governments in the region to work hard while bearing in mind that a green economy and sustainable consumption and production are realizable provided that a conducive environment coupled with appropriate policies and resources are put in place.

Finally she wished the participants a productive and interactive dialogue on the subject matter.

The second Speaker was Dr. Desta Mebratu, the Deputy Director of UNEP ROA. Firstly, he welcomed the participants to the meeting. He reminded members about the short journey to this day saying that discussions about SCP in Africa started in the early 1990s. At first it was thought that it is the supply side that was at stake, hence first eight Centers of excellence on Cleaner Production were established by UNIDO in the 1990s. Thereafter, the demand side was considered to be equally important, thus consumption was taken on board. The Marrakech process was the key mover for SCP. Through it, Africa produced the first ever regional 10YFP on SCP in 2004. This framework led to the development of the Global 10YFP on SCP adopted at the Rio Earth summit in 2012. However, ever since Rio +20, the rest of the World has overtaken Africa and are moving faster to resource efficient and cleaner production and broader green economy leaving Africa behind. Only about 20 countries in Africa including Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana to mention a few are registering good progress in this context.

Mr Mebratu thanked the European Union (EU) for coming in at the right moment to push progress of SCP in Africa forward. The EU pilot project known as SWITCH Africa Green was launched in 2014. This pilot is implemented in six countries namely, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa and Uganda which were chosen based on the fact that they are already champions of change. Accordingly, they are responsible to ensuring that change really happens. He further said that, generally, the adoption of Green economy outweighs all odds and therefore one stands to gain at the very early stages of its implementation. All these countries are part of the transformation process to a green economy. ‘Everyone would like to see you as champions of this process, reaching all MSMEs and everyone’’ he told them.
Mr Mebratu concluded his remarks by saying that UNEP is all out to work with and support the pilot countries. Again he thanked the hosts, the Government of Uganda, UNDP, UNEP, UNOPS and the Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda for the supporting this meeting.

The third speaker was H. E. Kristian Schmidt, European Union Ambassador to Uganda. He started by welcoming everyone to ‘Green Uganda’ challenging Ugandans to keep on maintaining their country green. He said that fortunately Uganda is well aware of the challenges of climate change and their impact to economic growth. He further said that the EU strongly believes that, SCP is the right tool because it ensures reduced environmental impacts, enhanced business competitiveness, improved businesses corporate ratings, increased market opportunities and continued support from stakeholders. SCP is the tool for greening economy. That is why, in 2014, the EU launched the Switch Africa Green (SAG) Project in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and UNOPS.

The Ambassador said further that SCP is the future, and it is a smart choice; that is why all international agendas are adopting it; banks, donors, multi nationals etc. Soon a Global SCP initiative will be launched and this will embed a lot of good examples learned from Africa. He reminded that the SAG which was launched two years ago should embrace networking for others to see what one is doing. Finally he wished all, a successful meeting.

The Guest of Honour was Prof. Ephraim Kamuntu, Minister for Water and Environment, Uganda. He is also national representative for UNEA. The Honorable Minister said that Uganda takes SCP and Green Economy very seriously and it is actively involved in the global climate change negotiation process. Further that the country is already mainstreaming SCP and Green Economy in its policies and development plans. He thanked European Union for being a good partner of Uganda assuring them that the SAG project and SCP in general, will be implemented with maximum effort. He congratulated the project pilot countries challenging them to show others what they are doing in the project. He mentioned that in his country, the National Cleaner Production Centre is in the forefront in SCP matters and that he has the pleasure of being part of the Centre and the SAG project. He reminded that the SAG pilot countries have not been chosen by mistake but rather because they deserve. “Let this project be a litmus test to find out if these countries deserved it”, he said. The pilot countries should be a nucleus for mainstreaming SCP into national economies, greening the infrastructure, water and energy sectors etc which are all very important for any country’s sustainable development. However, he emphasized on the need to give priority to mainstreaming SCP into the agricultural sector since it is the most crucial economic development sector in these countries The Uganda Constitution supports SCP as it advocates for improved agricultural practices and gives priority to her people by offering clean air, clean and safe water, good surrounding and good environmental policies. In practice, the Uganda government is putting all necessary efforts to focal areas of the African 10YFP on SCP.

Winding up the Minister welcomed the participants to Uganda, advising them to visit and witness many SCP activities in the country, as for example in the transport sector where it has already designed a solar run Municipal bus which is operating in the city of Kampala. Having said that he declared the meeting opened.
TECHNICAL SESSION

SESSION ONE: SDGS AND GLOBAL SCP PROGRAMMES

Moderator: Mr Nicholaus Mundwe, COMESA, SAG Grantee
Rapporteur: Mr. Edgar Mugisha, ARSCP Secretariat

The first plenary focused on "SDGs and Global SCP Programmes". Two papers were presented during the session by Mr. Andrew Kitenge from the ARSCP Secretariat and Mr. Charles Arden-Clarke from the 10YFP Secretariat, UNEP. Majority of the meeting participants attended the session.

The 10 YFP and Regional SCP Programmes
Eng. Andrew Kitenge, Executive Secretary, ARSCP

In his presentation, the presenter, highlighted the key issues of the African 10 YFP; status of its revision, key themes and its relevance and how it responds to RIO + 20.
He mentioned that the RIO + 20 Global environment summit had reaffirmed that SCP was a necessary tool for decoupling environmental degradation from economic growth and therefore key in the promotion of sustainable development. In light of the summit, a number of countries had resolved to develop 10 YFPs on SCP as a way of addressing sustainable development challenges. In the case of Africa, its 10 YFP on SCP can be traced back to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of 2002. Other interventions such as the Dakar declaration of 2004 and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) were able to build on that call.
The first African 10 YFP on SCP was launched in 2006 in Addis Ababa and it was based on the work of African experts. It’s also important to note that it was the first regional 10 YFP of SCP. It had six thematic areas that included; energy, water and sanitation, habitat and urban development, and renewable resource based industries and an institutional framework through the ARSCP for its implementation.
SCP remains a relevant theme in the context of Africa’s development, considering the many socio-economic issues that the continent faces such as, poverty, high economic growth, among others. On the other hand, the problems present opportunities to apply SCP while “leapfrogging” to better modes of socio-economic development (by ensuring that socio-economic development is within the carrying capacity of Africa’s ecosystems); and decoupling of economic development from environmental issues, being some of the opportunities for SCP.
Some of the SCP initiatives that have been undertaken at the Regional level were highlighted. Key among these were; the African Ecolabelling mechanism, resource efficiency and cleaner production, waste management programmes, mainstreaming of SCP in National Development Plans by a number of African countries (it was estimated that 25% of African countries had so far done this), education for SCP, and sustainable buildings and construction – especially in South Africa, among others.
Mention was made of the fact that 10 YFP on SCP had been adopted at RIO + 20 and in light of that, the original Africa 10 YFP on SCP document had been revised in line with the new proposals from RIO + 20. The revision process had to take into account the initiatives that were already taking place in Africa on the SCP front and as such, the new 10 YFP on SCP document had to be merged with the old...
one by taking into account cross cutting issues (energy, water, industrialisation etc.) and 10 YFP programmes such as sustainable lifestyles and education, etc.

Last but not least, the implementation modalities for the 10 YFP on SCP were highlighted. Among, these were the 10 YFP Trust Fund that would provide financing for SCP initiatives, a monitoring and review mechanism, to mention but a few.

In conclusion, it was emphasized that for 10 YFP to respond effectively to Africa’s issues, a regional African road map was the way forward. It was paramount that the Global 10 YFP secretariat provides more technical and financial support to African governments to implement the 10 YFP on SCP.

**SDGs and the 10 YFP**

Dr. Charles Arden-Clarke, Head, 10 YFP Secretariat, UNEP

The presenter started off by emphasising the strong linkage between SCP and the SDGs by stating that SCP was a recurring theme across most of the SDGs. He stated SCP has 12 targets, with one target specifically focused on: “implementing the 10 YFP”.

The four main functions of the 10 YFP secretariat were also highlighted as being: to accelerate a shift towards SCP (particularly funding for 10 YFP initiatives in developing countries; decoupling economic activities from environmental degradation whilst creating jobs and contributing towards poverty alleviation; support capacity building; and serving as an information and knowledge platform.

The importance of SCP to the SDGs continues to be underscored by the fact that it is being added/incorporated in all the SDGs. At present targets in 12 of the other 17 SDGs goals support a shift towards SCP. SDGs were formally adopted in September 2015 in New York and SDG 12 on “ensuring SCP patterns” is the only UN initiative mentioned in SDGs.

It was pointed out that most people don’t know what SCP is, and so SCP experts need to do something about it. Otherwise, SCP is transformative, universal and a central objective to the SDGs reflected in 13 out of 17 of them.

Given the strong linkages between the SDGs and SCP, the 10 YFP can be looked as a means of implementation of the SDGs. This was exemplified by the linkages between the respective 10 YFP programmes such as sustainable buildings and construction and SDG target (11c) that address sustainable and resilient buildings as well as utilisation of local materials etc. Also a document that looks at possible SCP indicators for SDGs had been developed although the indicators were still being refined given that at 167, the indicators are currently too many and need to be reduced to at least three indicators per target. There is also a need for multipurpose indicators for measuring some of the targets.

The presenter concluded by stating that SCP was central to the implementation of the SDGs especially when you consider that 10 YFP was created before the SDGs came into force.

**Questions and Answers**

*What competence was required to adopt the SCP indicators at country level?*

In order to adopt the SCP indicators to the country level, it was indicated that capacity to do that was not the problem. The problem is that the right statistics are not collected. Most country statistical
offices tend to focus on economic statistics. There is need to build capacity on how to collect SCP indicator related statistics. A 10 page document on SCP indicators for SDGs is already available.

What had been done to engage academia and young people in as far as the subject matter was concerned?

On engaging academia, it was mentioned that the ARSCP Executive Board has a representative from academia and so academia is well represented. Also, the ARSCP recognizes that research in the area of SCP is very critical and so ARSCP is open to research ideas from academia.

Whether there had been support towards sustainable buildings and construction?

The support towards sustainable buildings and construction, is based on sustainability, principally; sustainable materials, water use efficiency etc. For safety of buildings, there are already regulations in place that govern this aspect.

What were the relevant indicators for the Ministry of Trade and Industry?

Net welfare from trade is addressed in one of the SDG goals and trade targets are in goal 17. There is no reference to environmental implications of trade.

What is the relationship between the 10 YFP for Africa and the Global one?

The relationship between the African 10 YFP and the Global one, is that the global one was adopted from the African 10 YFP. Also, the region is represented on the Global board by two representatives.

Finally in summing up, the session moderator stressed that SCP is an urgent matter that needs a lot of work. There is need for the SCP experts to reach out to as many people as possible akin to spreading the gospel – especially there is need to cascade the concept downwards to the grassroots, if it is to have the desired impact. Equally, there is need to start implementing SCP at household level as it is hoped that this will be one way of changing children’s mindsets as pertains to matters to do with SCP.

SESSION 3 & 4: RESPONDING TO AFRICA’S NEEDS AND PRIORITIES THROUGH SDGs

Rapporteur: Lily Murei and Asha Poonyth Seewooram

Group 1: Affordable and Clean Energy
Moderator: Mr. Emmanuel Adigio
Rapporteur: Ms Anne Magashi, Cleaner Production Centre of Tanzania

A key requirement for development is energy which Africa is lacking. 7 out of 10 people still lack power. However the people can access energy sources without waiting for big national power projects as the region is very rich in terms of renewable energy sources.

This group dealt with this issue. The sources of affordable and clean energy identified for Africa include: solar, biomass (including biogas), wind and water. However, storage of energy is still a challenge. Advantages and disadvantages of each energy source include:
• Solar – cheap, abundant, clean – less CO₂ emissions
• Biogas – solves the problem/challenges of liquid waste in abattoirs, cooking gas in villages
• Biomass – solves the challenges of solid waste in Cities by producing energy from waste, food security threats on food energy crops
• Wind – technology well developed, but not available all the time as depends on wind consistency,
• Water - technology well developed. However some is wasted,

Further the group discussed the challenges facing wide utilization of these energy sources, thus
• The design of existing buildings hinder energy efficiency – architecture
• Lack of ownership on donor funded projects , thus, Non-sustainability of projects
• Lack of awareness
• Poor maintenance, especially the solar panels
• Lack of skills on new technology
• Perceived culture and beliefs (Attitude) – affects health of users, especially on use of biogas from human waste
• Lack of wind consistency – needs feasibility

The group also proposed solutions to the above challenges including:
• Maximizing energy efficient in existing infrastructure/equipment , e.g. through RECP initiatives
• Conducting needs assessment before intervention
• Creating awareness
• Training /capacity building to increase local skills (e.g. making bricks for energy efficient cook stoves)
• Integrating new technology with the local knowledge in sustaining projects or encourage green buildings, especially in Cities (no use of lights, generate own energy, recycling of waste water for gardening, etc)
• Ensuring that there is a committed beneficiary party for sustainability purposes of any intervention, especially in rural areas
• Investing in R & D – especially on energy storage using batteries that are locally produced

In conclusion it was said that renewable energy has big potential for the regional poor. All countries should develop policies and invest R&D on these energy sources. These are the future energy sources. It pays.

**Group 2: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

Moderator: Dr. Jane Nyakango, Kenya Cleaner Production Centre
Rapporteur: Z. Olugubo

Group started by defining “Decent work”. The Group agreed that it is about putting in place a fair play ground and non-discrimination of gender and/or race. Also that it entails practicing human right issues in place including safety, empowerment and training.
Group further found out that to implement Decent Jobs, there must be Guidelines and Standards for them and payment above minimum wages. Importantly also is collaboration between formal and informal sectors through mentoring, partnership, backward and forward linkages.

With regard to collaboration of decent jobs with economic growth, the group, recommended following measures:

- Social assessment on wages, pay and working conditions as part of SCP practitioners portfolio
- Sustainable values addition to improve our economy
- Work as Corporative and harmonize policies
- Empower and improve practical trainings skills and capacity building to enhance job creation
- Use modern and appropriate technologies, e.g. iPads, GPS for herders; development of mobile apps
- Good green Business Plan; in order to achieve decent jobs.
- Incubation of Green Programmes; coming out with value added ideally led by the private sectors
- Mentoring and Attachment is always a welcome idea.
- Develop and take relevant curriculum to managers, executives and academia
- Ecolabels and informational labels on products to support local supply chains
- Promote membership into the Global Compact Initiatives and capacity building.
- To uphold agri food business principles with aim for food security, health and nutrition
- Invests only in economically, socially and environmentally viable investments
- To respect human rights, creating decent work and helping communities to thrive
- To promote access and transfer knowledge, skills and technology, formalizing businesses of the poor so that they access finance and providing financial incentives to vulnerable groups

**Group 3- Responsible Consumption and Production/EnviroServe**

Moderator: Collins Muzamwese
Rapporteur: Adanma Chuwudebelu

Group 3 deliberated on responsible consumption of chemicals, materials, water, energy as well as pollution control from use of chemicals, energy, water, pollution control through application of resource efficiency as a cross cutting method.

**On Chemicals** the group agreed that the use of chemicals is a major cause of the pollution problem. Therefore to reduce this problem, all chemicals should be marketed with a safety datasheet, production date and recommendation on protective gear/equipment requirement. Africa should encourage production and use of eco-friendly chemicals for pesticides etc. The Group underscored the importance of cooperation with regulatory authorities and monitoring of toxicological effects of chemicals as an important task.

**On Energy** the Group concluded that the use of eco-friendly energy sources should be encouraged. Clustering of enterprises enables efficient production and energy use and giving excess energy to the community. Introduction of energy accounting is also important and lastly, industry should use appropriate technology/ and right size of equipment.

With regard to **Water**, the identified responsible measures include water accounting, recycling used water and rain water harvesting.
**On Pollution control**

The Group recommended to encourage use of environment-friendly chemical production processes, reuse, recycle and reduce chemicals, support industrial symbiosis and installation of waste treatment plants.

**On Regulations, the** group found out that government support should ensure that there are rules and regulations. Also enforcement, training of manpower, eco-labelling for infrastructure, subsidies from government to support actions, including retrofitting of industries, and skills development and raising awareness of workforce. Importance of Partnership for achieving SCP goals was underscored.

### Group 4: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

**Moderator:** Priscilla Iroaganachi  
**Rapporteur:** Adanma Niyonzia

The Group discussed a presentation made by a waste management company which owns and deals with treatment plants, recycling, production optimization, building design and process optimization. The company serves industries in different countries including Uganda-Kenya, Rwanda, DRC, Sudan, etc handling different wastes such as mining and municipalities waste. Based on the presentation, the Group members agreed that the industrial sector should be served with the following:

a. For industry- address the lack of awareness for example industries which generate energy rich by-products like baggase still do not use it as energy source or not switching off lights during the day. There is a need to promote reuse and recycle approach eg for metals as all metallic wastes can be reused/recycled to produce new products.

b. Further that a green industrial sector requires:
   - knowledge of mechanisms that promote mitigation of risks, prevents waste and pollution, minimize, reuse and recycle waste
   - analytical laboratory testing services for industrial waste,
   - on-site waste management capability: sorting, collection and proper transport and Haztech solutions
   - mandatory EIA based on national standards and client requirements

Regarding innovation, the group discussed about product optimization that there is higher productivity from savings in fish waste (fish oil) which is sold, and skills. However, the fish processing industries are advised to work in clusters since both industrial symbiosis and industrial parks optimization is due to exchanges and efficiently using resources.

On infrastructure the group agreed that buildings (factory and living) consume a lot of energy. Saving energy in buildings starts at the designing stage. Low energy consuming system, sun lights, day lights, materials, engineering and layouts can all lead to energy saving. In order to encourage best technologies and practices, training, policies, codes trainings and economic incentives are required. Since Africa’s construction sector is increasing at a very fast rate, strong regulation, learning from the past and using low cost resources eg traditional materials must be promoted to enhance climate change mitigation especially in air condition system.

In summary Group 4 emphasized on developing policies, strategic plan, standards and codes, promote innovation and technology. Also to establish a platform where academia, research, and industries can meet and create synergies and networking for sharing. Further, to increase ability to bring product to
market through competition, economic incentives, industrial clustering/Parks and Symbiosis and awareness raising and trainings. Lastly introduce an award scheme.

**Group 5: Sustainable Cities and Communities**

Moderator: M. Lambert  
Rapporteur: Dr Oluwasogo A. Olalubi

The plenary session focused on Municipal Waste Management, Electronic Waste and Domestic and Industrial Sewage Management. Emphasis was to discuss the different core sustainable consumption and production activities in countries under the umbrella of ARSCP.

Dr Oluwasogo A Olalubi of Nigeria said that in their country waste management is a big problem. Solid waste is not separated or sorted at the source (dumpsite) and people at community level still practices open dumping. Landfills are available in some cities but not enough to meet the need and demand. There is an indiscriminate dumping of refuse which leads to flooding and pollution of the city, while there is construction of houses on waterways and dump waste on drainage channels. Niger Delta may lose 65% of its land to pollution by the year 2050. He recommended following measures:

- Promote establishment of NGOs because they play a big role in promoting behavioural change in the approach to handle and manage waste in the home and the industry. They also serve as watch dogs campaigning, monitoring, restoring and upholding sanctity of the environment.
- Conduct environmental impact assessment and periodical environmental audits for all investments.
- Enforce registration of product so as to detect and track sub-standard or fake products.
- Enforce ethical right and adherence to safety precautionary measures, rules and regulations at workplace.
- Government to assist health workers to subscribe to national health insurance scheme.
- Improve intersectoral collaboration between academia, industry and the government. Most times, data generated from the universities encounters challenges in translating into intelligence imperative for decision making and institution of policy development and implementation.

The way forward is to adopt innovative better waste management techniques while the government address the issue of creating more dumpsite and landfills in the communities.

Mr Lambert Ifaabeluon of Ghana said where there are problems, opportunities also abound. Waste in Ghana municipals is handled as a resource. Landfills where solid wastes are dumped are available. However, sewer lines are old and there is a problem of poor maintenance culture. There is also a problem of poor waste disposing culture at community level. The government has introduced a 10 year programme to monitor pollution and effluent from industries.

Already, some leading industries convert waste into useful products in Ghana. Good example is waste from septic tank into bio-digested gas and manure. Also in Ghana there are E-waste recycling companies which are building capacity on e-waste recycling.

A Manager from a Ghanaian private waste management company complained about poor technology and lack of funding. The company handles e-wastes and also reclaims dirty oil from vehicles for boilers in the industry and has 140 employees.

Mr Remmy Ndayishimiye from Burundi, also a member of International Telecommunication Union said that there is a global obligation to change from analogue to digital model for electronics which will generate a large number of e-waste. Burundi has a national centre created to manage e-waste.
Solid wastes are collected and sorted before recycling. However, there are still some parts/items which cannot be recycled in the country and are sent outside the country.

The key challenges for Burundi is that some ethnic tribes or groups due to culture and traditions, still fail to dump or submit their waste hence recycling output is still low. As a way forward, Burundi is strategizing on how to create awareness to these people so that they can realize the importance of dumping their waste at designated places for recycling. Industrialists are pushing for international support to recycle waste outside the country.

Mrs Binto Naiga of Burkina Faso said that in her country domestic waste is handled by women and local government authority. There is no mechanized collection, handling and recycling of waste. The country has a chemical waste treatment problem and generates toxic waste in the process of extracting gold which includes cyanide, lead, mercury and scrap batteries. These mines have been generating heavy metal wastes for many years. There is also the problem of inadequate refuse bins in most parts of the country. According to her, the biggest problem is plastic waste. Plastic waste handlers are poorly compensated hence abandoning the job of collecting them. Foremost as a way forward is a need to transform wastes to usable secondary products.

Mr Masereka Julius of Uganda said that in his country, waste problem is aggravated by poor housing pattern and illegal dwellers. The poor urban planning scheme affects adversely waste collection and transportation. He stressed that there are 4(four) pieces of legislation on waste management, but the problem lies on implementation.

In Uganda, there is perception that waste management is the responsibility of local government authorities leading to lack of community involvement and response. Health workers lack training on handling current modern waste management instrument.

A good example is Uganda Breweries Ltd. The plant has waste segregation as well as recycling / reuse being promoted, and has a modern waste treatment plant, in-house sewage treated plant and a plan for zero waste to landfill by 2020.

The key challenge for the country is e-Waste Management in terms of segregation and recycling.

It was also mentioned that in the Island of Madagascar the key problem is the use of local materials for building which cyclones destroy on yearly basis.

Comments, Question and Answer for the Group Work

Prof Ife Adewumi said that in Nigeria there is an urgent need to train environmental health officers and elevate their role in society. The government needs to invest more in training health and compliance officers. Also, waste is collected without any real treatment. If users are made to pay for the treatment of the waste they produce, the volume will certainly reduce.

Why in all the interventions about waste, no mention of incineration has been made as a waste management option?

Rapporteur of Group 5 answered that incineration should be the last recourse. Wastes should rather be reused and recycled. Attention should be paid to the type of waste being incinerated to avoid production of hazardous toxins.

Why has Africa failed to apply/translate into action the numerous existing laws on waste management?
As a reply from the group it was said that collaboration amongst stakeholders, including policy makers, private sector and academia is missing. There is need for an integrated approach to policy formulation and application. Use of a performance contract can be considered. Also data generated by researchers should be handed to authorities to support policy formulation and enforcement. Lastly, data based on weak inter-sectoral collaboration has little value.

*This question was addressed to Group 5. Issues in cities are also related to urban mobility, transport, energy efficiency. Don’t these issues pose a problem to sustainability in cities? Intervention of Group 5 rapporteur focused only on problems related to industrial wastes.*

The moderator requested the group to focus on waste.

*Why clean energy is still not being used despite incentives given?*

Awareness and capacity is missing. There is need to raise awareness amongst stakeholders. Policies should encourage investment on R&D that can support the shift to clean energy. Appropriate technologies should be developed and applied.

Wrapping –up, Session 4, it was said that the SDGs offer an incredible opportunity for Africa to work towards achieving sustainability goals. MDGs have laid a firm foundation to build on. Work/activities should now be directed towards implementation of SDGs that are relevant to the local context. There is a need for. Silo mentality where institutions focus only in their respective areas should be dropped and instead increase synergies and stakeholders work together. Importantly is the fact that Africa should create its own opportunities.

Day 2: 31st May 2016

**SESSION FIVE: SWITCH AFRICA GREEN PROJECT**

Moderator: Dr Desta Mebratu, UNEP Deputy Director  
Rapporteur: Kingsley Bekoe, SAG Ghana

The Session aimed at sharing lessons from the Switch Africa Green (SAG) pilot countries and other African countries on their experiences on creating the enabling policy framework for transitioning into a green economy (GE) and promotion of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices.

**Enabling policy framework for transition to a green economy and promotion of SCP practices and patterns in Africa**

Presenter: Robert Wabunoha of UNEP ROA

Mr Robert Wabunoha highlighted some of the context for a shift to green economy. He mentioned that Africa is losing USD185 billion per year due to its failure to manage its resources sustainably underscoring the fact that Africa is rich while its citizens are poor. There are inequalities at the global level. There is therefore need for fiscal, governance and other forms of reforms to make the continent transition to a green economy.
Discussing the role of policy and law in promoting inclusive green economies, SCP and Resource Efficiency (RE), he set out some key deliverables to include the need to set political agenda which will create the enabling environment and set the foundation for achieving the change. There is need to stimulate investment and financing that enables green economy transition. The right institutional arrangements are needed to support implementation and serve as basis for management of standards and regulations.

In terms of good practices on GE, SCP and RE, the first set of instruments needed is the constitution. Many constitutions in Africa guarantee sustainable development, right to clean and healthy environment, economic, social and cultural rights e.g. food and health. The second set of instrument is frameworks. For instance there is the Sustainable Act in Canada, China Circular Economy promotion and a host of other sectoral green economy innovations that provide sound basis for the transition.

In concluding, he presented on a number of recommendations on the way forward. It included the need to upscale SCP issues to political levels at both national and regional engagements, market the bigger and strategic picture away from the factory to the political boardrooms and decision making fora. It is important to translate successes of SCP into policy and finally the need to change governance frameworks including policies, laws and institutions to trigger change.

The moderator in making introductory remarks for the policy dialogue session indicated that a new UN Economic Commission for Africa flagship economy paper for 2016 on the theme “Greening Africa’s Industrialization” is a must read for African ministers, policy makers and practitioners of green economy. The report can be found on [www.unacea.org](http://www.unacea.org).

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**Policy Dialogue on support for Green Business Development in Africa**


The policy dialogue sessions enabled countries to share their experiences on how they have or are creating the necessary conducive policy environment for GE, SCP and RE. Presenters from the countries answered two basic questions, namely, what kind of best policy practice experience do they have to share and secondly where should policy focus to facilitate SCP and GE transition.

Panelist of **Burkina Faso** said that his country launched its agenda for green economy in 2010. The agenda includes instruments and provisions for the transformation of forestry products which will result in 25% improvement in food security. The 2014 law on sustainable development makes it mandatory for local and central government actors as well other private sector actors to implement actions towards greening of the country’s economy. The National Directorate has started working on other codes for the implementation of the parent law. There exists a national training institution for GE which again shows the political will of the government. An environmental law was passed in 2015 to create financial incentives for GE. There is work to be done towards increasing the resources mobilized through this instrument. Additionally there are financial incentives to promote
environmental investments in SCP and GE. It has also introduced tax instruments to boost adoption of SCP. However, there is need for sustainable financing scheme to promote GE in Burkina Faso.

In terms of policy dialogue and institutional arrangements, the government has instituted permanent dialogue processes between itself and the private sector to promote GE. There is a dedicated ministry of Green Economy and Sustainable Development. The government (President and Minister in attendance) also holds a yearly event for peasant farmers to discuss employment issues especially for the youth. The government reports on the effect of development on the environment including the cost of actions of pesticides on agriculture.

In conclusion, the country has consistently shown progress to mainstream SCP and GE in national development plans.

Panelist of Ghana said that the issues of GE and SCP are high on the political agenda in Ghana. The President was nominated by the UN Secretary General as co-chair on the SDGs. The Natural Resource Environmental Council chaired by the Vice President provides overall strategic direction and political force to GE implementation in the country.

In terms of policy framework, programmes and projects, there is a national development plan. GE initiatives and budgets feature prominently in all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) plans. There are indicators for measuring progress relative to GE whereby an outstanding district is selected and awarded. Additionally, there are environmental fiscal reforms which remove subsidies on petroleum, water and electricity to boost green economy and SCP adoption. The government has supplied 6 million lamps and energy efficient bulbs to households and also created green jobs. The government is currently embarking on the supply of 200,000 rooftop solar panels to households. There is a rebate on refrigerators to encourage households to switch to energy efficient refrigeration systems.

In terms of gaps, there is need for capacity building for all stakeholders to meet assessment requirements (for the MMDAs). There is need for improved coordination between the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology and the National Development Planning Commission.

In conclusion it was noted that Ghana was making fast progress in integrating GE and SCP in its planning and programmes. The country has also reviewed and taken actions to achieve drastic impacts.

Panelist of Kenya said that the country has a national climate change action plan which focuses on issues such as renewable energy specifically geothermal. There are also many policy statements regarding fiscal incentives. There are conservation efforts in the framework for CITES.

In terms of gaps, more actions to operationalize the policies is needed. Packaging the GE and SCP practices as solutions to existing challenges will appeal to government and the private sector.

In conclusion, it was noted that there are a lot of innovations happening at different levels in the country and there is need to integrate them up.

Panelist of Mauritius, The Mauritius Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development & Disaster & Beach Management portfolio has been broadened to include climate change and GE. The required financial instruments for implementation of SCP are being set up. There is a strong public-private partnership (PPP). This is translated into the Energy Efficiency success story.
The energy efficiency programme was developed by the government in 2002 while the public-private partnership agreement scheme was introduced in February 2015. African Development Bank (AfDB) and the European Union are the partners of the project. The Ministries of Energy and Finance work with farmers and sugar industries in this arrangement. The project has resulted into reduction of waste generation equivalent to USD 2 million in savings. This has shown that there is the need for tailor-made approach to get the involvement and partnership of the private sector. Mauritius indicated that it was willing to share the methodology with interested parties.

In conclusion, it was noted that, this was the first country to establish funding for PPP arrangements in GE in Africa. And subsequently it adopted the Addis Ababa Action for Sustainable Financing for SCP last year. It was also noted that funding arrangements are being created across the countries for facilitating resource mobilization for SDG implementation.

Panelist of Uganda said his country was very active at the national and international levels during the discussions leading to the SDG adoption. Committees on thematic areas were set up including for industry, water and agriculture. The SDGs has become the basis for the preparation of the national development plan which was integrated fully in the 5 year SCP agenda of the country whose implementation will start in July 2016. The plan for instance aims to reduce industrial losses from 37% to 19%. There will be detailed budgets developed for each year. The private sector and CSOs were heavily represented at the national level during the discussions. At the political level, it has received high political will as the Prime Minister is the chair of the SDG committee. In addition, the President was co-chair during the signing ceremony of the SDGs in New York.

What needed is demonstrable outcomes in diversifying the principles to other areas outside the private sector, underscoring the spill-over effects to the economy.

In conclusion, it was noted that a lot of African countries are reflecting SDGs, SCPs in their development plans. There is need for political will to influence the plans into actions.

For South Africa, the panelist said that, the country held a summit in 2010 on Green Economy. This was to ensure that low carbon resource efficient economies set the stage for South Africa as it embarked on reforms to transition into a GE. There are national policies outlining GE as an opportunity for job creation. The framework for environmental fiscal reforms highlights the financing instrument for SCP and GE through private sector involvement. Additionally the Industrial Action Policy framework shows how enterprises play a critical role in GE. The Government has undertaken green skills training for about 6300 participants to mainstream SCP and GE in their businesses.

In concluding, it was noted that the fiscal reforms which is seen as a progression in African countries is critical in overcoming barriers. The country also issued a 2 Billion Rand bonds for GE which is already oversubscribed.
Comment from a **Nigerien** is that the country’s Socio-Economic development plan refers to GE likewise the strategy for inclusive growth. There are a number of initiatives for transitioning into a green economy at the national level and this will focus very much on building the capacity of actors. The government has also initiated strategies to increase the energy mix of the country to include renewable energy.

In conclusion it was noted that the transition to a green economy is ongoing and active in the country.

**Conclusion:** After discussions and sharing experiences from different countries on progress made and gaps for creating the enabling policy conditions for GE and SCP, the following general conclusions were drawn:

- The policy landscape relative to GE and SCP in Africa is changing rapidly. There is a wave of strong political will across many African countries in linking GE, SCP and RE to national development as captured in many policy documents and more importantly are being translated into plans, budgets from national, sub national and local levels. This is directly supported through fiscal reforms and incentives.
- There is need to revisit the institutional roles. The change requires change agents and ARSCP is part of the change agents.

Finally participants underscore the need to understand the changing landscape and agenda and their roles in it especially for the national cleaner production centres.

**SESSION 7: CASE STUDIES: GREEN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN MSMES**

Moderator: Mr. Silver Ssebagala, UCPC
Rapporteur: Mr. Wakhile Mkhonza, National Coordinator, South Africa

The focus of Session 7 was to present different case studies of approaches with respect to SCP being undertaken by different MSMEs under the auspices of the SAG programme. Six (6) presentations were made during this session including a video show.

First presentation was made by Ms. **Maete Begue of Mauritius.** She played a video about work her organization was doing on the Mauritian island of Rodrigues building on a decision of the Government of Mauritius to position Rodrigues as an ecological island. In this regard, the Government took a decision to ban the use of plastic bags from 2014 except as packaging materials. New initiatives sprung up as a result of this decision. One particular use of plastic bags had been as carrier bags to carry shopping parcels. Since her organization deals with empowering women they started producing carrier bags made out of recycled plastic bags among other materials. She said that the transition away from the use of plastic bags was not necessarily easily accepted by the general population and a significant effort was made on awareness-building and communicating the benefits of the decision over and above a cleaner environment such as new opportunities for local business.

Second presentation was by Ms. **Margaret Kyamulabe from an organization called Masupa Enterprises, Uganda** based in Kampala. This organization focuses on offering cheap yet affordable
and environmentally friendly energy solutions to both urban and rural communities through production and sale of charcoal briquettes as well as distribution of efficient energy saving cook stoves. This initiative is seen as responding to the high demand and price for wood charcoal resulting in problems such as deforestation and loss of biodiversity; but also providing an alternative way to dispose of waste biomass from the production of Bananas, a major cash crop in Uganda. The organization has benefitted from the support of SAG and the UCPC which have provided interventions such as training on how to improve the quality of briquettes produced, developing fabrication tools and machines for processing biomass as well as briquette production, and also training on marketing and distribution of their products.

**Mr. James Mwara Muiruri of Champion Footwear and Leather Production (CFLP), Kenya.** CFLP is an outfit based in Kenya focused on manufacturing of footwear. This company has benefitted immensely from the interventions of the SAG programme working in collaboration with the Comesa/LLPI and the Kenya Leather Development Centre. Through this intervention, various benefits have been realized. Material efficiency has been realized by implementing improved leather cutting methods and establishing alternative products from leather off-cuts thus increasing revenues. Process improvements have resulted in reduced input costs especially for electricity. Increased collaboration with other MSMEs has allowed for economies of scale to be achieved allowing for improvements such as lowering of production costs by more efficient utilization (sharing) machines as well improvement of product quality through negotiation for better quality leather when bulk buying. All these measures resulted in improved profit margins across the board.

**Mr. Gilbert Odjidja of Atlantic Recycling International Systems (ARIS), Nigeria** presentation was about the work of his organization. The firm is in the e- waste disposal business. It collects, recycles, and markets electronic waste from businesses, household and landfills. The main focus is on responsible disposal particularly of mobile phones, although other types of E-Waste such as electronic signboards have more recently been incorporated into the initiative. In Ghana, typically e-waste such as computers, mobile phones are disposed of in municipal landfills where informal waste-pickers burn the material to recover the metals within the product. Through the ARIS initiative, customers are encouraged to submit their E-waste to them. On receipt, ARIS grades the e-waste to ascertain whether it can be refurbished and resold, or whether it is to be disposed of. For the material to be disposed, a process of separation of the different materials in the product is implemented allowing for recycling of recyclable materials and responsible disposal of hazardous materials. The long term view is to establish a local plant that would allow for safe disposal of the hazardous material within Ghana instead of exporting them which is the current status quo.

**Ms. Bado nee Maiga Fatoumata Bintou’s** presented about her organization SIFI Burkina which works with two partners, Credo Burkina and Sahelia Solar. They provide solar-powered mobile chicken abattoirs, especially to poultry farmers located outside urban areas, typically process poultry using traditional methods. Recognizing the existence of a sizeable chicken market in Burkina Faso
(where up to 30 million chickens are slaughtered per annum), SIFI Burkina introduced the mobile abattoir initiative in order to respond to some of the challenges presented by the prevailing conditions in the processing of chickens. The mobile abattoirs have especially improved hygiene responding to the use of unsanitary methods such as using unclean tools and instruments and even rain water when processing chicken for the market. The proper disposal of waste materials from the chicken production process is another achievement of the mobile chicken abattoir initiative for example preventing the contamination of precious portable water in human settlements. Ms. Bintou also presented a model demonstrating the ecological, economic and financial viability of the mobile abattoirs especially taking into account the provision of renewable energy sources rather than carbon based sources such as fuel powered electricity from the grid or fuel oils which tend to be more expensive and also emit more.

Mr. George Kaihura presented on the achievements realized by Mbaga Tea Growers Initiative, Uganda from implementing SCP. The factory in Western Uganda has been transitioning to green business under the SAG initiative focusing on Demand-Supply Management techniques for electricity particularly taking into consideration that tea production is an energy-intensive activity. Through SAG and with the support of the Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC), energy audits were carried out to identify areas of intervention in order to improve energy efficiency. Some solutions that have been implemented include replacing roofing materials in order to improve lighting conditions optimizing the use of day light, retrofitting high energy consuming lights with energy saving bulbs and LEDs, optimizing the withering process to better control the flow of air and reduce the use of electricity, retrofitting of motors with more energy efficient ones amongst other measures.

A comment from the floor on the session mentioned that an important consideration which needs to be taken into account should be the question of security. A lot of the solutions discussed involve the acquisition of technologies and making investments, but undermine security aspect without which they might become exposed to risk of vandalism and theft. This is a serious consideration which perhaps needs to be given more attention in terms of how it can be addressed.

**SESSION 8: NETWORKING UNDER SWITCH PROJECTS**

Moderator: Mr. Rasmance Ouedraogo  
Rapporteur: Ms. Lowri Rees, UNEP ROA

The objective of this session was to explore modalities for partners to share experiences and best practices on SCP, drawing in particular upon the experience of Switch Asia Green project and other relevant regional platforms in Asia and the Pacific regions. Also to share results of various research initiatives and projects from the African continent, as examples of best practices that need to be shared and scaled up.
The first presentation was on Switch Asia Green by Henrick Jakobsen, from the United Nations Environment Programme Regional (UNEP) Office for Asia and the Pacific. He explained that Asia and the Pacific were the first regions to have a Switch Programme. The programme was launched in 2011 to raise awareness of resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production and to promote best practices in the region, as well as support countries to develop relevant strategies and policies. Project had four components, namely:

a. Policy Assessment: Review of Present Situation and Relevant Policies in Asia
b. Capacity Building: Strengthening Awareness and Enhancing Knowledge of Decision-makers in the Public and Private Sectors and Consumers
c. Policy Dialogue: Transforming Awareness and Knowledge into Operational and Effective Policies

The first step was to build a knowledge base, examining specific needs in the region in terms of policy development through the development of several policy needs assessments. The programme then provided country-based support for awareness-raising and designing policy platforms to promote SCP at the national level, which could then facilitate sectoral-level intervention. Examples included supporting the development of a National Action Plan on SCP and Eco-innovation policy roadmap in Vietnam; the development of green building guidelines, energy performance standards and sustainable public procurement guidelines in Mongolia; and the integration of SCP into the national sustainable development strategy in Pakistan.

A series of conferences and seminars were organized in the region through the policy dialogue component. They proved to be important in raising awareness of SCP and importance of indicators as a tool for agenda setting, target setting, policy monitoring as well as for informing and communicating to the public on SCP. An important body to work on Resource Efficiency Indicators, including a database with over 150 variables related to SCP has been developed. These allow countries to assess their status and trends and ought to become an important tool for monitoring progress of SDGs. The database could be useful to determine benchmarks as well as comparing countries.

Switch Asia has also played a key role in supporting regional enabling frameworks, such as the APRSCCP, ASEAN Forum on SCP, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Meeting, ensuring that resource efficiency and SCP are high on the agenda of these key regional fora.

Switch Asia Green, together with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, are now working to develop a regional SCP roadmap for 2016-2020, bringing together key initiatives on SCP in the region, and providing an additional platform for countries to share their experiences.

During the ensuing discussion, the importance of involving a range of relevant line ministries and national institutions was highlighted. In this respect, the model of Vietnam was provided, where an inter-ministerial task force has been established, involving all key ministries and institutions.

The remainder of the session provided an opportunity to showcase various projects, research initiatives and best practices from African countries.
Developing low energy, environmentally friendly charcoal and briquette-fired kilns

Prof Adigio

The second presentation was by Professor Adigio, from Niger Delta University, Nigeria. His presentation was on the development of a low energy, environmentally friendly charcoal and briquette-fired kilns for drying and smoking food that are energy efficient, significantly reduce CO₂ emissions, and more on hygienic than traditional methods, and also create better quality produce. The kilns are produced using local materials, have low material use, are easily transportable, and are affordability. They can be fueled on a range of waste biomass products, and their ability to retain heat means that they are energy efficient. The project is now seeking to expand beyond Nigeria, and is hoping to secure further funding to further improve the kiln design.

Monitoring Heavy Metals in Gbagede Landfill, Nigeria

Presenter:

This presentation was about the outcome of a project monitoring heavy metals at Gbagede landfill site in Kware State, Nigeria. The impact of the dumpsite to neighbouring communities included high instances of cholera, air pollution, and other health hazards due to the creation of a breeding ground for rodents and mosquitoes. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assess vulnerability and risk levels from the dumpsite also demonstrated high concentrations of a range of heavy metals in the nearby soils, reaching far beyond the prescribed levels by the World Health organization (WHO) and UNEP. These concentrations, in turn, could be found in plants and vegetables grown and consumed in the area, depending on the species, the nature and PH of the soil and the climate. This bio-accumulation of heavy metals poses a serious health risks to local communities.

Policy recommendations from the research included the need for:

• a distance of a minimum of 1000m to be respected between dumpsites and dwellings;
• regular Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs);
• regular testing of animal subjects; and
• need to sort wastes so as to avoid leachates from the decomposition of organic matter.

Safe Communities Support and Development Foundation, Nigeria

Mr Ugharami

Mr. Ugharami, from the Safe Communities Support and Development Foundation, Nigeria, presentation was about the importance of safe communities as a prerequisite for attaining the SDGs. The presenter said that conflicts, misunderstanding and insecurity are the root cause of much of the poverty in Africa. There is need to tackle insecurity and promote stability in order to attract stable investments. The Nigeria Delta state is an example. While the concept of safe communities was developed by the WHO decades ago and Agenda 2030 clearly stresses on it, no fitting priority has been accorded to it. While a vivid inter-linkage exists between poverty and conflicts, this aspect is often neglected. SCP should find a way of mainstreaming it in its programmes.

Day 3, 1st of June 2016

SESSION 9: UP SCALLING SCP ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA
Mainstreaming SCP Policies for Eco-innovation- A Case Study of Kenya
Policy Review and Recommendations for Action

Dr. Jane Nyakango-Kenya NCPC

Dr Jane made a presentation about a case study from Kenya based on a policy review for mainstreaming SCP into policies in eco-innovation in 2015. The study was conducted by the Kenya National Cleaner Production Center on a contract with the RECP and Eco-Innovation Programme in Developing and Transition Economies. The main aim of the study was to find out if the existing policy framework for SCP and Green Economy in Kenya supports eco-innovation. Whereas EMS (ISO 14000) offers a systematic approach to managing environmental impacts of an organization, eco-innovation is the application of win-win sustainable solutions in the life cycle of products and services. Thus the study reviewed policies from 9 sectors of Kenyan economy namely: Manufacturing, Science Technology and Innovation and Intellectual Property, Agriculture, Environment, Water, Tourism & wildlife, Energy, Procurement and Finance. These were reviewed relative to the characteristics of sustainability including reduction of environmental degradation, increase conservation, creation of new green jobs and access to new markets.

The methodology employed was a combination of desk research, document review, interviews with key informants in stakeholder institutions and expert and consultation meetings.

The study found out that explicit policies promoting eco-innovation are missing. However, there is an enabling environment provided for by the 2010 Kenya National Constitution, 2030 Vision and the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan. Generally, policies to support SCP and GE are inadequate.

The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan is the key framework which targets to transform Kenya to GE by the year 2030. This long term plan calls upon all sectors to align with the Green Economy principles by efficiently using natural resources, minimizing pollution & environmental impacts, and equity for the rural and urban population as the strategy to create sustainable wealth, avail green jobs and protect the environment. In a way, it supports adoption of innovative environmental management tools such as resources efficiency and cleaner production, industrial symbiosis, eco-industrial parks and green supply chain in a linear way.

Based on above national blueprints, several policies have been developed to guide the development of the nation. Study examined several key sectoral policies such as policies for the industrial sector, science and technology, agriculture, environment, tourism and wildlife, energy, water and finance and found out that all have not taken eco-innovation holistically. It further points out weaknesses and possible actions for each policy.

Study recommends development of policy brief on reviewing policies in support of eco-innovation, forming a multi-stakeholder engagement on development of eco-innovation policies at national and sub national levels, advocacy to influence the mainstreaming of eco-innovation provisions holistically and to take advantage of current national policy reviews and programs.

Regarding on-going and planned interventions, study mentions about the Danita’s Strategic Sector Cooperation project on GG with Kenya, 2016-2019.
Green Jobs in Construction and Buildings Industry –Zambia Experience

Presenter: Dr. Patrick Mwesigye UNEP –ROA

The project was well presented by Dr Patrick Mwesigye. He mentioned that buildings are the biggest consumers of resources. They use a lot of water, electricity and materials during the construction and operation. One-third of global energy end-use takes place in buildings, resulting in one-third of global emissions or 8.6 gigatonnes (2005).

A project on greening the construction and building sector was formulated and implemented by five UN Agencies led by International Labor Organization (ILO) in Zambia. Key issues were mainstreaming climate change and creation of green decent jobs in the sector. UNEP was responsible for environmental policy and regulation by looking at green construction building materials for green buildings. That of UN-CTAD was to investigate trade in green building materials and the International Trade Center (ITC) explored financing issues. This project is a good example of collaboration on SCP by UN Agencies.

Construction of buildings is characterized by three main drivers: population, urbanization and modernization. Africa has a huge demand for buildings/houses. Zambia with a population of more than 15 million needs around 1.3 million houses requiring to build 1 house every 2 minutes for the next 19 years. Situation is similar for Kenya (34 million) Uganda (45million) South Africa (50million), Adding all these, how many houses will be needed in the next 19 years? In other words, we need to build 1 house in every second. One of the solutions could be construction of high rise buildings with several floors to maximize the land use in the cities instead of bungalows for 1 or 3 people. Since a house can last over than 100 years it means that their cumulative impacts per year would be enormous on Climate Change from the greenhouse emissions.

However, lack of policies and guidance as well as low levels of knowledge of green buildings are key challenges for construction of green buildings. Opportunities for the green buildings sector include synergy in working with other UN Agencies and partnerships with related organization such as African Carbon Credit Exchange. Also since sub Saharan African countries have 14 hours of day light, by applying SCP they can save a lot of energy, enhance air quality and ventilation, reduce in-door air pollution diseases from inefficient cook stoves and creation of green jobs.

The project has found out that there is weak integration of SME in construction value chain and that big contracts for construction are always taken by big companies. Also that the community around cannot be recruited or financed because they don’t have relevant Collaterals, Certificates and Guarantees. Accordingly, this programme intends to see how the MSME in the construction sector, can be empowered and integrated in the value chain in sustainable building and construction.

The Zambia programme is a cross cutting issue and can effectively be applied in the Switch Africa Green project for several other sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, infrastructure and tourism.

SCP indicators experience from Mauritius

Presenter: Mr. Dhanraj Conhye, Ministry of Business Enterprise and Cooperation of Mauritius

Mr Dhanraj said that the Mauritius National Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Programme started in 2008, as a six year UNEP supported project. The objective of the project was to decouple economic growth of the national resources use by increasing resources productivity and changing consumption patterns through technological shifts and behavioral change, increasing demand
and supply of the sustainable products and services in the market and promoting the adoption of more sustainable life style and consumption choices.


After consultation with the national key stakeholders including the Statistics Office of Mauritius, the estimations were based on water efficiency critical stocks after which a total of 17 SCP indicators were identified.

The challenges on development of SCP in Mauritius included lack of indicators, clear and measurable indicators, indicators which are not copied from international SCP indicators. Finally the programme came up with 600 indicators.

In 2010 the first booklet of set of 30 SCP indicators was published based in 4 parameters, namely: 13-Energy based SCP indicators, 8 -Critical stocks based SCP indicators, 3-Compliance and 6 Connectivity. Mauritius has been doing quite fairly under the 13 indicators above.

As a way forward, the presenter said that SCP indicators are vital for monitoring progress towards SDGs. It is important to develop global indicators for the 17 goals. So far 169 targets have been identified, and a total of 356 SDG indicators have been selected to monitor the SDGs.

As way-forward action to be taken at national level should include, aligning SCP indicators with the SDG indicators, identify priorities at the National level, review the existing indicators with respect to the SDG indicators with aim of reducing the number of SCP indicators.

Discussions and Comments:

On Eco-innovation policies in Africa, it was commented that in order to attract large businesses and services, good policy and circular economy incorporating life cycle thinking are mandatory.

Mr. Ndivhuho agreed that building 1 house every 2 minutes for the next 19 years with SCP in mind, should enable to create impact on social justice, skill development, education, access to finance, health and safety of people and the upkeep of environment.

It was commented that the Booklet on SCP indicators is available, and very helpful in this area. It can be downloaded from Mauritius website or from UNEP. The participants were encouraged to read it.

While all members are obliged to develop SCP indicators at national level, their duty is to influence the national development planning and link it to the national development goals.

Commenting on SCP Indicators Dr. Patrick Mwesigye mentioned that sometimes the policies alone cannot influence consumption. For example in Lagos States in Nigeria in later 1998 due to traffic jams, a regulation was introduced so that the cars with odd registration number plates are allowed to move from Monday to Tuesday only while cars with even registration number plates should move only from Thursday to Saturday. The introduction of such a regulation made people to purchase two cars, one with an odd number plate and another with an even registration number to ensure that they are on the road all the time thus aggravating the problem of traffic congestion.

So what can be deduced from this practical example is that policy makers on one hand and indicators practitioners on the other need to collaborate before decisions are taken. The situation in Lagos is currently around 222 cars/km².
Is there a possibility for research findings to identify suitable design that can fit our African population?

UNEP and UN-Habitat Project on Energy Efficiency (EE) in the Buildings sector is doing this in six West Africa countries. Green Building Designing Project gives priority to climate conditions. Burkina Faso has a temperature of 50°C, Uganda has 35°C so different designs are applied for each climate condition; UNEP has already come up with different bricks manufacturing to suit different climate conditions and buildings designer, detailed information is available in the website.

There is Green Building at UNEP-HQ in Nairobi, where the temperature is around 35°C, and it has no air conditioners (ACs) as the building was designed in such a way that allows air flow to maximize ventilation with vegetation cover around it to cool naturally.

How do we make synergy between policies and green jobs, what was the role of Architects in Sustainable Building Designer?

One target of the Green Building Project in Zambia was the training in building designs for the architect and engineers coupled with physical land use planning ensuring that designs prepared for building construction, take onboard the Green Building concept.

The SCP indicators presented from Mauritius revealed that working with 30 SCP indicators on energy alone could pose a challenge so it was recommended to pick only a few indicators for testing the implementation.

The SCP indicators on the standard of living of the people puts emphasis more in perspective of SCP indicators, the quality of life, the standard of living, and the life expectancy are related to the Human Development Index. When the GDP is very low, some exercises need to be done to improve it.

For the next set of indicators the standard of living of a person will be captured by alignment of SCP indicators with SDG and GDP under human development index.

How far has the National Statistics Board of Mauritius been involved in development of SCP indicators to ensure that when they develop stats on industrial, transport, energy sectors and country development the SCP indicators are mainstreamed?

Concerning the Mauritius experience of working with National Statistics Board, the presenter mentioned that it was good, and this entity has done a lot of good work on energy and urban development statistics, however, initially, there was some reluctance to work on SCP indicators as it was considered to be an additional work, but at the end the cooperation was very good.

SESSION 10: SCALING UP RECP ACTIVITIES

Moderator- Lambert Ifaabeluon EPA- Ghana
Rapporteur -Caroline Usikpedo NDWPD Nigeria

Update on RECP Initiatives in Africa
Mr Smail el Hilal of UNIDO
Mr Smail Al Hilal’s presentation focused on achieving sustainable development goals by promoting industrial and sustainable innovation. His congratulated the NCPC for celebrating 20 years of existence. Further explained that the ground work for the establishing the NCPCs was done between 1991 and 1994, and the centres took off in 1995 under UNEP. Key objective is decoupling economic actions from environmental degradation. During the initial years the centres concentrated in capacity building in sustainable production. In 2008 the Resource efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) project was conceived by UNIDO and UNEP and it incorporated the consumption side. In 2012-2013 the program was expanded to promote South-South cooperation with human development as a key component.

A Global network for promoting RECP was formed in 2008. This is RECPnet, a stand-alone network run by members through a charter. It has two categories of membership regular and associate. Currently, it has 74 members, 12 of them from Africa and the ARSCP is one of the first regular members. RECPnet is open to institutions only. The advantage of working with institutions in developing countries is that knowledge acquired can be kept within and utilized in the countries and the recipient is certain to be kept in the agenda of international donors.

The presenter mentioned the pillars of RECP as:

- Enterprise level resource efficiency
- Collective resource efficiency eg industrial symbiosis
- Shared environment and utility services
- Special planning and zoning of industries
- Park management, opportunities and logistics.

Key indicators of RECP include resource productivity (productive output \unit of resource consumption), and pollution intensity (waste water emission, water and emission generation \unit of consumption).

Innovation has been a key component in the RECP programmes. Industrial parks and industrial symbiosis, ie waste exchanges are good examples. The initial RECP programmes were supported by Europe, US and Japan and the programme has been able to establish more than 33 industrial parks in 13 developing countries.

As a way forward, RECPnet will promote eco innovation and industrial symbiosis. Eco innovation will be its flagship project in future. In this regard, it already has ongoing activities in China and Japan and in Africa it will soon launch activities in Egypt and South Africa. Industrial symbiosis, one of the key models approved by EU for attainment of a circular economy will be seriously promoted In order to spreading it, cooperation will be sought with UN Habitat as it the key tool for cleaning cities. All in all success in RECPnet depends to a large extent on business and governance. Finally he mentioned that in the previous general assembly members deliberated on how the network can be sustained without UNIDO and UNEP through doing business.

**Opportunities and Challenges for up scaling RECP in Africa**

a. Rwanda

Mr. Steven Niyonzima, Rwanda NCPC

Mr Niyonzima said that the RECP program in Rwanda is hosted by the Ministry of Trade. Objectives of the program include awareness raising, sensitization, advocacy with stakeholders, waste
management including e-waste and provision of technical support to industries to implement resources efficiency.

Rwanda has many opportunities for application of RECP. For example it has plenty of biomass such as sawdust which can be used for energy generation and eradicating poverty. It has well established policies embedded in the key economic sectors and national programmes. Among the challenges in implementing RECP in Rwanda include low energy efficiency, inadequate finance, and lack of technology and innovation.

b. Uganda.
Mr. James Ludigo, UNCPC
Mr James spoke about good results of a project on implementing RECP at a tea factory in Uganda. A number of benefits have been realized including the reduction in water consumption by 36%; environmental degradation reduced by 79% and annual water consumption by 17%. Other benefits include reduction of fuel wood consumption, reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions in tea processing. Overall productivity and savings have shown an increasing trend. This project has created opportunities for building on experiences and gaps identified in other factories and empower farmers by using the inclusive approach.

Mr Raphulu, Director of the National Cleaner Production Centre in South Africa, mentioned that they are hosted by the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria and have an annual budget of USD 6.5 million with branches in Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town. A fourth one is expected to open soon. The Head office of NCPC SA is tasked to become centre of excellence in SCP.

The Center has four key projects, namely;
- National industrial energy efficiency project with UNIDO –GEF and Ministry of Environment;
- Material management and productivity;
- Industrial waste management project; and
- Skills development and capacity building whereby it has been possible to offer Masters degree and Diploma courses as part of the project.

The Center is building a platform for knowledge management and has partnerships with Ghana, Namibia and Egypt. From their experience, up-scaling RECP needs to have the ability to convince governments to allocate adequate funds, strong buy in from industries, advocacy with consumer councils and provide incentives for greening brown and blue business owners.

The country has in place following policies which aid growth of SCP namely the National Sustainable Development Strategy; National Water Efficiency Policy; Greener Support Incentives.

Key challenges of the Centers include serious shortages of financial support, low policy support, inability of the Governments to exercise due importance to the Centers’ activities when drawing national priorities for implementation and minimal regional collaboration. Results and lessons learnt are also not shared among the key stakeholders.

The Way forward is to focus not only on national but local and sub-regional parameters. Further deliberate efforts should be waged to scout for support from donors and financial institutions. For example there should be a calculated strategy to approach the banking structures for their valuable support to green businesses.
Mr Leonardo Guiruta of Mozambique NCPC, said that the MNCPC started a project in 2011 to implement the Maputo and Mazola SCP declaration. The project targeted cities and hotels in Maputo and Mazola and is now in its second phase of 3 years each. Through the project, awareness raising campaigns, workshops and capacity building for employees have been carried out and a total of seven (7) Hotels have been awarded certificates of good performance for their good work.

The gaps and opportunities identified by the project include electricity, namely that lights are not always turned off, no clean water and waste management as there is no water saving measures nor irrigation in nearby places. Project recommended installation of electric solar boiler for water heating and provision of master switch in rooms. Through the project, it was possible to make demonstrations on the utility of biogas plants and integrated solid waste management in useful ways. Bio digesters are now under construction in the schools which have animals, as result of which bio gas will be available for cooking. Project has also installed six (6) solar PV units for water pumps and provision of PV solar energy for electricity for rural community. Among the benefits is having back up electricity for community radio, extension of working service provision and extension of working hours in computer and internet training centres.

SESSION 11: ARSCP GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ELECTION FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD

Moderator: Prof Ife Adewumi, ARSCP President
Rapporteur: Andrew Kitenge, ARSCP Secretariat

The 7th ARSCP General Assembly for registered members was held back to back with the ninth regional meeting on SCP in Kampala on the 1st June 2016. The proposed agenda for the meeting was endorsed by members without any changes. The agenda included organizational matters, approval of constitutional changes and elections of new Executive Board members.

The meeting which was held at the Conference hall of Africana Hotel, Kampala, Uganda, was attended by 66 people. According to the ARSCP constitution anyone attending the roundtable meeting becomes a member of the AGM. This meeting was also attended by representatives from UNIDO and UNEP as invited guests.

Firstly, the ARSCP President opened the meeting at 14:00 HRS. He welcomed members to the meeting and thanked the Uganda Government for hosting the regional meeting. He expressed his appreciation to the ARSCP patrons, UNIDO and UNEP for their continued support to the organization. He expressed his gratitude to the EU for supporting the SWITCH Africa Green Project which is already under implementation in the region. Lastly, he underscored the commitment exerted by the outgoing board members and the Secretariat for working hard during the last two years to sustain the organization.

Secondly, Mr Collins Tawanda, an Executive Board member summarized the strides made by the organization, however, due to time constraints, he made remarks on a few outstanding activities and achievements of the organization. Specifically, he mentioned about the eighth meeting convened in Windhoek and the ninth meeting in Kampala which had been held successfully, both of which would not have been possible without members’ high cooperation and commitment. He further mentioned about the acquisition of a regional project under the SAG which is being implemented by four
institutional members under the Secretariat. “Working as a multi country regional project has been a long time wish of the organization and this is a potential way of the organization being felt and contributing to the organizational coffers, jointly” he said.

Thirdly, a proposal was floated to raise the bi annual individual membership fee from USD 50.00 to USD 100.00. The proposal was approved.

Fourthly, a motion was moved to introduce an executive board seat for youths. Members agreed with the motion in principle, but noted that since there is an executive board seat for gender and children, it was best for youths to be in this group, at least for the time being.

Fifthly, a motion was moved to hold the next regional roundtable on SCP (ARSCP 10) in Burkina Faso in 2018. The motion was seconded and endorsed.

Lastly, in line with the ARSCP constitution which states that an executive board would be chosen every two years and bearing in mind that the last elections were held in May 2014, and also that a member cannot hold the same position more than two terms, members approved holding elections for new board members for the 2016/18 period.

Hence the members constituted themselves as an election committee. In line with the constitution, the outgoing board bade farewell to members thanking them for the cooperation they portrayed during the last two years. Prof Cleophas Migiro (CPCT) and Mr Smail Al Hilal (UNIDO) were proposed and approved to oversee the elections.

A democratic and fair election was held in accordance to the constitution whereby the results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Board</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
<th>President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jane Nyakango</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Gilbert Kilola Lutswamba</td>
<td>Congo (DRC)</td>
<td>Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Silver Ssebagala</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Leonardo Guiruta</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Quedraogo Rasmane</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Western Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Lankoande Damien</td>
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<td>Academia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Stephen Djaba</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Caroline Omoyime</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Women and Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof Ife Adewumi</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Ex Officio</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thereafter, the new Executive Board elected Dr Lankoande Damien, the Board Secretary and Mr. Leonardo Guiruta, the Treasurer.

The new President registered her appreciation for being elected to lead the institution and vowed to cooperate with the Executive Board members to steer the organization to new heights by offering best services and working hard to achieve the set objectives.

The AGM was declared closed at 17:00

**SESSION 12: WAY FORWARD AND CONCLUSION**

Andrew Kitenge, ARSCP Secretariat

The work plan for the period 2016 to 2018 is a continuation of the previous plan and targets. This is important for achieving the organizational targets. Thus priorities should be accorded to:

- Strengthening the ARSCP Secretariat
- Establish national ARSCP Chapters
- Preparations for ARSCP 10 which should commence now.
- Update the African 10YFP on SCP to include 2015 SDG, validate and implementing the programme
- Strengthen organizational resource base through donation and projects
- Increasing membership, collaboration, partnerships and alliances
- Implement the SWITCH Africa Green project on industrial symbiosis.

CONCLUSION
Sustainable consumption and production in Africa is possible. Africa can leapfrog technologically thereby by passing the costly and environmental degrading development path. All the presentations and discussions during the ARSCP 9 show vividly the increasing level of acceptance and uptake of the concept by governments, businesses and society in the region. The participants showcased several better ways of utilizing natural resources, management of wastes, creation of green jobs and reduction of abject poverty amongst the people through SCP. It was also demonstrated that there is increasing technical and financial support from international donor and scientific communities for SCP demonstrations in the region. However, these resources are still inadequate for achieving an SCP society and the SDGs agenda in the set period.

The objectives of ARSCP 9 have been met. The three days’ meeting which was held through both plenary and parallel sessions had interactive and lively dialogues. 29 scientific papers were presented and discussed while 251 people were in attendance. Over 40 new members were admitted. The interaction among partners, donors, UN organs, Board members and participants during the meeting would go a long way to achieving the SDGs. Survey carried out among delegates showed that over 80% of participants expressed satisfaction with the meeting and wished more countries to be present in the next meeting.

The end of one regional meeting is the start of the next one. We must work together, network and become innovative to ensure SCP reaches the general public in Africa and also create many success stories to share during ARSCP 10 in mid 2018 in Ouagadougou. Lets blame nobody but be focused.
NINTH AFRICAN ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (ARSCP-9)
Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) as a vehicle for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda in Africa
Kampala, Uganda 30 May to 1st June 2016

AGENDA

**DAY 1**
**30 May 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td><strong>Opening Session</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Dr Tom Okurut, Executive Director, NEMA Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: Mr. Andrew Kitenge, Secretariat, ARSCP</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Welcome Remarks and Keynote Address</strong></td>
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<td>ARSCP</td>
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<td>UNRC</td>
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<td>Government of Uganda</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Tea / Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDGs and Global SCP programmes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Mr. Nicholas Mundwe, COMESA, SAG Grantee</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Mr. Edgar Mugisha, ARSCP Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>SDGs and the 10YFP Mr. Charles Ardon-Clarke, Head, 10YFP Secretariat, UNEP</td>
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<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>The 10YFP and Regional SCP programmes, ARSCP</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>14.00-15.00</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session/Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:10-17:20</td>
<td>Group 3: Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
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<td>17:20-17:30</td>
<td>Group 4: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30-17:45</td>
<td>Group 5: Sustainable cities and communities</td>
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<td>17:45-18:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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**DAY 2**
31 May 2016

**SWITCH Africa Green Networking Facility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.30</td>
<td><strong>Session 5: SWITCH Africa Green Project</strong></td>
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<td>Moderator: Dr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP ROA</td>
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<td>Rapporteur: Mr. Kingsley Bekoe, SAG National Coordinator, Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td><strong>Enabling Policy Framework for Transition to a Green Economy and Promotion of SCP Practices and Patterns in Africa.</strong> Robert Waburoho UNEP ROA</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Policy Dialogue on Support for Green Business Development in Africa</strong></td>
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<td>Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, South Africa, Uganda.</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Tea / Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 6: Tools for Green Business Development in MSMEs</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Moderator: Mr. Smail Al Hilali, UNIDO</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rapporteur: Ms. Teddy Twine Nsubuga SAG National Coordinator, Uganda</td>
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<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>SEED, Rainer Agster</td>
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<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>EMPRETEC Mauritius, Sanjay Mungr</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00 - 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Industrial Symbiosis</strong>, Peter Laybourn</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:00</td>
<td><strong>RECP Lambert Fuubloku, EPA Ghana</strong></td>
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<td>13.00 -14:00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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</table>
### Session 7
**Case studies: Green Business Development in MSMEs**

**Moderator:** Mr. Silver Ssebagala, UCPC  
**Rapporteur:** Mr. Wakhile Mkhonza, National coordinator, SAG South Africa

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td>Roseanne Stanway</td>
<td>Conservation South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Maete Buegue</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30-14:45</td>
<td>Ms. Kyamulabe Margret</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:45-15:00</td>
<td>James Mwaura Muuru</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>15:00-15:15</td>
<td>Joshua Bright Amonorfe</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>15:15-15:30</td>
<td>Mme BADO née MAIGA Fatoumata Bintou</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Mr. Kaihura George</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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**16:00-16:30**  
Tea/Coffee break

### Session 8
**Networking under SWITCH projects**

**Moderator:** Mr. Rasmone Ouédraogo, Burkina Faso  
**Rapporteur:** Ms. Lowri Rees, UNEP ROA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:30-17:00</td>
<td>SWITCH Med</td>
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<td>17:00-17:30</td>
<td>SWITCH Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30-18:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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### DAY 3
**1 June 2016**

### Session 9
**Up scaling SCP Activities in Africa**

**Moderator:** Mr. Ndlovhuho Raphulu, NCPC-South Africa  
**Rapporteur:** ARSCP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00-9:30</td>
<td>Eco-Innovation Policies in Africa, Jane Nyakiru, KNCPC Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Green Jobs in construction and Building industry: Zambia experience, Patrick Mwesigye, UNEP ROA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>SCP Indicators: Experience from Mauritius, Mr. Djhanraj Conhie, Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives, Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 11:00-13:00| **Session 10**  
            | Scaling Up RECP Activities                                                  |
|            | Moderator: Lambert Fabelelon, EPA Ghana                                     |
|            | Rapporteur: Caroline Usikpedo Omoyine, Nigeria                             |
| 11:00-11:30| Update on RECPnet Initiatives in Africa, Small UNIDO                       |
| 11:30-13:00| Opportunities and Challenges for scaling RECP in Africa:                   |
|            | - Steven Nyionzima, Rwanda                                                 |
|            | - Silver Seebegali, Uganda                                                 |
|            | - Mduvhuho Raphulo, South Africa                                           |
|            | - Leonardo Guiruta, Mozambique                                             |
| 13:00-14:00| Lunch                                                                      |
| 14:00-16:00| **Session 11**  
            | ARSCP General Assembly and Elections                                        |
| 16:00-17:30| **Session 12**  
            | Way Forward                                                                |
| 16:00-17:00| Conclusions and recommendations                                            |
| 17:00-17:30| Closing                                                                   |
### COUNTRIES REPRESENTED DURING ARSCP 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
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<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
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