



ARSCP NEWSLETTER

December 21st 2014 No 8

African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The ARSCP Newsletter aims at informing members about the organization, its activities, calendar and progress in advancing sustainable consumption and production

Seasons Greetings and Wishing You a Merry Christmas and Prosperity in 2015

Requests for Proposals,
and Opportunities

- SAG:
- 10YFP
- RECPnet:

Coverage:

10 Year Framework of Programs (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production

(Rio+20) adopted a 10 Year Framework of Programs (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production. This agenda was negotiated for 20 years, from 1992. This demonstrates the acceptability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as an effective innovative way for ensuring global development as well as the safety of current and future generations,

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20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 20)

Peru, has hosted the 20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - COP 20) attended by over 350 delegates. This was preparatory meeting to the Paris convention on climate change due in 2015. Peru's COP 20 slogan is "Don't come to Peru if you don't want to change the world",

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Industrial Symbiosis

Industrial symbiosis (IS) is a resource efficiency approach productive uses for unused or residual resources (e.g. materials, energy, water, infrastructure & assets, logistics and expertise) of one company are found by another.. These resource exchanges or "synergies" between companies typically result in mutual economic, social and/or environmental benefits. Surely this is an innovative waste management solution. Waste is a resource.

Read more



Moving 10 YFP on SCP in Africa Forward

There is nothing that can surpass sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in terms of providing Africa with right development strategy. More than any other region, the people of Africa are poor and do not only need adequate food but also deserve a better quality of life. Being quite rich in natural capital, the challenge remains how to achieve these targets without undermining the natural resource base and destroying the ecosystems on which most of them depend on. With SCP society is enabled to leapfrog technologically and businesses become more efficient and profitable. SCP ensures that social and economic development is carried out within the carrying capacity of ecosystems and decouples economic growth from environmental degradation.

Realizing this, Africa has been in the forefront aligning itself for SCP uptake To start with, a political commitment to embrace SCP was made by heads of states in the Dakar declaration in 2004. Thereafter, the African 10YFP was developed ahead of any other region and launched by high powered African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) team in Addis Ababa in 2006. Ever since then, the region has been implementing this programme although lack of funding prevents it from moving as fast as expected.

The key thematic areas of the African 10YFP were provision of affordable and sustainable energy for productive use, water provision and efficient utilization, urban development and sanitation and improvement of the competitiveness of African Industries in the global market

During the years 2004 to 2012, SCP programme activities were implemented through the Marrakech process. Africa has witnessed success stories implementing SCP. In a nutshell the region started putting in place an institutional framework for SCP uptake, carried out pilot and awareness trainings. Today, one third of the countries in this region have incorporated SCP into their overall developed policies and plans, merits of SCP have been demonstrated through several projects and the region voice on sustainability is louder than ever before. The renewable energy and water saving potentials have been taken up reducing the number of people living without reliable energy sources and clean water. In cities, waste management and safer fuels have been introduced. Good examples include water savings in beer and beverage industries, bio gas and solar projects in almost all countries, waste management through recycling in most big cities in the region, banning use of leaded petrol and mercury, DDT and others containing mercury, lead and cadmium etc, environment and social impact assessment for all new projects mandated in all countries, environmental fees for non essential polluting products such as cheap electronic and plastic goods. These and other positive achievements are ready to be replicated in the post Rio+20 period. The challenge at hand is how to actively involve farmers and the small and medium enterprises who jointly are the biggest contributors to national GDP in these countries. Also how to formulate and enforce environmental regulations without affecting the fragile lives and economies these people.

It is natural that everyone has to benefit from the natural capital surrounding her/him and governments are there to ensure this. Gauged under a global scale, Africa lags behind in this area. Most of her wealth is owned by foreigners and the larger part of the cake goes to the foreigners. Among other reasons is lack of technical capacity. Education and capacity building should be the key movers for Africa's sustainable development agenda.

The African Consensus Statement for Rio+20, states that Africa, "being at the early stages of industrialization, has an opportunity to pursue sustainable industrial growth that limits the environmental, social and economic costs of industrialization, and increases the efficient use of

Thematic Areas of the Reviewed African 10 YFP on SCP

The vision of the African Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (African 10YFP on SCP) is to meet basic needs without undermining the capacity of the eco system. This requires concerted efforts by governments, businesses and the general public. Through implementation of the first African 10YFP, it has become vividly clear that Africa has a political will to move towards SCP but needs technology, finance and human resource to achieve its development objectives. Thus, the AMCEN's Partnership Flagship programme on SCP has been conceived in good time to assist the region to secure additional partnerships, funding and other resources to implement SCP programmes.

In order to move towards SCP, the foremost action should be to put in place conducive policy framework. It would not be of any use to sing SCP when it is not in the national development policies. Once it is included, then it becomes an enabler for mainstreaming it in sectoral and corporate programmes and activities. According to the SCP Policy report, so far only few countries including Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritius, Mozambique Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have endorsed SCP in their development plans. However, SCP has not been mainstreamed in all sectors (holistically) but only to few. Policies on renewable energy and waste management are the most spread. Without this national commitment, developing corporate and sectoral policies, actions and activities become very difficult.

In order to build capacities on SCP already, 13 national cleaner production centers have been established in Africa namely Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. These have reached many enterprises, legislators and enforcers building their capacities for resource efficient and cleaner production technologies. Africa has also established its regional eco label mechanism.

Key findings include that through SCP, industrial waste streams have been drastically reduced, renewable and energy efficiency increased, water savings in hotels and industries increased and organic farming expanded. access of African exports through eco labelling schemes enhanced. Knowledge from the activities of the African 10YFP on SCP have been disseminated through various UNEP publications and the regional biennial roundtable meetings and expert meetings on SCP.

The reviewed African 10YFP on SCP must take up from the above achievements, experiments and pilots. It should provide innovative ways of developing national SCP policies, conceiving and implementing eco innovative projects and activities as well as strengthening the regional institutional framework and building capacities for SCP uptake.

SADC Industrial Symbiosis Knowledge Sharing Week

The first African initiative to share knowledge and collaborate on the development of industrial symbiosis programmes took place in Cape Town from 21 – 23 October. The event took the form of industrial symbiosis training for government and industry delegates from four Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, namely Namibia, Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania. It allowed delegates to explore the role industrial symbiosis could play in achieving their countries' development goals including resource efficiency, job creation and economic development, and to develop strategies for the uptake of industrial symbiosis through the delivery of industrial symbiosis programmes in their countries. The event was organised by the GreenCape Sector Development Agency, working with the he first day of the event focussed on providing the delegates of an understanding of the implementation of facilitated industrial symbiosis programmes around the world and the successes achieved. After a welcome by Dr Lauren Basson (GreenCape's Strategic Initiatives Manager) and a round of introductions, James Woodcock (ISL's International Manager) presented an introduction to facilitated industrial symbiosis programmes and described a range of potential delivery models. The delegates were provided with an overview of industrial symbiosis in South Africa by Sarah O'Carroll (Senior Facilitator of the Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme) who presented the successes of the Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme (WISP) which commenced as a provincial level pilot in 2013. Henry Nuwarinda (a Project Manager at the NCPC-SA) presented on the two other provincial level industrial symbiosis pilot programmes initiated in 2014 in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. The final presentation for the day, was done by Lauren Basson who provided an overview of the BHC-funded work that is being done in South Africa to move towards a National Industrial Symbiosis Programme and also discussed how facilitated industrial symbiosis programmes can complement eco-industrial park initiatives in Africa that are currently funded by UNIDO.

The second day saw the delegates attend the WISP's Business Opportunity Workshop, one of the programme's flagship events. Developed by ISL, these workshops are often described as "speed dating for business" where businesses meet and discuss new opportunities for their underutilised resources. Twenty-six companies attended WISP's Business Opportunity Workshop; 157 resources were discussed and over 350 potential new business opportunities were identified. The SADC delegates were able to observe the industry representatives as they identified potential industrial symbiosis business opportunities, and tried their own hand at identify such opportunities through a role playing exercise. The delegates also spent time working on a strategy and implementation plan for their facilitated industrial symbiosis programmes in their own countries.

On the last day, delegates presented their strategies and plans for developing pilot industrial symbiosis programmes in their own countries as well as the opportunities identified for funding such programmes. Significantly, all four countries saw industrial symbiosis as an enabler for value chain and regional development, job creation, improved environmental performance and enhanced global competitiveness by strengthening the manufacturing sector.

"Several national goals can be addressed by industrial symbiosis," says Arlindo Duarte from Mozambique Chamber of Commerce. Rogerio Samo Gudo from the Mozambique Federation of Industries added that "industrial symbiosis has the potential to stimulate growth in (Mozambique's) industrial sector." and yet further evidence that the facilitated industrial symbiosis model that we have pioneered over many years is a significant tool in our common sustainability aspirations.

I will do all I can to bring this innovative advance in Africa to the attention of governments, institutions, businesses, policy makers and media across the world," says Peter Layourn, the Chief Executive of International Synergies Limited. "



"International Synergies Limited is immensely proud to have been part of the SADC Knowledge Sharing Week on industrial symbiosis in Cape Town in October 2014. To my certain knowledge this is the first time, not only in Africa, but anywhere in the world that five nations have come together to have such a concentrated focus on exploring how industrial symbiosis can help meet their sustainable development goals. This type of leadership is an inspiration and yet further evidence that the facilitated industrial symbiosis model that we have pioneered over many years is a significant tool in our common sustainability aspirations. I will do all I can to bring this innovative advance in Africa to the attention of governments, institutions, businesses, policy makers and media across the world," says Peter Layourn, the Chief Executive of International Synergies Limited.

Looking towards the future of IS in Africa, Andrew Kitenge, the Executive Secretary of the African Roundtable of Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP), who represented both the ARSCP and Tanzania for the week, hopes that the delegates who attended the Knowledge Sharing Week "will have a lot of success stories to share on the implementation of this eco-innovative strategy – Industrial Symbiosis" at the next regional meeting on sustainable consumption and production which will be organized by the ARSCP and scheduled for May 2016 in Kampala, Uganda. With this in mind, GreenCape and NCP-SA will continue to share the learnings and successes gained from South Africa's industrial symbiosis programmes with the delegates from Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania. ISL will be available to provide each country with the unique support required to initiate pilot programmes in their own countries. All parties are also keen to see the initiative go beyond these countries. Based on the experience of the Knowledge Sharing Week, the outlook of industrial symbiosis in SADC is thus very optimistic indeed.



African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production



About us

ARSCP is a regional NGO with a broad mandate of coordinating sustainable production and consumption activities within the Africa region.

Our Vision

The vision of ARSCP is to achieve sustainable development of African countries with effective contribution to the reduction of poverty, improvement of well being of the people as well as the protection and conservation of the environment.

Mission

The ARSCP's mission is to promote the development of national and regional capacities for the effective promotion and implementation of sustainable consumption and production principles and serve as the regional clearinghouse for sustainable consumption and production activities.

Management

The organizational structure of the ARSCP consists of three bodies: the General Assembly, the Executive Board and the Secretariat. The ARSCP Executive Board comprises elected members on two years cycles.

Patrons and Membership

Our patrons are the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and United Nations Environment Programme. We are founder members of RECPnet.

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LIMA TO PARIS -COP 20

From 1st to 12th December 2014 the capital of Peru, Lima hosted the 20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - COP 20) attended by over 350 delegates. This was preparatory meeting to the Paris convention on climate change due in 2015. Peru's COP 20 slogan is “Don't come to Peru if you don't want to change the world”. This is a reflection of the quality of delegates expected to attend this meeting. Four areas were focused, namely adaptation, climate finance, mitigation and technology. The previous meeting COP 19 was held in Copenhagen in 2009 and the subsequent meeting will be in Paris in 2015. The Paris meeting will dwell on Sustainable Development Goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals which is ending.

It is gratifying to learn that this meeting lay a foundation for the Paris meeting although a good amount of homework was left for legislators based on the observation that Government positions with respect to climate change lack transparency, clarity and commitment. Without these, implementation becomes difficult. Lima called upon the legislators to comeback with full and informed engagement of their national deliberations and positions with regard to climate change.

A key component of the MDG was to eradicate extreme poverty. Looking at the situation in developing countries, it is obvious that this has not been achieved in Africa. Sustainable development would not have any meaning if it does not bring prosperity. It is only through innovative ideas, strategies and technologies and sharing that poverty can be eliminated. What Asia has achieved over the last few years needs to be replicated in Africa. Capacity building, education, R&D, determination and good governance are some of the useful lessons Africa can learn from Asia. Youths of Africa, work harder as ten years from now you will representing the region, what will you show the rest of the world?. The plate is in your hands, bring the change. Africa position in respect of SDG should include SCP with green economy at the driving seat. Balancing social, economic

SADC Industrial Symbiosis Knowledge Sharing Week

Delegates from Namibia, Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania visit Cape Town to explore the potential for facilitated industrial symbiosis programmes in their own countries

Sarah O'Carroll

05 November 2014

What is industrial symbiosis?

Industrial symbiosis (IS) is a resource efficiency approach productive uses for unused or residual resources (e.g. materials, energy, water, infrastructure & assets, logistics and expertise) of one company are found by another.. These resource exchanges or “synergies” between companies typically result in mutual economic, social and/or environmental benefits. A facilitated industrial symbiosis uses third party facilitators to assist companies to identify and progress such synergies. In this way, an ISP promotes the development of circular systems in the economy, diverting material from landfill and enabling the resource to be returned to the economy.

Read more...

The 10 Year Framework of Programs (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production

What is it ?

One of the biggest achievements of the Earth Summit of 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is the adoption of a 10 Year Framework of Programs (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production. This agenda was negotiated for 20 years, from 1992. This protocol demonstrates the acceptability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as an effective innovative way for ensuring safety and survival of current and future generations. SCP is about decoupling human development and economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. In this way, more is done with less.

To implement the 10YFP an implementation mechanism was put in place. UNEP provides the secretariat which reports to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) while the overall programme is under a global board of directors consisting of two members from each United Nations region. At national level each country elects a 10YFP national focal point.

The primary objectives of the 10YFP is to support policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP, assist mainstreaming of SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, carrying out knowledge sharing and providing financial and technical assistance for SCP development at regional and national levels. Already, the 10YFP secretariat has been established by UNEP in Paris, global board has been elected and most countries have nominated their national focal points. Furthermore a 10YFP trust fund has been established managed by the Secretariat.

When it comes to development, sustainability can mean many different things. At programme level, an initial list of programmes has been drawn. This includes the most potential sectors/activities for moving to sustainability. Consumer information, sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable public procurement sustainable buildings and construction and sustainable tourism, including ecotourism and agri foods are in the initial list. It is hoped that others will be added over time. This year concept notes and launching of programmes for the sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable building and constructions, sustainable food systems and sustainable tourism were developed and carried out. Call for proposals to support the 10YFP sustainable public procurement programme was launched. Next will be consumer information programme. To access these calls for proposals visit: [call for proposals](#)

In order to actively participate and benefit SCP development from the 10YFP Trust funds, make an application through sending proposals. Individuals, corporate bodies and governments are eligible to apply. It is advisable to study and understand well the guidance document calls for proposals before making your application. Good luck.