



**environment
& tourism**

Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**Final Report of the
National Roundtable on
Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP)**

19 August 2008, Boksburg, South Africa

Acknowledgments:

This report was prepared by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) for the South African National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) held on 19 August 2008 in Boksburg.

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ANNEX I LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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1 INTRODUCTION

The South Africa National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP) was held in Johannesburg on the 19th August 2008.

This roundtable marked South Africa's initial steps towards achieving targets set in Chapter 3, paragraphs 14 - 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), a negotiated outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which called for "A 10-Year Framework of Programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns that will promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems". The National Roundtable was held within the framework of the Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the process was launched in 2003 as a follow up process to the JPOI target on SCP.

The National roundtable followed the third African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption & Production held in Johannesburg in June 2008 during the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN). The African region has been ahead of other regions and has managed to identify four SCP priorities namely, Energy, Water and sanitation, Habitat and urban development and Renewable resource based industries. The need to develop a South African framework programme on SCP and the identification of national SCP priority issues were the underlying themes and outcomes of the roundtable.

DEAT, in partnership with UNEP and the European Commission (EC) hosted the national roundtable. DEAT is a lead Government Department in coordinating national implementation of the WSSD outcomes, SCP being integral to that. The Roundtable was funded by the European Commission in pursuance of the Ostend meeting in 2004, where Europe resolved to take the lead in promoting sustainable consumption and production worldwide, in response to the call in the JPOI that Developed Countries should take the lead in SCP implementation.

Over 80 organizations were invited to the National Roundtable on SCP. The intention was to have a broadly equal representation from Government, Academicians, Civil Society Groups and the private sector. The overarching criterion was that delegates should be experts in their respective fields. The Roundtable attracted 54 participants, most of whom remained present for the meeting. A breakdown of the participant list reveals that 27 participants were from government, 3 were from international agencies, 21 from industry, including academics and independent researchers, and 3 from NGO's. Government participation included representatives from the relevant departments as well as from specialist organizations directly involved in the sectors under discussion.

The presentations of the participants are made available on the Roundtable website with the following URL address <http://www.nrscp.co.za/>.

A list of participants is provided under Annex I.

1.1 Objectives of the Roundtable

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) is the lead department on National Sustainable Development action and is mandated to ensure national implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). DEAT, in partnership with United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the European Commission (EC), supported the organisation of the National Roundtable on SCP. The objectives of this event were to:

1. Raise awareness on the importance to adopt SCP patterns
2. Identify country specific SCP priority areas and existing initiatives
3. Define policies and means to promote effective SCP implementation
4. Promote country inputs to the global framework on SCP (10YFP)

1.2 Agenda, Design and Roundtable Structure

The Roundtable was opened by introductory speeches by representatives of DEAT, the European Commission and UNEP followed by presentations designed to set the scene including views from various stakeholders. The Roundtable continued with three parallel workshops Energy and Climate Change, Integrated Waste Management and Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction. The Roundtable concluded with presentations of the work groups and a closing speech by the chair on next steps and recommendations. The detailed program for the Roundtable is included as Annex II.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, in consultation with relevant stakeholders identified seven focus areas for SCP, namely Energy, Climate change, Waste management (electronic waste focus), Integrated water resource management, Eco-labelling, Green building and infrastructure and Green procurement.

These focus areas are based on the current national development path and priorities as well as international trends. Sustainable development principles are gaining global acclaim and there is an urgent need to ensure that industry and society adapt to global trends.

The Roundtable was designed to examine five of the seven key focus areas in greater detail. The following key focus areas were discussed in the form of working groups:

- WG1: Energy and Climate Change
- WG2: Integrated Waste Management
- WG3: Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction

These focus areas were highlighted based on the following indications:

Energy and Climate Change

In South Africa coal is one of the main sources of energy. Relatively cheap energy and abundant coal supplies have made it possible to build an energy-intensive economy.¹ The recent national electricity crisis (load shedding, scheduled blackouts) experienced by SA citizens, has driven the need to increase electricity tariffs to fund Eskom's new build programme aimed at meeting the growing electricity demands and has increased awareness and urgency of energy efficiency practices. Energy efficiency amongst industry and household consumers has been the main focus of reducing electricity demand. The issue of global climate change calls for reducing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The relatively high quantities of GHG emissions by the energy sector therefore create the platform for renewable energy technology to be implemented. There is a need to promote sustainable consumption patterns within the energy sector thereby reducing the current heavy reliance on fossil fuel based sources.

Integrated Waste Management

Over 42 million cubic metres of general waste is generated every year in South Africa, with the largest proportion coming from the Gauteng province (42%). In addition, more than 5 million cubic metres of hazardous waste are produced every year. With the current rate of disposal, it is predicted that over the next five years, the generation of waste will exceed landfill capacity in five of the nine provinces, by up to 67%.² Within the various waste types, in South Africa E-waste (Electronic waste) is a significant contributor to hazardous waste disposal and includes computers, entertainment electronics, mobile phones and other items that have been discarded by their original users. When these products are placed in landfills or incinerated, they pose health risks due to the hazardous materials they contain. Monitors and televisions constitute 40% of all lead and 70% of all heavy metals found in landfills. These heavy metals and other toxins that can leach into the soil from landfills, evaporate into the air, and enter the air through incineration. Toxins in e-waste include polyvinyl chloride (PVC plastics), copper, lead, mercury, arsenic (in older models), cadmium, manganese, cobalt, gold, and iron.³ In South Africa there have been a number of initiatives driven with the aid of the Swiss government including the setting up of the e-Waste Association (eWASA).

Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction

Sustainable Procurement is the process in which organisations buy supplies or services by taking into account: the best value for money (price, quality, availability, functionality); environmental aspects over the entire life cycle of products; and social aspects (issues such as poverty eradication, labour conditions, human rights). Sustainable procurement can be limited to green procurement, which only covers the environmental aspects of procurement. However the broader definition of sustainable procurement has been largely promoted in South Africa due to the significant social criteria of the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Act aimed at eradicating the legacy of apartheid. The BBBEE is completely engrained in the legislative

¹ Professor Mark Swilling (2007), Growth, Sustainability and Dematerialisation: Resource Use Options for South Africa 2019, School of Public Management and Planning, Stellenbosch University: Sustainability Institute.

² State of the Environment Report, accessed on 26th June 2008 <http://www.environment.gov.za/soer/nsoer/issues/land/refer.htm>

³ E-Waste South Africa Web page, accessed on 26th June 2008 www.e-waste.co.za

framework. In SA 11-15 % of the GDP is spent on public purchasing making it a key transformation area for sustainable procurement. The theme of Sustainable Building and Construction incorporates principles of sustainable living into the design, construction, renovation and operating cycles of a new or renovated building. Green buildings are designed to meet certain objectives such as protecting occupant health; improving employee productivity; using energy, water and other resources more efficiently; and reducing the overall impact on the environment. The accelerated growth of construction related to economic development and the 2010 World Cup creates a need for sustainable practices. Construction waste dumping has also been a problem for local municipalities.

2 **ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS**

2.1 **Opening and Introductory Sessions**

Chair: Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu, Director South African National Cleaner Production Centre

Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu, Director South African National Cleaner Production Centre, extended a formal welcome to all participants on behalf of the co-hosts, DEAT, The European Commission and UNEP.

Ms Dorah Nteo, DEAT welcomed the participants on behalf of DEAT and expressed her thoughts about the contribution that this conference could deliver to the implementation of SCP in South Africa.

Mr. Simone Raudino, the European Commission, extended his gratitude to DEAT for inviting him to participate at the workshop. He said more people meant more spending power. Mr. Raudino pointed out the need to separate economic growth from pollution. He was pleased to be a part of the discussions on how Africa as a whole could be part of the Framework program.

Mr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP-DTIE extended his gratitude to DEAT and all partners for hosting the Roundtable Workshop in Johannesburg. He continued his speech by explaining the Regional and National Activities that were currently taking place and the outcomes of the Global Process.

Presentation: The Marrakech Process and Lessons From Global and Regional Initiatives

Mr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP-DTIE, commenced his presentation by introducing the Marrakech Process and the African 10 year framework programme (10YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production. He highlighted the seven Marrakech Task Forces and other key projects on SCP.

He mentioned that the strategic priority areas for SCP in the Marrakech process were the provision of affordable and sustainable energy for productive use; water provision and efficient utilization; urban development and sanitation, and improvement of African industries in the global market.

Mr. Mebratu presented the objectives that were being developed for the National and City 10YFP. These objectives are:

- to promote better understanding and appreciation of the key issues related to sustainable consumption and production;
- to identify the key priority areas that need to be addressed at national and city level and facilitate SCP in development policy frameworks
- to generate region specific knowledge on how to develop and implement programmes and activities related to SCP.

Mr. Mebratu pointed out that Tanzania and Mauritius were the two African countries identified for the National SCP pilot programmes and Cairo, Egypt and Maputo, Mozambique were the two African cities identified for the Local SCP pilot programmes. The programme development process includes the mainstreaming of SCP in national/local policy and strategy; sectoral policy and strategy review; lessons from pilots; implementing pilots; SCP pilots; national/local SCP priorities; sectoral needs priorities and issues; national/local needs, priorities and issues.

Mr. Mebratu highlighted the following very important points regarding the programme development process:

1. The programme development is aimed at introducing a long-term process that has to be owned and led by national actors.
2. The principal approach is to build in within the existing development process.
3. SCP is about fulfilling development aspirations on a more resource efficient basis decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.
4. It is part of a global and regional process on promoting sustainability.

Presentation: The European Union SCP Action Plan as a Regional Initiative: Lessons Learned

Mr. Simone Raudino from the European Commission explained that according to the EC, sustainable consumption and production involved addressing social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. He indicated that the priority issue for the European Commission was to develop an internal SCP Action Plan and to promote the 10YFP internationally.

Mr. Raudino highlighted a number of SCP actions that have taken place and would take place in the EU. These actions are:

- In 2001, the European Commission identified six priority areas for the European Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). These areas are climate change, natural resources, transport, public health, ageing population, poverty and social exclusion.
- In 2004 the European Stakeholder meeting on SCP under the Marrakech process identifying priorities took place.
- In 2006 the European Commission revised the SDS Strategy and SCP was added as the 7th priority area.
- In July 2008 the Commission adopted the action plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).
- On 30 – 31 October 2008, a planned European Regional meeting under the Marrakech Process will take place in Prague.

Mr. Raudino continued his presentation by explaining the EU SCP action plan in detail. The action plan aims to decrease the environmental impact of industrial activity, product manufacturing and consumption patterns; to bring an umbrella above all existing SCP policies (e.g. Eco-Label, Integrated Product Policy, Green Public Procurement, the European Directives of REACH, RoHS, and the WEEE; Thematic Strategy on Prevention and Recycling and Waste; Directive on Energy

Performance in buildings; Directive on Construction Products, EMAS, TAP and EuP, Eco Design for energy using products) and strengthen them where possible.

Mr. Raudino stressed the need for a SCP Action Plan. According to recent European studies, the consumption areas of eating and drinking, housing (including: household appliances), and travelling bear 70 - 80% of all environmental impacts. He emphasised the need to focus on products including their production as well as their consumption by the consumer.

Mr. Raudino indicated that the main challenges to address by the SCP Action plan were how to move towards an energy and resource efficient economy in the most efficient way, how to reduce environmental stress and a growing economy and how to transfer environmental challenges into economic opportunities. He continued that the required response to this challenge was to improve continuously the environmental performance of products across their lifecycle, to promote and stimulate the demand of better products and production technologies, and actions and better choices by retailers, consumers and procurers.

He mentioned that range of European policies were either in place or were planned to put in place to improve the energy and environmental performance of products including the Eco-design (EuP) Directive, the Eco-Labeling Scheme, Environmental Technology Verification Scheme, Revised EMAS, Smarter Consumption Incentives, Green Public Procurement and Working with Retailers. Regarding working with retailers, he stated the need to obtain commitment on specific actions across supply chains, share best practices with retailers and monitor progress.

Presentation: Regional SCP Initiatives: Brief Report on The Findings of the ARSCP-5 (Johannesburg)

Mr. Patrick Mwesigye, Director Uganda National Cleaner Production Centre, commenced his presentation by providing background information on the ARSCP (African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production). He explained that the ARSCP was institutionalised on 18 May 2004 during ARSCP-3 meeting in Casablanca, Morocco. In September 2004 it was registered in Tanzania. Biannual Roundtables took place in Nairobi 2001, Arusha 2002, Casablanca 2004, Addis Ababa 2006 and Johannesburg 2008.

He continued with describing the ARSCP-5 meeting held in Midrand from the 4 – 6th June 2008, hosted by SANCP. The meeting was organised by ARSCP and UNEP in collaboration with AMCEN and UNIDO, supported by the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa. It was organised as a pre-session to the 12th session of AMCEN. There were 100 participants from 33 countries. 47 presentations were given during eight plenary and six parallel sessions. The meeting covered activities and issues related to the African 10-year framework of programmes on SCP.

Mr. Mwesigye drew attention to the following plenary sessions that took place during ARSCP-5: The Marrakech Process and the joint UNIDO-UNEP program on Cleaner Production; The development of national/local SCP programmes; The Marrakech task forces; Energy, climate change and African industries; Mainstreaming sustainability in African education; Water and SCP in Africa; and Africa towards CSD-18.

During the ARSCP-5 meeting the 3rd General Assembly of ARSCP was held. 35 members from 22 countries participated. Major future activities were endorsed by the General Assembly. Moreover, a new executive board was elected consisting of a President (Tanzania), a Secretary (Kenya), a Treasurer (Egypt) and 4 committee members (Mauritius, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa).

Mr. Mwesigye continued his presentation by summarising the key findings of ARSCP-5. The first finding is that Africa is at the forefront of the Global Marrakech process on the 10YFR. Secondly, four pilot countries were identified (Mauritius, Tanzania, Egypt and Mozambique) on the development of national and local SCP programs demonstrating the contribution of SCP to a national sustainable development objective. Thirdly, African ministries for Environment should designate a focal point unit for SCP that facilitates the inter-sectoral cooperation in the context of SCP programmes development and implementations. This will also facilitate mainstreaming of SCP in the priorities and decision-making criteria of bilateral and multilateral development programmes. The next finding is that proposed launching of the African Eco-labelling Mechanism (AEM) with a secretariat at the African Organization for Standardisation (ARSO) will improve environmental and social profiles and expand market access of African products. In addition, development and implementation of regional relevant education and awareness programs will contribute to increased awareness of SCP and create capacity for promoting SCP in the region. Promotion of resource efficiency and demand side management programmes need to be given high consideration by all African countries. Organizational support by UNEP together with the political leadership and support by AMCEN and financial support by the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa highly instrumental achievements and significant level of interest amongst development partners to work with the region. Finally, ARSCP will take the leading role in preparing the Regional Review Report on SCP for the CSD-18 under the guidance of AMCEN and UNEP in close consultation with other UN Agencies including UNIDO and UNECA.

Mr. Mwesigye concluded his presentation by drawing attention to the Declaration of the AMCEN Meeting held in Johannesburg, 10-12 June 2008. The declaration requested the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to follow up on the conclusions and recommendations of the 5th African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Discussions following the introductory session

During the discussions following the presentations of the introductory session, participants posed a number of questions to the presenters. One question was how the European action plans were being implemented at the national level. The response was that the European Action plan set a framework for all the European States. It leaves each nation free to decide which kind of particular actions they want to undertake within the bigger framework. This means different measures are being taken in different countries.

Participants also were interested in learning more about how the programmes established by Marrakech task forces were implemented in practice as pilot projects in Africa. Mr. Mebratu from UNEP-DTIE gave an example from a pilot on water efficiency at the African Breweries. The world average is that 5 litres of water is consumed for the production of 1 litre of beer. For African breweries the results showed that 9 to 20 litres of water is consumed for 1 litre of beer, which was 80 – 250% higher water consumption than the world average. This is only one example, where

SCP intervention can lead towards action with private partnerships. Mr. Mebratu explained how the process of identification of pilot projects worked and described the responsibilities of different governmental organisations and UNEP in facilitating these projects.

Another question from the audience was regarding the new eco-labelling initiative. It was explained that the eco-labelling project was a three-year initiative and that this was its first year. The task for the first year is to conduct an inventory of existing data and information. This helps to identify eco-labelling opportunities and on-going activities in South Africa. It also helps to determine what sort of awareness programmes and trainings are required. The findings will be used to develop activities to be conducted in 2009. A National Framework study on state of eco-labelling in South Africa has just been completed.

Presentation: Setting the Scene: Key Focus Areas of the SA NSCP by DEAT

Ms. Dorah Nteo, DEAT, commenced her presentation by providing the context for the key focus areas. She stated that there had been progressive policies and programmes since 1994. South Africa needs to move towards integration and sustainable development. South Africa's sustainable development paradigm is integral to their 2014 vision and beyond and recognises the interdependence of social, economic, environmental and governance systems. She mentioned that the president had just released vision 2025.

Ms. Nteo pointed out that legislation from 1994 to now had multi-lateral agreements pushing for guidance. This is the starting point for Marrakech in South Africa and SCP priorities need to be identified. A mandate has been given by JPOI that South Africa can take more responsibility on SCP and we need to deliver on the mandate.

Ms. Nteo said that South Africa had more difficulty in finding donor funds. Donor countries have concluded that there was not much need anymore as South Africa is classed as a developed country. She said that South Africa needed to manage priorities, develop programmes and resources and secure funding.

She continued with describing the objectives and principles of SCP in SA. These objectives are identifying priorities, developing a National Framework Program; determining institutional mechanism for SCP and identifying key steps in promoting a Sustainable Development Agenda. The principles are precautionary approach; polluter / user pays; poverty alleviation and job creation; education and awareness rising; and corporate social and environmental responsibility.

Ms. Nteo highlighted the following key focus SCP areas: Energy, Climate Change, Integrated Waste Management, Sustainable Procurement, Building and Construction, Eco-labelling, and Integrated Water Resource Management. She indicated the link to the National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD), of which focus areas include enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation; sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently; economic development via investing in sustainable infrastructure; and creating sustainable human settlements.

She continued by explaining the institutional and coordination mechanisms within the NFSD. DEAT takes a leadership and coordination role. The DTI will provide lead support on industrial sector responses. Sectoral departments, provinces and local government will provide technical support. Business, Labour and Civil Society will shape the SCP agenda. Multi-stakeholder forums will drive the process and the NCPC will be strengthened and act as an implementing agency for the programmes that are identified.

Presentation: The Background Paper on SCP in South Africa.

Mr. Bas Kothuis, Managing Director BECO - Institute for Sustainable Business, commenced his presentation by describing the background for each of the key SCP focus areas, starting with energy. He stated that South Africa's relatively cheap energy comes from coal, which is an energy source with a relatively large environmental impact. Currently there is an electricity crisis in South Africa and the electricity tariffs have been increased. Government has initiated a range of interventions like new investment opportunities for renewable energies; energy efficiency promotion; renewable energy policies; awareness raising and marketing.

Mr. Kothuis said that according to scientific studies, the effects of climate change in South Africa will have a continental warming of 1 - 3°C and a 5 - 10% average reduction in rainfall nationally. He mentioned a number of responses by the South Africa's government to the climate change issue. These are developing a climate change response strategy, initiatives taken to raise awareness; initiating CDM projects, actively supporting measures to counteract climate change, and the successful phase out of CFC's in South Africa.

Mr. Kothuis stressed the expectations that waste generation was to exceed the landfill capacity soon in many provinces. Landfills contain monitors and televisions, which contain 40% lead and 70% heavy metals. He named a number of E-Waste initiatives that have been started in South Africa over the past 3 years. These initiatives are the e-Waste Association (EWASA); Swiss e-waste programme, Green e-waste channels; and establishment of coordinating bodies (e.g. ITA).

Mr. Kothuis pointed out that in South Africa water resources were scarce and limited. There is an increase in economic and population growth in South Africa, which leads to greater demand for water. He mentioned that the government had a number of systems in place to reduce the demand for water, like systematic integration of all water authorities into a single integrated system; National Water Act (1998); Water and Sanitation supply schemes.

Regarding the eco-labelling focus area, he draw the attention to the fact that the NEDLAC study conducted in 2000 had not recommend that SA should implement its own eco-labelling scheme. The government announced at an eco-labelling workshop in May 2008 that it wanted to revise its position. Based on these new developments, NCPC has initiated an eco-labelling pilot project in the textile industry.

Mr. Kothuis mentioned that Sustainable procurement in South Africa was more than Green Procurement. It includes BBBEE. Governmental institutions have developed a number of

sustainable procurement policies. Amongst others these policies outline green procurement policies in events and a green procurement guideline. Mr. Kothuis also informed the participants about a task force for sustainable procurement initiated by UNEP.

Mr. Kothuis said that there had been a growth in construction projects as a result of the growth in economy and the 2010 World Cup to be organised in South Africa. This accelerated growth in construction activities resulted in concerns regarding illegal dumping of construction waste. And this has led to several Green Buildings initiatives in South Africa.

Mr. Kothuis concluded his presentation by a number of recommendations. He said that coordination of SCP in South Africa required a link with existing programs and that SCP should become a priority issue in the NFSD. The National Cleaner production Strategy should be transferred from DEAT to the DTI and SCP should become a part of the National Industrial Development Framework.

He also mentioned a few challenges ahead in implementing these recommendations. Challenges faced are lack of defined targets with budget priorities; mobilising the necessary resources; and lack of effective regulatory enforcement. He suggested that an integrated holistic response with improved stakeholder engagements (e.g. SMEs) was required. This includes both an increasing integration of best practice and developing and implementing new technologies in products and processes. Many reports and projects indicated that an improved coordination between government departments on economic, social and environmental issues, was necessary, e.g. through multi-departmental initiatives.

2.2 Multi-stakeholder Views

During the Roundtable, representatives from four stakeholder groups presented their views regarding ways to promote SCP in South Africa.

Multi-stakeholder Discussion: How to Promote SCP in South Africa. Perspective of Business

Mr. Fred Goede, Sasol Limited, started his presentation by listing the SCP priorities identified in the Chemical Industry. These are Energy Efficiency; Climate Change; Safe use of Chemicals; Hazardous Waste Management and Integrated Water Resource Management.

He mentioned that collectively the improvement within the sector in energy efficiency from 2003 to 2006 was 13%. South Africa has high-energy intensity. There is an increased competitiveness in developed country markets, which demands greater energy efficiency.

He said that climate change was an important issue for South Africa since to the country had a carbon intensive economy. He stressed that current international initiatives would not deliver adequate reductions in GHG emissions. There is international pressure and the South African target is to participate in new international initiatives leading to a potential significant economic

impact. He suggested that industry should explore increased use of CDM to support energy efficiency investments. He mentioned that an energy efficiency pilot project with 6 companies in conjunction with the NCPC was almost complete; and direct fugitive emissions were being addressed.

He argued that the approach to follow was carbon pricing, technology policies, removal of barriers to behavioural change and commitment to engagement. Safe use of chemicals is done through explore ways for customers to use products safely, dissemination of information on hazards; and by promoting compliance with international conventions. The amount of hazardous waste was reduced by 13% from 2004 to 2006. He said safe disposal and waste minimization needed to be looked at on a continuous basis. There is a need to explore water conservation in accord with the government and water resources are likely to growth limited in the future unless greater attention is provided.

He concluded his speech stressing that there was a need for partnerships, and the government needs to provide an enabling environment for example by incentivising investment in Cleaner Production and by supporting voluntary initiatives like Responsible Care and carbon trading.

Multi-stakeholder Discussion: How to Promote SCP in South Africa. Perspective of NGO

Mr. Muna Lakhani, Institute for Zero Waste in Africa, commenced his speech by drawing attention to the fact that India and China were the biggest consumers in the world. He said that polluter pays principle meant that the rich could afford to waste. He stressed the need to change the aspirational model and the need to promote the us/we culture and not the I/me culture. He also pointed out the need to look at also people issues, not only technical issues.

Mr. Lakhani said landfill sites were not the solution. He suggested reintegrating waste back into the economy and removing subsidies. He said responsibility should be with the producer, and we needed to start at the beginning.

Mr. Lakhani stressed the relative easiness of targeting 1000 manufacturers instead of targeting 50 million consumers. He urged the government to use the NEMA provisions act to implement regulations and to implement EPR immediately.

Mr. Lakhani suggested focusing on the following points:

- Waste minimisation rather waste avoidance
- Cleaner Production rather Clean Production
- Carbon Trade rather zero Carbon
- E-waste rather all waste with toxicity
- Economic growth rather economic justice

Multi-stakeholder Discussion: How to Promote SCP in South Africa. Perspective of Local

Mr. Mxolisi Dube, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, the industrial hub of Gauteng. Mr. Dube indicated that the municipality had a daunting task of promoting and profiling an ecological footprint in an environment where there is a growth of irresponsible issues. He challenged the participants to explore the role of local government in SCP and highlighted the need for strengthened governance systems. This can not be done through a stand alone programme, but must be integrated with other sustainable programmes. The community needs to be educated in energy efficiency, water and sanitation, and waste.

He mentioned that there was an energy crisis and that South Africa is a water-stressed country. He said there were a number of issues that needed to be addressed such as the necessity for the dual water system and the need for supplying the same quality of water to all users. The community needs to be educated on reducing, recycling and reusing waste, focus on the post-and not pre-consumption recycling.

Mr. Dube mentioned that a number of CDM projects had been initiated with the Local Government in Cape Town, Ekurhuleni and Durban.

Multi-stakeholder Discussion: How to Promote SCP in South Africa. Perspective of Academia

Mr. Alan Brent, University of Pretoria. As a representative from academia, Mr. Brent commenced his speech by pointing out to the fact that students did not see the big picture. He said different universities offered different modules of SCP.

He said the challenge faced to promote SCP through academia was to structure SCP into existing programmes. There is a need for buy-in from professional bodies. SCP must be incorporated into accreditation of programmes. This will assist in gaining access to students to undertake directed SCP research through bursary schemes, SCP education and research can be linked to existing research funding mechanisms and formalising community service programmes with funding incentives and THRIP type approach.

Mr. Brent stressed the need to integrate SCP into academic programmes, looking at existing documents and building SCP into them. The first step is looking at the existing European structured differences and across all relevant faculties.

Discussions following the “Multi-stakeholder” presentations

Following these presentations, participants raised a number of questions, where one was regarding how to involve more companies in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). CAIA's response to this question was that more and more companies were filling in the carbon emission questionnaires and that it was interesting to see even non-listed companies taking part in this project. CAIA is pleased with the increasing response by the industry towards producing CDP reports.

2.3 Working Group Sessions

At the conclusion of the Introductory and the Stakeholder Sessions, participants broke into three groups for in-depth discussions. The working groups were:

- WG1: Energy and Climate Change (Chair: Prof David Arnold)
- WG2: Integrated Waste Management (Chair: Dr Timothy Fasheun)
- WG3: Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction (Chair: Ms Grace Stead)

Each of the Working Groups were given the task to discuss the following three items: 1) priorities and policies to promote the concerned focus area, 2) review existing initiatives in SA and explore how to improve coordination and / or build more cooperation, and 3) how to address this issue in the global Marrakech Process and the 10YFP.

The Chairs made a presentation on their respective working group discussions and recommendations at Closing Session. The minutes from these working group sessions and the presentations by the chairs are reproduced below.

2.3.1 WG1. Energy and Climate Change

This workgroup focused on South Africa rather than global issues due to time constraint. Besides distribution and generation of energy was also excluded from the discussions for the same reason.

The main question the group was challenged with was “Should we rather concentrate on the cause of carbon emission in the country than on the effects of climate change?” The group discussed the contribution of fossil fuels to climate change, as coal is a major source for greenhouse gas emissions in South Africa. It was suggested during the session to focus on priorities that can make a difference in the near future instead of looking at long-term priorities such as nuclear power stations. But, it was also stressed the short and the long-term effects should be considered in parallel. We can achieve the biggest gains in the short term by doing implementing interventions; but we need to make the right decision now for the future.

Priorities

The main question that the participants of this working group tried to answer was “If we look at short term energy and reducing per capita consumption energy over the whole spectrum of use; what are the priorities that we can come up with where we think the greatest savings in energy can be made in the shorter term?” Working group participants raised the following issues:

- Increasing the price of energy could create a reduction in energy consumption, assuming that the price increase is large enough to form a proper incentive for investment in energy saving technology and for changes in energy consumption behaviour.
- Put in place minimum standards for appliances that consume electrical power especially in domestic appliances. It is believed that this has already been done in certain industries in SA, but it is not well known and publicised.

- Consider who to focus on, the consumer or the industry. Focusing on the poor consumer when large consumers (industry) are using the bulk of the energy might be a wrong policy approach.
- Conduct more energy audits. More audits would ensure that we have accurate data on trends in energy use thereby enabling us to have targeted interventions.
- Introduce policy instruments such as green budgets and incentives for industry such as tax rebates. Offer rewards for savings in tax rebates to the consumer. Introduce effective subsidies for energy efficiency.
- Look into possibilities of providing affordable renewable energy, which can compete with the traditional sources of energy, with the aim to reduce GHG emissions.
- Consider introducing stepped tariffs like the water tariffs. They could influence the usage of energy. Consider introducing incentives to industry, which can reduce the energy demand and achieve the objectives of the incentives.
- Encourage separation of domestic waste; it saves energy.
- Integrate energy efficiency principles in school curriculum and enhance education and awareness initiatives.
- Focus on industrial zones – they can lend themselves to CHP plants to produce electricity and feed waste heat back to the companies.
- Make city planning more influential in the building of eco-industrial parks, green zones, CHP, etc.
- Focus on sugar mills. Most of the sugar mills generate their own power, and generate more than is needed but do not feed the excessive electricity to grid due to DME policy. In Europe, companies are allowed to feed power back onto the grid.
- Look into introducing energy-efficient building standards, such as in Europe.
- Government must be mindful of techniques to promote and address sustainable. Consumption has limitations. When the government decides to design and implement certain tools, they have to be effective. South Africa is not a closed economy, therefore production of goods covers many geographical locations, and therefore regulation is difficult.
- Standard of energy efficiency must be in line with SADIC standards, as the load would just shift if South Africa becomes efficient, and offloads all the non-efficient equipment onto neighbours.
- The government must make policy decisions that promote projects in the rural areas. And especially making the access to energy economical. If we do not do something for rural areas where there is no supply, if we do not change these consumption habits, we are not solving the problem.
- Look into energy diversification as a policy. Then South Africa would not be reliant on one source, but many.
- Identify potential for innovations through energy research and development.
- Consider promoting electric rail instead of road transport. Transportation fuels consume a large percent of energy supplies. Electric rail is the cheapest mode of transport at the moment.
- Consider introducing a focus for the currently ongoing initiatives such as energy audits and standards.

- Develop a mechanism to enable independent power producers (individual households) to feed back into the grid.
- Consider changing dietary habits of people, i.e. eating less meat, since livestock is a major contributor to GHG emissions.
- Government underwrites loans, to replace Solar Powered Water Heaters with insurance claims on geyser replacements. This must be covered with government policy with DTI and DME.

2.3.2 WG2. Integrated Waste Management

Policies

This workgroup started the session by identifying policies to promote integrated waste management. The participants listed the following policies: IPWM, NEMA: Waste Management Bill, NWMS, WIS and NWA.

Priorities

The workgroup identified the following priorities to promote integrated waste management, (where a holistic approach applies as some areas are interrelated):

- Achieve zero waste (conversion or waste to resources)
- Address environmental injustice
 - Partnership with stakeholders including both consumers and producers
 - Communicate targets to stakeholders
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Consultation
- Develop norms and standards for waste management
- Adopt international best practices for integrated waste management

Recommendations

The group recommended developing regulations as a matter of urgency in terms of the NEMA and the Waste Management Bill. These recommendations should consider different waste streams including, tyres, e-waste, rubble, medical waste, special waste, pesticides, mining waste, radioactive waste, sludge, packaging waste and military waste. The group also recommends explaining the “zero waste” philosophy clearly to those parties that can affect waste generation processes, such as industrial waste generators and municipal waste managers. This concept entails many strategies such as eco-design, reintegration of materials back into the economy, energy and water efficiency and similar.

The group also stressed that EPR was a very appealing and attractive consort when one looks at the Gaza concept. However to make EPR operational on the level of institutional and physical infrastructure required is very significant. EPR could currently be applicable for selective products. The linkage between the developing countries and the producers in the developed countries in the world should be established so that the EPR application could be selectively viable within the current context in countries in that it will be beneficial both economy and society.

Recommendations regarding the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP

The response of the participants regarding the question on “How to improve coordination and address the issues in the Marrakech process and 10YFP?” was the following:

- Improve compliance monitoring & enforcement, for example through the ‘Green Scorpions’
- Introduce environmental performance measures and monitor progress
- Introduce post compliance incentives (not necessarily monetary)
- Establish structural cooperation at local-provincial-regional (AU) and global levels (customized)
 - Promote Research and Development (make use of indigenous knowledge, customized)
 - Establish platforms for sharing experiences (knowledge)
 - Exchange technical support

2.3.3 WG3. Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction

The working group discussed the two focus areas Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction separately.

Sustainable Building and Construction

Policies

The participants of the working group listed the following governmental policies to promote sustainable building and construction:

- Energy Strategy 2004
- Long term mitigation policy and signature to Kyoto
- SANS 204 – standards for energy efficient buildings (mandatory by 2010)
- Consider that all new government buildings are GreenStar rated
- Environmental sound low cost housing from Dept of Housing (draft)

Priorities

The work group defined the following priorities during the design, construction and decommissioning of buildings:

- Consider introducing energy efficiency resource management such as waste, water and transport
- Pay more attention to waste, material re-use and effective extraction of building material.
- Identify ways for the local authority to influence the residential sector.
- Focus should be on retrofitting of old buildings, not just new buildings.
- Introduce additional labelling systems for building and construction products and appliances
- Communication to users and beneficiaries to ensure buy-in and support, but also ensure that there is action so that government “walks the talk” such as govern buildings.
- Consider introducing guidelines for sustainable building and construction to ensure that it is regulated and enforced if it becomes mandatory.

- Include the human and social aspects (liveability) into the design and construction of buildings
- Strongly consider alternatives to water borne sewerage

Concerns

The participants also mentioned a number of concerns when implementing these priorities and policies. These are:

- There is currently a strong focus on energy efficiency, but water, waste and transport issues are equally important for sustainable building and construction..
- Current mining practices and construction material practices are unsustainable.
- There should be structural support in the new Waste Bill for construction related waste streams

Initiatives

The participants identified a number of existing initiatives in South Africa, namely:

- Green Building Council of SA
- Retrofitting of public buildings
- The Kuyasa project in Khayelitsha as a CDM project
- Midrand EcoCity, Cosmo City, BP Building Head office, Woolworths Depot, FNB Head office

Recommendations regarding increased cooperation

The participants discussed how to improve coordination and/or build more cooperation among existing initiatives. Recommendations include:

- Currently there is no visible political leadership in the built environment in SA. It is recommended to establish such a leadership.
- The following government departments should be involved: DEAT, DME, DPW, CIDB, DPLG, DoH; and they should talk with a coherent voice.
- The higher education system needs to be strengthened in the area of sustainable building and construction.
- Consider discussing with the insurance industry their role to promote sustainable construction.

Recommendations regarding the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP

Regarding the question on how to address this issue in the global Marrakech Process and the 10YFP, the participants made the following recommendations:

- Encourage strengthening and capacity - support for what the South African lead agencies for 10YFP are doing.
- SA Government needs to give leadership in this area for Africa.
- A link should be made to the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction.

Short background about the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction

The aim of the Task Force is to promote energy efficiency, energy savings and the use of renewable energy in the built environment through public policies and legislation.

The Task Force is planning to develop a checklist for decision-makers not familiar with challenges and opportunities for sustainable buildings and construction. It is initiating research projects and publishing best policy practices. The Task Force has reported on energy use and GHG emissions in construction & buildings and issued recommendations for policy action points. (www.environment.fi/sbc)

UNEP's Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (www.unepbsbci.org) is a key partner of the Task Force. In cooperation, it has published the baseline report Buildings and Climate Change - Status, Challenges and Opportunities (www.unep.fr/pc/sbc/publications.htm). Further information of the Task Force: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/bc.htm>

Sustainable Procurement

Policies

The working group identified a number of policies to promote sustainable procurement. There are various legislative instruments supporting sustainable procurement (including BBBEE), such as the Constitution, NEMA, Waste Bill, Hazardous Substances, Consumer Protection, Energy Efficiency (SPP), National Climate Change Response, Energy Policy, Consumer Policy Framework, Environmental Management Policy, and Preferential Procurement. The group mentioned that there are many sustainable procurement strategies at the local level, but they are very fragmented.

Priorities

The group also identified a number of main priority areas, namely:

- Lead department is needed at national level to drive green procurement. It could be DEAT, DTI (environment and standards) and Treasury – consider placement in the President's Office.
- An eco-labelling scheme is needed to provide guidance for consumers.
- Make green materials available (importing product vs. local products).
- Change the mind set to support the locals in producing green products.
- Increase the accessibility to information about products and services.
- Address demand side needs so that fiscal dumping is discouraged. Emphasise the link between procurement and waste.
- Improve communication and awareness raising. This includes explaining what sustainable procurement is and ways to change the behaviour of the suppliers and the government.
- Include the theme sustainable procurement into academic courses at institutions.
- Incorporate sustainable procurement into the government scorecard for public procurement.

The group concluded that hardly anybody understood the term “green procurement” and they were not sure what points were needed for the scoring in order to qualify. The group stressed the need to soon develop a framework that would create a better understanding of the term and help

implement it in practice. It was mentioned that a practice note appeared on the CIME website called “procuring outlines for construction” and it outlined very clearly how one could procure and that practice note had been endorsed by the national treasury.

Concerns

The participants also mentioned a number of concerns when implementing these priorities and policies. These are:

- There is more action required (not just talk)
- Some organisations have policy, but do not implement, while others implement without policy
- There is a gap with the financial management act
- There is a fear that green procurement will conflict with SMME's. They should be given enough lead-time as well as awareness to ensure that products are available.

Initiatives

The participants identified a number of initiatives, but also mentioned that they are very scattered. These initiatives are:

- SABS is conducting work on standards for solar water heaters
- There are many different websites such GreenSpace, UrbanSprout, but not at large and comprehensive scale.
- NCPC is working on development of an eco labelling scheme (long term process).
- Energy efficiency rating with DME.
- GreenStaySA, Heritage, Fair Trade in Tourism accreditation eco labelling on the accommodation side
- Western Cape, Tshwane, Nelson Mandela have some policies and guidelines in place.
- Some private sectors companies have green procurement policies in place.
- ICLEI will be rolling out a SCP programs with local authorities (Procura+) starting firstly in South Africa.

Recommendations regarding increased cooperation

Participants recommend the following to improve coordination and/or build more cooperation:

- The Public and Municipal Finance Management Acts do not give preference to green procurement. The legislative needs to introduce clarity on what is needed in order to go forward.
- Lead agencies need to be identified to move sustainable procurement forward. A national government strategy is needed for public procurement as a start.

Recommendations regarding the Marrakech Process and the 10YFP

The group recommends the following actions to address this issue in the global Marrakech Process and the 10YFP:

- Continue the work to strengthen roles to achieve the objectives around public procurement.
- Pilot projects are needed as good examples in SA. Can South Africa be a pilot of MP?
- ICLEI could work with UNEP on a SCP project throughout Africa linked to MP.

- Get lessons learnt from Eco Responsible Guidance in Developing and Newly Industrialising Countries published by ICLEI.
- Link to the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction.

Short background about the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Procurement

The principal objective of the Task Force is to promote and support the implementation of public procurement programmes that encourage the uptake of sustainable products and services. The goal of the Task Force is for 10% of countries in all regions of the world to have sustainable public procurement programmes in place by 2010.

Some of the key activities of the Task Force are:

- to develop practical guidance and toolkits for sustainable public procurement (SPP);
- to carry out research and prepare policy papers on SPP;
- to promote SPP through training and assistance; and
- to facilitate dialogue and work amongst stakeholders and countries on SPP.

2.4 Plenary Discussion and Closing

The Chair stated that based on this NSCP meeting a national strategy for the SCP roundtable would be developed. He mentioned that in 2009 there would be another similar meeting where the current strategy for the South African SCP and the positioning of that strategy and the linkage with existing systems will be discussed.

He pointed out that the NRSCP website (www.nrscp.co.za) would be an active site for interaction. He said that this was just a start, from which they would continue together with other organisations to build a national strategy.

The Chair stated that one of the main questions that came forward during the discussions was “who takes responsibility for taking the SCP forward in South Africa”.

He said several integrated plans were already available, but a document that integrated what was already there was needed. DEAT suggested there would be a draft framework, a ten-year framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production for South Africa, which would be aligned to the regional one. Within this framework, DEAT plans to keep with the international timelines, even though the second draft for the international programmes is due in 2009. DEAT will align the South Africa strategy very closely with the international draft. Within the next 2 months DEAT will be calling a stakeholder meeting for drafting a National Strategy on Sustainable Development. DEAT will try as far as possible to integrate the results of this Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production with the work around the sustainable development strategy.

DEAT was pleased to see that the participants of the Roundtable agreed with the priorities they have identified and the feedback they provided. The outcomes of the Roundtable is very much going to help draft the initial SCP strategy document.

The chair mentioned that South Africa had a very good starting point to initiate the SCP programmes. However, he also pointed out to the observations of the working groups that there were limitations and concerns when initiating these programmes. He said the challenge was to build upon existing elements and use the dynamic interaction between the various components that were in place.

Another observation by the participants was that South Africa had a lot of possibilities and capacities to be one of the most active players in the regional and global process. Keeping to the momentum and linking up with upcoming regional and global processes would help to create a good platform to contribute towards the Marrakech process. It was mentioned that a regional review meeting in May 2009 would be organised, where a more solid and consolidated input from South Africa was expected.

3 NEXT STEPS FOR SCP IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the Roundtable the participants made a number of recommendations at the institutional and operational and societal level to bring SCP forward in South Africa.

One of the main recommendations by the Roundtable participants was that a lead department should be designated at national level to drive SCP forward in South Africa. The process requires not only participation, but also ownership.

The participants of the Roundtable identified a number of initiatives for each of the priority areas, but it was mentioned several times that these initiatives were scattered and not a part of a framework. It was therefore recommended to develop a framework strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production that integrated all the existing SCP policies and initiatives taken at various governmental levels. It is worth mentioning that DEAT is already working on such a framework document, which would be closely linked to the National Strategy on Sustainable Development.

The pre-identified priority areas for SCP (Energy and Climate Change; Integrated Waste Management and Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction) gained support from the participants, where several recommendations were made regarding priorities and opportunities for cooperation as well as regarding addressing these issue in the global Marrakech Process and the 10YFP. The participants also identified a number of concerns of implementing these priorities, which should be taken into account while developing the National SCP strategy. These priorities, concerns and recommendations are provided under Chapter 2.3 Working Group Sessions.

Annex I List of participants

Attendance Register - Towards the 10 Year Framework Programme - South African's Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
19 August 2008 - Birchwood Hotel Boksburg

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Annex II Roundtable Programme

Towards the 10-Year Framework Programme: South Africa's Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production

19 August 2008, Birchwood Hotel in Boksburg

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	SPEAKER
8:00-8:30	Arrival and Registration	
9:00-9:20	Welcome and opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEAT • EC • UNEP: UNEP-DTIE 	Chairperson, Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu, DEAT Ms. Dorah Nteo, DEAT Mr. Simone Raudino, EC Mr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP-DTIE
9:20-9:40	The Marrakech Process and lessons from global and regional initiatives	Mr. Desta Mebratu, UNEP-DTIE
9:40-10:00	The EU SCP Action Plan as a regional initiative: lessons learned	Mr. Simone Raudino, EC
10:00-10:20	Questions and Answers	
10:20-10:40	Regional SCP initiatives: Brief Report on the findings of the ARSCP-5 (Johannesburg)	Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu
10:40-11:00	Questions and Answers	
11:00-11:15	Tea Break	
11:15-11:30	Setting the Scene: Key focus areas of the SA NSCP workshop by DEAT	Ms. Dorah Nteo
11:30-12:00	Presentation of the Background paper on SCP in South Africa	Mr. Bas Kothuis
12:00-12:20	Discussions on the background paper	
12:20-13:15	Multi-stakeholder discussion: how to promote SCP in South Africa. Perspective of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business • NGO • Local /National government • Academia 	Mr. Fred Goede, Sasol Limited Mr. Muna Lakhani, Institute for Zero Waste in Africa Mr. Mxolisi Dube, Ekurhuleni Mr. Alan Brent, University of Pretoria
13:15-14:15	LUNCH	
14:15-16:00	Key Focus areas for Break Away Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WG1: Energy and Climate Change • WG2: Integrated Waste Management • WG3: Sustainable Procurement and Sustainable Building and Construction. 	Chair: Prof David Arnold Chair: Dr Timothy Fasheun Chair: Ms Grace Stead
16:00-16:15	Tea Break	
16:15-17:00	Report Back and Plenary discussion	
17:00-17:30	Vote of Thanks	DEAT
17:30-18:00	Next Steps and Closing Remarks	Chairperson, Mr. Ndivhuho Raphulu, DEAT

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