



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry**

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON  
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

**Prepared by**



**Uganda Cleaner Production Centre**

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## **List of Acronyms**

<b>10-YFP</b>	Ten Year Framework Programme
<b>AMCEN</b>	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
<b>ARSCP</b>	African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>JPOI</b>	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
<b>MAAIF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
<b>MEMD</b>	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.
<b>MLWE</b>	Ministry of Lands, Water & Environment
<b>MOES</b>	Ministry of Education & Sports
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MTTI</b>	Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>SCP</b>	Sustainable Consumption and Production
<b>UCPC</b>	Uganda Cleaner Production Centre
<b>UNBS</b>	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
<b>UN-DESA</b>	United Nations-Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme

## **Executive Summary**

Unsustainable consumption and production is responsible for land degradation, air and water pollution, resource depletion and the associated ecological and social challenges that characterize Uganda today. The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002 re-emphasized the fact that unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are the key primary causes of environmental degradation. The summit therefore concluded that promoting sustainable consumption and production will protect the environment and improve human well-being.

One of the outputs of the summit, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002), called for the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns.

At the regional level, the African Union in consultation with the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN), developed its 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). The purpose of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes is to promote and facilitate international cooperation among countries, international organizations, the private sector, environmental and consumer organizations and other non-governmental organizations to support regional and national initiatives in accelerating the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. The process of developing the African 10 Year Framework Programme on SCP was facilitated by UNEP and UN-DESA in close consultation with the Secretariats of the AMCEN and the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP). The African 10-YFP underlines the importance of relating the principle of sustainable consumption and production with the challenge of meeting basic needs of the people.

As part of the implementation mechanism under the international Marrakech Process on the 10-YFP on SCP, the Federal Government of Germany took the lead to establish the

Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa. One of its key activities is to assist African countries, including Uganda, and cities to develop their programmes on sustainable consumption and production.

Section 1.1 of this document briefly describes Uganda's location, its population and macroeconomic picture. Subsequent sections 1.2 and 1.3 discuss the status of the SCP concept at both continental and global levels.

Section 1.4 analyses the status of SCP in Uganda and outlines the key initiatives undertaken. It also highlights the key issues addressed under the sustainable consumption aspects of SCP. Basing on big number of initiatives already in place for sustainable production, it is evident that, over the years, sustainable consumption has been down played, while putting emphasis on sustainable production. The section briefly tackles the major policy and institutional arrangements for sustainable development in Uganda.

Section 1.5 addresses sustainable development strategies and policy frameworks. It also identifies Uganda's Sustainable Development Priorities and their relevance to sustainable consumption and production. Identification of sectoral policies and other regulatory provisions relevant to sustainable consumption and production was based on the Four Thematic areas as identified at the First Expert Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production that was held in Casablanca 19-20 May, 2004 and the Expert Meeting in Nairobi in February 2005. These include: Energy, Water and Sanitation, Urban Development and Industrial Development.

Chapter 2 spells out the sustainable consumption and production priorities. With reference to the African 10-YFP, a list of sustainable consumption and production priorities for Uganda have been drawn and specific actions/activities for sustainable consumption and production have been identified.

Chapter 3 discusses sustainable development priorities for Uganda and locates the key sustainable consumption and production challenges in overall development framework.

Chapter 4 presents sustainable consumption and production priorities and proposes pilot activities for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production. Pilot activities were selected on the basis of their relevance to national needs; potential to provide synergy to existing initiatives; relevance to SCP programme of the Africa region; potential to deliver quick impacts with multiplier effects; existence of capacity to implement within existing infrastructure; and more importantly being part of the global process supported by donor communities.

Basing on the four thematic areas of the African 10-YFP on SCP, a total of nine pilot activities have been proposed including one on education which is an indispensable component of the other pilot activities. These are: *Demand-side Management on Energy Use; Demand-Side Management on Water Use and Water Harvesting; Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme; Sustainable Building and Construction; Sustainable Manufacturing; Sustainable Tourism; Education for Sustainable Consumption.*

The profile for the proposed pilot activities defining the objectives of the activities to be undertaken, specific activities, results/outcomes and targeted groups/sector is also provided.

Chapter 5 addresses Implementation and Monitoring. In this chapter, the implementation mechanism for each activity is elaborated by identifying implementing institutions, the verifiable indicators to facilitate the monitoring process and possible sources of funds.

Project concept notes for each pilot activity are provided in chapter six.

## **1. GENERAL OVERVIEW**

The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002 re-emphasized the fact that unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are the key primary causes of environmental degradation. Unsustainable consumption and production causes land degradation, air and water pollution and resource depletion and the associated ecological and social challenges. The summit therefore concluded that promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) will protect the environment and improve human well-being.

The summit acknowledged that SCP is about reducing our environmental impacts, while maintaining or improving economic outputs and standards of living. Sustainable consumption and production maximizes business' potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities and provides a better deal for consumers. The challenge of sustainable consumption and production is how to improve the overall environmental performance of products throughout their life-cycle, how to boost the demand for better products and production technologies and how to help consumers make informed choices.

In view of the above challenges, an international expert meeting was held in Marrakech (2003) to follow up the issues raised in Johannesburg, and to elaborate a Global Framework for Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Another follow up meeting was held in Costa Rica in September 2005. This particular meeting endorsed the need for governments to develop national 10 year action programs on sustainable consumption and production. The meeting recommended the development of flexible national guidelines on the subject, and requested that specific support for selected countries to develop programs on sustainable consumption and production be provided.

This particular recommendation has been followed up by a number of national governments and inter-governmental stakeholders. This national program document on sustainable consumption and production is Uganda's response to the aforementioned recommendation. The development of the program document is supported by UNEP's

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics through UNEP's Regional Office for Africa in collaboration with the Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC).

## 1.1. UGANDA'S PROFILE

Uganda is a landlocked country bordered by Kenya in the east, Sudan in the north, the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the west, Rwanda in the southwest and Tanzania in the south. The country along with four others forms the East African Community, a trading block of approximately 150 million people. Uganda's total land area is 241,559 sq km. About 37,000 sq km of this area is occupied by open water while the rest is land. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, which it shares with Kenya and Tanzania.

Uganda is located on the East African plateau, averaging about 1,100 metres (3,609 ft) above sea level. The plateau generally slopes downwards to the Sudan explaining the northerly tendency of most river flows in the country. Although generally equatorial, the climate is not uniform since the altitude modifies the climate. Uganda's elevation, soil types and predominantly warm and wet climate impart a huge agricultural potential to the country. They also explain the country's large variety of forests, grasslands and wildlife reserves. Uganda has a total population of about 32 million people. Over 80 per cent of the population live in rural areas and directly survive off the environment and natural resource base.

Uganda suffered a violent conflict and devastating economic destruction between 1971

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