



switchafrica GREEN



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SWITCH Africa Green is an EU funded programme being implemented by UNEP (in collaboration with UNDP and UNOPS) in 6 pilot countries in Africa.

The overall objective of SWITCH Africa Green is to support countries in Africa to achieve sustainable development by engaging in transition towards an inclusive green economy which has the potential to generate growth, create jobs and reduce poverty. The objective will be achieved through support to private sector led inclusive green growth.

The specific objective is to develop green business entrepreneurship and the use of green economy and SCP practices by having in place (i) better equipped businesses and (ii) conditions in form of clear policies, sound regulatory frameworks, incentives structures and tax and market-based instruments in targeted sector(s).

Selected pilot countries (Burkina Faso,


Ghana, Mauritius, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda) have developed and are currently implementing national and local SCP programmes and/or national green economy policies and strategies. The project will focus on 1-3 sectors in each country with good opportunities for advancing green business and SCP practices, and will to the extent possible select the same sectors across the pilot countries. In addition to the selected priority sectors for each country, the country-specific projects will have to address the following cross-cutting themes that were identified as critical: Energy efficiency, Labelling and standards, Water efficiency, Eco-innovation, Sustainable trade.

Projects on the ground will focus specifically on growing "green" sectors and capturing market opportunities for resource efficient green goods and services and supporting local green entrepreneurs starting up and developing green business ventures in the selected sectors.




The expected results of the project are:

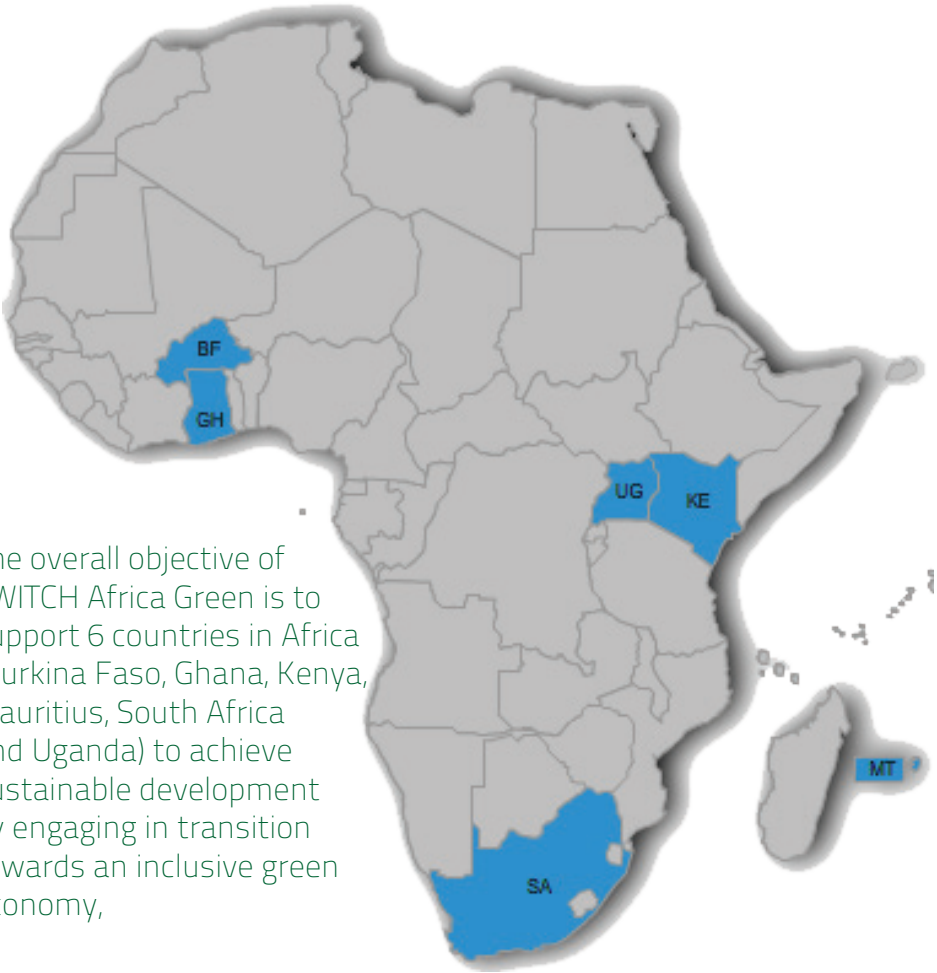
- **Policy support:** Policy actors in the pilot countries will be better informed and equipped with strengthened institutions and appropriated tools and instruments such as policies, regulatory frameworks, incentives structures, tax and market- based instruments allowing private sector led inclusive green growth through green business entrepreneurship, eco-innovation and sustainable production and consumption actions in targeted sector(s).
- **Green business development:** Economic actors in pilot countries mainly the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will understand the "green business" concept better and will identify opportunities to further develop green businesses. They will also be better equipped, and/or have applied in practice the SCP practices in the selected sector(s).
- **Networking facility:** Knowledge, lessons learned and good practices from the various country projects will be distilled and disseminated nationally and through regional and Africa-wide networks and programmes creating broader awareness, and increased understanding, buy-in and uptake of GE and SCP ideas among key stakeholders in private sector, governments and consumers of pilot countries and other countries in Africa.



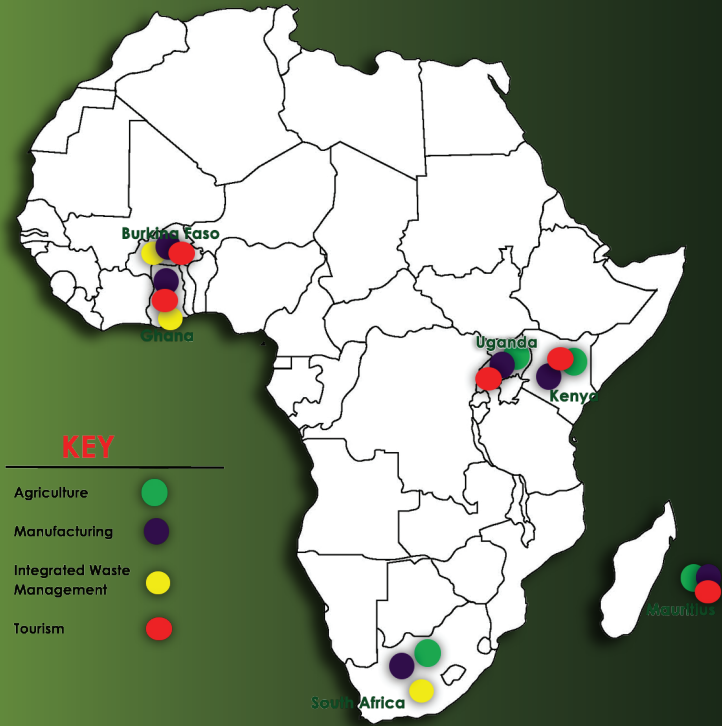
SWITCH Africa green will build on the results from the other SWITCH programmes funded by the EU in Asia (SWITCH Asia) and Mediterranean region (SWITCH Med). The project will be linked to ongoing activities under the Africa 10YFP on SCP along with related projects by UNEP, UNIDO, UNECA, UNDESA, FAO, AUC, ARSCP, ILO and AfDB. It will also engage national level partners such as RECP service providers and National Cleaner Production centres and other specialist institutions with SCP and/or GE expertise



WHERE WE ARE IN AFRICA



The overall objective of SWITCH Africa Green is to support 6 countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa and Uganda) to achieve sustainable development by engaging in transition towards an inclusive green economy,



Burkina Faso: Manufacturing, Integrated Waste Management, Tourism

Ghana: Manufacturing, Integrated Waste Management, Tourism

Kenya: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism

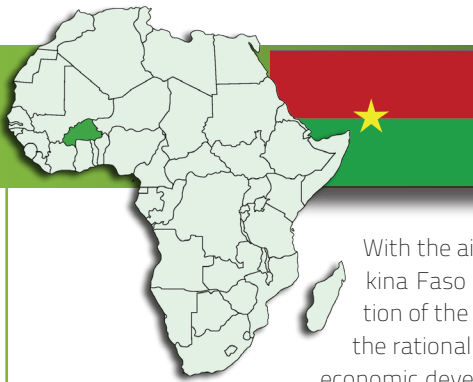
Mauritius: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism

South Africa: Agriculture, Integrated Waste Management, Manufacturing

Uganda: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism

In addition to the selected priority sectors for each country, the country-specific projects will have to address the following cross-cutting themes that were identified as critical: Energy efficiency, Labelling and standards, Water efficiency, Eco-innovation, Sustainable trade.





BURKINA FASO

With the aim of sustainable use of its natural resources, Burkina Faso has taken a number of measures for the protection of the environment. These measures aim at encouraging the rational use of the natural resources to support the socio-economic development of the country and to meet the needs of future generations.

PRIORITY SECTORS:

Integrated Waste Management: The management of waste plastics is considered the greatest priority for Burkina Faso. The recycling sector is unable to handle the quantity of waste plastics generated. Capacity building and technical support is required to develop and implement an integrated solid waste management strategy in Burkina Faso.

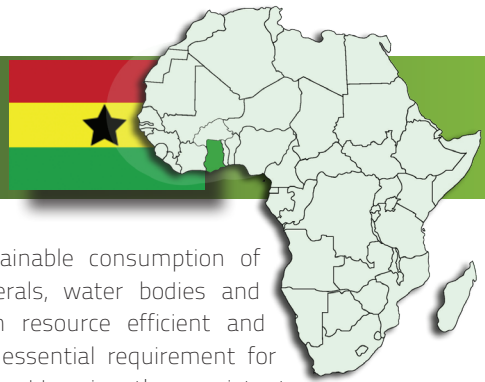


Tourism: Burkina Faso has a modest share of tourism compared to many other African countries. The development of nature-based tourism has been identified by the government as a source of revenue for the management of conservation areas in Burkina Faso. The implementation of sustainable tourism will benefit local communities as well as local authorities.



Manufacturing: Like most African countries, the manufacturing sector in Burkina Faso is underdeveloped and is characterised by a narrow industrial base dominated by agro-industries and mining. The SCP programme in Burkina Faso provides a framework of reference and actions to promote SCP at national level.

GHANA



Ghana continues to suffer from unsustainable consumption of natural resources such as forests, minerals, water bodies and fisheries. Development efforts based on resource efficient and cleaner production are recognised as an essential requirement for achieving sustainable development while addressing the persistent environmental degradation.

PRIORITY SECTORS:

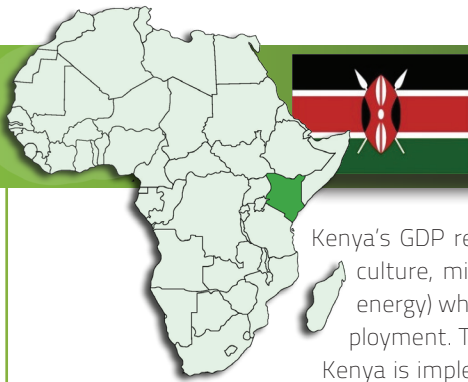


Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector in Ghana is underdeveloped and is characterised by a narrow industrial base dominated by agro-industries. The Ghana national development plans outline strategies to ensure the growth of the sector in a sustainable manner. Both the energy and water policies aim at ensuring efficient use of energy and water respectively in the various sectors including the manufacturing sector.



Integrated Waste Management: The problem of waste in Ghana is a direct result of a rapidly growing urban population, the changing patterns of consumption, the inherently more urbanised life style and the consequent industrialisation, and lack of waste management infrastructure. In addressing municipal waste in Ghana, the government along with local waste managers has initiated a public-private partnership to build waste recycling plants among other measures.

Tourism: Tourism plays a relatively moderate but growing role in the economy of Ghana. In spite of the substantial growth of the tourism industry over the past fifteen years, the true wealth creating and poverty reducing potential of the sector has not been realised. Ghana through the development of nature-based tourism and implementation of SCP practices in the sector has the potential to realise the true potential of this sector.



KENYA

Kenya's GDP relies heavily on its natural resource sectors (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, tourism, water supply and energy) which also account for more than 70% of national employment. To ensure sustainable use of the natural resources, Kenya is implementing a number of policies and initiatives such as increased investment in renewable energy, promotion of resource efficient and sustainable production and waste management.

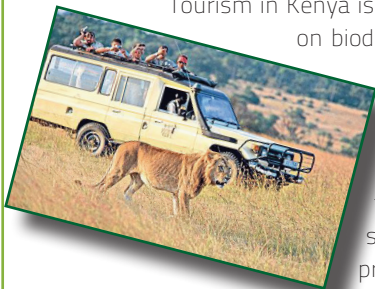
PRIORITY SECTORS



Agriculture: Agriculture is a cornerstone of Kenya's economy employing over three quarters of the population. The main source of environmental degradation in Kenya is deforestation caused by over-dependence on agriculture fuelled by population growth. A shift to more productive and resource efficient modes of agricultural production with less associated use of synthetic chemicals, pollution and land degradation is required.

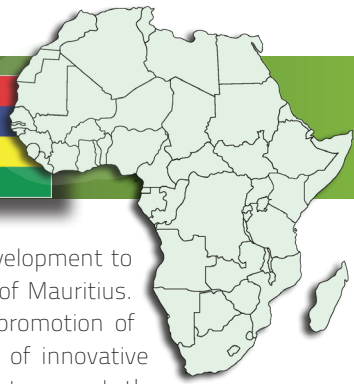
Manufacturing: The contribution of manufacturing output to total national income is generally low at about 10 percent. However, positive performance in industrial growth and an increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) in industries in Kenya indicate a potential for industrial take-off. The challenge is to ensure that environmental best practices are incorporated at these early stages of industrialisation. This will require national efforts to promote resource efficient and cleaner production in the sector.

Tourism



Tourism in Kenya is a major foreign exchange earner. The sector relies heavily on biodiversity from wildlife parks, sandy beaches, museums and historical sites as well as community tourism. Ecotourism in Kenya promotes sustainable tourism practices within the tourism industry including community tourism. The MSMEs in tourism employ local communities and provide for income generating projects. They are keen to take up sustainable tourism practices to sustain the resources that provide for their livelihoods.

MAURITIUS



Mauritius expressed commitment to sustainable development to secure present and future livelihoods of the people of Mauritius. This includes a restructuring of the economy, the promotion of sound macro-economic management, the adoption of innovative technologies, the upgrading of national infrastructure and the strengthening of public services.

PRIORITY SECTORS

Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector, and particularly the textile sector, is a large consumer of energy and represent a source of pollution. To make the industries more energy efficient and minimize risks of pollution, there is an urgent need to review production techniques and adopt more sustainable production practices. An integrated Water Resources Management Plan is being developed to increase supply and improve water quality.

Tourism: Tourism is the third pillar of the Mauritian economy and contributes significantly to economic growth and has been a key factor in the overall development of Mauritius. A Tourism Development Plan was prepared in 2000 setting the objective of Mauritius acquiring a 'Green Destination' status by 2020. This involves eliminating unsustainable environmental practices throughout the island, in hotels, businesses and the local community. The tourism industry is also developing its own eco-label.



Agriculture: As a result of the country's economic success and diversification, agricultures share of GDP and employment in Mauritius has declined in recent years. Through the sustainable Diversified Agri-food Strategy the government is focused on facilitating commercial production of food crops to ensure food security and quality, foreign exchange savings and sustainable development. An emphasis of more productive and resource efficient modes of agricultural production will ensure successful implementation of this strategy.





SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is facing significant environmental degradation and resource depletion, which threaten opportunities for sustainable economic growth. The Department of Trade and Industry's green industry agenda aims to mainstream environmental and social considerations and performance measures into national policies and the operations of businesses thereby contributing concretely towards sustainable development.

PRIORITY SECTORS

Agriculture: Agriculture contributes 4% to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) and consists largely of cattle and sheep farming, with only 13% of land used for growing crops. The government is working to develop small-scale farming in efforts to boost job creation. The greatest limitation is the availability of water, due to uneven and unreliable rainfall. Farming remains vitally important to the economy as it is estimated that around 8.5-million people are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture for their employment and income.

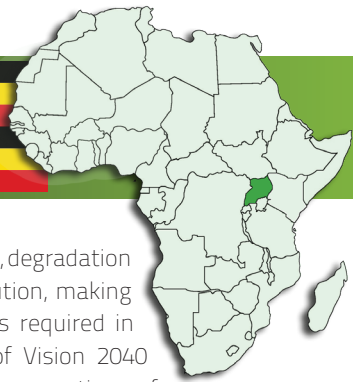


Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector in South Africa employs around 1.7 million people and manufacturing output accounts for 15% of GDP. However, the positive contribution and potential of manufacturers is currently under threat with more than 440 000 small business owners having closed up shop in 5 years between 2006 and 2011. While average energy prices in other BRICS countries have decreased by over 36% in the last decade; electricity costs have increased by over 170% in South Africa. South Africa requires a number of incentives over a period of time to move industries away from energy and carbon intensive industries to less energy and carbon intensive and more labour absorbing industries.



Integrated Waste Management: Through the country's commitment to sustainable development, South Africa aims to balance the broader economic and social challenges of a developing and unequal society while protecting its environmental resources. In 2001, the government approved a National Waste Management Strategy in the face of high rates of industrial development in the country and in a bid to increase existing waste management efforts.

UGANDA



Uganda is facing increasing challenges of deforestation, degradation of wetlands, river banks, lake shores and water pollution, making it difficult to achieve environmental sustainability as required in the Constitution. The design and implementation of Vision 2040 emphasizes sustainable development through preservation of natural resources such as forests and wetlands.

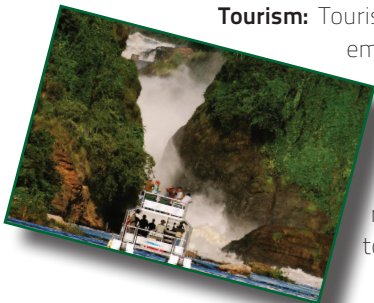
PRIORITY SECTORS

Manufacturing: Most industries in Uganda use obsolete equipment which in most case is not properly maintained and others use environmentally inappropriate technologies. Due to the high costs of end-of-pipe technologies, the industrial wastes are released untreated into the environment. By introducing resource efficient and cleaner production methods, for example, water and energy consumption per unit product will reduce the production cost of industries as well as promote sustainable waste management.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the main stay of the Ugandan economy employing 65.6% of the labour force and contributing 21% to the GDP. Sustainable agriculture is one of the priority areas identified in the national SCP programme that was developed in 2011. The country has taken steps to transform the agriculture sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture through programmes such as Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) and National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)



Tourism: Tourism is Uganda's largest foreign exchange earner and employs directly about 200,000 people. The growth of tourism in Uganda over the last few decades has had a negative impact on the environment. Ecotourism is emerging fast in Uganda; it is an important and efficient way to add economic value to threatened natural areas and cultural sites which provide livelihood to many and preserves the country's heritage.





EUROPEAN UNION



UNEP



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