



Programme Document for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Maputo and Matola Cities



Prepared by: Mozambique National Cleaner Production Centre

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present program on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Maputo and Matola cities is a follow up of the African Ten Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa, which has identified the key priorities that could be undertaken under the thematic areas of energy, water, urban development, and industrial development. Each thematic area was considered in the context of NEPAD Environmental Action Plan and regional poverty reduction priorities.

The SCP programme for Maputo and Matola is also based on the Mozambican Agenda 2025 whose objective is to establish the ways for driving development in Mozambique. Key priorities that could be undertaken under the Environment Strategic plan and the Industrial Strategy policy are also considered.

Therefore the future development of the two cities depends on the way the Cities are able to exploit its resources, explore synergies and internal partnerships, as well as, on the ability to take full advantage of the opportunities that regional integration and globalisation offer in terms of services and businesses. Furthermore it should be stressed that proper co-ordination in the implementation of key programmes such as African 10YFP, NEPAD, PARPA, Agenda 2025, the Millennium Development Goals, constitutes a unique opportunity to launch sustainable consumption and production program for development in the Cities.

The SCP program should step up this global trend of human development based on sustainable consumption and production in development strategies.

1.1. The Preparation Process of the SCP Program for Maputo and Matola Cities

The development of the SCP program started with the establishment of a steering committee of stakeholders. The process led by the MNCPC was broad-based

consultation with all major stakeholders and a steering committee was constituted by the following entities:

- MICOA – Ministry for Environment Coordination
- FUNAB – National Environment Fund
- FEMA – Environment Business Forum
- CNPML – National Cleaner Production Centre
- FUNAE – National Energy Fund
- Maputo Municipal Council
- Matola Municipal Council
- MIC – Ministry of Industry and Trade
- MOPH – Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- MTC – Ministry of Transport and Communications

Two meetings with the steering committee have been organised for discussion of the draft document. The stakeholders were urged to provide the national and sectoral policies and strategies that would be used to support the preparation of the draft document.

1.2. The National Context

Mozambique is washed by the Indian Ocean along approximately 2,800 km of coast. It has a land border of about 4,330 km with Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kingdom of Swaziland and South Africa. The surface of the territory is about 800,000 km². The total population exceeds 18 million inhabitants, distributed by 10 provinces and the city of Maputo, 128 districts, 394 administrative posts, 1072 localities and 10,025 villages.

Due to geographical, economic and historical reasons, these provinces are distributed by three major regions: the Northern region, comprising the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, the Central region comprising the provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Sofala and Southern region which comprises the Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo provinces and Maputo city.

The country has good agricultural, agro-industrial, hydrological, mineral and tourism potential, as well as forest and marine resources and an excellent railway and port location within the Southern Africa geo-strategic space.

1. 3 The City Context

The Maputo city is the Capital of Mozambique and the population is more less 1200 thousands inhabitants, distributed by 6 Municipal districts: the Urban district 1 with about 154 thousands inhabitants, the Urban district 2 with about 160 thousands, urban district 3, 210 thousands, urban district 4 with about 230 thousands, urban district 5 with 211 thousands inhabitants and the urban district 6 of Inhaca 21 thousands.

The Matola city was designed as satellite of Maputo city and is situated about 20 km. It has a population of about 600 thousands inhabitants comprising a density of 1581 hab/km². The Matola city is located the main industrial park of Mozambique.

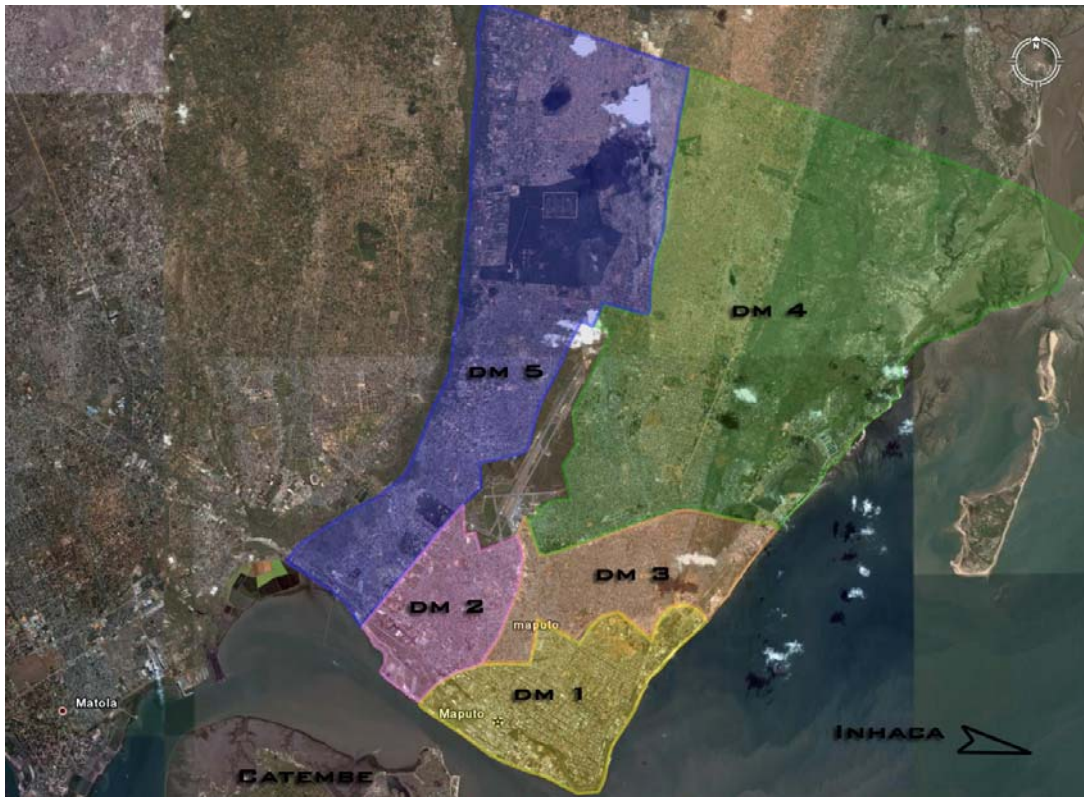


Fig 1. Map of Maputo and Matola Cities

2. 10-YEAR FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

2.1 The Global Process

Concern over unsustainable patterns of consumption and production was reinforced by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, which devoted Chapter III of its Plan of Implementation to the issue.

Recognising that consumption and production patterns are increasingly global and that international co-operation is needed to address them in cost-effective ways, the Johannesburg Summit 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 that will promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.” This would require, among others, the following actions:

- Identify specific activities tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators.
- Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting SCP patterns, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle.
- Develop production and consumption policies to improve products and services.
- Develop awareness- raising programmes on the importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly among youth and relevant segments in all countries, through inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media.
- Develop and adopt consumer information tools to provide the information related to SCP.

- Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building and technology transfer.

The Marrakech Process is an international effort to formulate the 10-year Framework of Programmes on SCP. The Marrakech Process began in 2003 and will conclude in 2011 when the 10-year Framework will be launched at CSD 19. More than a series of meetings, the Marrakech Process is intended to promote implementation of sustainable consumption and production policies and measures at the national and regional levels, with coordinated international support, the “Marrakech Taskforces”. It is expected that the 10-year Framework that emerges will be broad in scope and will help to catalyze and guide the transition to a more sustainable global economy.

2.2. The Marrakech Task Forces

The Marrakech Task Forces are part of the Marrakech Process, which includes regular regional and global meetings, the Task Forces and other activities to promote progress of the 10-Year Framework Programme (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). A Marrakech Task Force is an informal group of countries and organisations coordinated by a lead country that have decided to work collaboratively on a specific issue of SCP committed to carry out a set of activities which support the implementation of projects of the Marrakech Process. The Marrakech Task Forces can be broadly categorised into: region-specific Task Forces, policy tools and programmes Task Forces, sector-specific Task Forces and Task Forces on social and behavioural issues.

Region-specific Task Forces

1. **Cooperation with Africa** – the main aim is to encourage and support African countries in the integration of SCP in existing plans and programmes and in developing national sub-regional and/or regional action plans on SCP that allow them to leapfrog, reducing poverty while adopting sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the early stages. Under its current work plan, the Task Force focuses on eco-labelling for Africa and supporting national action plans on SCP.

Policy tools and programmes Task Forces

2. **Sustainable Products** – the main objectives are to raise awareness of product policy as a means of achieving international development and environmental objectives; to seek common priorities and opportunities for practical cooperation in encouraging more innovation on product eco-design; and to establish and participate in open and transparent processes for improving product performance.
3. **Sustainable Public Procurement** – the main objective is to promote and support the implementation of sustainable public procurement by developing tools and supporting capacity building in both developed and developing countries. The activities include the development of a practical toolkit to provide an easy start for the implementation of the concept of sustainable public procurement.

Sector-specific Task Forces

4. **Sustainable Tourism** – the main objective is the implementation of activities that promote sustainable tourism, providing supporting tools and existing initiatives that may inspire pilot projects and good practice in other countries. The Task Force focuses on three main topics: tourism and climate change, biodiversity, and protection of cultural and natural heritage.
5. **Sustainable Buildings and Construction** – the main aim is to develop local and national policies and legislation to secure the sustainability of construction, use and maintenance of the built environment. The Task Force addresses the question on how public policies and legislation can promote energy efficiency, energy savings and use of renewable energy in the built environment. The activities include mapping out the baseline condition and

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