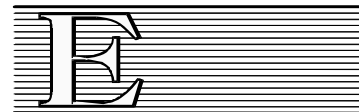




**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**



Distr.: LIMITED

E/ECA/ACSD/5/5

September 2007

Original: ENGLISH

---

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**Fifth Meeting of the Africa Committee on  
Sustainable Development (ACSD-5)/Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM)  
for CSD-16  
Addis Ababa  
22-25 October 2007**

**Follow-up and implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on  
Sustainable Development (WSSD): Regional Review Report on Africa**

**(Summary)**



## **Introduction**

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) reaffirmed sustainable development as a central element of the international agenda and paved the way for the practical and sustained steps needed to address many of the world's most pressing challenges. In this context, the Summit mandated the United Nations Regional Commissions (RCs) to pursue the effective implementation of its outcomes at the regional level and to facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. Subsequent General Assembly resolutions reiterated this mandate, which includes organizing Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) and providing inputs as specified by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session (CSD-11). CSD-11 recommended that RCs, along with the CSD Secretariat, organize RIMs in collaboration with other regional and subregional organizations and bodies, as well as regional offices of funds, programmes, international finance and trade institutions and other organizations of the United Nations system.

2. In collaboration with several partners, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) organized the first RIM under the auspices of the Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water held in December 2003. Since then, RIMs have been organized as an integral part of the meetings of the Africa Committee on Sustainable Development. Regional review reports on the CSD thematic cluster of issues are key inputs to the RIMs. The sixteenth session of the CSD will undertake a review of progress made in the implementation of commitments, goals and targets agreed at WSSD, on "Africa", agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification.

### ***Scope and organization of the report***

3. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), adopted at WSSD, and in particular its chapter eight, entitled "Sustainable development of Africa", guides the "regional review report on Africa", of which this paper is a summary. The paper provides an overview of concrete actions taken and progress made, challenges and constraints, lessons learned and the way forward on key sustainable development issues in Africa. Themes global themes are: sustainable development governance in Africa; poverty eradication and socially sustainable development; sustainable consumption and production; the natural resource base of economic and social development; means of implementation; and harnessing the interlinkages as a concluding section.

### ***Submission***

4. The RIM is invited to review the paper and provide comments and additional inputs, with a view to finalizing the main report and generating well-informed recommendations on "Africa" that would contribute to the region's inputs to the United Nations Secretary-General's Report and to CSD-16 discussions. Annexed to this paper is a table on WSSD commitments and related goals and objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

## **Concrete actions taken and progress made**

### **Sustainable development governance in Africa**

5. The JPOI recognizes NEPAD as providing a framework for sustainable development on the continent. The Plan also recognizes that achieving sustainable development requires actions at all levels to create an enabling environment at the regional, subregional, national and local levels for sustained economic growth and development. NEPAD's objectives accord fully with the international commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### ***Sustainable development framework***

6. The African Union (AU) provides leadership for the continental development vision. The NEPAD Secretariat coordinates of projects and programmes being implemented by Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and member States. At the national level, many African countries have taken steps to create NEPAD focal points for coordination, monitoring and integration of NEPAD programmes into national development plans. Some countries have designated ministers or set up ministries as focal points for NEPAD. The notion of partnership embedded in NEPAD is one of the strengths of the initiative, and has elicited significant international support for Africa. NEPAD puts a great premium on partnership between African Governments and their development partners, and between the Governments and their peoples, including the private sector and civil society.

7. The constitutive Act of the AU, not only recognizes the key role that women have played in development, but also calls for the AU to reward the contribution of African women by adopting a gender parity principle. Furthermore, in 2004 the NEPAD Secretariat established the gender and Civil Society Organization (CSO) Unit, to facilitate the active involvement of CSOs in the NEPAD implementation process. The gender and CSO Unit has commenced gender mainstreaming and CSO mobilization at regional level through RECS, and at national level, through National NEPAD Chapters. Several chapters of the NEPAD Business Group (NBG) have been or are being formed in countries.

8. At the level of the United Nations (UN), the mechanism for coordination in support of NEPAD is the Regional Consultation Meetings (RCMs) of UN agencies working in Africa, coordinated by ECA. The seventh RCM decided that clusters should undertake a clear and traceable alignment of programmes and resources with AU and NEPAD priorities. The Meeting expanded the Mechanism to include the African Union Commission (AU Commission) and called for discussions on the needs of RECs for greater impact at the subregional level.

### ***Peace and security***

9. While prospects for peace in a number of countries improved during 2006, some situations have worsened, despite considerable efforts by African countries, regional organizations and the international community. Nevertheless, the AU aims to achieve a conflict-free Africa by 2010. The AU Peace and Security Council has been established and AU's capacity to intervene and mediate in conflicts has been strengthened by the establishment of the African Peace Facility, funded initially by the European Union. In addition to EU contributions, the Group of eight (G-8) countries supports AU

and certain RECs in their conflict prevention and crisis management efforts. The operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including the establishment of the Panel of the Wise, the African Standby Force, the Continental Early Warning System (EWS), and the early finalization of the memorandum of understanding between the AU and RECs have received full support. Furthermore, the AU Policy Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) was adopted in Banjul in July 2006. In the context of the UN-AU Framework for the 10-year Capacity Building Programme, UN will assist AU in the establishment of effective early-warning and crisis response systems.

### ***Human rights***

10. African leaders have affirmed commitments to human rights and rule of law through the Constitutive Act of the AU, NEPAD Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), among others. Among AU's guiding principles is the respect for democratic principles, human rights, rule of law and good governance. The Constitutive Act of the AU declares one objective of the Union to be promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant international instruments. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter Related to the Rights of Women in Africa, complete the African human rights framework.

11. African countries have overwhelmingly subscribed to most international and regional human rights norms and standards, ratified numerous major human rights treaties and enshrined these norms and standards in their constitutions and national legislation. Some progress has been made on human rights, and the principle of rule of law is generally respected in most countries, along with a fair level of commitment to the respect for human rights. In many countries, constitutional provisions for the protection of political and civil rights and liberties are adequate. Almost all African constitutions prohibit discrimination based on gender. In terms of social rights, the rights of marginalized groups such as children and disabled people are increasingly being recognized and provided for. But economic and material social rights are only assured on the basis of resource availability. Furthermore, the application of human rights standards lags behind the substantial efforts made in ratifying treaties, conventions and public statements and rhetoric of African leaders on human rights.

### ***Political Governance and administration***

12. The AU and NEPAD are defining new parameters for governance and providing benchmarks for a new governance culture in Africa. The APRM has been adopted to promote policies, standards and best practices that will lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated regional and economic integration. To date, 25 countries have voluntarily acceded to the Mechanism and three countries, Ghana, Rwanda and Kenya, have completed their reviews. The Constitutive Act of the AU binds member States to uphold a number of democratic principles. There is a draft charter on democracy, elections and governance, which is intended to reinforce the commitment of AU member States to democracy, development and peace. NEPAD's Democracy and Political Governance Initiative aims at contributing to strengthening the political and administrative framework of participating countries. African Ministers of Public Service have formulated and adopted a NEPAD Governance and Public Administration Programme.

13. Democratic politics and practices have taken a significant leap in Africa in the last two decades. Competitive multiparty democracy has been enthroned in many African countries. The political space has been gradually liberalized, and CSOs have been contributing to the development process and influencing policies in various aspects of public life. Furthermore, electoral institutions are gaining more credibility and legitimacy with the move to relatively free and fair elections in many countries. Overall, a new social pact with the institutions of the State and the processes of governance is gradually being reconstructed to promote democracy and good governance.

14. There is a relative decline of executive dominance in Africa. Many African countries have adopted constitutional measures and put in place administrative mechanisms to strengthen checks and balances. The executive has undergone major reforms in some countries, and has also taken some measures to reinforce horizontal and vertical checks and balances in the governance system. The legislature has also been the subject of substantial reforms to enhance its capabilities to check and balance the executive and to ensure the observance of accountability and transparency by the government and its agencies. While on the whole, the performance of the judiciary is improving; its effectiveness in many African countries is still restricted. Most countries have created watchdog institutions, such as the ombudsman, human rights commission, auditor general, inspector of governance or minister for good governance, and some are trying to build effective anticorruption commissions.

#### ***Economic and corporate governance and private sector development***

15. The objective of the NEPAD Economic and Corporate Governance Initiative is to promote programmes aimed at enhancing the quality of economic and public financial management, as well as corporate governance. The NEPAD Secretariat has been working closely with key donors to support programmes aimed at strengthening public finance management. Training programmes for middle and senior level staff from the Ministries of Finance and the Board of Auditors, as well as parliamentarians involved in public finance management have been designed. The Ministries of Finance and Central Banks have been tasked with reviewing economic and corporate governance practices and to make recommendations to the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), with high priority given to public financial management. The Secretariat has commenced working with the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG) to examine ways in which to improve banking and financial standards. NEPAD and the CCBG have engaged with central bankers to identify policies, processes, and procedures that need to put in place in the region to allow Central Banks to fulfill their anti money-laundering obligations.

16. Several African countries have made progress in economic governance, public financial management and accountability and the integrity of the monetary and financial systems. As a result, the situation in Africa today is better than it was a decade or so ago. However, a great deal remains to be done. In the area of corporate governance, countries have made efforts to promote private sector-led growth and development, including granting a range of fiscal incentives to investors, establishing special institutions to facilitate and promote private investment, especially FDI, and supporting the private sector in general, especially pushing the informal sector to become part of the formal sector. In addition, African governments have continued efforts to expand and develop physical infrastructure to attract private investment and make it more profitable and efficient.

## **Poverty Eradication and socially sustainable development**

17. The JPOI states that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. The Plan recognizes that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and calls for concerted and concrete measures at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals. Additionally, the Plan recognizes the importance of gender equality, education, health, human settlements, water and sanitation to achieving sustainable development goals.

### ***Income poverty***

18. The progress of poverty eradication is very slow in Africa. According to the MDG Report 2007, the number of extremely poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa has levelled off, as their proportion of the total population declined from 46.8 percent in 1990 to 41.1 percent in 2004. The poverty gap ratio declined from 19.5 to 17.5 percent in SSA during the same period. However, this ratio is the highest in the world indicating that the poor people in SAA are the most economic disadvantaged in the world. In Northern Africa the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day declined from 2.6 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2004, and the poverty gap declined from 0.5 to 0.2 for the same years. While poverty in Africa is on the verge of falling, it is meanwhile accompanied by very high-income inequality. The poor people in SSA share only 3.4 percent of the national income, compared to 6.3 percent for North Africa. Growth rate has increased, but is still not enough to address poverty and achieve the MDGs. Forty-one African have started preparing national development strategies aligned with the MDGs. ECA has established a knowledge sharing network, mainly for the purpose of enhancing knowledge sharing between countries on poverty and national development strategies.

### ***Gender Equality for sustainable development***

19. In addition to the AU and NEPAD initiatives on gender equality and equity mentioned above, RECs have adopted gender policies, declarations and guidelines for the promotion and protection of the human rights of women. ECA has developed the African Gender and Development Index and has set up an African Women Rights Observatory to monitor the Status of Women and Women's rights at the regional level.

20. African countries have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, signed the Optional Protocol, and have in some cases, aligned their national legislation to the provisions of the Convention. Furthermore, countries have signed and have begun ratifying the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa. Some governments have enacted or amended legislation on women's human rights and some have adopted constitutions that take on board gender equality. On the political front, several countries have significantly increased the level of women's representation in parliament. Women have also been elected and/or appointed into powerful decision-making positions in the civil and public services. African governments have established various mechanisms at different levels, including national machineries to mainstream gender in the formulation of policies, plans and programmes, policy advocacy and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of international, regional and national commitments.

21. Between 1995-2005, 48 African countries PRSs and action plans included gender concerns. Some countries have strategies for supporting women's entrepreneurship through micro-credit schemes and capacity building in enterprise management. The consideration of gender in some countries' budgets has triggered more transparent processes for gender responsiveness in public expenditures. Some countries have managed to reduce gender differentials in education through affirmative action and gender-aware policies aimed at improving enrolment, retention and quality of education for girls. Increasingly countries are prioritizing women's health as an area of concern, which has resulted in more attention to the reproductive health and rights of women.

### ***Education for sustainable development***

22. The Conference of African Ministers of Education adopted the Plan of Action of the First Decade of Education for Africa (1997-2006). However, an evaluation of the Decade revealed that member States did not achieve most of the goals set in the Decade Plan of Action. In this regard, the Sixth AU Summit of September 2006, adopted a resolution to launch a Second Decade of Education for Africa (2006-2015), and endorsed the Framework for Action earlier adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Education. In order to enable African countries achieve the MDG of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and to promote centers of excellence, a detailed Action Plan has been formulated under the auspices of NEPAD. The NEPAD Secretariat is making progress in advancing various projects at different implementation stages.

23. African countries have subscribed to the goal of achieving Education for All (EFA) by 2015 and many have undertaken education sector reforms. Countries have adopted system-wide, top-down reforms that integrate management improvements, decentralization, and finance reform. Other interventions include successful implementation of health and nutrition programmes in schools, early childhood development programmes, shifting to low-cost school construction methods for schools and using contract teachers to make the costs of expanding coverage more fiscally sustainable.

24. The overall EFA picture in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is mixed. Enrolment in primary education has increased since Dakar, but the number of out-of-school children remains much too high (38 million in 2004). School progression and completion are still major concerns. With many countries in SSA promoting the universalization of basic education – which combines primary with lower secondary – pressures to expand secondary education and participation are mounting rapidly. Despite countries' commitment to basic education for all, universal participation is still far away. The average <sup>1</sup>GER in basic education was 73 percent in 2004 in SSA, compared to 90 percent or above in other regions, though the ratio did increase by ten percentage points between 1999 and 2004. The rest of the EFA agenda is lagging, in particular with regard to gender parity, education quality and adult literacy.

### ***Health for sustainable development***

25. The AU/NEPAD Health Strategy, which was adopted in 2003, offers a comprehensive, integrated approach to addressing disease. The African Ministers of Health have also adopted the Africa Health Strategy 2007-2015. The strategy calls for strengthening the health systems with the

---

<sup>1</sup> Gross enrolment ratio [GER]. Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The GER can exceed 100% due to late entry or/and repetition.

goal of “reducing disease burden through improved resources, systems, policies and management. The NEPAD secretariat has collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO) in addressing the “human resources for health” crisis. This partnership effort has seen the launch of the Global Health Workforce Alliance. In 2006, AU adopted the Brazzaville Commitment, which sets the direction for HIV and AIDS policy and defines the universal access targets for Africa until 2010. In the same year, the Union adopted the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services in Africa. HIV/AIDS has been mainstreamed into all NEPAD programmes, and the provision of antiretroviral treatment on the continent is expanding. The NEPAD “Fight Against AIDS” plan provides an overarching framework to address HIV/AIDS and its impact on the continent.

26. In SSA, the under-five mortality rate in 2002 was almost double the average for developing countries. As regards maternal mortality SSA has dramatically higher maternal mortality ratios than any other part of the world. SSA is the worst affected region with the AIDs epidemic, with 24.5 million people living with HIV in 2005. Two million of them are children below age 15. Women comprise 59 percent of all adults living with HIV. The number of children orphaned was estimated at about 12 million in 2005. Notwithstanding, the prevalence in SSA is leveling off. African countries are successfully responding to the HIV epidemic. Political support and willingness to address HIV/AIDS and its repercussion is now a reality in many countries. More than 90 percent of the world’s malaria burden is in Africa. At least 20 percent of all childhood deaths in SSA can be attributed to the disease. However, progress has been registered in some countries. As regards TB cases, the number has increased up to fourfold in the past decade, mainly as a result of the HIV epidemic. TB treatment, DOTS, has proven remarkably effective. However, at present, up to 70 percent of African people with HIV lack access to functioning DOTS programmes.

### ***Sustainable human settlements***

27. NEPAD aims to address urbanization and its consequences, to make African cities more attractive for investment through its NEPAD City programme. In order to achieve the goal of the Habitat Agenda, UN-Habitat launched global urban management programmes such as the Safer Cities, Good Urban Governance, and Secure Tenure programmes and campaigns. Many cities are beginning to adopt the ideals, principles and norms of good urban governance. The campaigns will also promote improvement of the living standards of the poor by providing them affordable housing, employment and sustainable livelihood.

28. The responses to the challenges of urbanization vary from city to city. Most have tended to respond on adhoc basis, by employing both sectoral and top-down approaches to solving problems. Initiatives undertaken by countries to meet the human settlements target range from review of national housing policies, introducing programmes on the provision of basic urban services, introducing legislation and policy on housing rights, access to land and secure tenure and developing specific slum upgrading and prevention policies as an integral part of their national poverty reduction policies and strategies. Other countries have shown growing political support for slum upgrading and prevention. However, in many cases, policies and actions are at variance. With the exception of a few countries, efforts made have not had much impact on housing provision, slum upgrading and poverty reduction.

### ***Water supply and sanitation***

29. The African Minister's Council on Water has been established and is actively engaged in policy coordination and advocacy, the African Water Vision 2025 has been developed, the Africa Water Development Report Water/Africa has been launched and the African Water Facility is operational. The NEPAD Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) on infrastructure, which includes projects on Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS), is under implementation. Many countries have developed and/or updated national strategies and action plans on WSS within the context of PRSs and have embarked or undertaken policy and institutional reforms on WSS. Some countries have substantially increased funding to the water sector as part of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Development partners have played an instrumental role in funding and providing technical assistance to the WSS sector in many countries in the region. As regards progress, Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind the rest of the world on progress to meet the drinking water target. In contrast, Northern Africa is classified among the regions that have achieved coverage levels of close to 90 percent or more, and are on track to meeting the target on drinking water. With respect to adequate sanitation in the region, North Africa is on track to halve the proportion of people without basic sanitation by 2015. SSA on the other hand, is clustered among the regions, which have not made sufficient progress towards this target.

### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

30. The JPOI states that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. The Plan calls for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns by all countries, with developed countries taking the lead, while ensuring that all countries benefit from the process.

### ***Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP***

31. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), in close consultation with the Secretariats of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP), facilitated the development of the African 10 Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production (African 10-YFP). In 2005, AMCEN, through its Dakar declaration, approved the Programme and called upon development partners to provide concrete support to follow-up activities and programmes. In response to this call, Germany took the lead in the 'Task Force on Cooperation with Africa'. This provided the basis for the establishment of the Regional Steering Committee for the African 10-YFP. Members of the Committee are AMCEN, ARSCP, AU Commission, ECA, UNEP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Federal Ministry of Environment, Germany. In 2006, The African 10-YFP was launched at a high-level session presided by Girma Woldegiorgis, President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

32. An eco-labelling project is being implemented within the framework of the Programme. In June 2007, an expert group meeting was organized to review two draft study reports on ecolabeling. The conclusions of the meeting were that the development of an African eco-labeling scheme would make significant contributions to expanding market access to African products in a global market, which has increasingly become conscious of environmental considerations, while also enhancing the region's ability to achieve the MDGs. As a follow-up to the meeting, discussions and consultations were held

between the AU Commission, ECA UNEP and the Taskforce. Agreements were reached on securing political endorsement, substantive development, coordination and mobilizing resources. The findings of the consultations will be presented as an information note to the Council of African Ministers of Industries in September 2007, and a ministerial decision on the proposed regional eco-labeling programme will be sought from the Council of African Ministers of Trade to be held before the end of 2007.

### *Corporate social responsibility*

33. NEPAD sets the tone for corporate sustainability (CSR) in Africa. It highlights the need to create conditions for private-sector growth in order to generate social development benefits. The APRM is an important instrument that can effectively promote CSR. The African Institute of Corporate Citizenship (AICC) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) committed to being a center of excellence in Africa promoting the role of business in building sustainable communities. The Institute has established various forums and centers aimed at ensuring the adoption of sustainable practices by African and foreign companies operating in Africa. The Africa Corporate Sustainability Forum, one of the bodies of AICC is a member of the NBG.

34. In many African countries, the practice and concept of CSR is relatively recent. Emerging CSR organizations complement many other civil society groups working on certain aspects of CSR. These include trade unions, business support agencies, community development NGOs, and human rights and environmental organizations. Although these organizations are firmly rooted in their national contexts, and tend to focus their efforts on sensitizing local stakeholders to CSR, they also have some links to international CSR debates. Given its developmental context, the application of CSR in Africa mainly contributes to addressing those issues affecting the daily lives of Africans, including health, education and training, agriculture and food security. CSR is also an increasingly prominent discourse in Southern Africa, particularly among mining companies.

35. African business associations and several stakeholders from civil society and academia are participating in the Global Compact Initiatives, and the UNEP Financial Initiative. The African Task Force was launched in 2002 to support and expand sustainable financial practice in Africa, with AICC as its secretariat. The Global Reporting Initiative of the Equator Principles is one of the most widely recognized and important initiatives for CSR. South Africa is a leading country in terms of its companies' sustainability reporting. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development has member companies in South Africa and partner organizations in Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

***Sustainable tourism development***

36. NEPAD has identified tourism as an important vehicle to address the current development challenges facing the African continent. In 2004, its Tourism Action Plan was approved. A main objective of the Plan is to provide an engine for growth and integration, and to contribute to poverty eradication. Most African governments have now included tourism in their national development strategies. Realizing the benefits of sustainable and pro-poor tourism, countries have started adopting policies that unlock opportunities for the poor within tourism. This is an important niche market that contributes to poverty reduction, respects the environment, cultural heritage, and benefits the most disadvantaged populations. Countries have also adopted the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and are reporting on implementation progress.

***Sustainable industrial development***

37. In July 2004, the Assembly of the AU endorsed the Africa Productive Capacity Initiative (APCI) as the NEPAD Sustainable Industrial Development Strategy. UNIDO is providing technical assistance through the APCI, which aims to increase Manufactured Valued Added (MVA) in selected industrial sectors identified in Africa's five subregions. The African Productive Capacity Facility (APCF) has been established as a financial mechanism to support the APCI.

38. In 1999 and 2000, African Governments confirmed that their comparative advantages lay in diversifying their economies by processing agricultural products, primarily textiles/garments, leather/leather products and food. UNIDO has assisted many countries in Africa in developing and implementing programmes aimed at improving the competitiveness of selected industries and, wherever possible, identify new market opportunities, thus opening the door to the global economy. UNIDO and UNEP supported by UNDP and other bilateral donors are the agencies most actively promoting cleaner production in Africa, including the establishment of 10 National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPCs). Projects to strengthen metrology, standards and testing institutions are underway in several countries. Countries have also established agro-processing ventures and Medium Sized and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs), and are gradually accessing finance, technology transfer and capacity building for growth-oriented and competitive MSMEs, with increased focus on women.

***Energy for sustainable development***

39. A multi-donor NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility has been established at the African Development Bank (AfDB). The facility has provided funding for the preparation of several regional projects, including oil pipeline, gas pipeline, hydroelectric power and power interconnection. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in partnership with the NEPAD Secretariat, the African Energy Commission and UNIDO has launched a project in energy assessment, which aims to support members of the African Regional Cooperative Agreement (AFRA) in elaborating national energy strategies and strengthening institutional capability for energy planning. In the framework of UN-Energy/Africa, ECA and IAEA are contributing to the building the capacities of energy planners to effectively use integrated resource planning for mainstreaming sustainable development in the planning of investments in the electricity supply industry at the regional and national levels. Other initiatives include energy access and efficiency projects, including renewable energy being

implemented by UN-Habitat, ECA, UNIDO, UNEP and the United Nations Education and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

40. Rural energy access scale-up initiatives led to the design of new energy supply schemes integrating energy services to the development of productive and income generation activities, entrepreneurship, and the promotion of indigenous energy resources. In many countries, national capabilities on forestry services, and energy agencies for wood energy planning and policy development have been enhanced. Various network initiatives (e.g. The Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development, The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership and The Global Village Energy Partnership) have contributed to enhancing knowledge and capacity in many countries on cleaner energy technology options for energy production.

### ***Chemicals management***

41. Many African countries have ratified major chemicals related Conventions, including Rotterdam and Stockholm. The Africa regional played a major role in the process of development of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which was adopted in 2006. African governments have committed themselves to promote synergies and coordination among chemical regulatory instruments and agencies. Subsequent to the adoption of SAICM, AMCEN at its eleventh regular session, in May 2006, adopted a decision on the implementation of SAICM in the African region in recognition of the essential role of sound chemicals management in promoting environmental sustainability and protecting human health.

42. African countries have completed and endorsed a regional action plan for the implementation of SAICM. African countries have demonstrated commitment to SAICM implementation through inter alia, the contribution to the SAICM Quick Start Programme in 2006, by the Governments of South African and Nigeria. Currently a number of chemicals management projects are being undertaken in the region. A project is underway in Anglophone Africa to establish key baseline data on national chemicals and wastes. African countries are also benefiting from training and capacity building projects to support their implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for the classification and labeling of chemicals.

### ***Hazardous wastes management***

43. African countries have ratified the Basel Convention and its Amendment. Additionally, all but one of the countries that have ratified the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation are African countries. Countries have also ratified the Bamako Convention on ban of the import into Africa and the control of transboundary movement and management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, but the first COP is yet to be held. Other regional agreements include the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) and the European Union (EU) Treaty on hazardous wastes. ECOWAS has also adopted a resolution, which calls for specific penalties for those involved in dumping toxic wastes in member countries. With the support of development partners, African countries have established three sub-regional centers to address specific regional or sub-regional needs and one coordinating center for the whole region. Countries are adopting policies and legislation on wastes, including hazardous wastes management and are implementing activities on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The African obsolete pesticide Stockpile Project (ASP) has been established to clean up

stockpiled obsolete pesticides, catalyze development of prevention measures and build capacity for chemicals-related issues.

### **Natural resource base of economic and social development**

44. The JPOI recognizes that human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activities. It notes that to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies, which should include targets adopted at the national and, where appropriate, regional levels to protect ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources. Agriculture for sustainable development, sustainable land management and drought and desertification would normally have been dealt with in this section. However, as these thematic issues are also under review, reference is invited to the regional review reports on the same.

### ***Sustainable mineral resources development***

45. In March 2002, African Ministers responsible for mineral resources development established the African Mining Partnership (AMP) as a platform to implement the mining chapter of NEPAD. The AMP, as a high-level ministerial forum, aims at influencing the agenda of mining in Africa with a view to achieving sustainable development. The AMP currently runs projects on beneficiation, artisanal and small-scale mining, environment, human resource development, and promotion of foreign investment and indigenous/local participation in mining ventures. Furthermore, the AMP has evolved into a forum for African countries to discuss and take common positions on emerging issues of importance to Africa.

46. Other initiatives include: the establishment of the Communities and Small-scale Mining- Africa in 2005; the Africa Mining Network officially launched in 2005; the Spatial Development Programme (SDP) being championed by the NEPAD Secretariat; the Southern and Eastern Africa Minerals Center, which has now opened membership to all African countries and to other stakeholders, including the private sector. At sub-regional level, there have been efforts to improve harmonization of mineral policies, standards, and regulatory and legislative environments, namely by SADC and UEMOA. Efforts to modify production and consumption patterns have been circumscribed mainly by countries in Southern Africa. A key event on efforts to build consensus on emerging issues at continental level was the 2007 Big Table on “Managing Africa's Natural Resources for Growth and Poverty Reduction” co-organized by ECA and AfDB.

### ***Freshwater resources***

47. The Africa Ministerial Council on Water and the Africa Water Task Force were established to enhance cooperation and coordination and promote the development and implementation of coherent policies and strategies for water resources management. Additionally, the African Water Vision 2025 has been developed and launched. A Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) has been prepared under the auspices of NEPAD. The implementation of water resources management component of the STAP is focused on seven river basins, namely; Niger and Senegal in West Africa, Congo and Lake Chad in Central Africa, Nile in East Africa, and Zambezi and Okavango in Southern Africa. At subregional level the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, and the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) have been

developed and are operational. The Lake Chad Basin Commission has made significant contributions in the area of agriculture, fisheries and livestock. An increasing number of countries are developing new policies, strategies and laws for water resource development and management, based on the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Countries carrying out water sector reforms are also restructuring their institutional and legal frameworks. The international community continues to support Africa's efforts in water resources management.

### *Coastal and marine resources*

48. Most coastal countries in Africa are signatories to one or more multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) that deal with marine and coastal management issues. These MEAs include the Barcelona Convention, the Jeddah Convention, the Nairobi Convention and the Abidjan Convention, as well as the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. These Conventions lay the foundations for coastal states to develop legislation and management plans relating to their coastal and marine environments, integrating the various sectoral policies and, increasingly, taking account of river catchment that discharge to those environments. Furthermore, many African governments have realized the benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), and have put in place policies and legislation to put its principles into effect.

49. Other regional level initiatives include the adoption of the African Action Plan and Strategy for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in SSA, otherwise known as the "African Process". The Coastal and Marine Resources programme of NEPAD aims to support the implementation of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions, to contribute to the implementation of the African Process and to assist African countries to implement the relevant provisions of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities. Additionally, initiatives for improving resource management and related capacity building are in place through many bilateral, multilateral development agencies and UN organizations. Initiatives in the fisheries sector include the adoption of the Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa; the establishment of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission; the participation of 25 countries in West and Central Africa in the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme; the designation of nationally protected marine areas; and the regulation of beach seines and development of alternative activities to improve the livelihoods of poor fishermen.

### *Sustainable forest management*

50. A forest programme was developed as part of the NEPAD Environment Initiative, with support from UNEP and GEF funding. Regional and sub-regional agreements, partnerships and programmes to promote Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) have been established. These include the Convergence Plan of the Conference of Ministers in Charge of Forests in Central Africa and the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. Regional eco-certification schemes on timber production have also been initiated as part of the strategies to promote SFM in the region. Furthermore, the African Timber Organization principles, criteria and indicators for the sustainable forest management of African natural tropical forests, developed with the support of the International Tropical Timber Organization, provide an important basis for aligning forest management practices in the region.

51. Countries have undertaken a wide range of measures and actions aimed at mitigating and reversing the trend of forest loss. Substantial effort has been made mostly by North African countries to establish planted forests. With funding from FAO, two thirds of African countries have developed and are at different stages of implementing National Forest Programs. A majority of countries in Africa have adopted new forest policies and forest laws, and efforts are being made in many countries to improve law enforcement. Countries are also making progress in integrating forestry issues into poverty reduction strategies. Integrated forest monitoring systems are also being established.

### *Biodiversity*

52. In July 2003, AU adopted the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This Convention replaces the original one adopted in Algiers in 1968. The Convention commits African countries to development that is based on the achievement of ecologically rational, economically sound, and socially acceptable policies and programmes, which recognize the human right to a satisfactory environment, as well as the right to development. In addition, the NEPAD Environment Initiative encompasses programmes on conserving wetlands; preventing, controlling and managing invasive alien species; and cross-border conservation or management of natural resources, including forests and biodiversity.

53. African countries have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. With funding from GEF and assistance from UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank; countries are translating provisions of the CBD into action through the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. UNEP is also assisting countries to undertake studies on Access to Benefit Sharing and to develop National Biosafety Frameworks. Countries are putting efforts on species reintroduction, ex-situ plant propagation, tightening controls on importation of products of animal or plant origin. Participation of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation is being assured through increasing efforts to understand indigenous knowledge systems and to promote their continued application. Countries have designated forests to be managed primarily for conservation of biological diversity. However, only six countries have more than the international target of 10 percent of their land under protection. Progress is being made in creating cross-border conservation areas.

### *Climate Change*

54. A programme on climate change has been developed as part of the NEPAD Environment Initiative. This climate change programme will support African countries to meet their commitments and priorities regarding the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. Capacity building for monitoring, prediction and timely early warning in the region is being supported by the WMO-funded Drought Monitoring Centre located in Nairobi, Kenya and sub-centres in Niamey, Niger and Harare, Zimbabwe. African countries have ratified and are implementing the UNFCCC and are at various stages of identifying possible climate change impacts and adaptation strategies. With support provided mainly through UNEP, several African countries have completed their first communication and have begun their second. Through the Least Developed Countries Fund, African countries are also at different stages of preparing their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Forty-six countries have ratified

or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol and are engaged in its implementation. The World Bank and UNEP are supporting countries in developing projects for funding within the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism. Countries are also developing and deploying new, innovative and other technologies and methods to deal with challenges brought about by climate variability and changing climate.

### ***Natural Disaster risk reduction***

55. In response to growing risks, notable efforts have been made at the regional, sub-regional, and national levels to reduce vulnerability. At the regional level, the AU Commission, together with the NEPAD Secretariat, has developed the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and a Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Strategy. Implementation of the Strategy rests at the sub-regional and national levels. In 2005, the First African Ministerial Conference on DRR adopted the Programme of Action. In 2006, AMCEN mainstreamed the Africa DRR strategy into its five-year programme. Various RECs have DRR policies and strategies and have established subregional centers for DRR.

56. SSA countries have made significant progress in DRR and a number of policies, institutions, and organizations have been set up to mainstream DRR. National Disaster Management Organizations have been established, legislation is in place, a number of policy statements have been articulated both in disaster and non-disaster periods, and political commitment towards DRR has been gradually increasing. Countries have incorporated aspects of natural disasters in their poverty reduction strategies.

57. Arrangements within most Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries exist for emergency management and are organized and coordinated at a national level. As such, these arrangements do not deal with DRR holistically. Hence the conclusion that DRR in the region is under-developed and is not supported either by a robust institutional base or by effective and contemporary practice in risk assessment, mitigation and linkage with development activity. However, capacity exists to build on to achieve a holistic approach. In support of these efforts to integrate risk reduction strategies into development strategies for good governance, sustainable economic growth, and poverty reduction, the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the World Bank and UNDP have developed a number of initiatives in the region.

### ***Means of implementation***

58. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) notes that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals requires substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, based on the recognition that each country has primary responsibility for its own development. While recognizing that NEPAD is an African-owned development vision that requires the mobilization of resources from within, African leaders are mindful of the fact that the effective implementation of NEPAD requires massive investments to bridge existing gaps. The international community, in the Africa chapter of JPOI, pledges its support to the implementation of NEPAD, through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation, supported *inter alia* by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).

### *Domestic resources*

59. Since the onset of decolonization in the 1960s, African countries have adopted several strategies to address their growth and development concerns. Nevertheless, economic growth in most African countries has been inconsistent over the past four decades. The Structural Adjustment Programmes adopted in the 1980s helped countries somewhat in achieving macroeconomic stability, but they also caused many social and environmental problems, which deepened poverty by the end of the 1990s. In order to reduce poverty, countries adopted Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Further, in their quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), many African countries have now adopted MDG-based poverty reduction strategies as their national development planning frameworks. Following the economic downturn of the eighties and early nineties, recovery began in 1994. Countries have continued to achieve and sustain positive real growth rates since 2000, and other macroeconomic aggregates have also improved. However, this growth rate is not enough for most countries, where real growth rates have remained low relative to their development goals. With only four countries recording an average real GDP growth rate of 7 per cent or more during 1998-2006, few African countries are positioned to achieve the MDGs.

### *External resources*

60. Capital inflows as well as domestic capital are very small compared to the developmental needs of African countries. Besides, despite the recent increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA), very few countries account for the larger share of the continent's receipt. The five largest recipients – Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda – account for 32 per cent of annual aid flows, while the top 10 countries receive more than 50 per cent of the continent's total aid. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the ECA-OECD-DAC mutual review on development effectiveness are efforts aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of aid.

61. Several actions have been undertaken by African countries to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). These mainly include enacting attractive and liberal investment codes for in-coming investments and the creation of an Investment Climate Facility in 2005. In many African countries, the bulk of FDI flows into the natural resource sector. However, FDI flows to the service sector, in general, and the electricity, wholesale and retail subsectors in particular, have been on the rise in recent years, challenging the dominance of the extractive industries. There is also some diversification of sources of FDI flows. Lately, Asian investments from China, India, Malaysia and South Korea have been increasing in Africa.

62. The G8 meeting in Gleneagles agreed to a proposal to cancel 100 per cent of the outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). As of June 2006, existing HIPC initiatives had delivered debt relief to 15 African countries. Two important initiatives undertaken by the donor community to address the debt issue are the Multilateral and Bilateral Debt Relief Initiatives. The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative is expected to reduce debt burden indicators for African countries and provide additional financial resources to promote growth and human development. Under the Bilateral Debt Relief Initiative, individual donors have extended significant debt write-off to some African countries.

### ***South-South cooperation***

63. In addition to the official multilateral and bilateral donor support for Africa, South-South cooperation holds promise for the future development of Africa. Of particular importance are the China-Africa, Japan-Africa, India-Africa and Asia-Africa cooperation initiatives. The first ministerial conference of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum laid a good foundation for Sino-African economic and trade cooperation. Under the auspices of the Forum, achievements have been made in the implementation of NEPAD programmes. Flows of Chinese direct investment into Africa in 2003 reached \$US107 million, more than 100 times the annual level in 1991. The 2004 Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference held under TICAD emphasized poverty reduction through growth as an important goal of Asia-Africa cooperation and stressed that increased trade and investment between the two regions would make a significant contribution to the implementation of NEPAD. Subsequent summits have reiterated their support to NEPAD, including peace consolidation in Africa. India has created a \$200 million line of credit for cooperation on NEPAD projects and has separately allocated another \$500 million, out of which agreements amounting to \$282 million have been signed under the Techno-Economic Approach for Africa-India Movement.

### ***Globalization and trade***

64. African countries have become more engaged in World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations. This engagement serves to highlight the concerns of Africa and its desire to ensure that multilateralism benefits all in an equitable way. The African Union (AU) Commission has led the political efforts and coordination of the negotiations. The AU Summit of 2006 in Banjul, the Gambia endorsed a common negotiating framework developed under the auspices of the AU. Significant technical support by many institutions has been provided to the political process spearheaded by the AU. Civil society organizations (CSOs) have also been active in advocating for African priorities in the trade negotiations. Several African countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are involved in bilateral or trade negotiations in order to diversify their export markets and enhance their integration into the global economic system. Coordination between the different RECs will eventually lead to larger integration spaces that will create room for African producers and exporters to enhance their competitiveness in order to enter the global trading system. South Africa has been discussing with India and the South American Common Market, MERCOSUR, on a potential free trade agreement. With the recent explosion of trade flows between Africa, China and India, several countries also envisage talks with the two Asian nations.

### ***Regional integration***

65. Africa is making some progress in its attempts to integrate. However, the results are mixed. Improvements have been made in the areas of trade, communications, macroeconomic policies and transportation. Regional integration has brought marked improvements in the communication sector in some parts of the continent. This may be in part due to the global revolution in telecommunication technology and the growing commercialization and privatization of national services. There are confirmed results to report in the area of energy. Knowledge sharing on best practices among RECs is a product of regional integration. On free mobility of people, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) have made significant progress. On the production and use of public goods through collective efforts and resource pooling, not much can be said. However, ECOWAS and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have had

success in the area of peace and security. Progress needs to be made in programmes for combating crimes and HIV/AIDS, improving technology and harnessing physical resources.

### ***Transport for sustainable development***

66. The first and second Transport and Communications Decades for Africa (UNTACDA I & II) facilitated the development of programmes to establish an efficient integrated transport and communications system, as a basis for physical integration and trade. In March 2002, African countries adopted the successor arrangement of UNTACDA II with a view to developing integrated transport and communication systems to provide the continent with safe, reliable, efficient and affordable infrastructure and services. African countries and RECs have undertaken many policy reforms to attract the private sector and to establish road funds. A number of transport corridors have been identified for development in landlocked countries. In this connection, many such landlocked countries and their coastal neighbors have developed bilateral and multilateral agreements and programmes of action to facilitate the movement of goods and people. The Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy, the Regional Economic Communities Transport Coordination Committee and the NEPAD Infrastructure Programme Short-Term Action Plan are important initiatives. In July 2005, the AU Summit in Sirte, Libya adopted a matrix of transport targets and indicators for the realization of the MDGs.

67. To advance economic integration, RECs have established institutions to support regional financial cooperation. The NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility was established in 2003 with seed funding from the Canadian Government and is now a multi-donor facility. Africa's road network is longer; the rail network is currently estimated at 89,380 km; and maritime transport accounts for over 90 per cent of Africa's international trade. Africa has around 80 major ports along its entire littoral and there have been substantial improvements in the productivity of some African ports. The air transport subsector achieved a major breakthrough with the adoption of the Yamoussoukro Decision in 1999.

### ***Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development***

68. The most significant development in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Africa in the last four years is the establishment of the NEPAD Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) and the establishment of the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) of the AU. Subregional cooperation in STI is strengthening, particularly in Southern Africa, with the development of protocols for cooperation. African governments also recognize the importance of research and development in building an inclusive information society on the continent. In this context, the effort by ECA in this area has enhanced research capacities on software development, including the use of local languages, and empowerment of entrepreneurs to establish knowledge-based companies. In the area of e-governance, ECA in May 2007 launched the Technology in Government Award, which aims to encourage the use of ICTs in the delivery of public services. Sixteen projects were rewarded with the first Award.

69. Some African countries are in the process of establishing policies and institutions on STI for sustainable development. Communities of practice are getting strengthened in some countries and also regionally, to generate data and give policy advice for science-based decision-making. Recent focus on science-based sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, headed by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, is very

encouraging. Several countries are participating through plans for modernization of agriculture or agriculture-led industrialization strategies. As regards ICT, most African countries have developed national information and communication infrastructure policies and plans within the framework of the African Information Society Initiative. The Initiative establishes the necessary guidelines and institutional mechanisms to promote an environment that fosters competition and investment.

### *Capacity building*

70. African countries have partnered with many institutions in an effort to address the challenges of capacity building in Africa. The World Bank, which has been at the forefront of such partnerships, has funded many capacity building initiatives in the region. Other agencies such as AfDB, UNDP and ECA have also been among the major players in advocating for, promoting or funding capacity building initiatives. Several other Bilateral Agencies and donors have also undertaken various aspects of capacity building in Africa. The African Capacity Building Foundation has added value to capacity building, development management, good governance and poverty reduction, through the channeling of resources into building economic policy analysis and development management capacity in sub-Saharan Africa. The African Economic Research Consortium undertakes advanced policy research and training in economics and economic management on the continent.

71. The IMF launched a new Initiative in 2002 to support capacity building in Africa. The Initiative's strategic goal is to strengthen the capacity of African countries to design and implement their poverty-reducing strategies, as well as to improve the coordination of capacity-building Technical Assistance in the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) process. As part of the Initiative, three African Regional Technical Assistance Centers (AFRITACs) have been established, namely, the East AFRITAC, the West AFRITAC and more recently, the Central AFRITAC. The AFRITACs are financed by contributions from 24 donor partners, the IMF, as well as by in-kind contributions by host governments. The AU/NEPAD has recently developed a Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF), which will guide capacity building activities on the continent. The key drivers for the CDSF include leadership transformation, knowledge economy, mobilization and participation of African people, mobilization and utilization of African skills, enhancing access to and maximization of African resources, coordination and harmonization of capacity of capacity-builders, communication and gender mainstreaming.

### **Challenges and constraints**

#### **Sustainable development governance in Africa**

72. ***Institutional framework***: the lack of full integration of the NEPAD Secretariat into the AU Commission, hence reducing the effectiveness of the United Nations system in providing coherent support to the AU Commission and NEPAD programmes; inadequate capacity, including institutional, human and financial resources; lack of people's ownership of NEPAD; and weak integration of **NEPAD priorities into national development plans**.

73. ***Peace and security***: political, economic and social inequities leading to unstable political and economic conditions; wars, youth unemployment; HIV/AIDS crisis; illicit exploitation of natural resources; illegal flows of small arms; and inadequate capacities on the part of AU and RECs.

74. ***Human rights:*** the gap between commitments and actions; unfavorable conditions to sustain and improve progress and accomplishments; weak regional mechanisms for promoting and enforcing human rights; poor training and exposure to both domestic and international human rights norms and underresourced security forces; institutional gaps and lack of capacity; and the clouding of rights by uncertainty and turbulence.

75. ***Political governance and administration:*** fragile democratic and political process; weak institutionalization and funding of political parties; lack of independence from the executive; weak civil society participation; weak capacity of the legislature and judiciary; and the inexistence of law review commissions in many countries.

76. ***Economic and corporate governance and private-sector development:*** inadequate leadership and commitment to sound public financial management and accountability and the integrity of the monetary and financial system; inadequate control over the executive to make it more accountable; absence of the necessary capacity in many African countries to implement well-intentioned reform programmes and measures; lack of necessary policy and regulatory frameworks for private-sector-led growth and capacity to implement programmes; impediments to attracting more FDI, including the high administrative and financial barriers to investment; inadequate protection of property rights, including patents, intellectual property rights and shareholders rights, and difficulties in enforcing business contracts through the courts.

### **Poverty eradication and socially sustainable development**

77. ***Income poverty:*** problems associated with sustaining high levels of growth; growth not providing employment opportunities, particularly for the youth; rapid growth of slums accompanied by land evictions, increasing water scarcity and high prevalence of diseases; lack of resources and necessary skills for integration of poor people into the development process; and inequality in the distribution of wealth.

78. ***Gender equality for sustainable development:*** high levels of poverty among women due to unequal power relations between women and men; skewed distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work, unequal inheritance rights in some countries, lack of secure access to land, water, energy, credit, property and other productive resources, and inadequate support for women's entrepreneurship; high exposure to diseases, food insecurity, low economic productivity, low levels of education and the upsurge of sexual violence; cultural and traditional practices that inhibit progress in promoting women's and girls' human rights; large gender disparities in education; weak mechanisms to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment; and lack of full integration of gender equality and equity principles into democratization processes.

79. ***Education for sustainable development:*** poverty and related issues of direct and indirect costs; girls' low access to education; poor quality of education, including inadequate teacher training and qualifications; low share of national income spent on education; insufficient external aid; and the lack of data for a number of countries that are or have recently been affected by conflict prevents the inclusion of these countries in analyses, making the creation of education opportunities for children in those countries difficult.

80. ***Health for sustainable development:*** weak and underresourced health systems, making health interventions incommensurate with the scale of health problems; inadequate health knowledge by citizens and inequitable distribution of health services; and the lack of African centres of excellence, knowledge institutions and networks of stakeholders to ensure health delivery and management.

81. ***Sustainable human settlements:*** increasing demand for infrastructure and social amenities; unpredictable and unreliable human, financial and technological resources; limited and/or absence of lending institutions in the financing of low-income housing; poor governance and prevalence of conflicts, civil unrest and disease; inadequate access to land; weak regulatory and administrative frameworks; non-involvement and/or lack of capacity of local authorities; inadequate enabling environment and limited participation of private sector and civil society; and natural and man-made disasters.

82. ***Water supply and sanitation:*** inadequate integration or weak linkages between the water sector and poverty reduction strategies in some countries; weak institutional frameworks and lack of capacity; obsolete/absent water and sanitation statutes and limited enforcement of local laws and regulations; conflicts that lead to poor maintenance and destruction, and thus deterioration of the sector's infrastructure; poor coordination among sector stakeholders, both internal and external support actors; inadequate involvement of local NGOs, civil society and the private sector; weak monitoring and evaluation systems; and depletion and pollution of water resources, as well as projected impacts of climate change.

### **Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)**

83. ***Ten-year framework of programmes on SCP:*** inadequate capacity in sustainable production; lack of appropriate strategies or policy frameworks to promote sustainable consumption at the national level; widespread poverty; lack of awareness, weak legislation and policies, poor education, inadequate research and development capacities and consumer traditions; lack of stakeholder cooperation and poor relations with authorities; disregard for sustainability issues on the part of companies; and reluctance or weak government capacity to engage in partnership with industry to promote SCP.

84. ***Corporate social responsibility:*** poor enforcement of legislation, largely absent civil society scrutiny, relatively weak consumer activism for responsibly produced products; few incentives for businesses to adopt responsible or "pro-development" practices; the perception that corporate social responsibility codes of conduct are barriers to market access for some producers; and inherent inequalities that characterize many partnerships, particularly those between large corporations and local governments, organizations and communities, resulting in mistrust and a lack of ownership, responsibility and accountability.

85. ***Sustainable tourism development:*** political instability, wars and terrorist attacks; leakages and limited linkages to the local economy; low skill levels, limited entrepreneurial culture, little investment in infrastructure, facilities and quality provision; limited involvement of mass tourism in poverty reduction and sustainability initiatives; fragmented tourism industry; inadequate/lack of regulations, economic incentives, fiscal measures, resources and institutions to promote and disseminate good practices and, in general, the policy space for tourism to respond to sustainability issues; and inadequate financing mechanisms that ensure the sustainability and replicability of projects.

86. ***Sustainable industrial development:*** lack of capacity, a conducive business and policy environment, as well as appropriate industrial development strategies, inadequate harmonization of laws, regulations, codes and standards at national and subregional levels; inadequate local awareness of environmental issues, a predominantly unskilled labour force; dominance of small-scale and informal enterprises, low quality and standards of local products; inadequate/lack of integration of large-scale industries with other sectors of the local economies; limited research and development, innovation, diversification and technology diffusion; limited infrastructure; and lack of a critical mass of companies and institutions willing to cooperate, network and share industrial development knowledge and information.

87. ***Energy for sustainable development:*** inadequate policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework and limited financial flow for the development and provision of sustainable energy, especially for the poor; low energy production due to largely untapped energy resource potential, particularly renewable energy; uneven regional availability and distribution of energy resources; underdeveloped transportation, production, transmission and distribution infrastructure and associated costs, and high upfront energy investment and use costs; low private-sector participation and investment in the energy sector; high dependence on, and inefficient use of, biomass energy sources and the associated environmental, economic and social impacts; and inadequate skills and education of the rural population, holding back their participation in the implementation of energy programmes and projects.

88. ***Chemicals management:*** inadequate awareness of policy makers of the link between sound chemicals management, poverty reduction and sustainable development to engender political will and support, thus resulting in the lack of integration of chemicals management priorities into sustainable development strategies and efforts and poor synergies with priority sectors; limited resources and capacity to ensure appropriate government action in effective chemicals management, facilitation of necessary regulatory reforms, effective enforcement of legislation and monitoring the use of chemicals; lack of practical guidance and data on the economic impacts of chemicals management; inadequate access to cleaner production systems and technologies for chemicals and waste management; poor capacity to deal with poisoning and contamination; and poor management of obsolete chemicals, stockpiles and waste.

89. ***Hazardous wastes management:*** lack of adequate institutional, technical and technological capacities to effectively deal with hazardous wastes; lack of environmental regulations and standards for the proper design of hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities; general lack of awareness of the effects of hazardous wastes and their residues; lack of adequate health-care facilities and personnel for adequate diagnosis and treatment of hazardous waste-related health problems; high levels of poverty impeding Africa's efforts in the area of environmentally sound management of hazardous waste; lack of adequate information on the volume, location and sources of hazardous waste; lack of knowledge and skill to identify affordable technologies; inability to measure and quantify the level of degradation that has occurred as a result of unsound management of hazardous waste; insufficient financial and human resources; and lack of political will.

### **Natural resource base of economic and social development**

90. ***Sustainable mineral resources development:*** the creation challenge: creating a viable, integrated and diversified industry throughout the value chain, and sustaining mineral wealth long after the minerals have been depleted, without compromising environmental, social and cultural considerations, and ensuring a regulatory framework that encourages wealth creation; the investment challenge: investing windfall revenues to ensure lasting wealth; the distribution challenge: distributing benefits equitably, while balancing and managing conflicting local and national concerns and interests; the governance and macroeconomic challenge: ensuring sound systems of governance and a stable macroeconomic environment that curb rent-seeking and corruption and manage the adverse impacts of resource rents; and the capacity challenge.

91. ***Freshwater resources:*** weak national institutions with poor technical and financial capacity and, in some cases, fragmented or overlapping functions and actions; lack of adequate political and financial support at country level, thereby affecting the performance of a number of regional and basin-level institutions; low investments in water resources management, including pollution control and catchments management; inadequate legislative reforms and enforcement; serious decline in the networks of hydrological observing stations and in the quality of data collected in Africa; and the looming and serious threat of climate change to sustainable water resources management.

91. ***Coastal and marine resources:*** inadequate or zero capacity of most coastal nations to utilize their coastal and marine assets, while simultaneously protecting them from degradation; loss of biodiversity and habitats through human-related pressures; human-induced atmospheric warming, which contributes to sea-level rise and climate change; overexploitation of fisheries at artisanal and industrial scales using unsustainable fishing methods; introduction of invasive alien species; poor data collection and inventories; and high incidence and increasing sophistication of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.

92. ***Sustainable forest management:*** high rates of poverty; insufficient financial resources and inadequate institutional capacities; weak information collection and dissemination capacities which, *inter alia*, prevent forest authorities from building a solid case to capture the attention of decision makers; inadequate land tenure policies and access rights to forest resources, which constrain investment in sustainable forest management; and civil conflict.

93. ***Biodiversity:*** limited technical and financial capacity; information and knowledge gaps; weak institutional frameworks; limited national capacities for sustainable land-use planning and law enforcement; difficulty in appealing to all sectors involved, so as to induce multi-stakeholder interventions; lack of mainstreaming of national biodiversity strategies and action plans into decision-making and resource allocation frameworks of governments; inadequate coordination among the actors; inadequate access to affordable appropriate technology; difficulties in ensuring that economic benefits arising from the use of genetic resources do accrue to African countries and local communities.

94. ***Climate change:*** inadequate technical and institutional competence, particularly absence of or non-operational designated national authorities in some countries; inadequate financial resources for country-level activities; low awareness; poor competitiveness of African Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects due to high transaction costs; complex and stringent approval processes for the CDM projects; and low levels of research and scientific capacity on vulnerability, impact, mitigation, adaptation assessment and evaluation; inadequate access to clean and efficient technology;

and lack of observational climate data in Africa, which impedes understanding of current and future climate variability and change.

95. **Natural disaster risk reduction:** the problem of translating gains made into sustainable programmes and investments that tangibly reduce long-term vulnerabilities in the region; lack of knowledge, skills, competencies, personnel and information at various levels to implement, monitor, and coordinate DRR programmes and projects; inadequate financing; lack of effective institutionalization of DRR; inadequate information management and communication, training and research for DRR; inadequate involvement of citizens in DRR; limited risk identification and assessment across the region; and weak integration of DRR in national development plans.

### **Means of implementation**

96. **Domestic resources:** inadequate integration of employment creation into macroeconomic policy frameworks; growth not accompanied by major job creation; the daunting task of poverty reduction; low saving rates; and the problem of creating an enabling environment for private sector development.

97. **External resources:** donors not honoring their pledges and the likelihood of ODA not meeting the 2010 commitments; how to improve the effectiveness, and increase absorptive capacity of aid in recipient countries; how to prevent aid dependency through increased internal revenue mobilization; how to maintain domestic revenue levels during period of aid inflows; how to ensure that aid does not lead to loss of competitiveness through real exchange rate overvaluation; how to sustain private capital flows, and ensuring that they are in sectors with high valued-added and employment impact; insufficient debt forgiveness and the challenge of finding an effective and sustainable solution to the external debt crises, in order to release resources for development finance.

98. **South-South cooperation:** shortcomings in China's economic involvement such as the limited regard for environmental and safety standards of some Chinese companies and their tendency to bring in Chinese workers rather than hire Africans; the nature of trade flows- exports of oil and other raw materials to China and imports of inexpensive manufactured Chinese textiles and clothing from China, thereby negatively affecting Africa's development potential.

99. **Globalization and trade:** tariff peaks, tariff escalation, export subsidies, domestic support policies in developed countries, non-tariff barriers, restrictive rules of origin in preference schemes; market concentration; institutional and infrastructure deficiencies, including weak supply capacities; lack of skills towards better quality products; limited resources for research and development, trade finance, trade facilitation; weak port and transportation infrastructure, and internal trade barriers; lack of progress in the Doha, which prohibits significant improvements in the multilateral trading system; growing concern in Africa about the adjustment costs of economic partnership agreements; and lack of capacity to exploit the trading opportunities that might be presented by the solutions to the external challenges and the significant amount of resources required for capacity-enhancing investments in economic and social infrastructure and removal of supply constraints.

100. **Regional integration-** lack of political will to push forward the regional integration agenda; multiple memberships of countries in various RECs, overlap and duplication of functions of the RECs; fear of losing sovereignty; lack of a compensation mechanism for losers of the integration process;

weak infrastructure network and numerous roadblocks on African highways, delays at border posts, long and inappropriate customs clearance and corrupt officials; poor macroeconomic environment- misalignments of tariffs, inflation, exchange rates, debt to GDP ratios, rate of money growth and other vital macroeconomic variables; and weak financial environment to finance integration projects.

101. ***Transport for sustainable development:*** lack of appropriate and adequate policy coordination and implementation and harmonization of national laws with regional ones; inadequate financing for expansion and maintenance; lack of appropriate human and institutional capacity; inadequate safety and security; unexploited technological development; lack of appropriate database; poor transport facilitation measures; high transportation costs; disjointed and inappropriate networks; and poor contribution to urban and rural development and poverty reduction.

102. ***Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development:*** inadequate awareness of the importance of STI, both at governmental and community levels; inadequate government leadership and investment in proper STI strategies, systems, policies, capacities and institutions; inadequate capacity, institutional and policy frameworks; weak or no links between industry and science and technology institutions- a mismatch between research and development activities and national industrial development strategies and goals; and inadequate capacity to participate in STI for the sustainable development and exploitation of natural resources. And in the ICT sub-sector: high licensing fees; lack of national standards for business process outsourcing (BPO); high infrastructure costs; difficulties in accessing finance for start-up / expansion of BPO operations; and political instability and bureaucracy.

103. ***Capacity building:*** Low value attached to capacity-building efforts; poor attitudes and mindsets driving development; limited institutional focus towards advisory development; poor coordination and inadequate integration of efforts in capacity building; ineffective mobilization and utilization of African Capacity, including the Diaspora; wide gap between commitments and implementation; inadequate committed and accountable leadership; high dependency on external capacity; and inadequate diagnosis of the real issues in capacity development.

## **Lessons learned and the way forward**

### **Sustainable development governance in Africa**

104. ***Institutional framework:*** effectively integrate NEPAD into AU structures and processes, provide greater support for the private sector and promote more outreach to civil society; deliver pledges and commitments made to Africa in a timely manner and at a much faster pace; widen ownership and participation in NEPAD; rationalize RECs and strengthen their capacities, as well as capacities of member States; and strengthen UN system support for the implementation of NEPAD.

105. ***Peace and security:*** promote effective, inclusive and legitimate governance; develop comprehensive EWSs, to ensure that timely measures, such as mediation and preventive diplomacy, can be undertaken to avert violent crises; better understand the specific causes of conflict and post-conflict dynamics of individual societies; mobilize support and involvement of the local population in peace building initiatives; improve the socio-economic conditions of ordinary people, particularly the youth; implement effective and sustainable pro-poor economic recovery plans; address critical issues

such as land reform, massive unemployment and better management of natural resources; and expand technical and financial assistance to the AU and RECs.

**106. *Human rights*:** support and consolidate the trend towards peace, stability and democratization; create and support the institutions that enhance democracy, as well as human rights; safeguard the autonomy and independence of the courts; provide human rights commissions and other national institutions with the necessary financial resources to perform their functions; support AU's human rights institutions and its Commission to institutionalize its human rights and democracy activities; create awareness about the requirements of human rights laws, including through the involvement of NGOs; and provide training and adequately remunerate all actors involved in law enforcement on fundamental rights.

**107. *Political governance and administration*:** build on the emerging structures and practices and to consolidate progress recorded so far; reform the culture of closed governance and state secrecy; recognize and accommodate diversity in political systems; harmonize ethnic balancing and merit system in state appointments; guarantee gender equality; reform electoral laws to reflect new realities and meet challenges of political modernization; ensure that elections, and their preparations are free and fair; reinvigorate structures that manage post-election conflicts; devise ways to finance elections; and ensure strong, well-organized and sufficiently resourced CSOs, an independent vigilant media and strong and independent legislatures and judiciary.

**108. *Economic and corporate governance and private sector development***- there is need to: ensure that the capacity to implement well conceived reforms are available and to adopt a holistic approach to address the problem of governance; improve public financial systems and management; train public officials in order to improve their skills and capacity; incorporate lessons learned in terms of policy; address sound economic and public financial management and accountability and the integrity of the monetary and financial systems; improve internal control and audit; and to strengthen the independence of controllers and auditor generals.

## **Poverty eradication and socially sustainable development**

**109. *Income poverty*:** sustain high growth rates to financially empower countries to alleviate poverty and achieve the goals of sustainable development; enhance the alignment of national development strategies with the MDGs in order to cater to job creation, and provide those living in poverty with the necessary resources and skills to produce and participate in development; adopt *holistic* multiple strategic interventions in a wide range of areas in order to effectively tackle the depth and breadth of poverty; enhance knowledge and experience sharing on poverty eradication in context of national development strategies.

**110. *Gender equality for sustainable development*** mainstream gender issues into economic analyses and poverty reduction strategies; strengthen affirmative action to boost women and girls' access to education and training programmes; provide accessible sexual and reproductive healthcare services and education to reduce maternal mortality; institutionalize policies that guarantee gender equality and replicate the AU principle of 50/50 gender parity; support women's press and communication initiatives, and make use of new information technology to promote women's activities; increase women's participation in formulating and implementing environmental policies; protect the girl-child, against discrimination, ill health, malnutrition, violence, FGM, forced marriage and exploitation;

promote the signing and ratification of the protocol to the African Charter promoting women's rights; ensure the prioritization of women's economic empowerment in NEPAD's social and economic agenda; encourage the involvement of men and boys in the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

111. ***Education for sustainable development***: intensify efforts to build upon success achieved so far; overcome multiple sources of exclusion and give girls educational support; recruit more teachers and improve their quality as well as their status and working conditions; implement policies that enhance both access and quality; create educational opportunities for children living in conflict and post-conflict situations; develop an effective strategy for providing Africa with a network of first class universities and research centers, as well as reversing the 'brain drain'; and place the same emphasis on learning outcomes, as on access.

112. ***Health for sustainable development***: adequately design and implement health interventions in order to *achieve* immediate results and improve survival of infants, children and women; address both the supply and demand sides of health in strategies; heighten political support to public health, improve the efficiency of health delivery systems, promote home-based health care, and increase population awareness and accessibility to health services; and develop and implement well-coordinated health strategies to enable the continent pursue a sustainable health development path.

113. ***Sustainable human settlements***: promote inspiring and committed leadership; encourage innovative and accountable partnerships and broad participation by all stakeholders; focus on slum upgrading using local resources and technology, and on employment creation; recognize the role of the informal sector in the development of policy and long-term economic planning; and enhance and strengthen subregional and inter-regional cooperation in the development of sustainable human settlements.

114. ***Water supply and sanitation*** long-term strategies and plans for investments and the development of urban *and* rural water and sanitation infrastructures; expedite institutional and legislative reforms and the implementation of WSS policies and programmes; promote coordination and strong partnership among local actors, as well as development partners; develop and promote policies and guidelines for improved hygiene and sanitation practices, particularly at decentralized levels; for stronger linkages between WSS strategies and national poverty reduction/development frameworks, as well as budgeting processes; step up resource mobilization at all levels; increase funding, particularly to local actors to scale-up well targeted investments; increase capacity at all levels and ensure the full and active participation of the private sector, civil society and local NGOs; promote information and knowledge management and sharing on WSS; develop/improve monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress; and integrate climate change adaptation measures into WSS improvement programmes and activities at all levels.

### **Sustainable consumption and production**

115. ***Ten-year framework of programmes on SCP***: focus on the demand of SCP, rather than the supply *side*; adopt strategies that enable NCPCs to play a greater role towards scaling up small, localized impacts; promote partnerships between NCPCs, national bodies and other stakeholders such as financing institutions, industry associations; strengthen tools to support or promote sustainable consumption and integrated with production activities; further develop systemic approach such as life

cycle analysis and green procurement; use the purchasing power of public procurement to influence the market and enhance corporate social responsibility; maintain the political momentum and commitment for the effective implementation of the African 10-YFP.

116. **Corporate social responsibility:** promote sound corporate governance and risk management systems to successfully implement policies and measures to address environmental and social challenge; include environmental, social and corporate governance factors in investment decisions; encourage companies investing in Africa to root their CSR practice in African realities: assess country strengths and weaknesses when engaging governments, taking account of considerations such as human and institutional capacity, the degree to which the business case can be articulated, the types of business activities being addressed and the international tools that exist; and ensure that CSR agenda is locally owned.

117. **Sustainable tourism development:** ensure effective market place value, quality of products development and meaningful community-private-public partnerships; promote coordination among *different* players, particularly for small and micro tourism firms; put in place policies that influence flows to the poor, irrespective of tourism type and ensure that all forms of tourism strive to be more sustainable; promote effective participation of key stakeholders from public, private and voluntary sectors with interests in tourism; support SMMEs, by linking them with clients and to establish a network of SMMEs to exchange experiences and jointly market their products; and encourage companies to move beyond philanthropic CSR and find ways to harness their core competencies for development gains, including making a greater contribution to the MDGs.

118. **Sustainable industrial development:** improve productivity and investment with a focus on structural issues, prominent amongst which relate to domestic capacity building, the strengthening of domestic factor markets and the supply of public goods; expose firms to international competition and increasing domestic competition, as well as improving access to new *technologies* and investments in human capital; invest in infrastructure, strengthen support institutions and promote an incentive structure that is conducive to industrial growth; address constraints that impede investment, particularly private investment and FDI; develop capital markets; to initiate a shift from current production processes to less highly polluting, resource-wasting industries and production processes; promote broader adoption and implementation by industry, of values consistent with CSR.

119. **Energy for sustainable development:** address the problem of access to modern energy in rural and peri-urban areas in PRSPs and NSSDs; advocate for increased political will and leadership on emerging and sustainable energy issues; establish policies, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks that are conducive to an attractive national investments climate; integrate the specificities of the African energy context, in order to promote adequate and affordable sustainable energy services; build capacity that is responsive and inclusive of social and environmental factors in investment decisions; decentralize the decision-making process and promote more participation in energy investments and projects; undertake more actions in the area of interregional cooperation for international development partners to enhance their financial and technical support to enhance implementation of the NEPAD energy initiative.

120. **Chemicals management:** target analysis at understanding the concrete impacts of chemicals on key development issues to help in effectively mainstreaming chemicals management into national development strategies, including PRSPs; institute measures and systems to reduce exposure to negative impacts and to reduce human vulnerability, while examining the significant gaps in policy

*integration* and institutional coordination related to implementation of chemicals-related MEAs at the regional, national and local levels; develop emergency response plans and prevent illegal transboundary movement of chemicals; build/ enhance capacity for development and enforcement of legislation, information gathering and dissemination, risk assessment and interpretation, rehabilitation of contaminated sites, treatment of poisoned persons and implementation of effective education programmes; and to establish risk management policy, implementation and enforcement.

121. ***Hazardous wastes management:*** establish hazardous wastes management programmes that aim at reducing poverty, while at the same time protecting the environment; ensure adequate financing for hazardous wastes management; raise public awareness on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment; conduct inventory on hazardous wastes; promote waste minimization and cleaner production technologies; promote efficient, sound and affordable technologies adaptable to African environment; review relevant legislation and regulations in order to *promote* efficient management of hazardous waste; invest in research and development for new technology and waste minimization options; consider the use of cement kilns for disposal of hazardous wastes as fuel and as part of the raw materials mix; develop programmes/projects that meet local needs; ensure that the issue of unregulated and illegal export of hazardous waste to Africa receive greater international concern and action; and establish a regional monitoring and information network on illegal dumping activities.

### **Natural resource base of economic and social development**

122. ***Sustainable mineral resources development:*** strengthen governance systems, and reinforce institutional capacity, including capacity to negotiate mining contracts; further review mineral policies and legislation to foster ownership and local participation in mineral resources *development*; undertake a review of current mining regimes at continental level with a view to developing a template for future mining laws and regulations in Africa; establish mechanisms to promote capacity building, exchange of experiences, identification and dissemination of best practices, and creation of an appropriate knowledge base on mineral resources management; and promote strategic thinking and policy innovations, new management techniques, broad-based capacities especially in science and technology, and adaptation of new and emerging technologies to better harness natural resource wealth to promote growth and poverty reduction.

123. ***Freshwater resources:*** establish conducive governance regime for effective stakeholder participation; establish strong and transparent institutions and legal frameworks for WRM; incorporate IWRM into the overall economic development frameworks and into poverty reduction strategies; pursue effective decentralization that fosters ownership and participation in decision-making and accountability to the local communities; foster partnerships between the public *sector*, civil society and the private sector; build/strengthen capacity for effective water resources management at all levels; integrate and expand scientific research, data collection and knowledge management capacity to support improved policy making, public awareness and multi-stakeholder mobilization; engender the management and decision-making processes related to water resources; enhance implementation of STAP; and strengthen political will and strategic approaches to promote effective IWRM.

124. ***Coastal and marine resources:*** ensure effective governance at community to global levels; sustain commitment to human and technical capacity building; place priority on the coordination of sector interests, with the involvement of all resource users; appraise the short-term aspirations of developers in the longer-term contexts of the sustainability of the amenity that has attracted those *developers* in the

first place and of the implications of climate change; improve coordination, cooperation and partnerships in support of coastal and marine management; and sustain financing to achieve maximum benefits to the coastal and marine environment and the economies that depend on them.

125. **Sustainable forest management:** link NFPs to PRSs and therefore to the annual and medium-term budgeting frameworks; link regional and subregional initiatives and coordinate them with national development processes, in order to achieve greater impact on deforestation; bridge the gap between policies and plans on the one hand, and practice and implementation on the other; provide more assistance to sustainable forest management targeted at local government, the private sector and local communities; develop and execute schemes based on payment for forest ecosystem services with local community livelihood priorities and benefits in sharp focus; strengthen and implement fire management programmes and establish and/or strengthen cooperation and networks for management of trans-border fires.

126. **Biodiversity:** adopt more holistic solutions involving other sectors in biodiversity conservation and collaborative approaches at multiple levels; effectively integrate biodiversity strategies and action plans into national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies, and into sectoral, local and private investment plans; provide appropriate incentives to encourage all stakeholders to become involved with conservation; establish and/ implement regional and subregional programmes and networks to facilitate information sharing and collaboration; review and *update* NBSAPs and other strategies for biodiversity conservation in order to include national targets for 2010; promote a synergistic approach in the implementation of the Rio Conventions; and ensure the effective participation of civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples in national and regional processes on biodiversity conservation, so that they are afforded the opportunity to influence decisions that impact on their livelihoods.

127. **Climate Change:** enhance adaptive capacity and increase resilience through approaches that foster sustainable development; support in enhancing and promoting policy coherence and the *integration* of climate change mitigation and adaptation concerns into priority development policies and programmes, including poverty reduction strategies; provide funding and other assistance to improve technical and institutional capacity and skills to support the development, and accelerate implementation of NAPAs; promote incentives for limiting deforestation; strengthen the social, economic and technical resilience of vulnerable local communities; and continue capacity strengthening and implementation of tangible programmes to address adaptation at local levels, where vulnerabilities are most pronounced.

128. **Natural disaster risk reduction (DRR):** improve the identification, assessment and awareness of disaster *risks*; develop capacity and coordinate activities to enhance knowledge management for DRR; increase public awareness of DRR; improve governance of DRR institutions; integrate DRR into emergency response management; increase financial support for DRR initiatives; mainstream DRR into national planning; and increase political support to build more holistic assessments of disaster impact into development planning.

### **Means of implementation**

129. **Domestic resources:** promote pro-poor growth if growth is to have a significant positive impact on *poverty*; institute broad policy measures to sustain growth; mainstream the agriculture sector into growth policies and operationalize CAADP; encourage higher savings and investment rates through

prudent fiscal and monetary policies and good investment climate; create a vibrant private sector through short- and long-term capital (including microcredit) infrastructure and a stable macroeconomic and political environment; promote collaboration between governments, private-sector groups and international financial institutions; establish business rules and regulations that provide a level playing field for domestic and foreign businesses; encourage private-sector enterprises to adhere to corporate social responsibility (CSR) principles and to focus on diversification, particularly higher value-added products; and mainstream the three pillars of sustainable development into development strategies.

130. **External resources:** better integrate capital flow policies into national industrial policy by providing incentives for investments that promote both domestic and foreign investments and that are export-oriented and have strong positive impacts on employment creation; design strategies to increase the contribution of the diaspora to economic development through incentives and to allocate higher proportions of remittances to investment; advocate for higher volumes of aid in order to achieve and sustain higher levels of GDP growth rates and to accelerate poverty reduction; ensure that new aid is in the form of grants to prevent a new round of external payment crisis; increase domestic revenue mobilization through increased savings, higher tax revenues and reduced capital flight, as well as the use of international trade as a vehicle for resource mobilization; demonstrate commitment to economic and social reforms in order to build on the current increased momentum of ODA; ensure that development partners extend debt cancellation to HIPC-eligible African countries that have not met the performance criteria as well as to non-HIPC African countries; and strengthen the expenditure management system and manage post-relief borrowing to prevent the deterioration of their long-term debt sustainability.

131. **South-South cooperation:** use sustainable development approaches as the model for development cooperation with Asia to ensure that Africa fares well in the bargain; and ensure that relevant *agreements* are honoured, including the promise of balanced growth for China-Africa trade, the decision to more than double the number of African products allowed into China on a duty-free basis, and a Chinese pledge to voluntarily cap clothing exports to South Africa.

132. **Globalization and trade:** further coordinate and harmonize policies and positions for success in the global trading system; combine trade reforms with complementary adjustment support measures; and complement trade reforms with strong adjustment support for infrastructure and various institutions to enable African countries to participate fully in the global trading system.

133. **Regional integration:** promote collective efforts with dynamic political commitment to integration; *expand* opportunities for investment that increase African incomes and tap unexploited resources, reduce dependence on the outside world and create conditions for self-sustained, autonomous development; ensure that regional integration takes account of peace and security, environmental and health issues and Africa's global commitments; ensure that the process of strengthening regional integration includes guidelines for the convergence of macroeconomic and trade policies of the entire region; strengthen and deepen Africa's financial markets and institutions in order to mobilize financial resources; and encourage RECs to establish development banks in their regions and to harmonize national policies and procedures governing these markets and institutions across member countries.

134. **Transport for sustainable development:** increase the financing of the infrastructure sector and adjust policies in order to build physical and human capacities, modernize management, attract more

private-sector investment, improve transport facilitation, adopt appropriate corridor approaches, reduce transportation cost, improve safety and security, incorporate poverty reduction into infrastructure development policies, and introduce new technologies; support RECs to reposition Africa's transport systems and to actively support other regional efforts that foster transport integration in Africa; build on successes of the past decade and emulate best practices elsewhere in the world; promote good governance and improved peace and security.

135. **Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development:** promote awareness-raising, policy analysis *and* advocacy on issues of STI for sustainable development through regional and interregional collaboration and networking; harness the enhanced international interest in Africa, which is leading to prospects of rapid growth, investment and opportunity; build platforms for technological learning, technology transfer, capacity-building and knowledge generation and sharing of best practices linked to emerging sectors; forge closer collaboration with NEPAD, AU Commission and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and mobilize communities of practice and other stakeholders in STI for sustainable development. With regard to the information and communication technology (ICT) subsector, African countries should position themselves especially in the areas of outsourcing, taking advantage of low wages, multilingual environments, favorable time zones, large pool of ICT graduates, diaspora awareness and improved ICT infrastructure.

136. **Capacity building:** ensure that any capacity building programme is obliged to clearly tie in with, and take forward the developmental agenda; view capacity building as a political concept, which determines and implements a strategic, political agenda; promote conducive environment for citizen participation in governance and policy processes; ensure a coordinated and integrated capacity; and strengthen, sector-specific capacity building strategies.

### **Harnessing interlinkages**

137. WSSD broadened and strengthened the general understanding of sustainable development, particularly the important linkages between social and economic development and environmental protection. The Summit recognized these three components of sustainable development as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, hence the emphasis placed on promoting their balanced integration. NEPAD and the Commission on Africa Report clearly articulate the interlinkages *between* Africa's many development challenges. The Africa Environment Outlook (2006) underscores the interdependency between environmental concerns and various facets of development and calls for an interlinkages approach. The various thematic reports of the United Nations Millennium Project demonstrate the interlinkages between the different MDGs and the need to adopt an integrated approach in pursuit of their attainment in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore, these global and regional responses, individually and collectively, provide opportunities for enhancing synergies and promoting interlinkages in addressing the region's development challenges.

138. NEPAD, JPOI and the Commission on Africa recognize peace, security and good governance as important *prerequisites* for achieving sustainable development in the region. Conflict is one of Africa's classic vicious circles. As a result of conflict, Africa seems to many outsiders an unattractive place in which to invest or keep their money, and what money is made in Africa is encouraged to flow out. Similarly, many educated Africans have over the years left their homelands because they are frustrated at not being able to put their skills to good use. Since many causes of conflict, including inequality and exclusionary politics, have their roots in weak governance (including natural resources governance),

measures to prevent conflict and its recurrence have a better chance of succeeding if they are accompanied by actions promoting effective, inclusive and legitimate governance. Furthermore, the United Nations Millennium Task Force notes that the MDGs not only reflect economic targets, global justice and human rights, but are also vital to international and national security and stability. Poor and hungry societies are much more likely than high-income societies to fall into conflict over scarce, vital and natural resources. Achieving the MDGs should therefore be placed centrally in international efforts to end violent conflict, instability and terrorism.

139. Long-term poverty reduction requires sustained economic growth, which in turn depends on technological *advancement* and capital accumulation. The MDGs play two roles in the growth process. First, they are ends in themselves, in that reduced hunger, gender equality, improved health and education and broader access to safe water and sanitation are direct goals of society. Second, they are “capital inputs” to economic growth and further development. A healthier worker is a more productive worker, as is a better-educated worker. Improved water and sanitation infrastructure raises output per capita through various channels, such as reduced illness. Therefore, many of the MDGs are a part of capital accumulation, defined broadly, but are also desirable in their own right.

### **The need for a holistic and integrated approach**

140. The foregoing clearly demonstrates the need for a holistic and integrated approach in addressing Africa’s sustainable development challenges. The work of the United Nations Millennium Task Force shows that no “silver bullet” exists to reach any individual target, let alone the ensemble of MDGs. What are required are integrated strategies for complementary and mutually reinforcing interventions. Similarly, the Africa Environment Outlook (2006) advocates the adoption of an interlinkages approach to the challenges facing Africa. An interlinkages approach recognizes the complexities inherent in ecosystem dynamics and their interface with the equally complex social, economic and political dynamics inherent in human development and governance, particularly policies, laws and institutions. It stresses the importance of coordination of action across the relevant dimensions of sustainable development.

141. The above supports the call made at several international conferences and summits for the establishment of institutions and development of policies and strategies that promote holistic and integrated approaches. These include the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, WSSD and the World Summit on Development. Africa has responded with varying degrees of success. Institutional reforms are progressively being undertaken and sustainable development strategies are being developed and implemented. These strategies include long-term development visions, national development plans, which are increasingly being formulated as MDG-based poverty reduction strategies. However, many challenges remain and efforts must be intensified if the objective of positioning countries, both individually and collectively, on a path to sustainable growth and development is to be achieved.



## **WSSD COMMITMENTS AND RELATED NEPAD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **Mandate of Regional Commissions**

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) reaffirmed sustainable development as a central element of the international agenda and paved the way for the practical and sustained steps needed to address many of the world's most pressing challenges. The Summit pronounced that implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit should be effectively pursued at the regional and subregional levels, through Regional Commissions (RCs) and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies. In this context, the Summit called on RCs to facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into their work, and into the work of regional, sub-regional and other bodies. The Summit indicated that this could be done by facilitating and strengthening the exchange of experiences, including national experiences, best practices, case studies and partnership experiences related to the implementation of Agenda 21.

General Assembly Resolution 58/218 of 23 December 2003, as reaffirmed by Resolution 59/227 of 22 December 2004, requires RCs to take action to ensure the effective implementation of, and follow up to the outcomes of WSSD. The resolution welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), at its eleventh session (CSD-11), to invite RCs, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the CSD, to consider organizing Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) in order to contribute to its work. In this regard, the CSD urged RCs to take into account the relevant thematic clusters contained in its programme of work, and to provide inputs as specified by CSD at its eleventh session.

CSD-11, in outlining the organization of its work for the period 2004-2017, recommended that in order to allow for effective consideration of regional and subregional inputs throughout the Implementation Cycle and to ensure maximum flexibility, RCs will, in addition to the CSD Secretariat, organize RIMs in collaboration with other regional and sub-regional organizations and bodies, as well as regional offices of funds, programmes, international finance and trade institutions and other organizations of the UN system.

### **Sustainable development governance in Africa**

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) recognizes the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as providing a framework for sustainable development on the continent. The Plan also recognizes that achieving sustainable development requires actions at all levels to create an enabling environment at the regional, subregional, national and local levels for sustained economic growth and development. In this context, the Plan calls on the international community to support Africa's efforts to foster peace, stability and security, the resolution and prevention of conflicts, democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and gender equality.

### **Poverty eradication and socially sustainable development**

#### **Poverty eradication**

The JPOI states that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. The Plan recognizes that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication, the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Further, the Plan calls for concerted and concrete measures at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals. These include those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. Poverty eradication is a key long-term objective of NEPAD, which subscribes to the MDG target of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half between 1990 and 2015.

<b>Agriculture for sustainable development</b>	WSSD reiterated the Millennium Declaration target to halve by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger. The Africa chapter of the JPOI calls for support in the development and implementation of national policies and programmes to regenerate the sector. The Plan also calls upon African countries to develop and implement food security strategies, within the context of national poverty eradication programmes, by 2005. This supports NEPAD's agriculture sector objectives, which include: to improve the productivity of agriculture, with particular attention to small-scale and women farmers; to ensure food security for all people and increase the access of the poor to adequate food and nutrition; and to develop Africa into a net exporter of agricultural products.
<b>Gender equality for sustainable development</b>	WSSD reaffirmed Agenda 21 and MDG commitments on gender and the JPOI calls for promoting women's equal access to and full participation in, decision-making at all levels on the basis of equality with men. The Plan also calls for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services. In particular, the Africa chapter of the Plan emphasizes the right to gender equality. It calls on the international community to support Africa's efforts in ensuring equal access to all levels of education and to promote and support efforts and initiatives to secure equitable access to land tenure and clarify resource rights and responsibilities. Promoting the role of women in all activities is one of two NEPAD long-term objectives. The Initiative has as one of its goals, to make progress towards gender equality and empowering women by eliminating gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education by 2005.
<b>Education for sustainable development</b>	WSSD reaffirmed the MDG of ensuring that, by 2015, all children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education relevant to national needs. The Summit also reaffirmed the "Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All" of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005. In addition, the Africa chapter of the JPOI calls for support to the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education. As part of its Human Resources Development Initiative, NEPAD pledges among other things, to work with development partners in meeting the universal MDG on primary education and has as one of its goals, to enroll all children of school age in primary schools by 2015.
<b>Health for sustainable development</b>	WSSD reaffirmed the MDGs of reducing, by 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under five, by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000. With regard to the reduction of HIV and other diseases, the JPOI target is a reaffirmation of the General Assembly resolution, and complements the MDGs of halting by 2015, and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Furthermore, the Plan calls on the international community to support Africa mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim to: promote equitable access to health-care services; make available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner in order to fight and control communicable diseases; build capacity of medical and paramedical personnel; promote indigenous medical knowledge, as appropriate, including traditional medicine; and research and control Ebola disease. The above action areas are similar, and support of the NEPAD health objectives.
<b>Sustainable human settlements</b>	WSSD reaffirmed the MDG of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative. It's Africa chapter, the JPOI calls for support to African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities in the areas of sustainable urbanization and human settlements, provide support for adequate shelter and basic services and the development of efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements.

<b>Water supply and sanitation</b>	WSSD underscored the importance of provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation to protect human health and the environment. In this respect it endorsed the Millennium Declaration target on drinking water and adopted one on sanitation. The JPOI calls for actions among other things to launch a programme of actions, with financial and technical assistance, to achieve the target on safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. With specific reference to Africa, the Plan calls for actions to provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level. It indicates that this could be done through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments. Water and sanitation is an integral component of the NEPAD infrastructure programme, and has as one of its objectives, ensuring sustainable access to safe and adequate clean water supply and sanitation, especially for the poor.
<b>Sustainable consumption and production</b>	
The JPOI states that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. The Plan calls for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns by all countries, with developed countries taking the lead, while ensuring that all countries benefit from the process. To that end, the Plan calls on countries to take into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Further, it enjoins governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups to play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.	
<i>The Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP</i>	WSSD called on countries to encourage and promote 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
<i>Corporate social responsibility</i>	WSSD called for the enhancement of corporate social and environmental responsibility and accountability. And the JPOI emphasizes the contribution of the industrial sector to the sustainable development of Africa by supporting broad-based participation, social and environmental responsibility. Corporate social responsibility is an important criterion of the corporate governance objective of NEPAD's APRM.
<i>Sustainable Tourism Development</i>	WSSD called on countries to promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Eco-tourism 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage in 2002, the World Eco-tourism Summit 2002 and its Quebec Declaration, as well as the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by UNWTO. The goal is to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. NEPAD also calls for capacitating African communities to actively engage in sustainable tourism, including adventure tourism, ecotourism and cultural tourism. The Africa chapter of the JPOI supports this call. The chapter recognizes the need to support Africa's efforts to attain sustainable tourism that contributes to social, economic and infrastructure development.
<i>Sustainable Industrial Development</i>	WSSD called for strengthening the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. In its Africa chapter, the JPOI enjoins the international community to enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support for the development of key infrastructure, access to technology, networking of research centers, adding value to export products, skills development and enhancing market access in support of sustainable development. These support the NEPAD objectives on manufacturing, which include, to increase the production and improve the competitiveness and diversification of the domestic private sector, especially in the agro-industrial, mining and manufacturing sub-sectors, with potential for exports and employment creation.

<i>Energy sustainable development</i> for	WSSD called on countries to: diversify energy supply and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources; improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally-sound energy services and resources; remove market distortions; establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency and accelerate the development and dissemination of energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies. In its Africa chapter, the Plan enjoins the international community to inter alia, establish and promote programmes, partnerships and initiatives to support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 percent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas. It also calls for support to implement energy initiatives, including the promotion of clean and renewable energy, and to improve energy efficiency and access to advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies.
<b>Chemicals management</b>	WSSD called for renewed commitment to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle for sustainable development, as well as for the protection of human health and the environment. The JPOI states that countries should aim to achieve, by 2020, sound management of chemicals to ensure the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. Countries are also to take actions at all levels to promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals. Additionally, countries are to work on further developing a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action, of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS,) and to implementing the new Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for the classification and labeling of chemicals, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008. Specifically, the Plan calls on development partners to support African countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and through the provision of technical and financial assistance. The NEPAD Environmental Action Plan (NEPAD-EAP) sets an Africa-wide approach to environmental management. Although chemicals management is not one of the programme areas, it is identified as a key crosscutting issue.
<b>Hazardous waste management</b>	WSSD called for renewal of the Agenda 21 commitment to sound management of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment. The JPOI states that countries can achieve this by promoting the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on hazardous waste. The Plan also calls for the promotion of efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments.
<p><b>Natural resource base of economic and social development</b></p> <p>WSSD recognized that human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activities. In this regard, the JPOI states that managing the natural resources base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development. It notes that to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies, which should include targets adopted at the national and, where appropriate, regional levels to protect ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources. In doing so, the Plan calls for strengthening regional, national and local capacities.</p>	
<b>Sustainable land management</b>	The JPOI objective on land is to promote and support efforts and initiatives to secure equitable access to land and clarify resource rights and responsibilities, through land and tenure reform processes that respect the rule of law and are enshrined in national law, and provide access to credit for all, especially women. The Africa chapter states that efforts and initiatives should support economic and social empowerment and poverty eradication, as well as efficient and ecologically sound utilization of land; that enable women producers to become decision makers and owners in the sector, including the right to inherit land. The first pillar of NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.
	The JPOI notes that mining, minerals and metals are important to the economic and social development of many countries. It further notes that

<b>Sustainable mineral resources development</b>	enhancing the contribution of the sector to sustainable development include actions at all levels to: support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of the sector using the lifecycle approach; enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women; and foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries. Further, in its Africa chapter, the Plan calls for support to enhance the contribution of the industrial sector, in particular mining, minerals and metals, to the sustainable development of Africa by supporting the development of effective and transparent regulatory and management frameworks and value addition, broad-based participation, social and environmental responsibility, and increased market access in order to create an attractive and conducive environment for investment. These complement the NEPAD objectives on mining, which are: to improve the quality of mineral resource information; to create a regulatory framework that is conducive to the development of the mining sector; and to establish best practices that will ensure efficient extraction of natural resources and minerals of high quality.
<b>Freshwater resources</b>	The JPOI outlines a number of actions required to attain sustainable water resources management. It calls for inter alia interventions to promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity building at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level. It also calls for the promotion and provision of new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement Agenda 21 water resources commitments. With specific reference to Africa, the JPOI calls for actions to promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems. It encourages initiatives to: develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for all major water bodies; and strengthen regional, subregional and national capacities for data collection and processing and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement. These support the NEPAD water objectives which include: to plan and manage water resources to become a basis for national and regional cooperation and development; to systematically address and sustain ecosystems, biodiversity and wildlife; and to cooperate on shared rivers.
<b>Coastal and marine resources</b>	The JPOI targets on coastal and marine resources include encouraging the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans, and establishing by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment. Specifically, the Africa Chapter of the Plan states that achieving sustainable development includes developing projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilizing resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment. The chapter also calls for support to the development and implementation of national policies and programmes, including research programmes and development plans of African countries to sustainably develop their fisheries resources. NEPAD acknowledges the role of sharing best practices for optimally protecting and utilizing coastal resources.
<b>Climate change</b>	In order for Africa to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change and achieve sustainable development, the JPOI in its Africa chapter, calls for actions to assist African countries in mobilizing adequate resources for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, sea level rise and climate variability, and to assist in developing national climate change strategies and mitigation programmes, and continue to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change in Africa, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Additionally, NEPAD places emphasis on monitoring the impacts and effectively addressing the threats of climate change.
<b>Sustainable forest management</b>	Forest-related JPOI targets include accelerating the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests / Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IPF/IFF) proposals for action by countries and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensifying efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). With specific reference to Africa, the JPOI calls for actions to provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa and to build capacity for sustainable forest management, including combating deforestation and measures to improve the policy and legal framework of the forest sector. The NEPAD Environment Initiative includes a programme on forests.

<b>Biodiversity</b>	A key JPOI biodiversity target is for countries to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, by 2010. With specific reference to Africa, the JPOI calls for, among others, the establishment and support of national and cross-border conservation areas to promote ecosystem conservation; respect of local traditions and cultures and promotion of the use of indigenous knowledge in natural resource management and eco-tourism; and support for the conservation of Africa's biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in accordance with commitments that countries have under biodiversity-related agreements to which they are parties. These include the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and regional biodiversity agreements.
<b>Drought and desertification</b>	WSSD identified combating desertification and mitigating the impacts of drought among the priority actions needed to enable developing countries achieve their poverty reduction goals and targets. The Summit called for among other things, the provision of financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) at the national level and integrate indigenous knowledge systems into land and natural resources management practices, as appropriate. It also called for improving extension services to rural communities and promoting better land and watershed management practices, including through improved agricultural practices that address land degradation, in order to develop capacity for the implementation of national programmes. The NEPAD Environment Initiative includes interventions to rehabilitate degraded land and to address the factors that led to such degradation.
<b>Natural disaster risk reduction</b>	The JPOI states that an integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the 21st century. Further, in its Africa Chapter, the Plan enjoins States to deal effectively with natural disasters, including their humanitarian and environmental impacts.
<p><b>Means of implementation</b></p> <p>The JPOI states that the implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as the Plan require a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, based on the recognition that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, taking fully into account the Rio principles, including in particular, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.</p>	
<b>Resources for implementation</b>	While recognizing that NEPAD is an African owned development vision that requires the mobilization of resources from within, African leaders are mindful of the fact that the effective implementation of NEPAD requires massive heavy investments to bridge existing gaps. In this context, African leaders called on the international community to support Africa's efforts in the spirit of the new partnership espoused in the development vision. Subsequently, the international community at WSSD, pledged its support to the implementation of NEPAD, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation supported, inter alia, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). It also pledged support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies.
<b>Globalization and trade</b>	In recognition of the major role that trade can play in achieving sustainable development and in eradicating poverty, WSSD encouraged members of World Trade Organization (WTO) to pursue the work programme agreed at their Fourth Ministerial Conference, in order for developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to secure their share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. Furthermore, the JPOI in its Africa chapter, urges the international community to improve market access for goods, including goods originating from African countries, in particular least developed countries, within the framework of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. NEPAD enjoins African Heads of State to participate actively in the world trading system and to ensure that the continent's special concerns, needs and interests are recognized in future WTO rules.
<b>Regional</b>	WSSD urged the international community to support African countries to improve regional trade and economic integration between African countries and to attract and increase investment in regional market infrastructure. NEPAD acknowledges the need for African countries to pool

<b>integration</b>	resources and enhance regional development and economic integration, in order to improve their international competitiveness.
<b>Transport for sustainable development</b>	WSSD recognized the need for an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development. In its Africa chapter, the JPOI advocates for support to African efforts to develop affordable transport systems and infrastructure that promote sustainable development and connectivity in Africa. Transport is an integral component of NEPAD's infrastructure programme. The sector objectives are to: reduce delays in cross-border movement of people, goods and services; reduce waiting time in ports; promote economic activity and cross-border trade through improved land transport linkages; and increase air passenger and freight linkages across Africa's subregions.
<b>Science, technology and innovation</b>	WSSD underlined the importance of science-based decision-making, by inter alia calling for: integrating scientists' advice into decision-making bodies; partnerships between scientific, public and private institutions; improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and establishing regular channels for requesting and receiving advice between scientists and policy makers; making greater use of integrated scientific assessments, risk assessments and interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches; and increasing the beneficial use of local and indigenous knowledge. Strengthening and creating centers for sustainable development in developing countries are encouraged, as well as networking with and between centers of scientific excellence and between science and education for sustainable development. Furthermore, the Africa chapter of the JPOI made a strong call to the international community, to support African countries in developing effective science and technology institutions and research activities capable of developing and adapting to world-class technologies. The chapter also stipulates the following imperatives in the area of ICT: bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity in terms of access, infrastructure and technology transfer and application through integrated initiatives for Africa; create an enabling environment to attract investment, accelerate existing and new programmes and projects to connect essential institutions and stimulate the adoption of ICT technologies in government and commerce programmes and other aspects of national economic and social life. Additionally, NEPAD emphasizes the importance of science and technology platforms and the imperative of bridging the digital divide, by investing in ICT.
<b>Capacity building</b>	WSSD called for enhancing and accelerating human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives and promoting partnerships that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development. It also called for support to local, national, subregional and regional initiatives with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance local, national, subregional and regional centers of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through, inter alia, the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and other resources, including new and additional resources. Furthermore, the Summit enjoined the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including through the strengthening of capacity-building efforts, to: assess their own capacity development needs and opportunities at the individual, institutional and societal levels; design programmes for capacity-building and support for local, national and community-level programmes that focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration; develop the capacity of civil society, including youth to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels; and build, and where appropriate, strengthen national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.
<p><b>Harnessing the interlinkages</b></p> <p>WSSD broadened and strengthened the general understanding of sustainable development, particularly, the important linkages between social and economic development, and environmental protection. The Summit recognized these three components of sustainable development, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, and called for promoting their balanced integration.</p>	

