



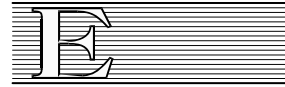
**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development
Regional Implementation Meeting for the Eighteenth
Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Sixth Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
27-30 October 2009



Distr.: LIMITED

ECA/FSSD/CFSSD/6/2
September 2009

Original: ENGLISH

**Follow-up on implementation of the outcomes of the World
Summit on Sustainable Development: sustainable
consumption and production for sustainable growth and
poverty reduction in Africa**

September 2009

Table of Contents

I	Introduction.....	1
II	Sustainable consumption and production including a ten-year framework of Programmes.....	2
	(a) Actions taken and progress made	2
	(b) Implementation and challenges and constraints	3
	(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward	3
III	Chemicals.....	4
	(a) Actions taken and progress made	4
	(b) Implementation and challenges and constraints	6
	(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward	6
IV	Waste management.....	7
	(a) Actions taken and progress made	7
	(b) Implementation and challenges and constraints	8
	(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward	8
V	Mining.....	9
	(a) Actions taken and progress made	9
	(b) Implementation and challenges and constraints	11
	(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward	12
VI	Transport.....	14
	(a) Concrete actions taken and progress made.....	14
	(b) Implementation and challenges and constraints	15
	(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward	15

Acronyms

A21	Agenda 21
ALSF	African Legal Support Facility
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMV	Africa's Mining Vision
ARSCP	Africa Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ASP	African Stockpiles Programme
AU	African Union
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIR	Extractive Industries Review
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMF	Global Mercury Project
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
ISG	International Study Group (on Reviewing Africa's Mining Regimes)
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Action
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
MEAs	Multilateral Environment Agreements
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAN	Pesticides Action Network
RC	Regional Commission
RIM	Regional Implementation Meeting
REC	Regional Economic Community
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
PCFV	Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles
PFIA21	Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
R&D	Research and Development
RECP	Resource efficiency and cleaner production
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management
SDRA	Sustainable Development Report on Africa
SME	Small and medium enterprise
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Programme
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
YFP	Ten-year Framework of Programmes

I Introduction

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) reaffirmed sustainable development as a central element of the international agenda. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted at the WSSD contains commitments and targets that member States agreed to pursue in order to foster sustainable development at all levels. The JPOI called upon the Regional Commissions (RCs) of the United Nations to work with other bodies to organize regional and subregional reviews of the status of implementation of JPOI, Agenda 21 (A21) and the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (PFIA21). This call was reinforced by General Assembly Resolution 58/218, which mandated RCs to work with the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), regional and subregional organizations and bodies, regional funds and programmes, international financial and trade institutions, and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to organize multi-stakeholder Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) and to provide regional inputs into the work of the CSD.

2. Against the above background, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has been organizing RIMs in collaboration with partner organizations since 2003. The thematic focus of each RIM is now aligned with the cluster of issues to be considered by CSD in accordance with its Multi-Year Programme of work 2004/2005 to 2016/2017.

3. The 2009 RIM will deliberate on regional inputs to the Eighteenth Session of the CSD (CSD-18). It will review progress in the implementation commitments under the cluster of issues comprising: sustainable consumption and production (SCP) including a Ten-Year Framework of Programmes; chemicals; waste management; mining and transport.

4. The theme of the Africa RIM is “*Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) for sustainable growth and poverty reduction*”. The premise for this theme is that ensuring SCP that decouples economic growth from environmental degradation is the common string that runs through actions called for under each of these issues. It thus serves to bring greater attention to SCP as an important tool for promoting social and economic development and poverty reduction within the ecosystem’s carrying capacity.

Scope of this report

5. This report on follow-up of WSSD outcomes draws from the five thematic reports commissioned by ECA, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Africa Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) on each of the issues outlined above. The report provides a consolidated overview of progress and achievements made in the implementation of commitments related to SCP including the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, chemicals, waste management, mining and transport. It outlines implementation challenges and constraints, as well as lessons learnt and highlights the way forward, including policy measures and actions needed to accelerate implementation in each of the thematic issues.

Submission to the RIM

6. This report is submitted to the RIM to provide a synopsis of progress made by African countries at national and regional levels in implementing the outcomes of the WSSD on the selected cluster of issues. It is intended to stimulate discussions aimed at generating inputs to inform the Africa RIM Statement. It is also intended to elicit comments and additional inputs for finalization of

the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA), which is informed by the various thematic reports. The SDRA serves as an important medium for monitoring and assessing sustainable development in Africa. It will be disseminated to member States, African regional and subregional organizations, and all relevant partners and organizations to advance necessary actions to accelerate progress towards ensuring sustainable development in Africa.

II Sustainable consumption and production including a Ten-Year Framework of Programmes

(a) Actions taken and progress made

7. The African Ten-Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10-YFP SCP) has been produced and launched. The 10-YFP has a strategic focus on linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs in a more sustainable manner. It has four thematic areas of focus: energy; water and sanitation; habitat and sustainable urban development; and renewable resource-based industries. A regional institutional mechanism -the ARSCP has also been established and provides leadership in promoting SCP in Africa. The Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa, which is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Environment, has been established and also provides support to SCP initiatives in the region. Noteworthy among the other initiatives underway are the Africa Eco-labelling project focused on development of an African Eco-labelling Mechanism, and development of national and local SCP programmes in four countries initially within the framework of the 10-YFP.

8. In addition to several regional energy infrastructure projects to increase access and progress in the means of implementation, off-grid systems based on renewable energy have been developed in the rural areas of many countries.

9. Urban centres in the region have benefited through global urban management programmes. Many countries are beginning to put a strategic policy in place and an institutional framework to address some of the transport-related problems in cities.

10. An initial number of ten National Cleaner Production Centres in 11 countries have been established to promote cleaner production in the region. In this connection, industrial environmental policies are being developed in some countries.

11. African business organizations are participating in the Global Compact initiative which embodies social and environmental responsibility principles consistent with SCP goals. In addition, several companies have become members of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development.

12. Several measures have been taken at national, subregional and regional levels towards increased and sustainable agricultural production. These include an increasing number of initiatives in organic food production.

13. Many African countries have adopted the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and are reporting on progress in its implementation. There have been many capacity-building initiatives on sustainable tourism and some countries have started to adopt policies that create opportunities for the poor within tourism.

14. Examples of SCP-relevant activities exist in most countries in the region. However they are being undertaken in a fragmented and isolated manner. Few economic instruments are in use and little progress has been made in their application to the area of sustainable public procurement.

15. Some universities have embarked upon introducing courses on sustainable development into their education and training programmes.

(b) Implementation challenges and constraints

16. The main challenges and constraints in the development and implementation of SCP programmes and activities include: poor education and lack of awareness on SCP benefits; inadequate SCP legislation and poor enforcement where they exist; weak recognition of SCP in most policies; weak institutional capacity for monitoring and use of economic instruments; lack of human and technical capacity; financial instability of the National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs); under-pricing of natural resources; lack of financial incentives and appropriate financing mechanisms for SCP investments; systemic challenges such as lack of monitoring, lack of research and development (R&D) in industry, lack of data on pollution and resources use, inadequate research on SCP patterns, and lack of collaborative projects and exchange programmes in the region to facilitate knowledge sharing.

(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward

17. Political will and commitment is essential to effective implementation of the African 10-YFP. The organizational support provided by UNEP together with the political leadership and support provided by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the financial support provided by the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa have been highly instrumental for the achievements registered so far.

18. A coherent and integrated national strategy to promote SCP using a range of policies is needed. Individual and uncoordinated initiatives will not bring about wholesale SCP patterns. National SCP strategies need to be formulated as integral priorities of National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs) including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and National Environment Action Plans (NEAPs).

19. The effective development and implementation of SCP in African countries could be significantly facilitated through mainstreaming of SCP into the priorities and decision-making criteria of development financing agencies.

20. All African countries and local governments require assistance in starting sustainable procurement, including guidance on specific products.

21. Visible implementation of SCP activities at an early stage is important to demonstrate the concept. Examples include government green procurement programmes, schemes for waste recycling, support programmes for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for cleaner production, introduction of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), and incentives for solar water heaters.

22. In order to make further progress on sustainable lifestyles there is a need for massive multimedia education and awareness campaigns to inspire actions for change to sustainable lifestyles. Active involvement of non- governmental organizations (NGOs) is also vital.

23. In the context of the implementation of the challenges and lessons learnt, the following priority concrete actions and projects have been identified and require urgent support from development partners: capacity-building for national SCP action plans; an African Local SCP Initiative; a regional programme on resource efficiency and cleaner production (RECP) involving building the capacities of NCPCs and SCP institutions; the African Eco-labelling Mechanism; promoting an integrated solid waste management (ISWM) system in Africa; education for sustainable consumption and production in Africa; sustainable building and construction in Africa; promotion of small-scale renewable energy and biomass-based co-generation; and regional knowledge management and information exchange on SCP in Africa.

III Chemicals

(a) Actions taken and progress made

24. *Sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle for sustainable development:* Many African countries have put sector policies in place and institutions for environmentally sound management of chemicals. These include environmental management acts and the associated institutions that have been established, for instance, in Egypt, Ethiopia Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda, among others.

25. Some progress is being made towards integration of sectoral policies on chemical management. An example in this regard is the Controlled Substances Regulations, 2007 of Kenya that seeks to control and regulate the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals used across several sectors, through appropriate labelling.

26. NCPCs have been established in some countries to support the introduction of better chemicals management practices and techniques in particular in the business sector. This is being undertaken by the joint UNIDO and UNEP NCPC Programme. So far, NCPCs have been established in 11 African countries, namely Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

27. The African Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is active in sound management of obsolete stocks of pesticides. ASP is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Partners of the programme include the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNEP, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The objective of ASP is to clean up and safely dispose of all obsolete pesticide stocks in Africa, and to establish preventive measures to avoid future accumulation so as to protect human and environmental health.

28. In phase one, ASP is covering seven countries, namely, Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Tunisia. In each of them, there is some data pertaining to either stocks of obsolete pesticides or estimated amounts of imports of the same. For instance, it is estimated that there are about 400 tons of obsolete pesticides in 76 sites in Mali, and Ethiopia still imports about 4,000 tons of pesticides annually.

29. Africa is making good progress in phasing out leaded petrol. By 2004, more than half of the petrol sold and consumed on the continent was unleaded. This phase out of leaded petrol has been facilitated by the World Bank's Clean Air Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa and UNEP's Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV). However, these efforts to phase out leaded petrol

need to be extended to other sources of lead, notably leaded paints and toys that find their way into Africa from countries where such products are banned.

30. Cadmium and mercury also pose serious concerns related to heavy metal poisoning. Mercury is of special importance in Africa due to its extensive use in small-scale and artisanal mining. Some countries such as the Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe were supported in their efforts to introduce cleaner gold mining and extraction technologies in order to minimize or eliminate mercury releases, and to develop the regulatory capacity and mechanisms that will enable the sector to minimize the negative environmental and human health aspects of mercury use in gold mining. This was undertaken by the Global Mercury Project (GMP) implemented by UNIDO with GEF funding.

31. ***Promotion of the ratification and implementation of international instruments on chemicals management:*** Most African countries have acceded to or ratified the four main international conventions on chemicals as follows: the 48 countries for the Basel Convention, 50 for the Stockholm Convention, 53 for the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances, 41 for the Rotterdam Convention. MEAs that deal with specific categories of chemicals, and have dedicated financial instruments such as the Montreal Protocol and the Stockholm Convention, have advanced more rapidly into implementation in many African countries. This is reflected in the larger number of countries that have ratified these two instruments (nearly all countries in the case of the Montreal Protocol) compared to the other two instruments, that is, the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions.

32. However, domestication of the conventions and/or development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for these conventions remain slow. Without actual domestication of an international convention and political will, mere accession cannot prevent issues such as illegal trafficking of chemicals on the continent.

33. ***Developing a Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM) in Africa:*** Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6th February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, SAICM is a policy framework to foster the sound management of chemicals. Many African countries appreciate the integrated approach to chemicals management provided by SAICM, and have embarked on its implementation, with funding provided by the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP). It is recognized that the scope and longevity of support through the QSP is, in many countries, insufficient for the effective kick-start of national implementation.

34. ***Encouraging partnerships and regional coordination and cooperation:*** Initiatives underway to support regional cooperation include the Basel Convention Regional Centres namely, the Regional Centre for the Arab States (Cairo), The Basel Convention Coordinating Regional Centre for the African Region (Ibadan, Nigeria), Regional Centre for French-Speaking Countries in Africa (Dakar, Senegal), and the Regional Centre for English-Speaking African Countries (Pretoria, South Africa). The Stockholm Convention is also in the process of nominating and instituting regional centres. Other opportunities for regional cooperation include development of multi-country SAICM projects.

35. More support is needed to foster the involvement and cooperation of the private sector in the implementation of environmentally sound chemicals management. The private sector has to accept its responsibilities, and the public sector needs to develop mechanisms and capacities to work more collaboratively with user groups in the private sector and civil society.

(b) Implementation challenges and constraints

36. *Need for coherent information on chemicals:* Awareness of possible risks posed by chemicals is still low among major segments of the African population. This is further complicated by the general lack of reliable data and information on toxicity and safe use practices for chemicals.

37. *Cooperation in development and transfer of technology of safe chemical substitutes and in development of production capacity:* Progress in defining national, subregional, regional and international best available technologies/safe chemical alternatives has been too slow to address the chemicals management challenges in Africa. There is a need for greater collaboration and information exchange between Governments and relevant industries. The parties should strengthen collaboration with their south/south counterparts with a view to achieving synergy.

38. *Harmonization of policies:* African countries have to harmonize their trade and environmental policies, in particular on chemicals management to be able to enhance access to markets in industrialized countries. This would provide expanded opportunities for supplying environmentally sound goods and services, such as organic produce, into niche (inter)national markets.

39. *Institutional and policy constraints and challenges:* Most African countries still lack the institutions and facilities to monitor key chemicals in the environment, and hence develop appropriate control strategies to prevent adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The positive contribution of the UNEP African regional centres for chemical analysis and data generation is acknowledged.

40. African countries face a number of challenges in successfully implementing policies on safe chemical alternatives. These include lack of financial and human resources; insufficient political support; an unsupportive legal environment; lack of clarity regarding the role of government and the intention of policy, leading to lack of ownership and to ineffective policy; and lack of supporting data.

41. Africa has the opportunity to add value to its rich natural resources. This would, however, increase the use of chemicals and therefore require strong policies.

(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward

42. More support is needed for accessing environmentally sound technologies and safe chemicals. It is recognized that institutions of higher education and technical and research institutions should play a significant role in adopting and replicating environmentally sound technologies on chemicals.

43. A strong emphasis should also be placed on the need to integrate environmentally sound management of chemicals into national policies for economic growth and poverty reduction. Mechanisms need to be established to ensure safe chemicals management and use of chemicals is being promoted as an integral part of agricultural modernization and sustainable industrial development.

44. Effort has to be made to accelerate R&D of alternatives to the hazardous chemicals deployed in developing countries.

45. There is an urgent need for an integrated approach in implementing the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and other international regimes available for supporting African countries in their efforts to improve sound environmental management of chemicals. Compartmentalized MEAs have led to fragmented and sectoral implementation, which has become a challenge for national coordination and for addressing national chemicals management priorities.

46. There is an urgent need to invest in facilities and institutions for monitoring and evaluating key chemicals in the African environment as a basis for national, subregional and regional priority setting for chemicals management. This needs to be accompanied by proper mechanisms for information exchange among African countries, building upon existing initiatives such as the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and its database and the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN).

47. Greater emphasis should be given to the involvement of the private sector, civil society, farmers and community groups, research and education institutions, including the cleaner production centres and related service providers, in the design and implementation of chemicals management policies and strategies.

48. NCPCs need to be upscaled and their networks expanded to cover the whole continent. Moreover, cleaner production needs to be mainstreamed into national development programmes as a way of fostering sustainable development.

49. Appropriate guidelines should be developed for SAICM implementation, taking due consideration of existing national policies, institutions and chemicals use profiles. More emphasis needs to be placed on developing the appropriate formal institutional mechanisms needed, and the coordination of action at national and subregional levels, including involvement of major stakeholders in the technical assistance provided.

50. African countries are requesting reliable international support for sustainable industrial development and greening of their industry and economy. Commitment to such support was extended under the JPOI and MDGs, including assistance with development of their human, institutional and technical resources for achieving environmentally sound management of chemicals. In general, Africa accepts that environmentally sound management of chemicals will become an integral element of the financial, technical and other support provided by its development partners, including under such mechanisms as the Monterrey Agreement.

51. Africa stands to benefit from enhanced compliance with provisions of the chemicals MEAs, particularly if developed countries ban and take measures to prevent the trade and/or transfer of obsolete technologies and hazardous wastes and chemicals. In addition, African countries are urging their development partners to assist them with capacity-building to enable effective control and enforcement of such trade and transfers.

IV Waste management

(a) Actions taken and progress made

52. Progress has been made in development and adoption of waste management policies and strategies. The use of economic instruments and implementation of polluter-pays principles in waste management have not yet matured in most African countries.

53. Biogas and compost production from organic waste has been widely accepted in Africa as best practices, and progress is being made in developing and implementing specific projects in various countries.

54. Energy production from agricultural residues (including co-generation) is increasingly accepted as a best practice, and several projects have been implemented, some with co-funding on the basis of carbon credits through the Clean Development Mechanism.

55. Some countries have refurbishment centres for used ICT equipment which serve to extend the useful life of the products.

56. The Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) approach has proven to be a feasible best practice for reducing wastes from businesses and other organizations in different parts of Africa and is now being promoted through the network of UNIDO-UNEP affiliated National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs).

(b) Implementation challenges and constraints

57. The single largest implementation challenge remains creation of sufficient capacity for environmentally sound management of activities for appropriate recovery and recycling of various waste streams across Africa. Progress towards its realization is constrained by access to finance, data and technical know-how.

58. Current by-laws in most places in Africa put responsibility for waste management on municipalities, which are insufficiently equipped to deal with collection and disposal, and such by-laws are now an impediment to investment in waste management by the private sector.

59. Imports of second-hand consumer goods and production and/or import of substandard products are all contributing to rapid increase in waste generation. Policies should be put in place and existing standards enforced to reverse this trend.

60. Implementation and enforcement of waste regulations and conventions is severely constrained by the lack of good governance and transparency and the prevalence of corruption in some cases.

61. Inadequate or limited awareness and appreciation of best practices for environmentally sound management of wastes is a major constraint and a paradigm shift towards getting more information and awareness to the general public and to concerned communities is needed.

(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward

62. *Involvement of the private sector:* The involvement of the private sector in partnership with local communities in solid waste management activities has created employment and job opportunities to a substantial number of jobless city residents, many of whom were previously unemployed women and youths. Gradually, this experience is being built up and replicated in various countries.

63. *Income generation:* Solid waste management activities have been serving as a means of income generation to the people taking part in these activities. Income generated is not only from wage payments but also from sale of items recovered from the solid waste.

64. *Refuse collection charges:* In some cities, a sound refuse collection system is in place and forms a good source of income to City and Municipal councils. It is necessary to exchange knowledge and experience in Africa on successful experiences that can be replicated.

65. *Practical and attitudinal changes:* The manner in which solid waste was previously managed has changed. For example, there are increasing signs of waste being segregated at source and to a large extent being collected and stored in waste bins. Sorting is being done at communal waste collection points with noticeably organized groups of people.

66. *What Africa needs from the international community:* The international community should support transfer and dissemination of knowledge and technology and foster investments in best practices for environmentally sound management of various waste streams in Africa. The scale of necessary investments for proper sanitation and management of wastes is beyond the current capacity in Africa.

67. The international community should implement the relevant international agreements/conventions on waste management (particularly Bamako, Basel and Cotonou Conventions) and provide assistance to African countries to strengthening their national human and institutional capacities for implementation and enforcement (especially for control of imports and exports of wastes and waste-containing products into the region and between African countries.

68. The international community should urgently conclude the negotiations and ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Basel Convention.

69. Specific assistance is needed to establish proper inventories of hazardous and radioactive wastes and of sites potentially affected by poor management of such wastes, as a basis for developing and implementing facilities for their management and clean up.

70. Assistance is also required for awareness and cultural change programmes for integrated waste management.

V Mining

(a) Actions taken and progress made

71. *Effective and transparent regulatory frameworks:* Most African mining countries such as DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia, have rewritten their mining codes in the last 20 years to reflect a shift from government as an owner/operator to government as regulator/administrator, with the private sector assuming the lead in mineral development projects. In several cases, for instance in Malawi, Namibia and South Africa, the new codes have involved extensive consultations.

72. At subregional level, efforts to harmonize mining codes have increased, emphasizing the need for transparent and efficient regulatory frameworks. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) have made concrete steps to this effect.

73. At regional level, ECA convened the Big Table on “Managing Africa's Natural Resources for Growth and Poverty Reduction in 2007. The outcomes of the big table triggered other initiatives

including the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the African Legal Support Facility (ALSF), and the International Study Group to Review Africa's Mining Regimes (ISG). The ISG has been involved in formulation of the African Mining Vision (AMV) and has authored a number of study reports on mineral regimes in Africa.

74. **Transparency and accountability:** African countries have increasingly signed up to global voluntary initiatives to enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector. These initiatives include the (EITI), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), and the Extractive Industries Review (EIR). EITI candidate countries¹ include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zambia. Some countries, notably Liberia and Nigeria, have gone further and developed legislation to require the adoption of EITI principles.

75. **Governance and public participation:** There has generally been an improvement in the participation by communities in mining projects and in benefits accruing to communities. A multi-stakeholder approach in policy-making has happened in Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania. Generally, Governments still see policy-making and regulation of the mining sector as their sole responsibility.

76. The improvements in participation by communities have been helped by international schemes based on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) subscribed to by high-profile mining companies. However, countries such as Nigeria and South Africa have implemented a legislative approach. Other countries, such as DRC, Ghana, Namibia and Tanzania are increasingly seeking to entrench CSR in their policy frameworks.

77. At the *subregional level*, harmonization frameworks, such as that of SADC, have embraced the need to have uniform governance and CSR standards. The SADC framework also emphasizes the participation of nationals in mining projects and benefits sharing with communities around mining projects. It further encourages the participation of women in the minerals sector, based on the SADC Gender Protocol.

78. **Environmental economic social and health impacts and benefits:** At the national level, significant strides have been made to include environmental and social requirements in African mineral regimes. The new legislative regimes emerging in most countries now include requirements for an EIA, although less so for social impacts. Even in countries where social and environmental funds are included in the legislative framework and EIAs are a mandatory requirement, the provisions are often not fully implemented because of capacity constraints within government and the lack of involvement of other stakeholders to increase compliance.

79. The mining sector does not generally have sufficient economic linkages in most countries. However, new policy frameworks encourage linkages, such as local procurement and employment, and small business development at both community and national levels. Such economic linkages are not widespread, with the exception of South Africa where they are part of social and labour plans.

80. Progress has been made in addressing health and its social impacts relative to mine workers and mining communities. This is largely attributable to improved CSR by mining companies, which offer programmes to help those suffering from HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB.

¹ A country that has fully and to the satisfaction of the EITI Board met the sign-up indicators becomes a candidate country. It then has two years to be validated as a compliant country.

81. At the regional level, the African Legal Support Facility (ALSF) launched in 2009 by the African Development Bank should help member States negotiate improved contracts that support sustainable development of the extractive sector. The facility will operate as a legal and technical service provider to member countries, allowing them access to sound advice in a range of areas that include commercial creditor litigation, debt management and negotiations of complex transactions.

82. ***Value addition, research and development technological information:*** Strategies and incentives for value addition are not well articulated in many of the industrial and or mineral policy frameworks of African countries. The few exceptions include South Africa, which has an innovation fund for R&D into value addition to mineral products and excellent infrastructure for R & D in process technology.

83. Support for value addition to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) mineral products, mostly gold and gemstones, is slowly improving. Ghana, for example, has instituted a precious minerals marketing cooperation responsible for jewellery manufacturing and marketing.

84. ***Artisanal and small scale mining:*** Several countries, notably Namibia and South Africa, are providing a range of support facilities through ASM technology centres. At the regional level, the Yaounde Vision on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining, which seeks to sustainably reduce poverty and improve livelihoods in African ASM communities by the year 2015 (in line with the MDGs), continues to provide guidelines for the development of this sub sector. ASM has also been facilitated by the formation of Communities and Small Scale Mining (CASM)-Africa. CASM currently has three regional networks in Africa, Asia and China and has five projects on women empowerment, artisanal gold mining, conflict diamonds, promotion of alternative livelihoods and institutional capacity-building.

85. ***Building human and institutional capacities:*** There has been an increase in technical assistance by development partners to support mining reform in many African countries such as DRC, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia, and assistance programmes have also included support for environmental programmes and for management, such as the training of regulators on computerized licensing management systems (mining cadastres).

86. There has been an increase in programmes to address the challenges (technical, economic, social, and environmental) associated with the ASM sector, for instance, in Namibia and Zambia. Tanzania and Zimbabwe are signatories to the Global Mercury Project (GMP), an initiative of the United Nations in collaboration with governments and NGOs. GMP aims to promote knowledge and capacity-building on the links between small-scale gold mining practices and health, ecosystems, and social factors, and to implement interventions that reduce mercury pollution and exposure, caused by mining activities.

(b) Implementation challenges and constraints

87. The main challenges that hinder the sustainable development of the mining sector and in turn, realization of fuller socio-economic benefits from it, include the following.

88. ***Effective and transparent regulatory framework:*** There is inadequate capacity to monitor compliance with legislative requirements, especially the technical and business reporting requirements, and in environmental and social management plans. This renders regulatory regimes

ineffective. The pace of harmonizing mineral regimes at the REC level, especially in critical areas such as fiscal provisions, remains slow.

89. **Transparency and accountability:** The existing fiscal instruments do not optimize the collection of resource rents, such as windfall and additional profits taxes, while negotiating these with major mining continues, posing transparency challenges. There are challenges in efficiently using resource rents to ensure long-term economic development and inter-generational equity. Governance systems are not effective in addressing rent-seeking tendencies and corruption, and thus, cannot entrench transparency and accountability.

90. **Broad-based participation:** There is inconsistency in the existence and/or application of instruments and systems to ensure the effective participation of impacted communities and other stakeholders in mining operations. There is a dearth of venture capital sources for African entrepreneurs to enter the mineral sector. The risky nature of exploration and small-scale activities does not allow these operations to raise financial resources from formal financial institutions.

91. **Environment, economic, health, social impacts and benefits:** Implementation of provisions for both social and environmental rehabilitation funds embedded in legislation presents capacity challenges to governments. Capacity constraints prevent the full participation of communities in negotiating long-term benefits from mining companies. Mechanisms to identify and settle mineral-related conflicts and disputes, including addressing social, economic and religious concerns, are lacking.

92. **Value addition, R&D and technological information:** Creating direct and in-direct linkages with the rest of the economy remains elusive. There is need to explore the viability of establishing dedicated mineral development funds to ensure sustainability through investment in human resources development, R&D, and technology development. There is inadequate GIS data due to lack of systematic geo-mapping.

93. **Financial, technical and capacity-building support:** Overcoming the large mineral infrastructure financing constraints through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and the grouping of infrastructure users to achieve economies of scale via integrated development corridors remains a major challenge. The large sums of money involved in infrastructure projects and lack of capacity for structuring such projects, among others, make private sector participation a challenge.

(c) **Lessons learnt and the way forward**

94. Despite the accomplishments recounted in this report the legacy of mining in Africa can be improved. The following are some of the key lessons learnt and actions to be taken.

95. **Effective and transparent regulatory frameworks:** African countries must invest in new forward-looking, development-oriented mineral regimes that create equitable and sustainable mineral wealth from a diversified mining industry that is integrated into the local and regional economy. The African Union Commission (AUC) in collaboration with ECA, AfDB, AMP, and the RECs should create capacity, in terms of both human and financial resources, to ensure formulation of a concrete action plan for realization of the AMV and its use in revising African mineral regimes. AfDB should swiftly operationalize the ALSF to strengthen the capacity of African member States to negotiate better mineral contracts.

96. **Transparency and accountability:** Governance systems in Africa have not yet fully embraced participatory approaches. Member countries should seriously consider the adoption and application of the minerals conventions emanating from the KPCS, EITI, EITI++ as well as other systems such as ICMM toolkits and codes for hazardous substances (mercury and cyanide). At the subregional and regional level, the AUC-AMP, in collaboration with RECs, should ensure the effective implementation of KPCS in member countries and that other similar systems for coltan and gold are established to address high-value minerals coming from conflict zones.

97. **Governance and public participation:** Governance systems need to be rooted in broader participation by communities in mining decisions that affect them and CSR cannot continue to be exercised in a wholly discretionary manner. Countries should therefore establish and strengthen legislative instruments and systems to ensure the effective participation of impacted communities and other stakeholders. At the subregional and regional levels, the AfDB, in collaboration with RECs and their member States, should consider the establishment of mineral venture capital funds to enable African entrepreneurs to enter the mineral sector.

98. **Environmental, economic and health impacts and benefits:** While the incorporation of environmental and, to a lesser extent, social provisions in policy and legislation has improved, implementation has not kept pace with such improvements. Member countries should therefore ensure that EIAs are mandatory and part of legislation, mineral concessions or mineral development agreements, and that they include obligatory social and environmental remediation funds. Governments should allocate resources to create the capacity to audit and monitor environmental and social commitments.

99. There is need for infrastructural costs to be shared with other economic activities. RECs should, with support from ECA, other UN agencies and AfDB, and in coordination with the AUC, establish capacity for resource-based development corridors that optimize the collateral use of mineral infrastructure (transport, power and water) to establish economic activity in other sectors, such as agriculture, forestry and resource processing.

100. AUC, ECA and other UN agencies and AfDB should speed up implementation of the NEPAD STAP projects to provide cheap and sustainable hydroelectric energy, currently in acute deficit.

101. **Value addition, research and development, technological information:** There is need to invest in appropriate knowledge-creating capacities including human resources, research infrastructure and innovation systems to support the creation of value. For this purpose, mineral development funds (from mineral revenues) should be established to ensure sustainability through investment into HRD, R&D and technology development. A good example of this is the Innovation Fund in South Africa.

102. In order to address the deficiencies in skills, finance, marketing and technology, faced by ASM, member countries need to put in place ASM regimes and assistance programmes that facilitate maximization of the contribution of the sector to rural development strategies and poverty alleviation in an environmentally sustainable manner.

103. **Financial, technical and capacity-building support:** In addition to building the management capacities of government departments, capacity-building interventions by external partners are also needed to: support regional cooperation for geo-mapping and resource development corridors, especially in respect of power projects; strengthen capacity for negotiating

large mineral infrastructure-financing projects; enhance capacities to boost environmental and social management practices; and assist small-scale mining ventures to promote sustainable and commercially vibrant mining practices.

VI Transport

(a) Concrete actions taken and progress made

104. Africa has registered significant developments in the way goods and services are moved from one place to another. Significant transport infrastructure development, including roads, railways, airports and seaports has taken place. However, the region is still lagging behind in developing sustainable transport.

105. Integration of transport sector strategies into poverty reduction goals through the Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategy Review (PRTSR) is underway in over thirty African countries under the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP).

106. To ensure integrated development of Africa's infrastructure and avoid duplication of efforts, AUC, AfDB and the NEPAD Secretariat have embarked on a joint initiative known as 'the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa' (PIDA).

107. The Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program (USOAP) under ICAO was conducted to enhance air transport safety. The Ministers (2006) reviewed the action plan of the directors of civil aviation, which was aimed at strengthening their capabilities with respect to safety oversight, particularly in the areas of licensing, airworthiness and aircraft operation.

108. In Central, Eastern, Southern and West Africa, inter-state conventions and protocols have been adopted, many of which are being implemented. With respect to transport facilitation in Africa, a multitude of international and bilateral agreements and protocols aimed at simplifying and harmonizing trade and transport between States have been signed.

109. All but two African countries (Algeria and Tunisia) had phased out leaded gasoline by the end of 2008. Countries are also reducing sulphur levels in diesel fuels by introducing cleaner vehicle regulations, particularly age limitation.

110. Measures have been undertaken to establish and restructure road agencies and road funds, as well as to enhance the capacity of local governments at village and district levels to effectively coordinate rural transport infrastructure and services.

111. On more energy-efficient mass transit systems, a public transport system known as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) was recently added to Africa's transport system. The BRT simulates a mass transit system using exclusive right of way lanes in line with the metro systems well known in developed countries, but using bus technology instead of rail. Cairo, Lagos, Johannesburg, Dar es Salaam, Kampala and Dakar have either introduced the BRT or were in the process of doing so.

112. To combat the increasing threat of maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden, many governments in cooperation with IMO, are taking steps. A code of conduct aimed at combating acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships was adopted following a high-level meeting held in Djibouti on 26 January 2009.

113. Africa has succeeded, albeit in a limited way, to mobilize resources from its treasury, the private sector and external development partners to finance transport infrastructure and operations.

(b) Implementation challenges and constraints

114. However, Africa faces a number of challenges and constraints as regards the development of sustainable transport. More specific challenges include: inappropriate national policies e.g. lack of prioritizing the impact of transport on the environment; lack of harmonized regional and national policies in many countries; limited implementation of sub- regional and regional agreements; non-alignment of national and regional development plans; low network connectivity and poor state of the network; cumbersome administrative and customs procedures along transport corridors; inadequate legal and regulatory, human and institutional capacity; poorly developed transport information systems; and limited financial resources.

(c) Lessons learnt and the way forward

115. Lessons learnt from past and ongoing initiatives have shown that the potential for speeding up implementation of commitments and achievement of goals and targets exist, provided that the right set of measures in the area of policy, strategy, resource mobilization and capacity building is taken as highlighted below.

116. **National policies and regional agreements:** National policies should be reviewed and harmonized in a coherent manner with global and regional policies and agreements; subregional level decisions should be reflected in national budgets and development plans; countries should ensure that appropriate institutional frameworks that clearly delineate regulatory and operational functions of all modes of transport are put in place; countries should strengthen existing, and establish new entities responsible for the development of sustainable transport; countries should strengthen and expand national and regional institutions of learning and specialized training centres to effectively conduct training and engage in skills development and technology transfer; and countries should promote sharing and replication of best practices, taking into account the country-specific dynamics.

117. **Transport and the environment:** In addition to mitigation measures based on thorough EIAs that should be incorporated in the development of infrastructure, countries should take the following measures to minimize emissions and promote development of environment-friendly transport systems in Africa: establish appropriate incentives to encourage the development and use of more efficient and cleaner modes of transport; promote the use of low-energy consuming public transport systems; improve traffic management to reduce congestion and delays and their associated emissions; strengthen measures to minimize the number of vehicles in operation, focusing on the retirement of aging fleets and restricting importation of old vehicles; undertake proper land use planning to minimize negative impacts on the environment and health; develop and implement an adequate and integrated transport system for effective connectivity; and promote multimodal transport to facilitate movement of goods and services as regional integration proceeds.

118. **Energy efficiency:** Develop policies that encourage energy efficiency such as: promoting the importation of energy-efficient vehicles; limiting the age for imported second hand vehicles; improving traffic management and introducing BRT in order to promote road safety; allocating adequate funds for safety programmes; ensuring compliance with safety regulations and standards established by the relevant international and regional bodies; establishing transport information systems by taking advantage of the possibilities offered by ICT and developing policies that

promote increased use of ICT in all aspects of the transport system; and building an adequate database of transport information.

119. ***Financing transport:*** To secure sufficient finance for the development and maintenance of transport infrastructure, countries should: enhance public source financing by ensuring that an adequate share of GDP is allocated to the sector; encourage PPPs in the construction and operation of transport infrastructure; scale up efforts to attract the support of international development partners; develop an integrated transport master plan; fulfil their commitments to improving the domestic investment environment by liberalizing the transport sector to attract private sector financing; establish or strengthen as appropriate, independent road funds to finance transport infrastructure.

120. Given the fact that sustainable development requires adequate, fast, safe, affordable and environment-friendly transport system, African countries need to step up efforts to formulate appropriate and effective policies, strengthen human and institutional capacities, as well as develop and implement an integrated transport infrastructure programme that meets the current and future needs of citizens.

121. Despite the critical role that transport plays in all spheres of human activity, there are significant negative impacts on the environment and human health resulting from the construction of infrastructure and provision of transport services. Transport causes among other things, air pollution, congestion in cities and ports, soil erosion, as well as destruction of fauna and flora. Indeed, transport accounts for approximately 20 per cent of total world greenhouse emissions. With the rapidly increasing motorized means of transport in Africa, the sector has become the fastest-growing source of greenhouse emissions on the continent.

122. As Africa's financial resources are limited in comparison to its huge infrastructure financing needs, its development partners should continue providing sufficient development assistance and honour their commitments despite the current economic global crisis.