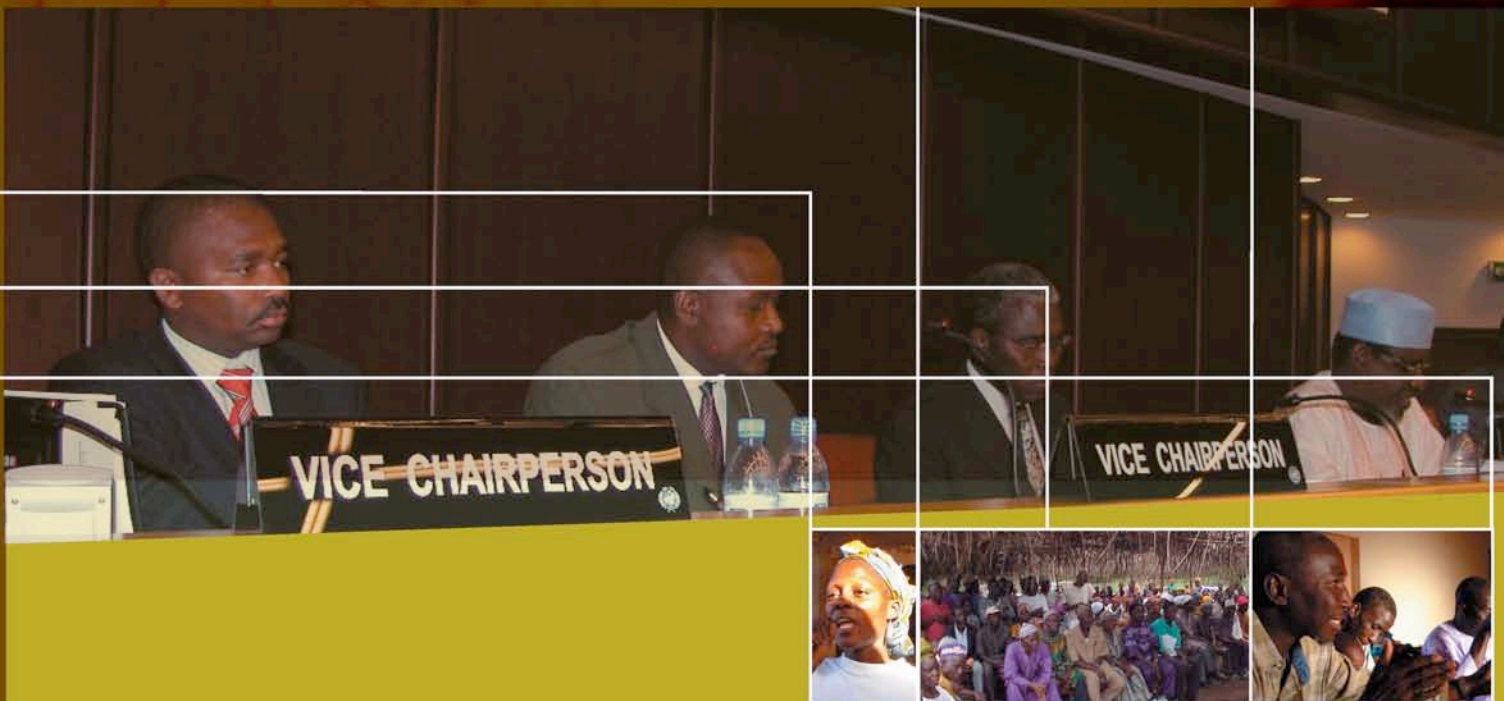


NATIONAL COUNCILS FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

A Review of Institutions
and their Functioning



**NATIONAL COUNCILS FOR SUSTAINABLE
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ECA/SDD/05/14 - NATIONAL COUNCILS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONING

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Table of Contents

Preface	vii
Acknowledgements	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
Executive Summary	xii
Introduction	1
Background and Rationale	1
Objectives and Scope	1
Review Process	2
Outline of the Report	3
Principles and Recommendations Relevant to NCSDs and their Functioning	5
Introduction	5
NCSDs, Global Summits and Reporting	5
Role of NCSDs	6
Institutional Arrangements for Sustainable Development at Global, Regional and Local Levels	7
Participatory Processes and Stakeholder Involvement in Sustainable Development Programmes and Initiatives	8
National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs)	9
Enabling Legislation	10
Funding and Implementation Experiences	11
The Institutional Framework	13
The Establishment of NCSDs	13
The Body, Mandate and Activities	16
Responses to mandate-related questions	20
Location within government administrative structure	20
Decentralization	25

iv National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Representation, Coordination, Collaboration, Integration and Participation of Major Groups	31
Representation	31
Collaboration and Coordination	34
Integration tools and approaches	35
Participation of major groups	35
Policies, strategies, plans and legislation	41
Policies, strategies and plans addressing sustainable development issues	41
Incorporating sustainable development issues in National Development Policies/ Plans	43
Integrating the MDGs, WEHAB Initiatives and the JPOI	44
Decentralization of Policies and Strategies	44
Revision of Policies	45
Legislation	45
Funding and Implementation Experiences	49
Funding	49
Implementation Experiences	52
Conclusions and Recommendations	59
Conclusions	59
Proposals and Recommendations on the Way Forward	59
References	65
Annex 1: Breakdown of survey countries based on ECA's Sub-regional Groupings	69
Annex 2: Tabulation of responses to "Yes" "No" questions	70
Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities	72
Annex 4: Representation	77
Annex 5: Collaborating and Development Partners	79
Annex 6: Sustainable development-related Policies, Strategies and Plans	80
Annex 7: Legal Framework	83
Annex 8: Other sustainable development-related legislation	85
Annex 9: Country Respondents	86
Annex 10: The Questionnaire	89

List of boxes

Box 1: Main Outcomes of UNCHE, UNCED and WSSD	
Box 2: South Africa's response to the adequacy of its body's mandate	20
Box 3: Ghana's response to the adequacy of its body's location	24
Box 4: Decentralization Structure of Nigeria's body	26
Box 5: Description of Namibia's INFOCOM Programme	39
Box 6: Some examples of policies/plans revised and revision objectives	45
Box 7: Response of Mauritius: "The Way forward"	50

List of Figures

Figure 1: Establishment of NCSDs–Survey countries	14
Figure 2: Establishment of NCSDs– Non-survey countries	16
Figure 3: Location within government administrative structure – Survey countries	22
Figure 4: Location within government administrative structure – Non-survey countries	23
Figure 5: Mode of decentralization - Survey countries	27
Figure 6: Mode of decentralization - Non-survey countries	29

List of Tables

Table 1: Establishment of NCSDs– Survey countries	14
Table 2: Establishment of NCSDs– Non-survey countries	15
Table 3: Nature of NCSDs – Survey countries	17
Table 4: Mandate and Activities – Survey countries	17
Table 5: Nature of NCSDs and Mandate- Non-survey countries	19
Table 6: Location within government administrative structure – Survey countries	21
Table 7: Location within government administrative structure – Non-survey countries	23
Table 8: A Comparison of Location, Mandate and Activities, the Nature of the Body	25
Table 9: Mode of Decentralization – Survey countries	27
Table 10: Decentralization mandate – Survey countries	28
Table 11: Mode of decentralization - Non-survey countries	28

vi National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Table 12: Mode of Assuring Coordination – Survey countries	28
Table 13: Mode of Assuring Coordination - Non-survey countries	30
Table 14: Representation from Government Institutions	31
Table 15: Representation from Major Groups	32
Table 16: Responses to Additional Representation	33
Table 17: Collaboration and Coordination Modalities	34
Table 18: Integration Tools and Approaches	35
Table 19: Other Strategies and approaches to promote the participation of Major Groups	36
Table 20: Criteria for membership to the NCSDs	36
Table 21: Accreditation Modalities	37
Table 22: Activities of Major Groups	38
Table 23: Major Groups Engagement in Sectoral and Thematic activities	38
Table 24: IEC Approaches and Tools	
Table 25: Sustainable Development Policies, Plans & Strategies and National Development Plans	42
Table 26: Actions to Integrate the WEHAB Initiatives, MDGs and the JPOI	44
Table 27: Legislative Framework	46
Table 28: Level of funding received by some NCSDs or their Secretariats	49
Table 29: Establishment of Financing Mechanism	51
Table 30: Activities Supported	52
Table 31: Success stories – Approaches and process related	53
Table 32: Success stories – Sectoral and Thematic Activities	53
Table 33: Setbacks	54
Table 34: Threats	55
Table 35: Opportunities	56
Table 36: Type II Partnership Initiatives	57

Preface

This report on National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs) in Africa comes at a time when strong emphasis is being placed on regional implementation of sustainable development agreements through provision of greater coherence, and better coordination of global, regional and national level concerns, priorities and actions. In responding to the regional implementation mandate conferred upon regional Commissions at WSSD, the ECA recognizes the centrality of well-constituted and effectively functioning national institutions to achieving sustainable development.

Against this backdrop, the report aims to document progress made with regard to the establishment of NCSDs, as recommended by UNCED and WSSD. Its overall objectives are to promote experience sharing, information exchange and knowledge networking, as well as to increase advocacy for the establishment of NCSDs that function effectively. In this regard, the report takes stock of established NCSDs and their operations, in the context of the requirement for a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In addition to institutional issues, the report also examines policies, strategies, plans and legislation and attempts to draw on experiences in the implementation process in a bid to deepen the learning process among ECA member States.

The report builds on the work of many agencies operating in the field of sustainable development and is targeted at a broad audience including policy makers and technical experts in government institutions at central and local levels, non-governmental organizations (local and international), academia, the private sector and civil society. It also targets bilateral and multilateral development agencies including those within the UN system.

It is hoped that the report's emphasis on the need to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development and on the establishment of institutions that adequately respond to the broad and crosscutting nature of sustainable development in a holistic and integrated manner, will draw attention to consolidating positive results and addressing limitations. The implementation of the recommendations will require concerted and coordinated efforts on the part of all concerned. To this end, building and strengthening effective and viable partnerships are crucial.

Josué Dioné
Director, Sustainable Development Division
Economic Commission for Africa

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The report also benefited from many partners and collaborators in the field of sustainable development who have, over the years, contributed to the establishment and strengthening of NCSDs in Africa. These include: The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Earth Council, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the UK Department For International Development (DFID), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA), and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), among others.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACSOs	African Civil Society Organizations
AEO	African Environment Outlook
AfDB	African Development Bank
A-CSD	Africa Committee on Sustainable Development
AU	African Union
CAR	Central Africa Republic
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CIME (in French)	Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Environment
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CNE (in French)	National Committee on the Environment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAs	District Assemblies
DFID	Department For International Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FACS-SD	Forum for African Civil Society on Sustainable Development
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNP	Gross National Product
ICE	Inter-governmental Committee of Experts
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
INFOCOM	Environmental Information and Communication for sustainable development
IUCN	World Conservation Union
MCSd	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development

MSSD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NCSs	National Conservation Strategies
NCSDs	National Councils for Sustainable Development
NEAPs	National Environmental Action Plans
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRA	Natural Resource Accounting
NSSDs	National Strategies for Sustainable Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDD	Sustainable Development Division
SDRA	Sustainable Development Report on Africa
SEAM	Support for Environmental Assessment and Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNA	System of National Accounts
SROs	Sub-Regional Offices
UK	United Kingdom
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHE	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
UNCSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VAT	Value Added Tax
WEHAB	Water and sanitation, Energy, Health & Environment, Agriculture, & Biodiversity & Ecosystem management
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, invited governments to establish national coordinating institutions for sustainable development or similar entities, otherwise known as National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs). UNCED also mandated the Regional Commissions to promote the integration of environmental concerns in regional and sub-regional development policies as well as improve regional and sub-regional consultative processes to facilitate the exchange of data, information and experiences in the implementation of Agenda 21. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) strengthened this mandate and tasked Regional Commissions to facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into their work, and the work of regional, sub-regional and other bodies.

The increasing importance attached to the regional implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and the associated assessments and reporting requirements at the regional level, justify the need for national level assessment and reporting, to feed into regional processes. In this connection, and as a first step, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) decided to undertake a review of the establishment and functioning of NCSDs in Africa, in view of the important roles that these institutions play in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

Against the foregoing premise, the objectives of this report are to promote experience sharing, information exchange and knowledge networking, as well as increase advocacy for the establishment of NCSDs that function effectively. In

this regard, the report takes stock of the nature of bodies established, their mandates, activities, location and decentralization. Stakeholder representation, collaboration, coordination and integration approaches, and the participation of major groups are also examined. The report, to some extent, assesses policies, strategies, plans and legislation adopted as well as issues pertaining to funding and implementation experiences. It concludes by presenting proposals and recommendations on the way forward. The report is intended to complement ECA's forthcoming **Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA)**.

The report is informed by the findings of a questionnaire survey and information obtained through a desk review. Twenty-three national focal points completed the questionnaire, and the desk review provided information on 14 additional countries. These two information sources were cross-referenced in order to obtain additional information on some of the survey countries. The study builds on the work of many development partners including other UN Agencies.

Findings

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Most countries have established NCSDs. Of the 37 countries studied, only two (Zambia and Burundi) have not yet established such an entity. UNCED provided a major impetus to the establishment of these bodies. Among the survey countries, 36 percent have bodies that are multi-stakeholder entities with names mirroring NCSD or closely related. *However, it is striking that none of these has a broad mandate with corresponding broad-based activities that address all*

three dimensions of sustainable development. Further, among the 35 NCSDs, 43 percent are multi-stakeholder environment-related entities or single environment agencies, and 46 percent have environment-related mandates. Among the NCSDs of survey countries whose activities are specified, 71 percent execute environment-related activities. Notwithstanding, it is encouraging to note that among the 35 countries that have established NCSDs, eight (23 percent) have recognised that their bodies are not NCSDs in the strict sense; an additional two (6 percent) stated that their bodies were of an interim nature, and seven (20 percent) were in the process of establishing “proper” NCSDs.

With regard to the location of the NCSDs within government administrative structure, all countries with bodies located under the Office of the President/Prime Minister consider that the high level positioning ensures effective coordination of policies and plans. With respect to NCSDs located in ministries, it is suggested that such location ensures continuity and effective collaboration with other sectoral ministries. However, inter-ministerial rivalries present a major threat to the effective functioning of such NCSDs. Seventy-eight percent of NCSDs, chaired by the Prime Minister, President or Vice President, or located under their Offices, execute environment-related activities. This is also true for those NCSDs with broad mandates. Thus, the observation that the location of the body within government administrative structure is useful, but a weak indicator compared to the actual policy influence of the body, and invariably, the demonstrated political will, is quite pertinent.

More than half of the specified NCSDs in the study countries have been decentralized. This is closely linked to the local government decentralization process, which invariably, is linked to the democratization process in the region. Coordination between the bodies and their decentralized structures is mostly assured through various multi-stakeholder committees, which allow for direct communication.

REPRESENTATION, COLLABORATION, COORDINATION, INTEGRATION AND PARTICIPATION OF MAJOR GROUPS

Membership of government institutions to most NCSDs cuts across all sectors. Representation from environment and natural resources, planning and finance-related government ministries and agencies, is quite satisfactory. However, representation from social sector related ministries and agencies could be improved. Major groups are represented in most NCSDs. However their representation is generally not broad and more needs to be done in terms of the representation of certain major groups, particularly workers and trade unions, parliamentarians, indigenous people, farmers, women and youth groups.

There is generally a good level of collaboration in the execution of activities, and mechanisms for coordination have, to varying degrees, been established in a large majority of survey countries. Kenya and Malawi have established donor-government working groups and institutionalized regular coordination meetings. Countries use coordination, participatory, consultative and sensitization mechanisms and approaches to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development into their work. Many countries also cited Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as an integrative tool. It was noted that the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment

(SEA) for integration at the level of policies, programmes and plans was mentioned only in the case of Ghana and Benin.

Although none of the survey countries has a specific strategy for stakeholder participation, this has been institutionalized through incorporation in thematic, national and sectoral policies and strategies, and as a matter of standard practice. The criteria used to determine membership of major groups to NCSDs is quite pertinent, as they largely relate to the relevance of their interventions to sustainable development issues as well as expertise, experience, effectiveness and overall contribution to the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. Most countries facilitate the accreditation, and support the participation of major groups to global sustainable development-related fora. Major groups undertake a wide range of activities, which are quite relevant to the sustainable development agenda. Countries are aware and appreciate the power of IEC in promoting sustainable development objectives. In this regard, countries use a combination of IEC tools, strategies and approaches in empowering individuals, major groups, communities and relevant stakeholders to play active roles in the implementation process.

POLICIES, STRATEGIES, PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Countries have adopted different combinations of policies, strategies and plans, to address sustainable development issues. The variation in combinations is an indication of the different perceptions that countries have of sustainable development. Policies, strategies and plans listed include those addressing national and rural development (Vision 2020s; National and Rural Development Plans); poverty (including PRSPs); environment; natural resources; agriculture; social issues; economic development; and sustainable development in the broad sense (NSSDs). Nine out of 12 countries (75 percent) that included PRSPs among their lists of strategies, also recognize these (in addition to others) as sustainable development strategies. It is encouraging to note that sustainable development principles and concerns are being integrated in national development plans. Some countries have revised their policies to take into account principles of sustainability, participation, efficiency as well as integrative, and harmonized development.

Global agreements need to be incorporated or translated into national policies and strategies as well as other implementation instruments before any meaningful action can be taken. Most countries have incorporated or were in the process of incorporating these agreements in their various national development plans and/or sectoral strategies. South Africa, Lesotho, Kenya, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Egypt, and Cameroon have organized, or are in the process of organizing, national consultations in this regard. Some of these consultations have resulted in the development of roadmaps and response strategies to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted at WSSD.

On sustainable development-related legislation, most countries consider their framework environmental legislation as providing the legal basis for addressing sustainable development issues. A few, (South Africa, Ghana and Ethiopia), consider their national constitutions as serving this purpose. The NCSDs of most countries were established by framework environmental legislation, except for a few, which were established by presidential or prime ministerial decrees or orders.

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES

Funding is clearly a constraining factor to the effective functioning of NCSDs, and the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in Africa. The location of the NCSD under a high level office (Office of the President / Prime Minister) does not automatically guarantee adequate funding. The adequacy of funding is determined, among other factors, by the economic situation of the country and the priority attached to activities being implemented. Many development partners support sustainable development-related activities. Most countries have not established financing mechanisms to generate additional funds, but continue to depend on government budgetary allocations and donor funds. A few have established environmental funds.

To varying degrees, countries have registered some success in terms of establishing institutions, putting in place policies, strategies, and the necessary coordinating mechanisms and processes for the smooth functioning of NCSDs, and the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. However, many setbacks have been experienced during the implementation of sustainable development-related activities.

All countries, except one, cited inadequate institutional capacities, funding and/or human resources as setbacks in the implementation process. Such setbacks have stalled progress and even eroded gains made, especially in countries where civil wars and political unrest persist. Factors that present the most threat to the implementation of the sustainable development agenda are conflicting or overlapping mandate/ legislation resulting in institutional rivalries and parallel processes. Others include Africa's marginalization in the globalization process, the unsustainable debt burden, population pressure and social inequalities.

It is encouraging to note that countries are aware of the many opportunities that exist to enhance the implementation of sustainable development-related agreements. Type II partnership initiatives present additional opportunities to countries. Actions so far initiated by countries are: making links with development partners; awareness raising; information sharing; and, dialogue. However, judging by the responses provided, most countries are either not aware of these initiatives, or have not fully internalized their benefits.

CONCLUSIONS

African countries, to varying degrees, have made progress in establishing institutions, putting in place policies, strategies, coordinating and collaborating mechanisms and other relevant processes to facilitate the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. However, these institutions fall short of fulfilling the role of NCSDs, and a lot remains to be done to strengthen them, particularly with regard to eliminating the environmental bias and addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and integrated manner. With the reinvigoration of political will on the part of governments and development partners to commit to sustainable development issues, and the emphasis placed on regional implementation and the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development at WSSD, it is foreseen that an increasing number of countries will establish institutions and processes that adequately respond to the requirements of sustainable development.

PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WAY FORWARD

Countries raised a wide range of issues and made proposals on the way forward. However, there were commonalities in many areas including institutional capacity building and strengthening (including the provision of resources); developing and implementing sustainable development-related policies, strategies, plans and legislation; intensifying education and sensitization campaigns; strengthening coordinating and collaborating mechanisms; accelerating and deepening democratization and decentralization processes; and, adopting integrative and synergistic approaches.

Other proposals that emanated from the desk review include ensuring the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the formulation and implementation of strategies, programmes and plans; and, establishing NCSDs that: promote the integration of environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects in the decision making process; strengthen cooperation and coordination among sectors and institutions; and, strengthen the participation of major groups.

In addition to the proposals on the way forward submitted above, some of the recommendations proffered to enhance implementation effectiveness are:

- ECA and partners should collaborate and coordinate actions with a view to assisting countries in establishing or strengthening (as appropriate) their NCSDs.
- Countries should be assisted in designing or strengthening sustainable development policies and strategies that address their priorities and include investment plans that adequately address resource requirements. Countries should also be assisted to identify and establish innovative financing mechanisms to supplement government and donor funds.
- Countries should be assisted to adopt or enhance the use and application of integrative approaches and tools.
- Regular reporting by member States to the Africa-CSD through ECA should be instituted, and matters related to NCSDs included in the agenda of Africa-CSD meetings to ensure a proper review of the institutional aspects of implementation. Furthermore, NCSD fora for experience sharing, information exchange and networking should be promoted.
- Inter-agency coordination and collaboration should be enhanced in the implementation and follow-up to major global and regional sustainable development-related agreements.
- ECA Sub-Regional Offices (ECA- SROs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and partners operating at sub-regional level should be more involved in promoting implementation and follow-up at this level with a view to providing effective linkage between national and regional level actions. To this end, the capacities of ECA-SROs and RECs should be strengthened to ensure that they contribute effectively to the implementation process. In relation to RECs, this also calls for their rationalization.

chapter one

INTRODUCTION

Background and rationale

The recommendation made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) for governments to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national coordinating institutions or entities for sustainable development (henceforth referred to as National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs) or simply “bodies”), underscores the importance of well functioning institutions in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. UNCED and WSSD also recognize that the adoption and implementation of appropriate policies and strategies, as well as participatory approaches and mechanisms, are fundamental to successful implementation. In this regard, it is important that all institutions, policies, strategies, participatory mechanisms, and other instruments and processes established, ensure a coordinated and effective implementation of sustainable development agreements at all levels.

The mandate of Regional Commissions in the implementation of sustainable development agreements is highlighted in Chapter 2. This mandate should be viewed in light of the Commissions’ strategic positioning to effectively bridge global consensus on sustainable development with national priorities and concerns. The effective execution of this mandate, and the associated assessments and reporting requirements, call for national level assessments and reporting to feed into the regional process. In this connection, and as a first step, ECA decided to undertake a review of the functioning of NCSDs in Africa, in view of their importance in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

The report builds on the work of many institutions, including the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Earth Council, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Department For International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom (UK), the Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA), and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

Objectives and scope

The objectives of the report are to promote experience sharing, information exchange, knowledge networking, and increase advocacy for the establishment of NCSDs that function effectively. In this regard, the report takes stock of the institutionalization of NCSDs and matters pertaining to their operations. In addition to institutional issues, the report, to some extent, examines policies, strategies, plans and legislation adopted, as well as funding and implementation experiences. The report also proffers proposals and policy recommendations on the way forward.

It is envisaged that the interventions of ECA and partners in sustainable development issues in the region would be further informed by this report. The effectiveness of these interventions would, in future, be judged in part by the number of member States with well functioning NCSDs and effectively institutionalized implementation processes. The report is also intended to complement the maiden issue of the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA).

2 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

The report targets policy-makers, technical experts and researchers in government, the private sector, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), academia, training and research institutions in all 53 member States, as well as UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral development agencies.

Review process

Research was conducted to cover all member States of ECA with a view to obtaining a good information base on country experiences in the establishment of NCSDs and their functioning. Information sourced includes their nature, mandate, activities, location, decentralization, stakeholder representation, integration and participation of major groups. Information obtained was assessed taking into account the requirement of integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development. In addition, the following were, to some extent, assessed:

- a) Sustainable development policies, strategies, plans and related legislation that have been adopted; and the extent to which these integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; and
- b) Other issues relevant to assessing the functioning of NCSDs such as funding and implementation experiences.

The research was guided by a concept note and task brief, which, together, provided a clear understanding of what the research entailed, what needed to be addressed and approaches to be used. Research methods used were a questionnaire survey and a desk review (described below), designed to complement each other. These two provided information on a total of 37 countries (70 percent coverage). These were cross-referenced in order to obtain additional information on some of the countries that completed the questionnaire. Information thus obtained, was analyzed and compiled into a single report. The report was internally and externally peer reviewed prior to finalization. The research, analysis, report drafting, review and finalization took place from July 2003 to April 2005.

Questionnaire survey

Preparation and distribution of the questionnaire: A questionnaire (Annex 10) was drafted in English, peer reviewed, tested, finalized, and translated into French. SDD and the ECA- SROs distributed the questionnaire to the focal points¹ for sustainable development in all 53 member States via normal post in hard copy, electronic mail, and through delegates who attended various conferences and workshops held at the ECA Conference Center between October and December 2003, as well as diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa.

Follow-up on completed questionnaire: Follow up by SDD and ECA-SROs was by electronic mail, telephone, country delegates attending conferences and meetings at ECA, and diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa. Completed questionnaires (mostly in electronic format) were received between November 2003 and April 2004. All countries that completed the questionnaire are referred to as “survey countries”.

Questionnaire analysis: The yes/no questions were analyzed quantitatively using Excel spreadsheet programme while the qualitative analysis was done using a comparative approach.

Response rates: Twenty-three countries (43.4%), mostly from the Southern Africa sub-region, completed the questionnaire as follows: Southern Africa (10 out of 11 countries – 90.9%); North Africa had the second highest response rate (3 out of 7 countries - 42.9%) followed by Eastern Africa (4 out of 13 countries - 35.7%); Central Africa (2 out of 7 countries - 28.6%); and West Africa with (4 out of 15 countries - 26.7%) response rate. A sub-regional breakdown of responses based on ECA's sub-regional groupings is provided in Annex 1. The ECA-SRO for southern Africa produced a separate NCSO report for the sub-region, which was presented at its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts (ICE) meeting in May 2004.

Desk review

A desk review was conducted to provide information on the sustainable development agenda, and on 14 additional countries (referred to as non-survey countries), as well as to complement information received through the completed questionnaires. In this regard, key reports reviewed include:

- Unpublished reports prepared following field missions to Madagascar, Mauritius and Rwanda in April 2003, which assessed the status of awareness of the nexus issues of population, environment and agriculture in these countries. Information on the NCSOs of Rwanda and Madagascar was mainly obtained through these reports.
- National Reports prepared for WSSD sourced from the Johannesburg Summit website provided information on NCSOs and related issues in the following countries: Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Comoros, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda.

Additional information on countries was obtained from:

- The NCSO Report 1999-2000 published by the Earth Council
- Sustainable Development; African Perspectives” published by the UN in 2001. This publication is based on the Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development in Africa, 7-9 September 1999, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

Outline of the report

The report comprises seven chapters. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the main global conferences / summits related to sustainable development and the principles and agreements reached at these conferences as they pertain to institutions and other matters relevant to the implementation process, while highlighting some of Africa's responses to these agreements.

4 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Chapters 3 to 6 present and discuss findings as follows:

Chapter 3

- Institutional framework including establishment of NCSDs, nature of body, mandate, activities, location, and decentralization issues;

Chapter 4

- Representation, collaborating and coordinating mechanisms, tools and approaches for achieving integration and the extent of major groups participation

Chapter 5

- Policies, strategies, plans and legislation for sustainable development;

Chapter 6

- Funding of the activities of NCSDs and the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in general; and implementation experiences including success stories and setbacks, threats and opportunities (including Type II Partnership Initiatives); and

Chapter 7 presents the conclusions, proposals and recommendations on the way forward.

chapter two

PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELEVANT TO NCSDs AND THEIR FUNCTIONING

This chapter provides an overview of the main global conferences / summits related to sustainable development and principles and recommendations pertaining to institutions and other matters relevant to the implementation process. Some of Africa's responses to these recommendations are also highlighted.

Introduction

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 was a landmark event marking international commitment to provide public and political support to address environment and development issues in a holistic and integrated manner, for the attainment of sustainable development. This Conference otherwise known as the Rio Summit, at which Agenda 21 was adopted, sought to build on the momentum engendered by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), which took place in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972, and which was the first global forum that sought to address the interlinked areas of environment and development.

A five-year review conducted in 1997 revealed that little progress had been made in implementing Agenda 21. The desired momentum for accelerated implementation and a political declaration affirming a renewed commitment were not generated. In view of this, and in accordance with a UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was convened in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002. The goal of WSSD was to

conduct a further (10-year) review of the implementation of the outcomes of UNCED, particularly Agenda 21, and to reinvigorate global commitment to sustainable development. The main outcomes of the global conferences are provided in Box 1.

In order to ensure systematic and coordinated implementation and follow-up on these main outcomes, the Conferences recommended the creation of national institutions or entities for sustainable development, and the institutionalization of participatory and multi-stakeholder processes.

NCSDs, global summits and reporting

Chapter 38 of Agenda 21 invites States to consider setting up a national coordination structure responsible for the follow-up of its programmes and WSSD recommended that States should continue to promote coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at all national levels. Further, WSSD indicated that this should be done through, as appropriate, the establishment or strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms necessary for policy-making, coordination and implementation and enforcement of laws.

At the five-year review of progress in the implementation of UNCED agreements (Rio+5), it was noted that although about 150 countries had established NCSDs, institutional involvement and participation at national and international

Box 1 – Main Outcomes of UNCHE, UNCED and WSSD

UNCHE, 1972: A Declaration on the Human Environment; a set of principles that among others call for rational and integrated planning as well as the harmonization of development and environment objectives; and an environmental management programme comprising actions aimed at facilitating comprehensive planning that takes into account the impacts of human activities, with a view to protecting and enhancing the human environment for present and future generations.

UNCED, 1992: The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and Agenda 21 - a global plan of action that was adopted to ensure sustainable development through integration of environment and development problems, and reflects a global consensus and political commitment at the highest level on development and environment cooperation. Other outcomes were: The Forest Principles and Global Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity.

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WSSD, 2002: The Political Declaration; the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI); and Type II partnerships initiatives. The Political Declaration reaffirms global commitment to the objectives of sustainable development. The Plan of Implementation contains targets and timetables to engender actions on a wide range of issues, most of which converge with and reinforce the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The partnership commitments on the Water and Sanitation, Energy, Health and Environment, Agriculture, and Biodiversity and Ecosystem management (WEHAB) initiative numbered over 200 at the time of the Summit, and included major initiatives by development partners. In order to better focus efforts to address the development needs of Africa, the international community, identified the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for special attention and support.

levels were uneven and narrow (UN, 1997). As a consequence, measures including national reporting to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), were put in place to engender coordination effectiveness and multi-disciplinary institutional participatory processes in the implementation of sustainable development-related agreements.

Benefits of NCSD reporting include: promoting experience sharing, lessons learned and best practices; identifying gaps in capacity needs for policy research and analysis; identifying technical and financial requirements at the national, regional and global levels; and facilitating the process of formulating requests and providing guidance to NCSDs, the UNCSD and other organizations, on relevant areas of interventions in support of sustainable development activities (DESA/DSD, 2003).

At the third meeting of the Africa Committee on Sustainable Development (A-CSD), held in Addis Ababa, in October 2003, the need for effective national reporting was raised. In this regard, it was agreed that member States should report to A-CSD on issues relating to national implementation. It was however recognized that reporting to this regional sustainable development body should complement, rather than duplicate, reporting to UNCSD.

Role of NCSDs

NCSDs can be seen as high-level national entities facilitating and coordinating government efforts in implementing sustainable development-related agreements at the national level, within the framework of multi-stakeholder participation. In the context of Africa, NCSDs should be in a position to complement the efforts of the A-CSD and the UNCSD, in following up on progress in the implementation of sustainable development agreements at the regional and global levels respectively, through inter alia, regular reporting to these bodies.

The composition and roles of NCSDs may vary depending on national and regional specificities. However, key common features are their multi-stakeholder character and integrative approach. According to the Earth Council Report 2000, common roles of NCSDs include:

- Facilitating the focused participation and cooperation between civil society and governments;
- Integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as policy and action at different government levels;
- Localizing global agreements and other international, regional and sub-regional conventions related to sustainable development;
- Assisting governments in decision-making and policy formulation, and providing clear guidance on policy tools, regulations and indicators of sustainable development;
- Disseminating information to relevant stakeholders; and
- Monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda, including noting of best practices and milestones.

Institutional arrangements for sustainable development at global, regional and local levels

Global: UNCED established the high-level UNCSD and pronounced its mandate as follows: “Provide for the active involvement of organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and encourage the participation of non-governmental organizations, including industry and the business and scientific communities”. The main function of UNCSD is to monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and related activities. WSSD called for the strengthening of UNCSD and emphasized that the body should continue to be the high-level com-

mission on sustainable development within the United Nations and should serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Regional and sub-regional: At UNCED, it was recognized that regional and sub-regional cooperation is important for the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference. In this regard, the Regional Commissions of the United Nations and other regional institutions were called upon to inter alia, promote the integration of environmental concerns in regional and sub-regional development policies. Regional bodies were also requested to consider improving regional and sub-regional consultative processes to facilitate the exchange of data, information and experience in the implementation of Agenda 21. This mandate was strengthened at WSSD, which tasked the Regional Commissions 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. Further, it was 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.

In the context of the mandate given to it, and in conformity with its status as the UN regional arm in Africa, ECA has played, and continues to play, an important role in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in the region. In 1997, the Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning in Africa established the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD), now referred to as the Africa-CSD (A-CSD). Since then, a number of institutional strengthening measures have been taken at the Ministerial and Committee levels as well as at the level of the Commission to enable it respond adequately to this mandate. This report on NCSDs in Africa is an integral part of ECA's ongoing initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable development in Africa. Being the natural link between headquarters and member States, ECA's sub-Regional Offices (ECA-SROs) also play important roles to foster regional, sub-regional and national implementation.

Furthermore, many regional and sub-regional bodies including UN agencies operating at the regional level support African countries in their implementation of the sustainable development agenda. Cooperation and collaboration among the various regional and sub-regional actors is imperative to building synergies among interventions and ensuring that implementation is realized in the most effective and efficient manner. Capacity building and enhancement, particularly of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), should be pursued to enable these sub-regional institutions contribute effectively to the implementation process. The rationalization of RECs should form an integral part of this process.

Local: Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, by extension, supports the handling of sustainable development issues at the appropriate level, and the Johannesburg Declaration resolved to strengthen and improve governance at all levels for the effective implementation of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the JPOI. The JPOI recommends countries to establish institutions, including at the local level, and enhance local institutional arrangements for sustainable development. The JPOI also recommends enhancing the role and capacities of local authorities in implementing Agenda 21, and support for local Agenda 21 programmes.

Linkages: NCSDs form an integral part of the overall institutional arrangements for sustainable development, which should be linked to sustainable development coordinating entities at global, regional and local levels. In this regard, institutional arrangements at the different levels should be seen as mutually supportive. In the build-up to WSSD, Regional Commissions examined their potential role in the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit. It was recognized that given their positioning at the regional level, Regional Commissions could help bridge the gap between global agreements in sustainable development and national priorities and concerns (UNDESA, 2002). Local level implementation is also considered crucial. Implementation experiences at this level could help inform policy formulation and implementation processes at the national level.

Participatory processes and stakeholder involvement in sustainable development programmes and initiatives

UNCED and WSSD principles and agreements support the institutionalization of participatory processes and broad-based involvement in furtherance of the goals of sustainable development. Agenda 21 recognizes major groups² as important partners in the implementation of its programmes. The Johannesburg Declaration and the JPOI also recognize the importance of broad-based participation and the need to involve all major groups in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels.

At WSSD, activities of civil society in fostering multi-stakeholder participation and involvement in the implementation process were recognized. WSSD acknowledged that, in addition to governments' contribution through decentralized programmes of Agenda 21, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have also contributed to bringing sustainable development to the "door-step" of communities. This particular contribution has facilitated the incorporation of diverse views in sustainable development decision-making processes at global and national levels.

In responding to the need to create an enabling environment to promote public-private partnership for sustainable development, it was recognized that designing innovative models for partnerships between governments, civil society and the private sector, could narrow the gap between policy and practice. The Fourth Preparatory Committee Meeting of WSSD (Prep-Com 4), held in Bali, Indonesia, provided the necessary impetus for action. The Bali Guiding Principle, an outcome of Prep-Com 4, was instrumental in setting out the modality for the Type II Partnerships initiatives launched at WSSD.

With regard to Africa's experiences, some countries have enhanced the capacities of local authorities to implement local Agenda 21 programmes. The private sector has been incorporated in various Agenda 21 committees. Ministries for women and youth affairs have been established and women have gradually assumed positions of responsibility (Expanded Joint Secretariat, 2001). Other countries have institutionalized mechanisms for the empowerment and involvement of marginalized sections of communities in the formulation and implementation of policies (SADC, 2001).

African Civil Society Organizations (ACSOs), since Rio, have supported the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in the region. However, the WSSD process served as a valuable lesson for ACSOs to be better organized and to put the interest of the continent first. Several regional ACSOs including the Forum for African Civil Society on Sustainable Development (FACS-SD) were born out of this lesson. FACS-SD is now ECA's official civil society partner on matters related to regional implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs)

Chapter 8 of Agenda 21 articulates the requirement for integrating environment and development at policy, planning and management levels for improved decision-making, while Chapter 37 invites States to prepare national action plans for the implementation of Agenda 21. Further, Rio + 5 called on countries to complete the formulation and elaboration of NSSDs by the year 2002, while WSSD urged States to take immediate steps to advance in the formulation and elaboration of NSSDs and to begin their implementation by 2005.

However, the immediate post Rio process of implementing Agenda 21 in Africa was characterized by environmental biases. Agenda 21 programmes and initiatives were focused on environmental issues rather than on addressing the broad concerns of sustainable development (IIED/NESDA, 1998). This was reflected in the strategies developed in response to the call to prepare national action plans for the implementation of Agenda 21. The World Conservation Union (IUCN)-supported National Conservation Strategies (NCS) and the World Bank-supported National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs) were widely used as means to implement Agenda 21 (OECD, 2001). The environmental biases, coupled with resource constraints, resulted in uneven institutional involvement and slow progress in implementation.

In order to address this shortcoming, Rio+5 resolved that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), should inter alia, through its Capacity 21 programme, give priority to strengthening sustainable development strategies and activities (DESA, 2001). The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in 1998, identified the need to strengthen strategy and management systems for the implementation of sustainable development activities, especially in developing countries, with a view to achieving the goals of Agenda 21. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2001, produced guidelines for the development of NSSDs and has been supporting developing countries in the development of these strategies. In the build up to WSSD, the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UN DESA) also prepared a guidance document for the preparation of NSSDs (UNDESA, 2002). Following WSSD, UNDP launched Capacity 2015 to build on the successes of Capacity 21 (<http://www.undp.org/capacity2015/africa>, 30-06-04).

According to Egypt's NCSD completed questionnaire (2004), Egypt's Ministry of Environmental Affairs, in cooperation with UNDESA, was planning to organize a workshop on "National Sustainable Development Strategy and a National Indicators Programme for Sustainable Development in Egypt". It is noteworthy that this workshop was successfully held in December 2004, and covered the whole Arab

region. It was held in cooperation with UNDESA, the Economic Commission for West Asia (ESCWA), UNDP and ECA. Furthermore, it was disclosed that the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) was in the process of preparing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD).

Enabling legislation

UNCED recognized that laws and regulations suited to country-specific conditions are among the most important instruments for transforming environment and development policies into action, not only through “command and control” methods, but also as a normative framework for economic planning and market instruments. In this regard, governments were called upon to regularly assess the laws and regulations enacted and the related institutional/administrative machinery established at all levels with a view to rendering them effective in practice. WSSD identified the implementation and enforcement of laws as a policy instrument for the promotion of coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at all national levels.

According to the Report of the Expanded Joint Secretariat, 2001, a number of countries in Africa have enacted laws on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); and many countries have also enacted environmental codes for the sustainable use of water and forests, protection of biodiversity and the management of solid wastes. Only a few countries have elaborated and enacted laws relating to resource accounting as well as undertaking sustainable development audits. However, enactment of legislation on the polluter pays principle has received some attention.

Funding and implementation experiences

Adequate funding is crucial for the effective functioning of NCSDs and for the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in general. At UNCED, it was realized that the implementation of agreements would present huge capacity and financial challenges for developing countries. Thus, even though the Preamble of Agenda 21 states that the successful implementation of programmes is first and foremost the responsibility of governments, international cooperation was called for to assist developing countries in meeting the additional capacity and financial requirements necessary to implement its programmes.

The generation of adequate domestic resources is critical to successful implementation. However, many African countries continue to face difficulties in sustaining high economic growth rates, resulting in great variability in growth rates (ADB, 2004). In addition, armed conflicts continue to plague the region and resources that could have been utilized to fund sustainable development programs have been diverted to finance these conflicts, thus exacerbating poverty in the region. Problems associated with poor political and economic governance have also impeded implementation success. The adoption of NEPAD and the establishment of the AU in 2002 under the banner “Peace, Prosperity and Development” are, therefore, timely.

Financial resources received from external sources remain low. Implementation is further constrained by the debt burden and Africa’s marginalization in the globali-

zation process. Therefore, in addition to traditional sources of funding, countries need to establish innovative financing mechanisms to support the implementation of programmes. UNCED and WSSD also encouraged experience sharing, information exchange and networking in order to enhance implementation success.

NOTES

¹ Mainly heads of institutions designated as focal points for sustainable development in member States. Information was obtained through various sources including UNDESA's website, documents consulted, diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa and telephone enquiries.

² The Major Groups identified in Agenda 21 are: women, children and youth; indigenous people; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

chapter three

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

UNCED and WSSD recommended that countries establish NCSDs to ensure systematic and effective implementation of sustainable development agreements. NCSDs should have a clear mandate which take into account the three dimensions of sustainable development as well as the broad and cross cutting nature of issues in a holistic and integrated manner. This mandate should be reflected in the activities of the NCSDs. It is important to review the mandate on a regular basis and revise, as appropriate, in order to take into account the emerging issues of sustainable development.

Furthermore, NCSDs should be located at an appropriate level within the government administrative structure in order to promote consensus building and ensure that the broad and crosscutting issues of sustainable development are addressed in a holistic and integrated manner. In keeping with the subsidiarity principle, NCSDs should be decentralized to levels that provide the appropriate setting for addressing sustainable development issues.

The establishment of NCSDs

Survey countries

Of the 23 survey countries, all but one (Zambia) have established NCSDs (Table 1 and Figure 1). The establishment dates of the bodies of Seychelles, and Tanzania were however not provided. Among those whose establishment dates are known, 55 percent were established between Rio and the period preceding Rio+5, thus, indicating that Rio provided a major impetus to the establishment of NCSDs. In

the case of Zambia, it is important to note that in relation to a subsequent question on Type II partnerships initiated by the country, it was disclosed that Zambia's Ministry of Finance was given the mandate to develop a WSSD plan of implementation for the country. Egypt and The Gambia have two bodies each, jointly fulfilling the role of NCSDs. While Egypt's two bodies (both established before Rio) are environment institutions; in the case of The Gambia, one is an environment institution (established after Rio), and the other a social and economic planning one. In this regard, it could be assumed that the former works with the latter to ensure that environmental issues are mainstreamed into the country's development planning process. Namibia's body was also established before Rio. Noteworthy is that all bodies established before Rio are single entities.

Ethiopia and Namibia indicated that their specified bodies are not NCSDs in the strict sense. This is understandable as Ethiopia's body is a single environment agency whose mandate does not extend beyond environment issues, while Namibia's is a single national planning agency, which has not instituted the necessary coordinating and collaborating mechanisms for sustainable development. It was also indicated that the specified bodies of Central Africa Republic (CAR) and South Africa are temporary. In the case of CAR, it is envisaged that a proper NCSD will be created under the Office of the Prime Minister, while South Africa recognizes the shortcoming of not integrating the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development in the present body. In view of this, two important mandates of South Africa's interim body are the establishment of a permanent coordinating mechanism for sustainable development, and a national institute for sustainable development.

14 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Table 1: Establishment of NCSDs relative to the 3 major global fora on sustainable development – survey countries

Period of Establishment	Countries	Percentage
Before Rio	Egypt ² , Namibia*	8.7
Rio to 5 years after	Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia*, The Gambia ² , Ghana, Lesotho, Morocco, Swaziland	39.1
Rio+5 to WSSD	Benin, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria	21.7
WSSD and after	Central Africa Republic**, Mauritius, South Africa**, Zimbabwe	17.4
Not yet established	Zambia	4.3
No information	Seychelles, Tanzania	8.7
Total	23 countries	100

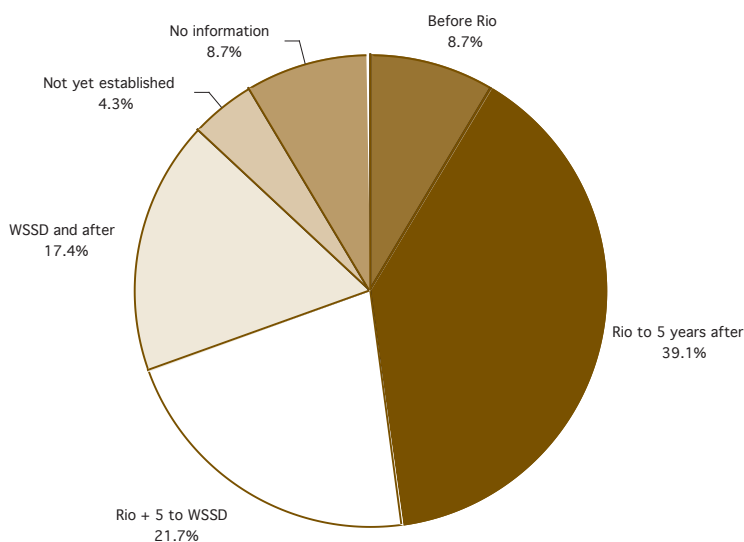
Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* = Recognize that body is not a proper NCSD

** = Interim/ temporary body

² = 2 bodies indicated

Figure 1: Establishment of NCSDs relative to the 3 major global fora on sustainable development - survey countries



Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Non-survey countries

The desk review revealed that among the non-survey countries, only Burundi had not established an NCSD (Table 2 and Figure 2). The non-establishment of an NCSD in Burundi was attributed to the civil war that the country has experienced since 1993 -barely a year after Rio. Among those bodies whose establishment dates are known, an overwhelming 91 percent were established between Rio and the period preceding Rio +5, a further indication of the impetus provided by Rio with regard to the establishment of NCSDs. However, information on the estab-

lishment of NCSDs for the period “WSSD and after” was not included because the main sources of information were published before the Summit, thus, introducing a bias in the analysis. Madagascar has two bodies that coordinate to execute the functions of an NCSD: The Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Environment (CIME in French) located under the Office of the Prime Minister and the National Committee on the Environment (CNE in French) located under the Office of the President. The two bodies coordinate their activities in this manner: The CIME makes decisions on issues put before it for consideration and communicates this to the Prime Minister. The CNE studies the decisions of the CIME and reports to the President, notifying the Prime Minister. The final decision lies with the President.

Uganda’s WSSD country report, categorically states that the country does not have an NSCD, but its functions are assumed by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The report further states that NEMA, which is chaired by the Prime Minister and supported by the Ministerial Policy Committee on the Environment, is considered an appropriate institutional set up for the purpose of coordinating sustainable development matters. However, an examination of NEMA’s mandate shows that it falls short of meeting that of a sustainable development body, and the Authority cannot therefore adequately fulfil the role of an NCSD. Similarly, Togo, Sao Tome and Principe, Djibouti, Comoros and Mauritania (an additional 36 percent of countries) recognize that their environment-biased bodies, are not in a position to adequately fulfill the role of NCSDs. In view of this, while the first four indicated that they were in the process of establishing “proper” NCSDs, the last expressed the need to establish one.

Table 2: Establishment of NCSDs relative to the 3 major global fora on sustainable development – non-survey countries

Period of Establishment	Countries	Percentage
Before Rio	Togo*	7.1
Rio to 5 years after	Burkina Faso, Comoros*, Djibouti*, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda*	64.3
Rio+5 to WSSD	Rwanda	7.1
**WSSD and after	-	
Not yet established	Burundi 1	7.1
No information	Madagascar ² , Sao Tome and Principe* 2	14.3
Total	14 countries	100

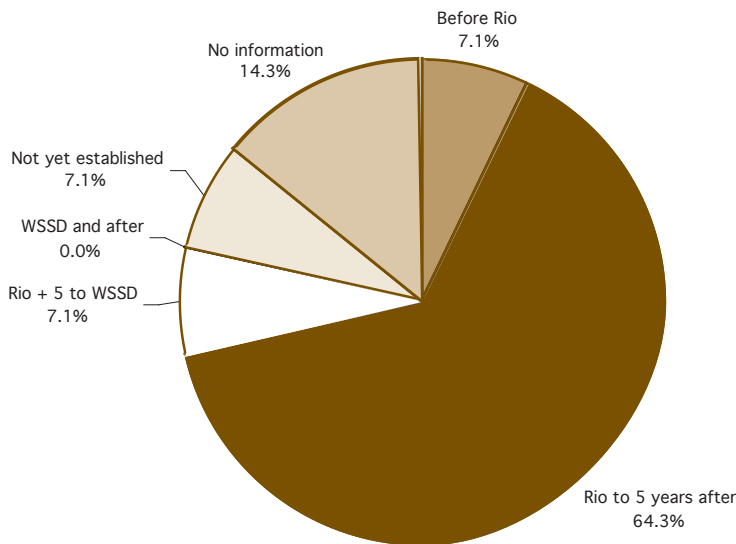
Source: Adapted from: Madagascar and Rwanda nexus reports; other countries: Country reports to WSSD – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassetsrep.html

* = Recognize that the body is not a proper NCSD

² = 2 bodies indicated

** = The WSSD country reports and other information sources were written in the build-up to the Summit, hence the reason why no information is available for the period “WSSD and after”

Figure 2: Establishment of NCSDs relative to the 3 major global fora on sustainable development - non-survey countries



Source: Adapted from: Madagascar and Rwanda nexus reports; other countries: Country reports to WSSD – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessment.html

The body, mandate and activities

Annex 3 provides detailed information on the names of specified NCSDs, dates established, mandates, and activities, for survey countries; and for non-survey countries, the names, dates established and mandates. The mandates of the NCSDs cover a broad range of issues, but policy coordination, development and / or implementation as they relate to Agenda 21, and environmental issues are themes common to all.

Survey countries

Tables 3 and 4 show the different types of specified NCSDs in relation to their mandates and activities. About 36 percent of the bodies are multi-stakeholder entities with names mirroring NCSD or closely related to it. **However, it is striking that none of these has a broad mandate with corresponding broad-based activities that address all three dimensions of sustainable development.**

Table 3: Nature of NCSDs – survey countries

Nature of Body	Countries	Percentage
Multi-stakeholder entity, name mirroring NCSD or closely related	Cameroon, Mauritius, Mozambique, Benin, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Algeria	36.4
Single agency, name mirror NCSD or closely related	CAR	4.5
Multi-stakeholder environment- related entity	Seychelles, Botswana, Morocco	13.6
Single Environment Ministry/ Agency	Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho, Swaziland	27.3
Coordinating structure (other)	South Africa	4.5
Single Agency (other)	Namibia	4.5
Two bodies	Egypt, The Gambia	9.1
Total	22 countries	100

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Table 4: Mandate and activities – survey countries

Mandate and Activities Implemented	Countries	Percentage
Broad SD mandate and broad based activities	The Gambia, Nigeria	9.1
Broad SD mandate but activities not specified	Benin, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia	27.3
Broad SD mandate and environment-related activities	Cameroon, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania	22.7
Environment- related mandate and broad based activities	Ghana, Botswana	9.1
Environment-related mandate and environment-related activities	Algeria, Morocco, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Egypt	31.8
Total	22 countries	100

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Broad mandate and broad-based activities

The Gambia's two bodies, put together, have a broad mandate with activities that cover all three dimensions. However, for integration to be achieved, there is a need to establish effective coordinating and collaborating mechanisms between the two. Nigeria's body is unique in the sense that even though it is a single environment ministry, its mandate concerns coordinating environment-related matters and sustainable development activities in the broad sense, with corresponding activities that are quite pertinent to sustainable development coordination functions. In general, these include, development and assessments of programmes, and organization of fora on sustainable development and Agenda 21 in particular. This is unusual for a single environment ministry. However, it would be useful to know the thematic areas addressed in Nigeria's Agenda 21 programme. It is worthy of note that the decentralized versions of the programme are specified as State Environmental Action Plans (SEAPs). It is also known that Agenda 21 Programmes of many African countries have been characterized by environment-related themes.

Broad mandate; with unspecified activities

The bodies of Benin, Malawi and Zimbabwe are multi-stakeholder entities with names mirroring NCSD or closely related and with broad mandates. However, the location

of the bodies within environment ministries could be a hindrance to effective integration and coordination. CAR's body is a single agency with name closely related to NCSA. Although activities were not specified, a response to a subsequent question indicates that the body has so far intervened in the agriculture and natural resources sector. Namibia's body is a single agency with a broad mandate. Although activities were not specified, it is envisaged that activities of a National Planning Commission would naturally include all sectoral activities, but from responses provided, these are not systematically coordinated to ensure integration. South Africa's body has not adequately integrated the economic and social dimensions, which could seriously interfere with the execution of its broad mandate. Indeed, this was presented as a major challenge in its response to the question on threats.

Broad mandate and environment-related activities

The bodies of Cameroon, Seychelles and Tanzania have broad sustainable development-related mandates, but activities indicated are environment-related. Even though Cameroon's body has a name that is close to NCSA, it falls short of being one because it has no representation from social sector ministries and from major groups. Seychelles body is a multi-stakeholder environment-related entity, while Tanzania's is a single environment agency. The environment bias in the case of Cameroon could be explained by the preoccupations of its Secretariat, which is an environment ministry. In the case of Tanzania and Seychelles, this could be explained by the nature of their respective bodies – a single environment agency, and a multi-stakeholder environment entity, respectively.

Environment-related mandate and broad-based activities

The bodies of Botswana and Ghana have similar mandates, which essentially pertain to mainstreaming environmental/ natural resources concerns into the development agenda. While Ghana's body is a multi-stakeholder entity with name closely related to NCSA, Botswana's body is a multi-stakeholder environment-related entity. The relatively broad activities of the bodies are in spite of their location within environment ministries, and nature (Botswana), and could be explained by their broad-based representation. Among the activities indicated by Ghana's respondent is the UNDP-funded Capacity 21 programme, which should normally cover Agenda 21 programme areas. However, as observed in the case of Nigeria above, a more informed analysis could only be made, if the thematic areas of Ghana's Capacity 21 programme had been provided. The broad-based activities specified in the case of Botswana pertain to the coordination of the country's reports to Rio+5 and 10 (WSSD). However, it is noted that sectoral activities supported financially, have an environment/natural resource bias namely, biodiversity, wetlands and other environment-related programmes, which could be explained by nature of the body and its location.

Environment-related mandate and environment-related activities

Eight countries (representing about 36 percent of survey countries) have environment-related mandates and execute corresponding environment-related activities. The nature of the bodies varies, but it is not surprising that single environment ministries/agencies form the majority (50 percent) among this group of countries. Among this same group, about 38 percent, (Algeria, Mozambique and Mauritius) are multi-stakeholder entities with names mirroring NCSA or closely related, but with environment/ natural resources biased activities. In Mozambique's case how-

ever, one among the three listed activities, is broad based and pertains to the coordination of Mozambique's participation to WSSD. The environment bias could be attributed to the type of Secretariat (Algeria), lead agency (Mozambique), and location of the interim body (Mauritius), all being environment ministries.

Non-survey countries

The WSSD country reports indicate that non-survey countries have undertaken activities that cut across all three dimensions in a bid to implement the sustainable development agenda. However, it is not possible to ascribe these activities to NCSDs or those implemented within their purview. In this regard, analysis is limited to the nature of the body and mandate. Table 5 shows the nature of NCSDs in relation to their mandates.

Broad mandate

Twenty-three percent of bodies (Niger, Senegal and Tunisia) are multi-stakeholder entities, with names mirroring NCSD or closely related to it, and with corresponding broad mandate. Rwanda's body, the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee falls short of a multi-stakeholder entity because major groups are not represented. But representation is from all government ministries and the broad mandate could, to some extent, be considered fitting. Sao Tome and Madagascar's two bodies are multi-stakeholder environment-related entities with broad mandates. The nature of the respective bodies does not augur well with their broad sustainable development mandates. However, knowledge of the activities of these bodies would have allowed for a better analysis of their functioning.

Environment-related mandate

Although Mauritania's body is a multi-stakeholder entity, its environment-related mandate is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Environment assumes the chair and the Secretariat. The environment-related mandate of Uganda's body is appropriate for a single environment agency. The majority of countries (39 percent) have multi-stakeholder environment-related entities with environment-related mandates. The nature of the bodies is fitting with their mandates, but does not meet the requirements of an NCSD.

Table 5: Nature of NCSDs and mandate- non-survey countries

Type of Body	Percentage	Type of Mandate			
		Broad mandate	Percentage	Environment-related mandate	Percentage
Multi-stakeholder entity, name mirroring NCSD or closely related	30.8	Niger, Senegal, Tunisia	23.1	Mauritania	7.7
Multi-stakeholder environment-related entity	46.2	Sao Tome and Principe	7.7	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Togo	38.5
Single Environment Ministry/ Agency	7.7			Uganda	7.7
Multi-stakeholder entity (other)	7.7	Rwanda	7.7		
Two bodies	7.7	Madagascar	7.7		
Total 13 countries	100	Total 6 countries	46.2	Total 7 countries	53.8

Source: Adapted from: Madagascar and Rwanda nexus reports; other countries: Country reports to WSSD – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessrep.html

Mandate-related questions

Among the 22 countries that responded to the mandate-related questions, 32 percent (Egypt, Benin, Botswana, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Seychelles and Tanzania) indicated that the mandates of their NCSDs are revised periodically (or have been revised) to take into account emerging issues of environment and sustainable development, broaden scope and provide a clear direction for effective functioning. In the case of Kenya, Mauritius, CAR and South Africa, the non-revision of mandates is understandable as their NCSDs were established relatively recently (between 1999 and 2003), and may still be relevant.

All countries, including those whose bodies have environment-related mandates (41 percent – Table 4), affirmed that the mandates were adequate. This is not surprising given the bias that is inherent in self-assessments. Reasons given for the adequacy of mandates by the majority of countries converged around the premise that mandates cover all sustainable development-related issues or that they ensure the integration of environmental issues in socio-economic development policies. Namibia stated that the mandate of its NCSD is adequate because it covers overall development planning for the country. However, as observed above, planning remains sectoral. The mandate should therefore include integration functions.

Box 2: South Africa's response to the adequacy of its body's mandate

“All the areas that are covered by the mandate are aimed at ensuring that the country adequately responds to meeting the goals set by the JPOI, MDGs, Agenda 21 and others”.

Ghana and Mozambique asserted that the adequacy of mandates is subject to effective coordination with their respective National Planning Commissions and sectors working on sustainable development issues. Additionally, the mandate of Egypt's body includes coordination with other sustainable development bodies, and this was also included in its recommendations on the way forward. It can thus be inferred that even though Egypt's Environment Ministry and Agency (with purely environment-related mandates) were specified as the country's NCSDs, it is recognized that sustainable development goes beyond environment issues.

Location within government administrative structure

The location of the NCSD within the administrative structure of government is used as an indication of the political clout that could be exercised by the body in order to influence decisions and actions on sustainable development issues. By extension, the location could be an indication of government's political will to effectively address sustainable development matters. It could also be an indication of the level of appreciation and understanding of the broad and cross cutting nature of sustainable development issues, and the need to establish an appropriate coordinating mechanism to address them in a holistic and integrated manner.

LOCATION

Survey countries

Among the 21 countries whose NCS D locations were provided, 67 percent are located within a Ministry or Agency (Table 6 and Figure 3). Two among these (Mauritius and Ethiopia) are chaired by the Prime Minister. The NCS Ds of 24 percent of survey countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania,) are located under the Office of the President/Prime Minister or Vice President. Regarding countries with two bodies (Egypt and The Gambia) the following arrangement obtains: one is located under the Office of the Prime Minister/ President and the other, within a Ministry. Mozambique's body is an independent agency chaired by the Prime Minister. South Africa's body is located within Cabinet and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism serves as the acting Secretariat, while the Department of Foreign Affairs coordinates the participation of all stakeholders.

Table 6: Location within government administrative structure- survey countries

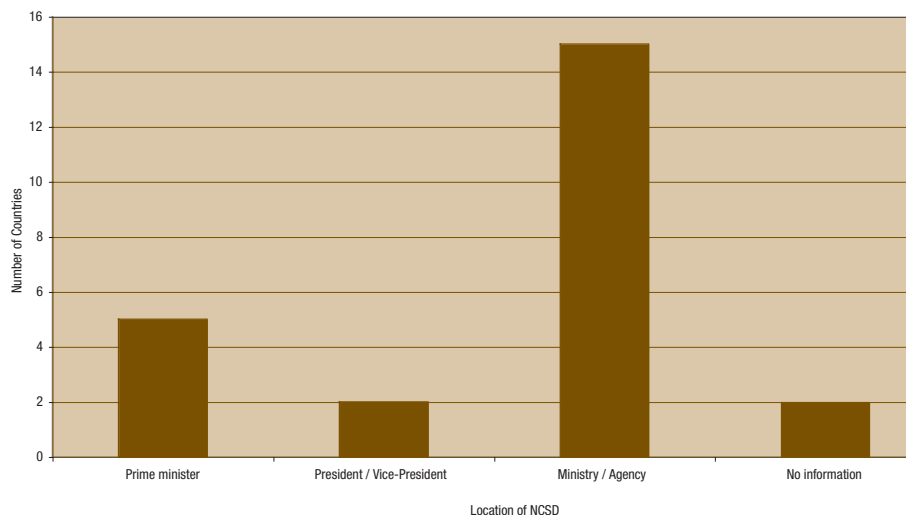
	Country	Office of the Prime Minister/ President/Vice President	Ministry/ Agency
1	Algeria	X	
2	Benin		X
3	Botswana		X
4	Cameroon	X	
5	Central Africa Republic		X
6	Egypt	X	X
7	Ethiopia	0	X
8	The Gambia	X	X
9	Ghana		X
10	Kenya		X
11	Lesotho		X
12	Malawi		X
13	Mauritius	0	X
14	Morocco		X
15	Mozambique	0	
16	Namibia	X	
17	Nigeria		X
19	Seychelles		X
19	South Africa	X	0
20	Swaziland		X
21	Tanzania	X	
22	Zambia	No body	
23	Zimbabwe		X

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

X Location

0 Chair

Figure 3: Location within government administrative structure -survey countries



Source: NCSO completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

NB: The Gambia and Egypt are counted twice because they have two bodies each.

Non-survey countries

Table 7 and Figure 4 show the location of NCSOs within government administrative structure. Among the known NCSO locations (eight) of non-survey countries, 50 percent (Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Uganda) are located within a Ministry or Agency. One among these (Uganda), is chaired by the Prime Minister. The bodies of another 50 percent of countries (Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda and Tunisia) are located under the Office of the President/Prime Minister. The Prime Minister also chairs the bodies of Niger and Tunisia. Comoros and Djibouti have inter-ministerial bodies, but their location could not be determined from the information obtained. However, Djibouti's Prime Minister chairs the country's body. As regards Madagascar, which has two bodies, one is located under the Office of the Prime Minister and the other under the Office of the President.

Table 7: Location within government administrative structure: non-survey countries

	Country	Office of the Prime Minister/ President/Vice President	Ministry/ Agency
1	Burkina Faso	0	S
2	Burundi	No Body	
3	Comoros	-	-
4	Djibouti	0	
5	Guinea Bissau		X
6	Madagascar	X X	0
7	Mauritania		0 S
8	Niger	0 X	
9	Rwanda	X	
10	Sao Tome and Principe		X

Table 7: Location within government administrative structure: non-survey countries

	Country	Office of the Prime Minister/ President/Vice President	Ministry/ Agency
11	Senegal		0 S
12	Togo		X
13	Tunisia	0 X	S
14	Uganda	0	X

Source: Adapted from: Madagascar and Rwanda nexus reports; other countries: Country reports to WSSD

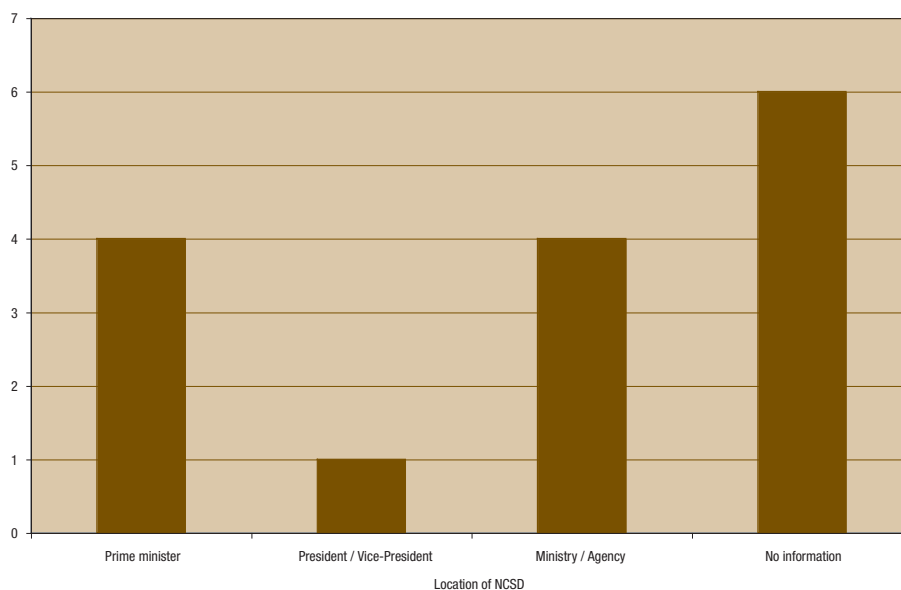
–www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessrep.html

X Location

- Location not known

0 Chair

S Secretariat

Figure 4: Location within government administrative structure - non-survey countries

Source: Adapted from: Madagascar and Rwanda nexus reports; other countries: Country reports to WSSD - www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessrep.html

NB: Madagascar is counted twice because it has two bodies

ADEQUACY OF LOCATION

All survey respondents, except those from The Gambia and Lesotho, were of the view that their NCSDs were adequately located. In the case of the Gambia, it was expressed that one apex body serving as the NCS is more appropriate than having two with different locations. Lesotho's respondent was of the opinion that locating the NCS within a Ministry does not give it the necessary political clout needed to effectively coordinate sustainable development matters. Respondents of countries with NCSs located under the Office of the President / Prime Minister opined that the high level positioning ensures effective coordination. Some added that it gives the NCS the necessary political clout to adequately address matters related to sustainable development.

24 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

With regard to NCSDs located within ministries, some of the respondents (Nigeria, Benin, Swaziland, Ghana and Seychelles) cited the need for continuity and effective collaboration with other sectoral ministries, as the overriding factor in determining the location. Zimbabwe's respondent opined that the location is appropriate to ensure that the environmental pillar is integrated in sustainable development matters while Morocco's implied that given that the National Environment Council (its specified NCSD) coordinates environmental issues, its location within an environment ministry is appropriate. This is a further demonstration that Morocco's body, like many others, is not a proper NCSD. Ghana's response was particularly striking and is reproduced in Box 3.

Box 3: Ghana's response to the adequacy of its body's location

"The location of the NCSD (within a Ministry) is appropriate because ministries tend to cooperate better within their own ranks and levels rather than taking instructions from a higher authority. Expressions are freer and more transparent. This is even more relevant given the participation of non-governmental bodies in the NCSD".

The respondents of Ethiopia, Malawi and Central Africa Republic did not make clear-cut assertions: In the case of Ethiopia, it was indicated that the location may not be adequate, given the status of the organization vis – a- vis the broad and cross cutting nature of sustainable development, but alluded that since the NCSD is chaired by the Prime Minister and is supported by an Environmental Council, this could give it the clout necessary for effective functioning. With regard to Malawi, it was stated that the location, is for the time being, adequate, but that in future the NCSD will require a higher mandate and more powers. Even though the respondent from CAR asserted that the location was appropriate, the need in future, to have an NCSD located under the Office of the Prime Minister was acknowledged.

The opinions expressed by the respondents from The Gambia and Lesotho regarding the location of their NCSD are indeed valid: The NCSD should be one body, located under one institution to avoid ambiguity and institutional conflicts, and ensure smooth functioning. With an understanding and clear appreciation of what sustainable development means and entails, the location of a body coordinating sustainable development matters should be such that it will have the political clout and convening power necessary to foster collaboration and coordination among institutions, sectors and all actors with a view to ensuring effective implementation of sustainable development agreements.

However, the survey findings indicate that while the location is important, it must be considered together with other factors for an effective functioning of an NCSD. (Table 8).

Table 8: A comparison of location, mandate and activities; the nature of the body and its Secretariat

No	Country	Location	Mandate and Activities	Comments
1	Algeria	Prime Minister	Environment-related mandate and activities	Secretariat is an Environment Ministry
2	Cameroon	Prime Minister	Broad mandate and environment-related activities	Secretariat is an Environment Ministry
3	Egypt	Prime Minister	Environment-related mandate and activities	The two bodies are Environment Ministry and Agency
4	Ethiopia	Prime Minister (Chair)	Environment-related mandate and activities	Body is a single Environment Agency
5	Mauritius	Prime Minister (chair)	Environment-related mandate and activities	Secretariat is an Environment Ministry
6	Mozambique	Prime Minister (Chair)	Environment-related mandate and activities	Secretariat is an Environment Ministry
7	Namibia	President	Broad mandate with activities covering all sectors	Activities sector specific, no integration.
8	Tanzania	Vice President	Broad mandate and environment-related activities	Body is a single Environment Agency
9	The Gambia	NEMC- The President	Broad mandate with activities covering all sectors	Two bodies- one provides policy direction for the social and economic sectors and the other for the environment sector

Source: NCSO completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Seventy-eight percent of NCSOs either chaired by the Prime Minister, President or Vice President or located under their Offices execute environment-related activities. For two of these countries (Cameroon and Tanzania), this is in spite of their having broad mandates. The nature of the body and more so the Secretariat, are important factors determining its functioning. Even though not indicated, it is highly probable that the environment-related bodies have their Secretariats in environment ministries or agencies. The question then is, if Environment Secretariats have so much influence over the activities of the body, then what roles do the bodies and the High Offices under which they are located have? Thus, the observation that location of the body within government administrative structure is useful, but a weak indicator compared to the actual policy influence of the body, and invariably, the demonstrated political will, is quite pertinent.

Decentralization

As mentioned earlier, the subsidiarity principle espouses the need to address issues at the most appropriate level. Decentralization ensures participation at the appropriate level and in the right context, allows communities to take charge of their development priorities and claim ownership of initiatives. It also assures effective information dissemination, a bottom up approach to planning and decision-making and is one of the embodiments of good governance.

MODE OF DECENTRALIZATION AND MANDATE

Survey countries

Mode of decentralization:

Table 9 and Figure 5 show that more than half (55 percent) of the countries have decentralized their NCSDs. However, a good number (45 percent) of countries do not have decentralized bodies. It is striking to note that apart from Small Island States (Mauritius and Seychelles) and CAR, which has an interim body, all countries that have not decentralized their bodies belong to the Southern Africa sub-region. This may partly be explained by the fact that in comparison to countries in other sub-regions of Africa, many countries in this sub-region attained independence and embarked on the democratization process relatively recently. Decentralization is mainly in two forms; by establishment of sub-national bodies, and by virtue of local government decentralized structures.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi are currently working on decentralized structures, while Swaziland's respondent opined that the country is small and national institutions are functioning effectively and addressing local-level needs. However, it is noted that Swaziland has local-level focal points represented in its body, which in effect, is a form of decentralization. No reasons were advanced for the absence of decentralized structures in Lesotho and Botswana. Nigeria's specified body – the Federal Ministry of Environment, has an elaborate decentralized system, which is not surprising given the size of the country, its population and federal system (Box 4).

Box 4: Decentralization structure of Nigeria's body

In Nigeria, each State Government has a Ministry/Agency responsible for Environment, which is a focal point in the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory. All Commissioners of Environment at the State level work closely with the Minister for Environment, as members of the National Council on Environment (NCE), along with partners representing the respective pillars of sustainable development. A National Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21 and outcomes of WSSD under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Environment receives inputs from all sectors and a broad range of stakeholders as necessary.

On the whole, it can be stated that countries appreciate the importance of decentralization. Ethiopia considers the ongoing decentralization and other reform processes as a significant opportunity, while The Gambia considers the enhancement of good governance, decentralization and popular participation as an important way forward.

Table 9: Mode of decentralization- survey countries

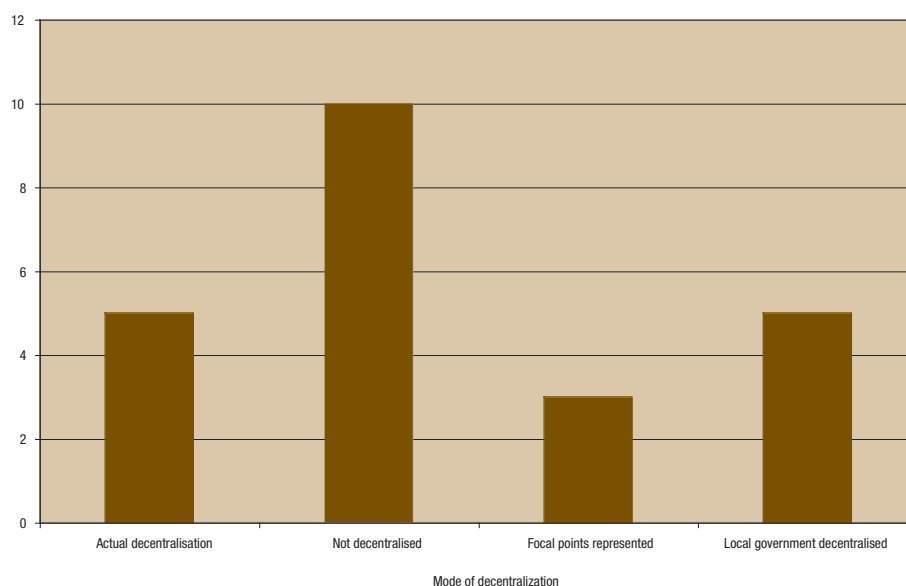
Mode of Decentralization	Countries	Percentage
Establishment of sub-national bodies	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria	22.7
Local level focal points represented in body	Benin, Egypt, South Africa	13.6
By virtue of local government decentralized structures	Algeria*, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Namibia	22.7
Not decentralized	Botswana, CAR, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania**, Zimbabwe	45.5

Number of countries: 22

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* = Also by virtue of decentralized environment ministry and directorate;

** = Provided information on horizontal coordination through environment units in line ministries

Figure 5: Mode of decentralization -survey countries

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Decentralization mandate:

The NCS Ds of different countries have different types of decentralization mandates (Table 10). Decentralization by virtue of local government policy/ legislation is the most common ((39 percent of bodies). This demonstrates the importance of the decentralization process (mostly linked to the democratization process) to the effective functioning of institutions at all levels. The other types of mandates, particularly an explicit one are important, but they need to be supported by government decentralized structures and mechanisms.

Table 10: Decentralization mandate- survey countries

Type of decentralization mandate	Countries	Percentage
Explicit in mandate	Egypt, Morocco and South Africa	23.1
Implied in collaboration and participation mandate	Nigeria and Benin	15.4
By virtue of own policy/legislation	Cameroon, Ethiopia and Kenya	23.1
Local government policy/legislation	Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Namibia, *Algeria	38.5

Number of countries: 13

Source: NCSO completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* = Also by virtue of environment ministry policy/legislation

Non-survey countries

Mode of decentralization and mandate

Table 11 and Figure 6 show the mode of decentralization in non-survey countries. Information on the decentralization of the bodies of Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar and Rwanda was not obtained. However, in its Agenda 21 evaluation report, Guinea Bissau specified the weak decentralization of power and democratization of the political system as a major weakness. This can explain the political turmoil and the civil unrest that the country has been experiencing for so long. Among the remaining countries, all except Sao Tome and Principe, which is a Small Island Developing State, have decentralized bodies. Among those that have decentralized, this is mostly done through establishment of sub-national bodies, (63 percent). The decentralization of Uganda's body is implied in its collaboration and participation mandate and as expected, the mandate for decentralization of Tunisia's body is by virtue of the local government policy and legislation.

Uganda's NEMA has established 33 District Environment Offices, 17 District Environment Committees and Local Environment Committees. The district officers have helped to develop a number of local Agenda 21 and there is also a District Support Coordinating Unit, which links NEMA with grassroots communities and local governments (Earth Council, 2000).

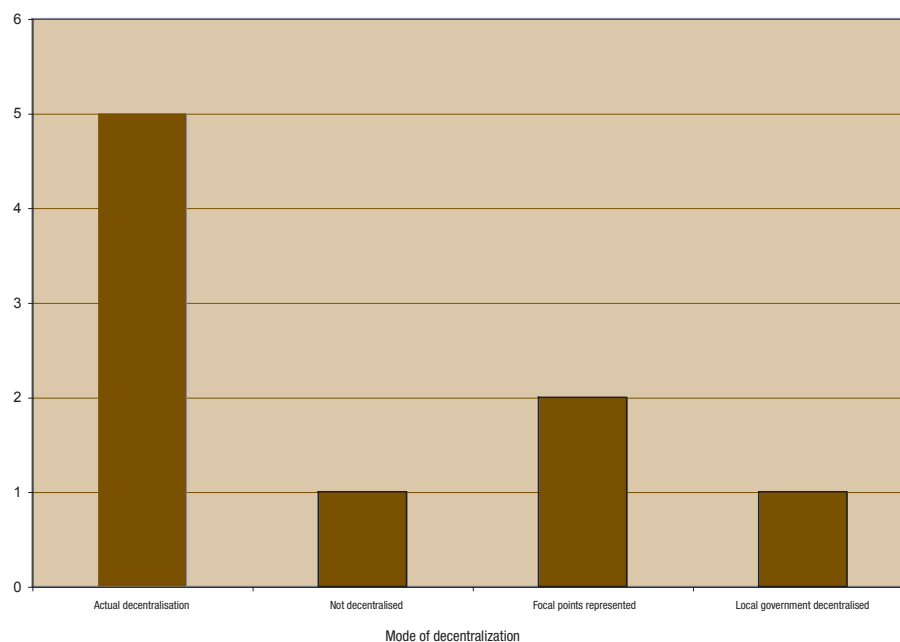
Table 11: Mode of decentralization - non-survey countries

Mode of Decentralization	Countries	Percentage
Establishment of sub-national bodies	Comoros, Mauritania, Niger, Togo, Uganda	62.5
Local level focal points represented in body	Burkina Faso, Senegal	25.0
Local government decentralized structures	Tunisia	12.5

Number of countries: 8

Source: Adapted from country reports to WSSD- www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessrep.html

Figure 6: Mode of decentralization -non-survey countries



Source: Adapted from country reports to WSSD - www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassetsrep.html

COORDINATION BETWEEN NCSDS AND THEIR DECENTRALIZED STRUCTURES

Survey countries

Most of the countries (67 percent) that have decentralized their bodies assure coordination through various multi-stakeholder fora, which allow for direct communication (Table 12). It should be noted that the Secretariat or coordinating Ministry could best assure coordination within the framework of multi-stakeholder entities at national and decentralized levels. The organization of training and various consultative fora helps strengthen collaboration. If decentralization is by virtue of local level focal points, interventions can only be effective at these levels, if they operate within the framework of a multi-stakeholder forum.

Table 12: Mode of assuring coordination – survey countries

Mode of Assuring Coordination	Countries	Percentage
General Assembly, Committees, task forces or boards which allow for direct communication	Benin, Cameroon, Egypt*, The Gambia, Ghana*, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa	66.7
Training and various consultative fora	Nigeria	8.3
Assured by Secretariat or Coordinating Ministry	Algeria, Morocco	16.7
No specific mode of coordination	Ethiopia	8.3

Number of countries: 12

Source: NCSDS completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* = Also through training and various consultative fora

Non-survey countries

Information obtained indicates that except for Togo, which assures coordination through its body's Secretariat; all others do so through various multi-stakeholder fora, which allow for direct communication (Table 13). Observations made above on the relationship between the coordinating Secretariat/ focal points and multi-stakeholder entities also apply here.

Table 13: Mode of assuring coordination- non-survey countries

Mode of Assuring Coordination	Countries	Percentage
General Assembly, Committees, task forces or boards which allow for direct communication	Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Uganda	63
Assured by Secretariat or Coordinating Ministry	Togo	12
No information	Comoros, Tunisia	25

Number of countries: 8

Source: Adapted from country reports to WSSD -www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassetsrep.html

chapter four

REPRESENTATION, COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, INTEGRATION, AND PARTICIPATION OF MAJOR GROUPS

Representation

The representation of all relevant stakeholders in NCSDs promotes broad participation and provides an opportunity whereby the views of all concerned can be heard and taken into account. This is particularly important for the purpose of consensus building and for promoting ownership of programmes and initiatives. Annex 4 summarizes information on representation in NCSDs for the study countries.

REPRESENTATION FROM GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Survey countries

Table 14 and Annex 4 show that most bodies (67 percent) have representatives from government ministries and institutions in the economic, social and environment sectors as well as those with crosscutting functions. The Ministries of Environment are represented in all bodies, while Ministries of Planning and / or Finance are represented in all, except that of Mauritius. As shown in Annex 4, the bodies of Botswana and Malawi have the least number of representatives

(4 each), while Nigeria's body has the most (25). The bodies of Cameroon and Mozambique do not have representation from social sector ministries. Namibia's body does not have a coordinating structure and it works through steering committees of individual development projects. It is not enough to designate an institution (even a highly placed one) as an NCSD without establishing the necessary coordinating and integration arrangements to enable it function effectively.

Non-survey countries

With regard to non-survey countries, the bodies of Mauritania, Djibouti, Uganda and one of Madagascar's are limited to government ministries, but their supporting technical committees include representatives from all government agencies, civil society and local development agencies.

REPRESENTATION FROM MAJOR GROUPS

Table 15 shows that all bodies have major groups represented except for those of Algeria, Central Africa Republic, Mauritius and Cameroon. However, representation is not broad. None of the bodies have all 9 major groups represented and only that of Botswana has between 6 and 8

Table 14: Representation from government institutions

Representation from Government institutions	Countries	Percentage
Government institutions in all 3 sectors specified	Botswana, Benin, Ghana Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Seychelles Swaziland, Egypt, Lesotho, CAR, Mauritius, Algeria	61.9
Government institutions in all 3 sectors not specified	The Gambia	4.7
Government institutions, sectors not specified	Ethiopia, Morocco, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	23.8
Social sector institutions not represented	Cameroon, Mozambique	9.5

Number of countries: 21

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

groups represented. About half of the countries (55 percent) have between 2 and 3 major groups represented. Annex 4 shows that NGOs are well represented (70 percent). The scientific and technical communities follow with 40 percent, then business and industry (35 percent), local authorities (20 percent), workers and trade unions (15 percent), women and indigenous people (10 percent) and the least represented are children and youth (5 percent). Farmers are not represented at all. All countries indicated that major groups are active members of their bodies except for that of South Africa in which major groups have an observer status. Only the Gambia explicitly indicated the representation of Parliamentarians. NEPAD was notably cited as a member of Nigeria's body.

Table 15: Representation from major groups

Representation of major groups	Countries	Percentage
All 9 major groups	-	
6-8 major groups	Botswana	4.8
4-5 major groups	The Gambia**	4.8
2-3 major groups	Benin, Ghana* Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria*, Seychelles, Swaziland, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Africa, Zimbabwe*	52.4
1 major group	Egypt, Lesotho, Tanzania	14.3
No major group	Algeria, CAR, Cameroon, Mauritius	19.0
Not specified	Mozambique++	4.8

Number of countries: 21

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* = development partners represented

** = development partners and parliamentarians represented

++ = 5 Individuals. & NGOs and 6 professional organizations

Non-survey countries

Major groups are broadly represented in the bodies of Senegal (seven) and Niger (six). Parliamentarians are represented in the body of Senegal and the technical body of Madagascar. The representatives of government ministries in the NCS D of Burkina Faso are limited to environment and natural resources-related ministries (Annex 4). This is explained by the nature and mandate of its body.

Institutions with lead roles

Among the 11 countries that responded to the question on institutions with lead role, 55 percent (Seychelles, Lesotho, Botswana, Ghana, Malawi and South Africa) indicated their Environment Ministries as lead agencies, while Ethiopia indicated the Prime Minister's Office. As regards, the first five countries, this is explained by the location of their NCS Ds, while for South Africa this is because its Environment Ministry serves as Secretariat to its NCS D. In the case of Ethiopia, the explanation is that the Prime Minister chairs its National Environment Council. The Gambia, Mauritius, Kenya and Nigeria indicated several lead agencies. This could be because the lead role is assumed depending on the specific issue being addressed at a given point in time, and the area of competence required.

RESPONSES TO ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION

Table 16 shows responses to additional representation. Fifty percent (12) of countries that responded to the question on “additional representation” indicated additional institutions / groups that need to be represented in their bodies. This is in recognition of the important role played by these institutions/ groups in sustainable development issues and their absence in the current institutional set up. For example, South Africa and the Central Africa Republic cited major groups because, while these groups have observer status in South Africa’s body, they are not at all represented in the body of CAR. It also reflects preoccupation with certain issues in the specific country context. For example, Malawi seemed to be preoccupied with decentralization issues as reflected in its response to decentralized structures for NCSDs, and Egypt was more preoccupied with new technologies and environmental quality issues, a reflection of its level of industrial development relative to most African countries.

Table 16: Responses to additional representation

Country	Institutions	Reasons
Cameroon	Universities	Training and research programmes
	Research Centers	Applied research for sustainable development
Central Africa Republic	National Legislation	To facilitate passing of legislation
	NGOs	Civil Society Representatives
	Religious Organizations	Civil Society Representatives
	Miners Corporations and Forest exploiters	Exploiters of natural resources
Egypt	Environmental Research Institution	Prepare plans and studies on sustainable development
	Institution for Abatement of Environmental Hazard	New technologies for sustainable development
	National Centers for Research	New technologies for sustainable development
	National Water Research center	New technologies for controlling national water resources
	Environmental Monitoring (Min. of Health)	Water and air quality monitoring
Kenya	Youth and Women Organizations	In view of their important role in sustainable development
Lesotho	Ministry of Labor	No reason given
Malawi	Ministry of Gender	To improve gender integration
	Ministry of Education	To promote integration of SD issues in school curriculum
	Ministry of Local Government	To speed up implementation of decentralization programmes
Mauritius	Universities and Research & Development Institutions	To support sustainable development activities
	Mauritius Employers Federation	They should take part in national decision making
Seychelles	Major Construction Companies	Most development carried out by them
South Africa	Social and Economic clusters of government	To address the other pillars of sustainable development
	Provincial Government	Implementation takes place at their level
	Major Groups	For collective decision making
Swaziland	Ministry of Justice	To gain their cooperation in compliance & Law enforcement
Tanzania	Private Sector	Their current level of participation is inadequate

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

All countries that responded to the question on additional representation (except Seychelles), also addressed whether these institutions / groups have the mandate to initiate their own programmes. Among this group of countries, all but CAR responded in the affirmative. In South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Egypt and Cameroon, these mandates are either derived from relevant laws of the country or from relevant national programmes. In Kenya and Tanzania, the groups can de-

velop their own programmes, which could be supported by government. Further, it was indicated that in Kenya, major groups report to district environmental committees or to the ministry of culture and social services while in Ghana, reporting is not mandatory, but can be done through major groups represented in the body. Responses indicate that there is a degree of collaboration between institutions/groups not represented in NCSDs and the relevant government structures. However, this does not guarantee their active participation in the activities of NCSDs. The fact that some countries have recognized shortcomings regarding representation in NCSDs, and have proposed some additional institutions and groups, is a step in the right direction

Collaboration and coordination

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

NCSDs collaborate and coordinate activities with different agencies operating at all levels to promote synergy and ensure effective delivery. Most countries provided details of these agencies which include: local and national institutions, sub-regional and regional intergovernmental agencies, bilateral and multilateral development partners including UN agencies. Annex 5 provides a list of these agencies.

The desk review revealed that all 14 non-survey countries collaborate and coordinate activities with different stakeholders at all levels. Collaborating development partners are similar to those indicated by survey countries.

MODALITIES FOR COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

Table 17 indicates that coordination and collaboration are mainly through multi-stakeholder committees, including NCSDs (47 percent). The organization of various consultative and information sharing fora, and involvement of partners in projects and various activities would be more effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder entity. The establishment of donor-government working groups and consultations as in the case of Kenya and Malawi is quite pertinent; as it would ensure effective coordination with, and among development partners, allow for articulation of country priorities, avoid duplication of efforts and unnecessary overburdening of countries.

Table 17: Coordination and collaboration modalities

Coordination and Collaboration Modalities	Countries	Percentage
Multi-stakeholder committees	Benin, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	47.1
Various consultative and information sharing fora (briefing sessions, press conferences, meetings, round table discussions, workshops and seminars)	Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho Nigeria	29.4
Donor/government working groups	Kenya, Malawi	11.8
Involvement in projects and various activities	Cameroon, The Gambia, Mauritius, Morocco, Seychelles, CAR	35.3

Number of countries: 17

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Integration tools and approaches

Integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development through horizontal (different sectors) and vertical (different levels) linkages is a key function of NCSDs. This could be done through the use of various approaches and tools. In this regard, it is important that all NCSDs develop appropriate mechanisms to institutionalize their use.

Table 18 shows that countries use different combinations of tools and approaches to achieve integration. Most do so by organizing various types of consultations (50 percent), followed by the use of environment-related tools and approaches. It is however noted that only Ghana and Benin cited the use of SEA as an integration tool. Environmental Assessment tools (SEA and EIA) are used to integrate environmental and to some extent social concerns at the strategic and project level, respectively. The two complement each other and should therefore be used as two necessary parts of a whole. South Africa is considering ways of promoting consultative and collective national follow-up to major multilateral sustainable development agreements as well as the development of a coordinating mechanism comprising all role players, and inclusive of all three pillars.

Table 18: Integration tools and approaches

Tools and Approaches	Countries	Percentage
Through policy and strategy documents	Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Swaziland	27.7
Various types of consultations	Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania	50.0
Economic instruments	Ethiopia, Kenya	11.1
Legal instruments	Egypt, Ethiopia, Seychelles	16.7
Education and awareness building	Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania	27.7
EIA, SEA, SOE reports, establishment of environment desks in line ministries and development of indicators	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi Mauritius, Namibia	38.9
Other	South Africa	5.6

Number of countries: 18

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

As regards information obtained on non-survey countries, tools employed by Rwanda include Geographic Information Systems (GIS). In addition to GIS, Madagascar uses policy development models (ECA, 2003^c). GIS is a computer based geo-information technology that analyzes and presents socio-economic and environmental information in a spatial context and is used in planning and decision-making. The use of Natural Resource Accounting (NRA) provides a more complete picture of a country's System of National Accounts (SNA). All these are effective integrative tools that could be adopted by countries for more holistic and integrated planning.

Participation of major groups

The participation of major groups in policy development and implementation is important and widely recognized. However, their participation in sustainable development activities at national and international levels should be facilitated through

formal provisions or other appropriate mechanisms and processes. Furthermore, the use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies and tools can go a long way in ensuring that all stakeholders, including the general public, get access to information that empower them to make decisions and modify behaviours that embrace sustainability.

While the previous section discussed among other issues, the representation of major groups in NCSDs, this one examines the extent of their participation in sustainable development activities and how governments facilitate this.

STRATEGIES AND CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATION AND ACCREDITATION OF MAJOR GROUPS

Survey countries

Countries do not have specific strategies for stakeholder participation, but this has mainly been institutionalized through incorporation in national or sectoral strategies, or as a matter of standard practice (Table 19). However, South Africa acknowledges the requirement for a comprehensive engagement strategy with a focus on stakeholder involvement in sustainable development issues. In this regard, a permanent coordinating mechanism providing for the active participation of major groups will be an integral part of the NSSD to be prepared by the country.

Table 19: Other strategies and approaches to promote the participation of major groups

Other Strategies and Approaches Used	Countries	Percentage
Standard practice	CAR, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe	33.3
Government principle or policy	Ghana, Mauritius	9.5
Provided for in legislation	Cameroon, South Africa	9.5
Provided for in national or sectoral strategies	Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, The Gambia, Malawi, Morocco, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania	42.9
Major groups' processes feeding into national ones	Zambia	4.8

Number of countries: 21

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Table 20: Criteria for membership to the NCSDs

Criteria	Countries	Percentage
Interest, commitment, expertise / experience / outstanding contribution/ relevance of mandate/ activities to sustainable development issues	Ghana, Lesotho, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa	33.3
Relevance and commitment to environment/natural resources and sustainable development	Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland	16.7
Relevance to environment and / or natural resources	Cameroon, Morocco	11.1
Application of the participatory principle	The Gambia, Zimbabwe	11.1
Application of legislative requirements	Mauritius, Seychelles	11.1
Response not clear	Egypt, Tanzania	11.1
Negative response	CAR	5.6

Number of countries: 21

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Major groups obtain accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development mainly through inclusion in government delegations or through their own initiatives and international networks (Table 21). Governments' assistance to major groups is quite pertinent to ensure that these groups support the African agenda at international negotiations rather than align themselves with external sponsors whose agenda may not necessarily cater to Africa's interests.

Table 21: Accreditation modalities

Accreditation Modality	Countries	Percentage
Inclusion in government delegation	CAR, Ghana ^F , Malawi, Namibia, Zambia	27.8
Government recommendation	Cameroon, Swaziland	11.1
Own initiative	Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria	27.8
Government support and own initiative	South Africa, Zimbabwe	11.1
Yes but modality not specified	Lesotho, Tanzania ^F	11.1
Not aware of major groups' accreditation	Seychelles, The Gambia	11.1

Number of countries: 18

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

^F = Financial assistance provided to major groups in certain cases

Non-survey countries

Most non-survey countries have experienced a gradual institutionalization of stakeholder involvement and participation in the elaboration and implementation of policies and programmes. The Nexus Reports of Madagascar and Rwanda reveal that in these countries, the development and implementation of more recent policies and strategies (National Visions and PRSPs) involved more major groups than earlier ones. Even though the emergence of major groups is a recent phenomenon in Mauritania, they are now increasingly being involved in sustainable development activities. Major Groups in Mauritania collaborated closely with counterparts in the sub-region during the preparatory process to WSSD.

Most non-survey countries have policies and legislation that provide for the participation of major groups. The policy of the government of Tunisia is decentralization to local levels and progressive delegation of responsibilities to the private sector and NGOs with demonstrated interests and capabilities in the design and implementation of programmes and projects. In Sao Tome and Principe, the framework environmental law and other sectoral legislation provide for the participation of citizens and other social groups in the development and implementation of policies.

ACTIVITIES OF MAJOR GROUPS RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Survey countries

All countries except Namibia, Zambia and Seychelles indicated that they were aware of the engagement of major groups in sustainable development-related activities. However, Namibia's NCSD was working on an NGO/government policy, which will clarify the relationship between government and NGOs thereby facilitating their contribution to sustainable development activities. In Mauritius, major groups are

provided with financial support in the implementation of their activities.

Tables 22 and 23 show that major groups are mainly engaged in sensitization activities, the organization of various forms of stakeholder consultations and the implementation of a wide range of sectoral and thematic activities.

Table 22: Activities of major groups

Activity grouping	Countries	Percentage
Capacity building (including institutional strengthening, skills development and training)	Cameroon, The Gambia, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania	35.3
Sensitization and various forms of stakeholder consultations	Cameroon, Egypt, The Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania	47.1
Sectoral or thematic issues	Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	52.9
Negative response	Namibia, Seychelles, Zambia	17.6

Number of countries: 17

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Table 23: Major groups' engagement in sectoral and thematic activities

Country	Sectoral / Thematic Activities
Kenya	Governance
Malawi	Promotion of sustainable consumption practices
Morocco	Desertification campaigns
Mozambique	Debt relief, HIV/AIDS
Nigeria	Renewable energy
South Africa	Agriculture and food security, research and marketing, minerals, mining and sustainable development, cleaner production, waste minimization, trade and sustainable development, renewable energy among others
Tanzania	Poverty reduction and environmental conservation
Zimbabwe	Equal distribution of land

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Non-survey countries

Major Groups in non-survey countries are also engaged in similar activities: Information dissemination and sensitization through seminars, discussion fora and the electronic media (Mauritania); protection of forests, waterways, flora and fauna and preventing the proliferation of crude waste dump sites (Comoros); management of irrigation networks and communal grazing land (Tunisia); family planning services, HIV/AIDS advocacy, advocacy for democratization, and delivering skills training to the youth (Togo). In planning for the implementation of its NSSD, Niger identified some key activities that major groups could be involved in. These include: the identification of community needs, information dissemination and sensitization as well as the mobilization of local resources and communities in the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) APPROACHES AND TOOLS

Table 24 shows that countries use different combinations of IEC approaches and tools. Various multimedia approaches including the print and electronic media remain the dominant means (63 percent). The use of consultative and sensitization fora is also important (47 percent), while the use of the Internet as a channel of communication is gradually picking up (26 percent).

Table 24: IEC approaches and tools

Tools and approaches	Countries	Percentage
Print and electronic media / Multimedia approaches	Algeria, Cameroon, CAR, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	63.2
Specific reference to the Internet	CAR, Egypt, The Gambia, Ghana, Morocco	26.3
Various consultative and sensitization fora (workshops, seminars, focus group meetings, press conferences/ briefs)	Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia,	47.4
Establishment of Information systems/units	Egypt, Morocco, Seychelles	15.8
Development and implementation of environmental education strategies / programmes with multimedia approaches	Malawi, Namibia	10.5
Demonstration and pilot projects	Mozambique	5.3
Integrating into the school curricular	CAR, Egypt	10.5

Number of countries: 19

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Namibia (Box 5) has established a programme on Environmental Education and Communication for sustainable development (INFOCOM). It is quite an elaborate programme, which could be built upon to address other issues relevant to sustainable development.

Box 5: Description of Namibia's INFOCOM Programme

Namibia through the National Planning Commission (its specified NCSD) established in 1998 an Environmental Information and Communication for sustainable development (INFOCOM) programme in response to the increasing demand for environmental information. This programme consists of three projects namely: the regional environmental profiles project; the information and communication service for sustainable development in Namibia project; and the atlas of Namibia project. The resource center of the Directorate of Environmental Affairs also provides awareness and educational audio-visual materials including media projects such as national television and radio broadcasting programmes, posters, leaflets and newspapers.

chapter five

POLICIES, STRATEGIES, PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Sustainable development policies constitute statements of intent guiding government's interventions and actions and are a measure of government's commitment to addressing issues of concern in the field of sustainable development. Statements should be clear and embody the principles of sustainable development and should be accompanied by strategies and action plans to provide a clear road map on implementation approaches and requirements. It is important to regularly review, update and revise these policies and strategies to ensure that they are responsive to emerging needs and issues. Decentralization is necessary to bring the decisions and actions to the doorstep of those that are most concerned.

Policies, strategies and plans addressing sustainable development issues

SURVEY COUNTRIES

Countries indicated various combinations of policies, strategies and plans (Table 25 and Annex 6). Among these, all except Ghana, Zambia, and South Africa included environment-related policies and plans on their lists, a demonstration of the understanding that sustainable development goes beyond environment issues, and the need for a holistic and integrated approach.

At the other extreme, Botswana, Egypt, Seychelles and Zimbabwe, cited environment-related policies and plans only. This could be explained by the fact that their NCSDs are environment-related entities and / or by their location within

government administrative structure. However, in the Seychelles WSSD country report, it is acknowledged that sustainable development goes beyond environmental issues and the development of a national plan that addresses issues of sustainable development was recommended. In Egypt's additional comments annexed to its completed questionnaire, it was disclosed that the country's Ministry of Planning has prepared a poverty reduction strategy for the country. Within the context of this strategy, Egypt has initiated the integration of poverty reduction and gender mainstreaming into the activities of its Ministry of Environmental Affairs.

Nigeria, Malawi, Ethiopia and Lesotho cited policies and plans related to national development, environment and poverty issues, which represent a good grouping of sustainable development-related policies. In the case of the Gambia, and Swaziland a broad range of policies and plans related to national development, poverty, environment, agriculture and natural resources, governance and social issues (population and youth) were listed, reflecting a broad and crosscutting view of sustainable development. CAR cited an institution-related policy indicating that the country is still preoccupied with institutional development, having only recently established its NCSD. The rest provided lists of policies and plans that are mainly in the Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources sectors.

Nine out of 12 countries (75 percent) that included PRSPs among their lists of strategies also recognize these (in addition to others) as sustainable development strategies. Tanzania's completed questionnaire indicates that the country has adopted a PRSP, but this was not included in its list of strategies. In addition to its PRSP, Malawi has also developed a NSSD.

Table 25: Sustainable development policies, plans & strategies and national development plans (NDPs)

Type of Policy, Plan, Strategy	Countries	Percentage	Countries that also consider these as their NDPs	Percentage
Environment-related only	Botswana, Egypt, Seychelles, Zimbabwe	18.2	Egypt	4.5
Environment and natural resources	Mauritius, Mozambique	9.1	-	
Environment and economic sectors and National Vision	Tanzania	4.5	-	
Addressing all three pillars including National Visions/ Development Plans and PRSPs	The Gambia, Swaziland	9.1	-	
Covering all three pillars	Namibia	4.5	-	
Environment- related and PRSPs	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho	18.2	-	
Environment- related and National Visions / Development Plans	Algeria, Nigeria	9.1	Mauritius	4.5
Environment-related and rural development plan	Morocco	4.5	Morocco	4.5
Environment-related, NSSD and PRSPs	Malawi	4.5	-	
Environment-related, NSSD, PRSPs and National Vision			Malawi	4.5
PRSPs and National Visions	Ghana, Zambia	9.1	Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria	13.6
PRSPs only			Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique	18.2
National Development Plans / Visions only	South Africa	4.5	Botswana, The Gambia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia	31.8
Other	CAR*	4.5		

Number of countries: 22

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

* - Inter-ministerial framework document on SD

NON-SURVEY COUNTRIES

The desk review revealed that all 14 non-survey countries have adopted many national policies, strategies and plans in various sectors of the economy. Uganda and Rwanda have adopted National Visions. Mauritania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Togo, Rwanda and Madagascar have adopted poverty reduction / eradication policies and programmes, while Sao Tome and Principe and Burundi are in various stages of elaborating these. Burundi intends to address poverty reduction in the context of sustainable development. Burkina Faso is in the process of revising its PRSP to incorporate a more holistic and integrated approach with a view to providing a framework for its NSSD. Niger and Tunisia have already adopted their NSSDs.

The NSSD programmes of Niger are mainly in the environment and natural resource sector. However, programmes in the social and economic sectors are in the process of being elaborated. The main objective of Tunisia's NSSD is poverty reduction and it has programmes addressing all three dimensions of sustainable development. Senegal and Togo are in the process of elaborating NSSDs. All countries, with the exception of Burundi and Guinea Bissau, had, at one time or another, adopted National Environment Policies, Strategies or Plans. Rwanda and Madagas-

car revised their environmental policies and plans in 2003, in the context of their respective PRSPs.

Incorporating sustainable development issues in national development policies/ plans

Given that the NCSDs of most countries are biased towards the environment sector in terms of institutional set up, policies and strategies adopted, it is important to know how well sustainable development concerns are integrated in national development policies and plans through which a country's development priorities are implemented.

Countries indicated that their national development plans address sustainable development issues. Malawi, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya recognize their PRSPs as both a sustainable development strategy and a national development plan, while Namibia, Nigeria and Mozambique recognize their PRSPs as their national development plans, but not sustainable development strategies (Table 25). This demonstrates the different perceptions held of sustainable development strategies and plans.

All countries with the exception of Namibia indicated that their national development policies include sustainable development principles in the preamble or main objectives. However, it was opined that the country's constitution makes explicit reference to sustainable development, particularly regarding the use of its natural resources. With regard to the national development plan having a specific chapter addressing sustainable development issues, Zambia, Namibia and Mozambique responded negatively, but stated that sustainable development principles are integrated throughout. Mainstreaming sustainable development principles and objectives throughout the plan is considered the best approach.

The question on why survey respondents believe that sustainable development principles have been integrated throughout the policy/plan elicited very interesting responses and these include: sustainable development issues are crosscutting and are addressed as such; poverty reduction is central to sustainable development; policies/plans embody principles of participation, pro-poor growth and integrated development; policies / plans are a national translation of UNCED and WSSD agreements; sustainable development is one of the national planning objectives; and sustainable development is central to a stable national economy. In spite of the deficiencies in the institutional framework of their NCSDs, these responses demonstrate a good understanding of sustainable development principles and requirements.

The foregoing indicates that countries have adopted many policies, strategies and plans, but perceptions and approaches are different. Furthermore, countries are yet to rationalize these to ensure that they complement each other and to avoid multiple planning processes and duplication of efforts and resources. National Visions should embody a country's long-term sustainable development ideals and goals. PRSPs should address Internationally agreed Development Goals (IDGs) such as the MDGs, and should be embedded in viable long-term development strategies, such as NSSDs. Furthermore, it is important to clarify the relationship between a country's NSSD, PRSP and rolling national development plan.

Integrating the MDGs, WEHAB initiatives and the JPOI

Among the countries that responded to the question on integration of global agreements/initiatives, 50 percent indicated that such integration had already been made through incorporation into national or sectoral policies, strategies and plans (Table 26). However, it is noted that some policies, strategies, and plans cited predate some of the global initiatives and agreements (The Gambia's Poverty Alleviation Strategy of 1999, Seychelles Environmental Management Plan of 2000, Tanzania's PRSP of 2000 and Morocco- various strategies; but most recent was adopted in 2000). Algeria, Mauritius and Namibia did not provide dates. Future reviews of these policies; strategies and plans should therefore take into account the need to integrate relevant global initiatives and agreements. Indeed, in countries like Swaziland, this is considered an important way forward.

National consultations that have been organized or were in the process of being organized to develop national response strategies and road maps are considered appropriate responses. Actions undertaken by the Southern Africa sub-region are particularly encouraging and should motivate countries in other sub-regions to do the same. The tools and approaches discussed in chapter 4 are pertinent to the integration of these global agreements in policies, strategies and plans.

Table 26: Actions to integrate the WEHAB initiative, MDGs and the JPOI into policies, strategies and plans

Actions Taken	Countries	Percentage
Consultations that led to the drafting of response strategies	Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe	15.0
Consultations began or underway	Cameroon, Egypt ^W , Kenya	15.0
Currently being integrated in national strategies and visions under preparation	Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Swaziland ^W	20.0
Already integrated in national and sectoral strategies and national visions	Algeria, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia ^W , Seychelles, Tanzania	50.0

Number of countries: 20

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

W = Focus on the WEHAB Initiative

Decentralization of policies and strategies

All countries except Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Cameroon, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique have decentralized their policies and strategies. Except in the case of Cameroon, the reason for non-decentralization can be explained by the absence of appropriate structures in these countries as discussed under the section on NCS D decentralization above. It is however encouraging to note that other countries are increasingly decentralizing their policies and strategies to sub-national levels. Information provided by the 21 countries that responded to policy-related questions indicates that 14 countries have decentralized their NCS Ds or are in the process of doing so. In Namibia, the proposed Presidential Initiative on Vision 2030 is designed to contain a strategy for sub-national decentralization of the National Planning Commission- the specified NCS D of the country. The objective of Ghana's decentralization programme is to devolve planning and

development function to sub-national bodies (especially the District Assemblies (DAs), and to leave decision-making at the doorstep of every community.

Revision of policies

Among the countries that responded to the policy-related questions, eight (Kenya, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia) stated that their policies and plans have not been revised. While some of these policies and plans were adopted only recently (2002-2003) and can explain their non-revision, others date back ten years or more (1993 – 1994) and should be subjected to a review. The Gambia, Egypt and Namibia indicated that their policies and plans are subjected to regular review and revised as necessary. South Africa, Tanzania Seychelles and Mauritius, provided examples of some of their policies and plans that have been revised and the objectives of these revisions. As indicated in Box 6, the objectives of the various revisions embody the principles of sustainability, participation, integrative, efficient, and harmonized development.

Box 6: Some examples of revised policies / plans and the revision objectives

South Africa: Integrated Rural Development Plan of 1999 revised to Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Plan of 2002, to strengthen coordination and to ensure collective implementation.

Tanzania: Energy policy of 1992 revised in 2003 to address efficient energy production, procurement, distribution and end use systems in an environmentally-sound manner; water policy revised in 2001 to provide adequate clean and safe water within reach of all Tanzanians.

Seychelles: Environmental Management Plan 1990, revised in 2000 to cater for greater public participation & stakeholder driven priorities.

Mauritius: Land Use Plan of 1991 revised to engender non-conflicting development in built-up areas, industrial areas, and agricultural zones.

Legislation

Legislation is an important instrument of policy implementation. Policies on sustainable development are increasingly incorporating principles of participation and consensus building to promote ownership of these policies with a view to ensuring smooth implementation. Notwithstanding, it is important that these desirable approaches be complemented with the necessary legal backing that inter alia, provides for the establishment of the NCSD, its mandate and matters relating to its functioning. Legislation should also be revised periodically to cater for emerging issues of sustainable development.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK ADDRESSING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-RELATED MATTERS

Annex 7 presents legislation indicated by countries as providing the legal framework within which they address sustainable development matters.

Survey countries

All countries, except CAR, Seychelles and Zambia, indicated that they have a legal framework within which sustainable development issues are being addressed. CAR intends to make legislative proposals for consideration by its Head of State; Seychelles recognizes that its Framework Environmental Legislation addresses environmental issues; and the desk review revealed that Zambia has an Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act of 1990, that addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

Table 27 shows that most countries (45 percent) indicated their framework environmental legislation as providing the legal basis for sustainable development. A further 20 percent indicated many pieces of environment-related legislation. Most bodies (64 percent) were also established by the framework environmental legislation. This is a further indication that the environment dimension dominates countries' sustainable development agenda. Those countries that indicated presidential / executive decrees/orders demonstrate a more neutral perception (though a decree is usually of an interim nature), while those that indicated their national constitutions recognize the need for a more overarching and holistic framework. Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia and Tanzania, acknowledged that sustainable development issues are addressed through many pieces of sectoral legislation.

Table 27: Legislative framework

Type of Legislation	Countries where legislation provides legal Framework for Sustainable Development	Percentage	Countries where legislation Established Body	Percentage
The Constitution	Ethiopia, Ghana, South Africa	15.0	South Africa	7.1
Presidential / Executive Decrees / Order	Algeria, Nigeria	10.0	Algeria, Ghana, Morocco Nigeria	28.6
Framework Environment Law	Benin, Botswana ^o , Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho ^o , Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania ^o , Zimbabwe	45.0	Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, The Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland,	64.3
Many pieces of environment-related legislation specified	Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique	20.0		
Many pieces of cross-cutting legislation specified	The Gambia	5.0		
Other	Namibia ⁺⁺	5.0		

Number of countries: 20

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

++ = National Planning Commission Act; D = In draft

Other sustainable development-related legislation indicated by countries, are provided in Annex 8.

Non-survey countries

From information obtained, all non-survey countries except Guinea Bissau have a framework environmental law (or code) that addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development (Annex 7). In their respective WSSD country reports, the framework environmental legislation of Burkina Faso and Sao Tome were indicated as providing the legal basis for sustainable development, while the national Constitution of 1999, the environmental framework law of 1998 and the rural code of 1993 were indicated in the case of Niger.

REVISION OF LEGISLATION

Mauritius, The Gambia, Morocco, Egypt, Ghana and Tanzania indicated that their respective legislation (including sectoral ones), have been revised. Malawi and Seychelles reported that they are in the process of revising their framework environmental legislation. All these indicated that the revision of legislation was done to take into account emerging issues of sustainable development, including sectoral ones. Morocco and Seychelles did not provide reasons for non-revision. South Africa asserted that although its constitution has not been revised, several sectoral legislation have been passed on the basis of this framework legislation. In the case of Kenya, it was indicated that its framework environmental legislation was quite recent and adequately addresses sustainable development issues including emerging ones, hence the reason for non-revision.

chapter six

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES

Funding

The availability of adequate financial resources is essential to enable NCSDs effectively execute their mandates, and facilitate the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in general. In this regard, the establishment of innovative financing mechanisms to support sustainable development activities should be promoted to complement traditional sources of funding.

Activities specified by countries pertain to those of NCSDs (some of which are single environment agencies) and those being implemented by their Secretariats.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Survey countries

All countries that responded to the question on funding, with the exception of Zambia, which has not established an

NCSD, indicated that their governments provide funding for the activities of their NCSDs. Central Africa Republic has not yet established funding mechanisms for its body given that it is a recently created institution, and yet to be fully operational.

In the rest of the countries, funding is provided through normal budgetary allocation to the Offices and Ministries within which the NCSDs are located, and through sectoral ministries and agencies with sustainable development-related mandates. Egypt, Cameroon, Swaziland, Kenya, Mauritius, Lesotho and Morocco provided various estimates / indications of the level of funding in percentages or absolute amounts (Table 28).

All countries with the exception of Mauritius indicated that funding provided by their governments is inadequate. It was asserted that implementation of sustainable development-related activities in Mauritius is hampered by inadequate human resources and not funding. The adequacy of finan-

Table 28: Level of funding received by some NCSDs or their Secretariats

Country	Percentage of GDP	Percentage of National Budget	Absolute Amount	
			National Currency	US Dollars
Egypt			94 million Egyptian Pounds / annum	15.3 million / annum
Cameroon	0.5			
Swaziland		0.05		
Kenya		2		
Mauritius	3		1.3 billion Mauritian Rupees (2004)	40 million
Lesotho		+/- 5		
Morocco			30 million Dirhams	3.5 million / annum

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

cial resources may be explained by the fact that the Ministry of Environment in Mauritius is also responsible for land matters. Mauritius, being a small island state and prone to environmental disasters such as cyclones, recognizes that land and other environmental resources such as water if not properly managed, could be serious constraining factors to development, thus, making their rational management a priority for the country. This is evidenced by the response of Mauritius's respondent to the question on "the way forward" reproduced in Box 7.

Box 7: Response of Mauritius: "The Way forward"

"As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), we are subject to many severe and drastic changes that are difficult to support. Small changes in weather, rise in sea level, cyclones, ozone depletion, over fishing, water resources are all subject to great changes in small time scale with cascading effects. Recovery takes time and is costly. As decided at Rio in 1992, Agenda 21 chapter 17, SIDS must be declared a special case for preferential treatment".

Ghana, Ethiopia and The Gambia indicated that government funds support the operational costs of their NCSDs, but are not enough to support substantive activities such as studies, research and capacity building. Nigeria, Kenya, Lesotho and Mozambique opined that government funding is inadequate due to other competing demands. The competing demands mentioned were: economic recovery, employment creation and poverty eradication (Kenya); HIV/AIDS, and famine (Lesotho); and poverty reduction programmes targeting health, education, food security and infrastructure development (Mozambique). However, these issues are very much a part of the sustainable development agenda. The reason why it may not have been perceived as such, could be attributed to the fact that their specified NCSDs are either located within Ministries of Environment and / or their intervention areas are highly environment-biased.

Non-survey countries

In their WSSD reports, non-survey countries identified financial constraints as a major factor impeding the implementation of Agenda 21. In certain cases, this was attributed to the non-concretization of financial pledges on the part of development partners and the relatively low priority given to sustainable development issues on the part of governments. The Senegal country report states that its NCSD is not provided with resources of its own, and the political and institutional support necessary to ensure effective functioning. The NCSD Secretariat carries out its functions using the very limited resources of the Department in charge of Environmental Affairs. However, activities of bodies whose Secretariats are environment entities are environment-biased and fall short of addressing the sustainable development agenda. This can explain the problems encountered in Senegal and many other countries with similar institutional arrangements.

Other funding agencies

Given that government funding is inadequate, supplementary funding is sourced from bilateral and multilateral development partners including UN Agencies. Annex

5 includes a list of development partners that provide financial support to countries. With the exception of the CAR, whose NCS D was established relatively recently, all countries indicated that they receive supplementary funding from development partners. Fundraising is mostly done by submitting programme or project proposals to the relevant agency, or in some cases, requests are submitted to agencies through Ministries of Finance that normally coordinate development assistance received by countries. While the CAR has not yet established partners to support its sustainable development agenda, 60 percent of Zambia's budget is donor funded. In addition to supplementary funding from its development partners, Egypt also accesses soft loans from its national banks for the purchase of high-level technology equipment and machinery. The desk review revealed that the development partners providing additional funding for the implementation of sustainable development activities in survey countries are more or less the same as those in non-survey countries.

Financing mechanisms

Table 29 shows that the majority of countries (68 percent) have not established financing mechanisms to support the implementation process, and therefore continue to rely on government budgetary allocations and donor funding. Tanzania cited some fiscal measures such as the Value Added Tax (VAT) system and monitoring mechanisms (PRSP system of monitoring cash budget system) established by its government to enhance revenue generation and ensure prudent management of its financial resources.

Some of the ideas being explored by South Africa towards establishment of viable financing mechanisms include promoting and encouraging sustainability and responsible corporate practices through the use of economic instruments. Malawi's government / donor-working group is exploring potentials to establish other funding mechanisms. The Central Africa Republic has proposed the establishment of an environment fund, and another for addressing social and economic concerns. Niger's WSSD country report indicates that the country intends to establish an environment fund for sustainable development.

Table 29: Establishment of financing mechanism

Type of Financing Mechanism	Countries	Percentage
National fiscal measures	South Africa ^E , Tanzania	10.5
Environment Fund	Mauritius, Swaziland	10.5
Environment and sustainable development fund	Cameroon ^I	4.3
Soft loans	Egypt	5.3
Not established	Botswana, CAR, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	68.4

Number of countries: 23

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

E = Envisaged; I = In the process of being established

Activities supported

Table 30 shows that financial resources mobilized by countries are used in implementing a range of activities. However, only Tanzania and Zambia indicated broad and crosscutting activities. In the case of the Gambia, activities were not specified, but it was indicated that the activities of its two bodies cover all three dimensions. Apart from these three, sectoral activities specified by countries are skewed towards environmental issues (45 percent). This is not surprising given the dominance of environment institutions in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

While environmental activities indicated by most countries relate to the natural resources sector (dry land and coastal zone management, desertification control, community based natural resources management) those indicated by Egypt relate to the manufacturing and industrial sector (cement factories, foundries, fertilizer factories etc). This could yet again be an indication of the level of industrial development in Egypt relative to most other African countries. South Africa is another industrialized African country. However, given that its NCSD was established only recently and is an interim body, it is currently preoccupied with institutional development issues, which include the establishment of coordinating mechanisms.

Table 30: Activities supported

Activity	Country	Percentage
Broad cross-cutting	The Gambia, Tanzania, Zambia	15.0
Environment and natural resources-related	Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Seychelles	45.0
Studies, policy, strategy and legislation development, consultative fora and general operations	CAR, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe	35.0
Various ^L	Swaziland	5.0

Number of countries: 20

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

L = Policy and strategy formulation, community based natural resources management, public awareness, training and education, research and institutional strengthening

Implementation experiences

Although all the issues discussed above contribute to experience sharing among countries, it is pertinent that specific pointers on implementation experiences are provided, with a view to deepening the learning process. Type II Partnership Initiatives were launched at WSSD to complement government commitments to the implementation of the JPOI. These initiatives involve governments (including those at local level), businesses, private sector, NGOs and other development partners. It is important that countries are aware of these initiatives and take concrete steps to benefit from them.

SUCCESS STORIES

The majority of countries provided examples of activities considered as success stories. While some of these examples are approach and process related (Table 31), others are related to the implementation of specific thematic and sectoral activities (Table 32).

Approach and process-related successes provided the enabling policy environment, helped promote consensus building, and provided a clear roadmap for the implementation of sustainable development agreements.

Table 31: Success stories – approach and process related

Category	Countries	Percentage
Development and institutionalization of coordinating, collaborating/participatory / consultative mechanisms	Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa	16.7
Through participatory approaches, reached consensus on assessments and reports pertaining to sustainable development in general and to WSSD in particular, as well as response strategies to JPOI including the development of NSSDs	Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe	33.3
Implementation of sectoral activities	Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania	72.2
Negative response	CAR	5.6

Number of countries: 18

Source : NCSO completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Success stories emanating from implementation of sectoral and thematic activities are also considered major achievements. However, all are in the environment and natural resources sectors.

Table 32: Success stories- sectoral and thematic activities

Country	Sectoral and thematic activities
Algeria	Integrating environmental education in the national curriculum and in professional training; initiating actions for rural development and for forest protection; and protecting the marine environment from pollution.
Cameroon	Limiting the export of timber, institutionalizing EIA, implementing major projects and conducting successful environmental sensitization campaigns.
*Egypt	Implementation of a strategic development project in an area called TOSHIK, which helped establish new agricultural, industrial, urban and commercial sites that provide youths with employment opportunities; Establishment of an economic zone at the north/west Suez Gulf (Sokhna area) that include industrial estates, tourist zones, factories and residential areas for workers; and establishment of the Marsa Alam tourist zone at the southern side of the Red Sea, which comprises many new tourist villages. These activities were subjected to EIA thus building sustainability into them.
Ethiopia	Development of Ethiopia's conservation strategy and environment policy; Establishment of the EPA and regional environmental organs; and Enactment of three environmental proclamations. These are considered major achievements as they laid down the enabling policy environment for environmental management.
The Gambia	The institutionalization of conservation practices that balance exploitation and conservation; The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes that help in uplifting the poor; and Progressive democratic governance, which engenders participation.
Ghana	Institutionalization and application of EIA
Kenya	The implementation of National Action Plans to combat desertification at community level; The promotion of rainwater harvesting; and The implementation of community agro forestry programme.
Malawi	The launching of the CBNRM Strategy countrywide
Mauritius	The institutionalization of EIA
Morocco	Development of pluvial agricultural zone; Development of mountainous zones; Integrated rural development; and Natural resource management. These are considered success stories as approaches used were based on integrated actions, participation and localization / decentralization of programmes.
Seychelles	The development and enforcement of legislation; and greater public participation in the protection of sites and habitat and awareness creation.

Table 32: Success stories- sectoral and thematic activities

Country	Sectoral and thematic activities
Swaziland	The institutionalization of EIA, Environmental Auditing and Monitoring; The implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Programme; and Institutional strengthening for the implementation of international protocols, conventions and treaties. These achievements improved the rate of environmental compliance and enforcement, established biodiversity conservation mechanisms and implementation programmes of the various conventions, protocols and treaties.
Tanzania	The adoption and implementation of the PRSP: The PRSP has enabled Tanzania to increase enrolment of pupils in primary schools, improve water supply and sanitation, improve health services at district levels, assist different groups especially women and youth to benefit from income generation activities. Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project: This project has assisted in reducing the amount of water hyacinth and level of poisonous fishing in the lake, enabled capacity building in the fishing industry and engagement in income generation activities around Lake Victoria Basin. Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Conservation Project: This project enabled the undertaking of studies related to different activities in and around the lake.

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

*In the additional information provided by Egypt, it was mentioned that poverty reduction is a component of Egypt's Support for Environmental Assessment and Management (SEAM) Programme. Activities carried out entailed the delivery of environmental projects that benefited the poor. The second phase of the programme (2000-2004) is aimed at improving environmental planning and services to the poor.

SETBACKS

Survey countries

Countries experienced many setbacks during the implementation of sustainable development-related agreements. Among the 17 countries that responded to this question, all but one cited inadequate capacities (human, financial and institutional) as major setbacks in the implementation process.

Table 33: Setbacks

Setbacks	Countries	Percentage
Inadequate capacity (human/financial/institutional)	Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	94.1
Inadequate coordinating mechanisms	Malawi, South Africa	11.8
Lack of awareness / inadequate understanding / lack of interest/ inadequate participation	Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania,	29.4
Inadequate legislation	Cameroon, Seychelles	11.8

Number of countries: 17

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

A major setback in Ethiopia is the slow integration of environmental concerns in development plans, while the lack of integration of the three pillars of sustainable development is a problem in South Africa. The lack of integration gives rise to parallel coordinating structures with clearly defined, but not necessarily converging strategic objectives. Major setbacks in Mauritius are the occurrence of regular cyclones, which destroy the environment. Also cited were civil wars in neighboring countries (Tanzania); and limitations in the acquisition of modern technologies (The Gambia).

Non-survey countries

Non-survey countries have also experienced major setbacks in the implementation of Agenda 21. These mainly relate to civil wars and political instability: In Guinea Bissau, the civil war of 1998 is considered a major setback. During the Agenda 21 review process, many supporting documentation could not be accessed because they had been destroyed during the war. In Burundi, the civil war that began in 1993 made it impossible for any meaningful progress to be made in implementing Agenda 21. In Madagascar, the political instability in the beginning of 2000 prompted the exodus of decision makers and technical experts, thus resulting in brain drain and erosion of gains made. Lack of coordination, delay in decentralization, and lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have caused major setbacks in Mauritania's Agenda 21 implementation process.

THREATS

Survey countries

Most threats cited by countries are similar to setbacks mentioned above. However, some particularly interesting additional threats, (external and internal) were mentioned (Table 34). Fifty percent of countries that responded to this question cited conflicting or overlapping mandate or legislation.

Table 34: Threats

Threats	Countries	Percentage
Conflicting or overlapping mandate/ legislation resulting in institutional rivalries and parallel processes	Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland	50.0
Food insecurity	Ethiopia and The Gambia	20.0
Others	The Gambia , Kenya , Mauritius , Tanzania	40.0

Number of countries: 10

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

Other threats are indebtedness and inequitable expansion of social services in terms of gender and region (The Gambia), population pressure (Kenya), high dependence on external trade, which makes the economy very vulnerable to external shocks (Mauritius), unpreparedness for globalization and inadequate remuneration leading to high attrition rate (Tanzania). In relation to inadequate remuneration, Ethiopia recommended the provision of incentives to government officials as a way forward. These internal and external threats are closely linked. Addressing them effectively, calls for demonstrated political will on the part of governments and development partners. The threats cited by Ghana require particular attention, as they relate to institutional rivalries, which can seriously undermine the effective functioning of any NCSD:

1. Inter-ministerial rivalry regarding who is in charge of sustainable development;
2. Problems of coordinating NCSD activities; and
3. Sectors not motivated sufficiently to report to the Secretariat on a regular basis.

This response clearly contradicts the one provided in Box 3 in relation to the location of its NCS. The observation that the coordinating institution for sustainable development should be located high enough to avoid inter-ministerial / agency rivalry and ensure effective collaboration and coordination of sectors, institutions and all actors, is therefore quite pertinent.

Non-survey countries

The threats to successful implementation of Agenda 21 in non-survey countries are also similar to the ones mentioned by survey countries. In Guinea Bissau, the low literacy rate, little freedom of speech, weak democratization and decentralization of power, and weak institutional capacities are considered as threats to successful implementation of Agenda 21. In Mauritania, legislative deficiencies present potential threats. Overlaps in jurisdiction and responsibilities are considered major threats in Uganda, as these sometimes interfere with coordination activities. Indeed, Uganda's WSSD country report states that it is not clear whether NEMA's role extends to other sustainable development issues, beyond its mandate of coordinating and monitoring environment and natural resources- related matters.

OPPORTUNITIES

Survey countries

Countries cited many opportunities for the successful integration of the MDGs, WE-HAB and the JPOI in sustainable development activities at the national level (Table 35). All are important and should be built upon.

Table 35: Opportunities

Opportunities	Countries	Percentage
Institutions established	Ethiopia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	17.6
Existence of Policies/ Legislation /Visions / Strategies addressing sustainable development issues	Cameroon, Malawi, South Africa	17.6
Awareness created	Cameroon, Ghana	11.8
Existence of political will	Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania	17.6
Development of partnerships	Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia	17.6
International/ donor support being provided	Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia	17.6
Collaboration among institutions	Kenya, Nigeria	11.8
Others	Mauritius , Namibia , Seychelles , Swaziland	23.5

Number of countries: 17

Source: NCS completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

In addition, a significant opportunity is perceived in Seychelle's small population size, which greatly facilitates information dissemination and awareness creation. The harmonization of sub- regional transboundary activities and information sharing among cooperating countries is considered as an important opportunity in Swaziland. The following are perceived as significant opportunities in Namibia: engagement in synergistic implementation of sustainable development-related agreements; recipient countries assuming a leadership role in defining their priori-

ties; and donors supporting programmes that address these priorities. Mauritius saw a very important opportunity in the SIDS international meeting that was held in January 2005. It was envisaged that the meeting would have provided the opportunity to discuss the problems of SIDS, and to gain international support and assistance to provide preferential treatments to these States.

Non-survey countries

Among non-survey countries, the involvement of all segments of society in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda is considered an important opportunity in Senegal, while actions initiated to foster donor coordination and promote synergies among various interventions is considered a major opportunity in Niger. The support being provided to countries to develop NSSDs by the Earth Council and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, is considered another important opportunity in Burkina Faso.

TYPE II PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

From the responses received, most countries are either not aware of these initiatives, or have not fully internalized the benefits of the partnership initiatives. However, actions so far initiated relate to making links with development partners, awareness raising, information sharing and dialogue (Table 36).

Table 36: Type II Partnership Initiatives

Actions Initiated	Countries	Percentage
Awareness raising/ information sharing / dialogue	Ghana, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	44.4
Linking with development partners/ donors	Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Tanzania	44.4
Others	Malawi, South Africa	22.2

Number of countries: 9

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

In addition, Malawi has mainstreamed Type II partnership initiatives in its NSSD adopted in 2003. Namibia has not yet engaged in any Type II partnership initiative, but the country is in the process of identifying priority areas for partnerships.

Actions initiated by South Africa are particularly commendable:

1. Providing business support through the national treasury for WSSD partnerships;
2. Creating a partnership portal;
3. Developing a clear monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for partnerships; and
4. Addressing capacity needs of local partners.

chapter seven

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs) that function effectively are central to the attainment of sustainable development goals. In this regard, this review indicates that almost all African countries have established NCSDs to coordinate the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. However, the findings reveal that there is a lot of environmental bias with regard to institutions established, and their operations. Countries, to varying degrees, have instituted coordinating and collaborating mechanisms as well as decentralized structures, and several more are in the process of establishing these. Stakeholder participation has been institutionalized in most countries. Some success stories have been registered, but setbacks have derailed the implementation process, and many threats are looming. Inadequate capacities (human, financial and institutional) remain the biggest constraint. However, countries are aware of many opportunities that exist, and that many African regional and sub-regional bodies as well as development partners continue to support countries efforts in the realization of their sustainable development objectives.

Therefore, African countries, to varying degrees, have made progress in establishing institutions and putting in place the necessary instruments and other relevant processes to facilitate the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. However, these institutions do not adequately fulfill the role of NCSDs and a lot remains to be done to strengthen them, particularly with regard to eliminating the environmental bias and addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and integrated manner. With the reinvigoration of political will on the part of governments and development partners to commit to sustainable

development issues, and the emphasis placed on regional implementation and the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development at WSSD, it is foreseen that an increasing number of countries will establish institutions and coordinating structures and processes that adequately respond to the requirements of sustainable development.

Proposals and recommendations on the way forward

Countries raised a wide range of issues and made proposals on the way forward with regard to the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. However, there are commonalities in many areas, including:

- Institutional capacity building and strengthening (including the provision of resources);
- The development and implementation of sustainable development policies and strategies (including National Visions and PRSPs) and related legislation;
- Intensifying education and sensitization campaigns;
- Strengthening coordinating and collaborating mechanisms;
- Accelerating and deepening democratization and decentralization processes; and
- Adopting integrative and synergistic approaches.

An important proposal pertains to the need to define criteria for sustainable development. The definition of sustainable development provided by the Brundtland Commission has

been well received and many scholars including Munasinghe, 1996, have analyzed this development paradigm in the context of its three pillars, and the need to reconcile and integrate them in a balanced manner. However, it is important to clarify misconceptions, identify priorities according to the particular country context and provide a distinct roadmap towards effective implementation.

Other recommendations on the way forward submitted by countries include:

- Ensuring that globalization benefits people especially those in the rural areas and in productive sectors;
- Initiating and strengthening partnerships;
- Promoting joint implementation of the Rio Conventions and related ones, in view of the synergies among them and the need to build efficiency in the implementation process, while placing emphasis on projects that benefit communities;
- Empowering communities to manage their resources and assume ownership of development projects;
- Ensuring that programmes and projects are initiated by countries and address priority issues;
- Transferring simple technologies to the rural poor;
- Accelerating the adoption of Information and Communication Technologies to ensure access to information in a timely fashion and in the right format;
- Mainstreaming gender issues and HIV/AIDS in development policies;
- Providing adequate remunerations and incentives to officials engaged in sustainable development-related work, with a view to attracting and retaining employees; and
- Establishing appropriate funding mechanisms to support sustainable development activities, and reducing the dependency on donor aid.

Many proposals on the way forward, similar to the ones above, were advanced in the WSSD country reports of non-survey countries. Therefore only new proposals, or those that may not have been well articulated above are highlighted. They include:

- Ensuring the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the formulation and implementation of strategies, plans and programmes;
- Strengthening coordinating mechanisms for sustainable development by establishing NCSDs that: promote the integration of environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects in the decision making process; strengthen cooperation and coordination between sectors and institutions; and strengthen the participation of major groups;
- Promoting regional and bilateral cooperation in the establishment of observatories for gathering, analysis and dissemination of information pertinent to sustainable development;

- Promoting reforms that favor the gradual devolution of responsibilities from States to major groups, particularly the private sector;
- Supporting peace initiatives in the region so that resources presently spent in perpetuating conflicts could be diverted to implementing sustainable development programmes;
- Accelerating the implementation of debt cancellation programmes and initiatives; and
- Presenting a united front at international fora, with a view to influencing international negotiations towards addressing Africa's concerns.

In addition to the above proposals, the following are recommended to engender actions that would enhance implementation progress:

- ECA and partners should collaborate and coordinate efforts in assisting countries to establish or strengthen (as appropriate) NCSDs. The name, mandate, location and organizational structures of newly established NCSDs should allow for horizontal and vertical linkages, and ensure that the three pillars of sustainable development are appropriately addressed. In restructuring and strengthening existing NCSDs, it should be ensured that structures and achievements are built upon and continuity assured.
- The composition of NCSDs should be broad-based taking into account countries' respective sustainable development priorities and specificities. Trade unions, indigenous peoples, parliamentarians, farmers, women and youth groups should be better represented in NCSDs, and private sector representatives should be encouraged to be more actively engaged in activities.
- Since many countries may not have adequately internalized what constitutes sustainable development policies, strategies and plans, it is necessary to sensitize them in putting these in place. The multiplicity of policies, strategies and plans should be carefully considered and rationalized in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to save on scarce resources. If existing strategies are found wanting, they should be strengthened taking into account sustainable development principles, country needs, priorities, specificities and lessons learned, rather than initiating completely new processes.
- The design of policies and strategies should include investment plans that adequately address resource requirements. Countries should also be assisted to identify and establish/ strengthen innovative financing mechanisms to supplement government and donor funds. The scarcity of financial resources also calls for well-targeted spending and prudent management of resources. This should include prioritization of activities and joint implementation.
- Countries should be assisted to adopt or enhance the use and application of approaches and tools including models for policy analysis, integrated assessments and environmental/natural resource accounting with a view to promoting the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the implementation process.

- Countries should be sensitized on the importance of Type II partnership initiatives and the additional opportunities they present as well as assisted to derive maximum benefits from these opportunities.
- Partnerships should be country-led and driven. In order to ensure that the interventions of partners are well targeted and efficiently support their efforts, countries should have clearly defined priorities and policies on areas of interventions and donor coordination.
- Inter-agency coordination and collaboration should be enhanced in the implementation and follow-up to major global sustainable development-related agreements. The establishment of the Expanded Joint Secretariat (EJS) to oversee the Africa preparatory process to WSSD proved to be an effective partnership arrangement. The establishment of a similar one (expanded to include the NEPAD Secretariat and relevant regional CSOs), to monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI should be pursued.
- Sub-regional follow-up is an integral part of the cycle. Other ECA-SROs should follow the example of the Southern Africa Office, and in collaboration with the appropriate RECs, prepare sub-regional NCSO reports for presentation at meetings of their respective Inter-governmental Committee of Experts (ICE). In this regard, the capacities of RECs and Regional CSOs should be enhanced to ensure that these organizations contribute effectively to the implementation process.
- As decided at the third meeting of Africa-CSD (A-CSD), the mandate given to Regional Commissions at WSSD requires regular reporting by member States through ECA. In this regard, a standard reporting format following that of the UNCSD, but modified to take into account regional specificities, should be designed for this purpose. It is important that DSD/DESA and the ECA work out appropriate modalities for country reporting to avoid duplication of efforts and putting an unnecessary burden on countries. ECA and its SROs, should also liaise with RECs and other partners for efficient operationalization.
- The third meeting of A-CSD also decided that its forum would, in future, be used as Regional Implementation Review Meetings (RIMS). In this regard, future meetings of the A-CSD should include agenda items on NCSOs in order to ensure a proper review of the institutional aspects of implementation. Furthermore, NCSO fora for experience sharing, information exchange and networking should be promoted.
- Given the need to coordinate between regional and global level processes, the Bureau members of the A-CSD and African Bureau members of the UNCSD should establish working relationships to promote information exchange and foster collaboration in the execution of mandates.
- Participation of all member States at meetings of A-CSD is very important to ensure that all members have equal opportunities to express issues of concern, contribute to discussions and arrive at the same level of understanding on issues tabled. Due to financial constraints, diplomatic missions represent most member States rather than delegates from Capitals. This is

a major constraint to forging links between the regional body and NCSDs. In this regard, strategies need to be devised to ensure maximum participation from Capitals. In the interim, issues discussed and reports emanating from such meetings, should be disseminated to all relevant institutions in member States.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Breakdown of survey countries based on ECA's Sub-regional Groupings

ECA-SRO	Number and names of countries covered	Number and names of survey countries	Percentage of survey countries
Southern Africa	11- South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Angola	10- South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe	90.9
Eastern Africa	13- Kenya, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Uganda	4- Kenya, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Seychelles	30.8
Central Africa	7- Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Gabon, Chad, Sao Tome & Principe, Equatorial Guinea	2- Cameroon, Central Africa Republic	28.6
West Africa	15- Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Togo, Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone	4- Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia	26.7
North Africa	7- Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Mauritania	3- Morocco, Egypt, Algeria	42.9
All	53	23	43.4

Annex 2: Tabulation of responses to “Yes” “No” questions

Question Number	Question description	Type of response						
		Yes		No		No response / Other		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	18	78.3	1	4.3	4	17.4	23
Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	7	30.4	12	52.2	4	17.4	23
Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	22	95.7	0	0.0	1	4.3	23
Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	18	78.3	2	8.7	3	13.0	23
Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	11	47.8	11	47.8	1	4.3	23
Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	9	39.1	6	26.1	8	34.8	23
Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	15	65.2	6	26.1	2	8.7	23
Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	13	56.5	3	13.0	7	30.4	23
Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	21	91.3	0	0.0	2	8.7	23
Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	20	87.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	23
Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	17	73.9	1	4.3	5	21.7	23
Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	6	26.1	11	47.8	6	26.1	23
Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	21	91.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	23
Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?	1	4.3	19	82.6	3	13.0	23
Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	20	87.0	1	4.3	2	8.7	23
Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	12	52.2	8	34.8	3	13.0	23
Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	17	73.9	4	17.4	2	8.7	23
Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	13	56.5	8	34.8	2	8.7	23
Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	20	87.0	2	8.7	1	4.3	23

Annex 2: Tabulation of responses to “Yes” “No” questions

Question Number	Question description	Type of response						
		Yes		No		No response / Other		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	19	82.6	0	0.0	4	17.4	23
Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	15	65.2	3	13.0	5	21.7	23
Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	0	0.0	21	91.3	2	8.7	23
Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	16	69.6	3	13.0	4	17.4	23
Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	16	69.6	3	13.0	4	17.4	23
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a “No” response or was not applicable.								

Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities Survey countries

No	Country	Name	Date	Mandate	Programmes/ Projects/ Activities
1	Algeria	High Council for Environment and Sustainable Development	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define national strategies for the protection of the environment and for the promotion of sustainable development - Regularly assess the state of the environment - Regularly evaluate the implementation of environmental laws and regulations and decide on appropriate measures - Follow the evolution of international policies on the environment and ensure the undertaking of relevant studies to guide interventions - Present to the President of the Republic an annual report on the state of the environment and an evaluation of the implementation of decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan of Action for Environment and Sustainable Development - Municipal Waste Management Programme - Industrial Waste Management Programme - Environmental Sensitization and Communication Programme - Environmental Education Strategy
2	Benin	National Commission on Sustainable Development	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advise government on all development policies and strategies likely to affect the environment, natural resources, biological diversity prior to their adoption - Contribute to the eradication of poverty - Suggest measures for the prevention of wastage and irrational consumption patterns that favor a sound sustainable development - Contribute to proposing measures for the improvement of health, education, agricultural production, human settlements and the quality of life - Promote clean technology in industries and contribute to the control of air, water and soil pollution - To initiate as necessary, and play a consultative role in the drafting of legislation related to environment and development - Monitor the implementation of the national policy on sustainable development - Closely cooperate with sub-regional and international organizations, the private sector, local authorities, NGOs and other principal actors involved in sustainable development matters - Promote and coordinate the synergistic implementation of development related conventions 	- No response
3	Botswana	National Conservation Strategy Board	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster sustainable development through the conservation of natural resources / capital in providing for present and future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National report on Rio + 5 - A National Report on Rio+ 10
4	Cameroon	National Consultative Commission for Environment & Sustainable Development	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist government in the elaboration of national policies on environment and sustainable development - Coordinating and monitoring the implementation of policies 	- Establishment of the Interministerial Committee on the Environment
5	Central Africa Republic	Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (Interim body)	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21 and other agreements as well as WSSD outcomes 	None indicated (established 2003)
6	Egypt	Egyptian Environmental Affairs & Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs	1982 & 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issuing environmental standards for sustainable development - Application of Environmental Protection Law - Reviewing EIA for new projects - Coordination with other sustainable development bodies 	- GEF funded project established after WSSD for assessment of biodiversity, desertification and climate change

Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities Survey countries

No	Country	Name	Date	Mandate	Programmes/ Projects/ Activities
7	Ethiopia	**Environmental Protection Agency	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate policies, strategies, laws and standards, which foster social and economic development in a manner that enhances the welfare of humans and the safety of the environment. - Spearhead and ensure the effectiveness of the implementation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation strategy of Ethiopia - Developments of three legislations - Development of national action plan for combating desertification - Ecological sustainable industrial development project - Preparation of State of Environment Report
8	The Gambia	High Level Economic & Social Council and the National Environment Management Council*	*1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy-making related to sustainable development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities are implemented at different levels by the various actors based on the policies and strategies and action plans adopted
9	Ghana	National Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21	1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harness sector plans in a sustainable manner and particularly, mainstream all environmental concerns into national planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Infrastructure Project - Agric Services Sector Investment Programme (Ag. SSIP) - Ghana/UNDP Capacity 21 Programme - Ghana / UNDP Environmental Resources Management Programme
10	Kenya	National Environmental Management Authority	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exercise general supervision and coordination over all matters relating to the environment - Act as the principal instrument of government in the implementation of policies relating to the environment - Promote integration of environment considerations into development policies, plans, programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation EIA guidelines - Drafting of Environmental standards, guidelines and regulations - Preparation of State of the Environment Report - Development of an Environmental Education Strategy
11	Lesotho	National Environmental Secretariat	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all developments are environmentally and socio-economically sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving Mountain in Southern Lesotho - Environmental Management for Poverty Reduction - Maluti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project
12	Malawi	National Council on the Environment	1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the three pillars of sustainable development are integrated adequately in national programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None indicated
13	Mauritius	National Network for Sustainable Development	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the protection and management of environmental assets so that their capacity to sustain society and its development remains unimpaired - Foster harmony between quality of life, environmental protection and sustainable development for present and future generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of NEAP - Implementation of Integrated Environment Investment Plan

74 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities Survey countries

No	Country	Name	Date	Mandate	Programmes/ Projects/ Activities
14	Morocco	National Environmental Council	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure environmental protection - Ensure the integration of environmental concerns in the process of economic and social development with a view to achieving sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation and protection of soils and water - Treatment of used water - Protection and planning of river basins
15	Mozambique	National Council for Sustainable Development	1997	<p>In an advisory capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pronounce upon sectoral policies related to the management of natural resources, and proposals for the ratification of international conventions related to the environment - Issue comments on legislative proposals related to the environmental framework law and those pertaining to establishment or revision of sectoral legislation on natural resources - Prepare proposals for the creation of financial or other incentives that would stimulate economic agents to adopt environmentally sound procedures in the use of natural resources and propose mechanisms for the licensing of natural resource use - Formulate recommendations to the ministers responsible for natural resources in different sectors - All other duties under the environmental framework law and other environmental legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of Mozambique's participation to WSSD - Formulation of the environmental strategy for sustainable development - Review of formulation of environmental legislation
16	**Namibia	National Planning Commission	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and coordinate annual, medium and long-term national development plans - Provide appropriate planning guidelines to ministries and regional councils - Coordinate sectoral policies and programmes - Mobilize and coordinate the allocation of international and public sector resources - Appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes - Liaise and consult with the private sector, labour movement and NGOs on macro-economic, sectoral and development planning issues and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None indicated
17	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate sustainable development activities in the country in the context of its three pillars - Coordinate the implementation of the National Policy on the Environment with the goal of achieving sustainable development - Coordinate environmental protection and natural resources conservation for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Workshop on Implementation of Agenda 21 - Development of National Agenda 21 for Nigeria - National Forum on Sustainable Development - National Assessment of implementation of sustainable development projects in respective establishments through the participatory approach
18	Seychelles	National Environment Advisory Council	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote, coordinate and integrate sustainable development programmes that cut across all sectors of society in order to achieve sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Management Programme - National Parks & Wildlife Conservation - Coastal Management Programme - Environmental Information Education & Training

Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities Survey countries

No	Country	Name	Date	Mandate	Programmes/ Projects/ Activities
19	South Africa	International Relations, Peace and Security (Interim body)	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up a permanent coordinating mechanism for sustainable development - Coordinating interim efforts towards the development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development - Development of a national sustainable development institute to address the country's sustainable development research capacity needs - Interim coordination of the country's global and national follow-up to the major sustainable development multilateral agreements - Marketing and communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None indicated (established 2003)
20	Swaziland	Swaziland Environmental Authority	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that Swaziland's development is economically and socially sustainable by means of promoting sound environmental policies, practices and development which meets appropriate national and international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swaziland Environment Action Plan - Formulation of National Solid Waste Management Strategy - Montreal Protocol Implementation Program - CBD Implementation Programme
21	Tanzania	Division of the Environment	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate and give policy guidance to all matters related to the implementation of Agenda 21 - Coordinate the implementation of National Environmental Policy - Coordinate the implementation of MEAs - Coordinate implementation of sustainable development activities - Coordinate implementation of activities related to poverty reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project - Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project (preparatory phase) - Formulation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; - East African Cross-border Biodiversity Project. - Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership Project
22	Zambia	Not yet established		-	
23	Zimbabwe	National Sustainable Development Committee	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate all sustainable development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None indicated

Source: 1-23 NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004;

** Recognize that body is not an NCS D in the strict sense

Annex 3: Names, Dates Established, Mandates and Activities Non-Survey countries

No	Country	Name	Date	Mandate
1	Burkina Faso	National Council for Environmental Management	1995	- Integrate environmental concerns in the social, economic and cultural development process
2	Burundi	Not yet established	-	-
3	**Comoros	Inter-Ministerial Consultative Committee on the Environment	1994	- Analyzing and commenting on all environmental issues including formulating recommendations on environmental policies - Approving the annual report on the state of the environment and assessing regulatory texts governing the environment
4	**Djibouti	National Committee on the Environment	1993	- Coordinate and harmonies institutional structures in charge of urban management - Direct thinking on the environmental policy and to monitor its implementation
5	Guinea Bissau	National Council on the Environment	1992	- Coordinate activities relating to environment and sustainable development such as research, planning and management of natural resources
6	Madagascar	Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Environment (CIME) & National Committee on the Environment. (CNE)	-	- Oversee and coordinate sustainable development issues
7	Mauritania	National Council for Environment and Development	1995	- Provide direction on matters pertaining to the environmental strategy
8	Niger	National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development	1996	- Coordination and monitoring the national policy on environment and sustainable development
9	Rwanda	Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee	2000	- Coordinate matters related to sustainable development
10	**Sao Tome and Principe	National Commission on the Environment	-	- Monitor the implementation process and actions aimed at attaining sustainable development, including the enforcement of legislation
11	Senegal	National Commission on Sustainable Development	1995	- Coordinate sustainable development matters
12	**Togo	Interministerial Commission on the Environment (ad hoc)	1988	- Provide policy directions on matters related to the environment, forests, fauna and pollution control
13	Tunisia	National Commission on Sustainable Development	1993	- To reflect and make proposals on matters related to sustainable development - To regularly validate and adjust national and sectoral objectives of sustainable development
14	**Uganda	National Environment Management Authority	1995	- Oversee environmental policy formulation and integration into all programmes and activities

Madagascar and Rwanda: ECA, 2003; other countries: WSSD Country reports – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/matlassesrep.html

** Recognize that body is not an NCSD in the strict sense

**Annex 4: Representation
Survey countries**

No	Country	Government institutions				Major Groups								Others		
		Env. & Nat. Res.	Economic	Social	Others (cross-cutting)	Child. & youth	Women	Ind. people	NGOs	Local authorities	Workers & trade unions	Business and ind.	Scient. & Tech. Comm...		Farmers	
1	Algeria	Yes-2	Yes-5	Yes-1	Yes-4											6 people – based on competence
2	Benin	Yes-1	Yes-5	Yes-1	Yes-7		Yes									
3	Botswana	Yes-2	Yes-3	Yes-1	No			Yes					Yes			
4	Cameroon	Yes-1	Yes-3	No	Yes-2											
5	Central Africa Republic	Yes-2	Yes-2	Yes-1	Yes-1											
6	Egypt	Yes-2	Yes-6	Yes-1									Yes			
7	Ethiopia	Designated members at national, reg. and state									Yes			Yes		
8	The Gambia	Ministries in all sectors				Yes	Yes		Yes							Devpartners & parliamentarians
9	Ghana	Yes-5	Yes-4	Yes-2	Yes-3				Yes		Yes			Yes		UNDP
10	Kenya	Yes-3	Yes-4	Yes-4	Yes-3				Yes					Yes		
11	Lesotho	Yes-3	Yes-3	Yes-1	Yes-2				Yes							
12	Malawi	Yes-2	Yes-1	Yes-1					Yes					Yes		
13	Mauritius	Yes-2	Yes-2	Yes-2	Yes-2											
14	Morocco	About 31 ministries and decentralized units							Yes	Yes						
15	Mozambique	Yes-3	Yes-5	No	Yes-2	11 representatives of civil society (5 individuals and 6 NGOs/Professional associations)										
16	Namibia	None specified. NPC not really an NCSD. However, relevant institutions represented in steering committees of the different development projects. Lead role varies.														
17	Nigeria	Yes-2	Yes-10	Yes-3	Yes-10				Yes					Yes		UNDP
18	Seychelles	Yes-2	Yes-3	Yes-2	Yes-2				Yes					Yes		
19	South Africa	Lead national departments – not specified							Yes	Yes					Yes	
20	Swaziland	Yes-2	Yes-2	Yes-1			Yes		Yes					Yes		
21	Tanzania	All government ministries - not specified							Yes							
22	Zambia	NCSD not yet established														
23	Zimbabwe	Government ministries – not specified							Yes					Yes		Donor Agencies - observers

**Annex 4: Representation
Non-survey countries**

No	Country	Government institutions				Major Groups							Others				
		Env. & NR	Economic	Social	Others cross cutting	Child. & youth	Women	Ind. people	NGOs	Local authorities	Workers & trade unions	Business and ind.		Scient. & Tech. Comm	Farmers		
1	Burkina Faso	Government ministries in the environment sector					Yes	Yes				Yes			Religious bodies & others – based on competence		
2	Burundi	NCSDs not yet established															
3	Comoros	Not specified															
4	Djibouti	Government ministries- not specified							Yes			Yes					
5	Guinea Bissau	Different ministries- not specified															
6	Madagascar	CIME comprises Secretary Generals of all Ministries. CNE comprises parliamentarians, civil society including the private sector and NGOs															
7	Mauritania	All ministries concerned with environment and development- not specified. However the technical committee comprises structures in charge of environment and development, civil society, and NGOs and cooperation agencies															
8	Niger	All state agencies						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Dev. Partners & Associat.		
9	Rwanda	Government ministries- not specified															
10	Sao Tome and Principe	Government agencies – not specified				Other members of civil society											
11	Senegal	Government agencies – not specified				Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Parliamentarians		
12	Togo	Members of inter-ministerial committee – not specified															
13	Tunisia	Ministries, national organizations							Yes								
14	Uganda	Ministerial policy committee- not specified				NEMA's board comprises representatives from government agencies, NGOs and the private sector											

Madagascar and Rwanda: ECA, 2003; other countries: WSSD Country reports – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/hattassessrep.html

Annex 6: Sustainable development-related Policies, Strategies and Plans

	COUNTRY	POLICY/STRATEGY/PLAN	YEAR OF ADOPTION.
1	Algeria	Government Programme Government Programme Decennial Strategic Framework 2001-2011 for Environment and Sustainable Development	1996 1999 2001
2	Benin	-	-
3	Botswana	National Policy on Natural Resources, Conservation and Development National Conservation Action Plan Vision 2016	1990 1998 -
4	Cameroon	National Environmental Management Plan Poverty reduction Strategy paper Biodiversity Strategy	1996 1998
5	Central Africa	Inter-Ministerial Framework Document on Sustainable Development	2003
6	Egypt	Environmental Policy Egyptian National Environmental Strategy Plan 5-year Action Plan for the Environment Agency National Plan for Combating Marine Pollution National Plans for Combating Environmental Disasters	2000 - - 1998 2000
7	Ethiopia	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia Regional Conservation Strategies	1997 2002 1997 varies
8	The Gambia	The Gambia Environmental Action Plan The Health Policy Vision 2020 National Forestry Policy National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women National Governance Policy and Programme National Youth Policy and Action Plan Agriculture and Natural Resource Policy Strategy for Poverty Alleviation	1992 1994 1994 1995 1999-2009 1999-2004 2001/2 1999-2008
9	Ghana	Vision 2020 Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Social Investment Fund - Community-Based Poverty Reduction Approaches	2001 2000/1
10	Kenya	Kenya National Environmental Action Plan Sessional Paper on Environment and Development National Action Plan to combat Desertification Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan National Poverty Eradication Plan Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation	1994 1999 2001 2000 2001 2003
11	Lesotho	Agenda 21 Implementation Plan Environment Policy Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	1994 1998 1999
12	Malawi	Vision 2020 National Environmental Policy National Environmental Action Plan National Poverty Reduction Strategy National Strategy for Sustainable Development Revised National Environmental Action Plan Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy	1996 1996 and 2002 2001 2003 2001 2001
13	Mauritius	National Environmental Action Plan National Environmental Investment Programme Institutional Arrangements for Environmental Management Land Use Policy	1991 1991 1991 1991

Annex 6: Sustainable development-related Policies, Strategies and Plans

	COUNTRY	POLICY/STRATEGY/PLAN	YEAR OF ADOPTION.
14	Morocco	National Irrigation Plan Rangeland Development Strategy Water Provision to Rural Population Programme National Roads Construction Programme National Plan of Conserving Arable Land National Electrification Programme Plan for the Management of Watersheds National Reforestation Plan National Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of Palm Plantations National Plan for Desertification and Drought Control Rural Development Strategy 2020 Water Resources Development Strategy	1993 1993 1995 1995 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 2001 1999 2000
15	Mozambique	National Environmental Policy National Environment Management Plan National Water Policy National Tourism Policy National Agrarian Policy National Land Policy Fisheries Policy Wild Life and Forestry Policy Industrial Policy Action Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty	1995 1995 1995 1995 (Rev. in 2003) 1996 1996 1996 1997 1997 1994
16	Namibia	Conservancy policy and Legislation Community Based Tourism Policy Land Policy and Draft Legislation Water Policy and Draft Legislation National Agriculture Policy National Environmental Health Policy National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development Regional Planning and Dev. Policy Inland Fisheries Bill and Policy Aqua culture Policy Namibia's 12 Point Plan for Integrated and Sustainable Environmental Management. The Tourism White Paper and the Tourism Policy Land Use Planning Policy Conservation and Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection Policy National Policy on Research, Science and Technology Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Policy Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Demand Management Policies	-
17	Nigeria	Nigeria's National Rolling Plans and Budget Vision 2010 National Policy on Environment National Agenda 21 Ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity Participatory Approach State Environmental Action Plans National Action Plan and Strategy for Biological Diversity for Nigeria National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	1993-2003 1997 1999 1997-1998 (being finalized) 2003
18	Seychelles	Vision 21	2001-2010
19	South Africa	Reconstruction and Development Programme National Environmental Policy Integrated Development Programme (IDP) Integrated Rural Sustainable Development Programmes Urban Renewal Programme Ten Year Vision (to be adopted in 2004) The JPOI Response Strategy	1994 1996 1999 2001 2004-2014

82 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Annex 6: Sustainable development-related Policies, Strategies and Plans

	COUNTRY	POLICY/STRATEGY/PLAN	YEAR OF ADOPTION.
20	Swaziland	Economic and Social Review Agenda	1999
		Swaziland Environment Action Plan	1997
		Sectoral Policies (Population Policy, National Environment Policy, National Land Policy, National Agricultural Policy and National Water Policy)	Being developed
		National Development Strategy	1997
		National Poverty Alleviation Strategy and Action Plan	Being developed
21	Tanzania	Energy Policy	1992
		National Environmental Policy	1997
		Sustainable Industry Development Policy	1997
		Livestock Policy	1997
		Agricultural Policy	1998
		Forest Policy	1998
		Vision 2025	1999
		Tanzania Tourism Policy	1999
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2000
Water Policy	2001		
22	Zambia	Transitional National Development Plan	2003-2008
		PRSP	2002-2005
		National Poverty Alleviation Strategy and Action Plan (being developed)	
23	Zimbabwe	National Environment Education Policy	2002
		Environmental Health Policy	2002
		National Environment Policy	2003

Source: NCSO completed questionnaires (2003/2004)

Annex 7: Legal Framework

Survey countries

	Country	Legislation	Year of Enactment
1	Algeria	Presidential Decree on Environment and Sustainable Development	1994
2	Benin	Environmental Framework Law	1999
3	Botswana	Draft Environmental Assessment bill and an over-arching Environmental Management .. Act underway	In draft
4	Cameroon	Environmental Framework Law	1996
5	Central Africa	No response	No response
6	Egypt	Several environmentally related including Environmental Protection Law,1994 Executive instrument of 1996 established the SD body	1994
7	Ethiopia	No specialized legislation but Supreme Law of the Land	-
8	The Gambia	Several environment and natural resources, infrastructure, land planning and local governance related legislation including National Environmental Management Act, 1994	1987 and 1994
9	Ghana	National Constitution-1992, various, GPRS-2000/1compelling force of law (SD body established by Executive instrument in 1996)	1992
10	Kenya	Environment Management and Coordination Act	2000
11	Lesotho	Environmental Act (not operational)	2001
12	Malawi	Environmental Management Act	1996
13	Mauritius	Several environment and land planning related legislation including Environmental Protection Act, 2002	2002
14	Morocco	Several environmentally related legislation including Natural Resource Conservation law, 1995 and Environmental Protection Law, 2003 (Decree of 1995 established SD body)	1995 and 2003
15	Mozambique	Several environmentally related including Environmental Framework Law, 1997	1997
16	Namibia	National Planning Commission Act (SD addressed by several pieces of legislation.)	1994
17	Nigeria	Decree 58 on the Environmental Protection Agency and Executive Order of the President	1988 and 1999
18	Seychelles	None indicated (but have an Environmental Protection Act of 1994)	
19	South Africa	National Constitution and the Bill of Rights	Both 1993
20	Swaziland	Natural Resources Act and Environmental Management Act	1951 and 2002
21	Tanzania	Framework Environmental Legislation in Draft (*had one enacted in 1983)	In draft
22	Zambia	Stated indicated (but have an * Environmental. Protection and Pollution Control Act of 1990)	
23	Zimbabwe	Environmental Management Act	2002

Source: NCS D completed questionnaires, 2003/2004

84 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Annex 7: Legal Framework Non-Survey countries

1	*Comoros	Environmental Framework Law	1994
2	*Djibouti	Environmental Framework Law	2000
3	*Mauritania	Environmental Framework Law	2000
4	*Senegal	Environmental Codes (Prime Ministerial Order of 1995 established the body)	1983 and 2001
5	*Togo	Environmental Code	1988
6	*Uganda	National Environment Statute	1995
7	Burkina Faso	Environmental Management Act	1997
8	Burundi	Environmental Code	No information
9	Guinea Bissau	No Information	No information
10	Madagascar	Environmental Charter	1999 and 1997
11	Niger	Constitution – 1999, Environmental Management Act- 1998; rural code - 1993 (Decree of 2000 established the NCSD)	See adjacent column
12	Rwanda	Environmental Framework Legislation	In draft as at 2003
13	Sao Tome and Principe	Basic Law of the Environment	1998
14	Tunisia	*Law Establishing EPA, 1988 & Presidential Initiative 1993- established the body	See adjacent column

Source: Madagascar and Rwanda, Nexus country reports; Burkina Faso, Niger and Sao Tome and Principe, WSSD Country reports – www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/prep_process/natlassessrep.html; *Moutondo, E. G. 2004, Draft Consultancy Report prepared for UNEP – Application of environmental framework law approaches in African countries: An overview.

Annex 8: Other sustainable development-related legislation

Country	Other legislation addressing SD issues
1 Algeria	Energy Control Law, 1999; Waste Legislation, 2001; Land Planning and Sustainable Development Law, 2001; Coastal Zone Management and Development Law, 2002; Law on Creation and Planning of New Cities, 2002; Law on Environmental Protection in the Framework of Sustainable Development, 2003.
2 Benin	Many including Workers Code 1998 and Artisan Code, 1998
3 Botswana	Agricultural Resources (Conservation) Act; Aquatic Weeds (Control) Act; Atmospheric Pollution (Prevention) Act; Diseases of Animals Act; Fencing Act; Fish Protection; Forest Act; Heritage Preservation (Prevention of Fires) Act; Industrial Development Act; Land Control Act; Locusis Act; Mines, Quarries, Works and Machinery Act; Monuments and Relics Act; Noxious Weeds Act; Plant Diseases and Pests Act; Public Health Act; Sleeping Sickness Act; State Land Act; Tourism Act; Town and Country Planning Act; Tribal Land Act; Water Act; Waterworks Act; Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act
4 Cameroon	Water Law, 1988; Mining Law, 2001; Fauna, Forests Fisheries Law, 1994; Modern Biotechnology, 2003; Land Act, 1981
5 Central Africa Republic	-
6 Egypt	Many including: Law for protection of river Nile and water streams and canals, 1982; Ministerial decision for sustainable development of Nasser Lake, 2002; Decision for disposal of sanitary drainage on lands, 2000; Decision for housing matters, 1975; Decision for Agricultural matters, 2000
7 Ethiopia	Proclamation establishing EPA; Proclamations on EIA, Pollution Control and other pieces of legislation directly related to SD
8 The Gambia	EIA Regulations and Guidelines (1999); International Conventions and Agreements; Land Tenure and Land Use Regulations like the Local Government Act; Infrastructure and Industrial Legislation; Public Health and Pollution Regulations; Decentralization Act; Other Natural Resources Management Legislations such as the Fisheries Act, Conservation Acts, Forestry Act.
9 Ghana	-
10 Kenya	Many including: Agriculture Act (cap. 318) – agriculture/land degradation; Water Act (2002) – water resources management; Forest Act (cap. 385) being reviewed – forestry/biodiversity; Wildlife Management and Coordination Act (cap. 376) being reviewed; Mining Act (cap. 306) – being reviewed – mining; Fisheries Act (cap. 378 – being reviewed fisheries; Public Health Act (cap. 242) – health
11 Lesotho	-
12 Malawi	Forestry Act; Decentralization Act; Fisheries Act and their policies and Water Resources Act
13 Mauritius	Wastewater Management Act, 2002; The Waste Management Act, 2004; Public Health Act, 1925; The Town and country Planning Act, 2004; Wildlife and National Parks Act, 1993; Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1989
14 Morocco	Water Resources Act, 1995; EIA Act, 2003; Water Pollution Act, 2003; Agricultural Land Preservation Act, 1990; Laws on Air, Water and Waste
15 Mozambique	Forestry and Wild Life Law, 1999; Mining Law, 2000; EIA Regulation, 1998; Environmental Auditing Regulation, 2003; Water Law, 1993; Oil Law, 1998; Investment Law, 1993
16 Namibia	Conservancy policy and legislation; Draft policy on the sustainable use and management of wildlife; Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Bill and Environmental Management Policy; Community Based Tourism Policy; Forestry Policy and Act; Land Policy and draft legislation; Water Policy and draft legislation; National Agriculture Policy; Cooperatives policy and legislation; National Environmental Health Policy; National Policy and Strategy for Malaria Control; National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development; Regional Planning and Development Policy; Marine Resources Act; Inland Fisheries Bill and Policy; Aqua culture Policy; Namibian Trade Policy; Namibia's 12 Point Plan for Integrated and Sustainable Environmental Management; The Tourism White Paper and the Tourism Policy; Land Use Planning Policy; Conservation and Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection Policy; Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Area; National Policy on Research, Science and Technology; National Land Policy; Communal Land Reform Bill; White Paper on Science and Technology Policy; Biosafety Bill; Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas and National Monuments; Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Policy; Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Demand Management Policies; Environmental Management Bill and Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill; Access to genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge Bill
17 Nigeria	-
18 South Africa	Bill of Rights of 1993
19 Seychelles	Environmental Protection Act of 1994
20 Swaziland	Environment Audit Assessment and Review Regulations, 2000 – Environment Impact Assessment; Water Act, 2003 – Water resources management; Natural Resources Act, 1951- Natural Resources Management; Integrated Pollution Control Regulations, 1999- Issues of pollution control; Ozone Depleting Regulations, 2008- Ozone layer protection.
21 Tanzania	Many sectoral legislation
22 Zambia	-
23 Zimbabwe	-

Source: NCSD completed questionnaires (2003/2004)

Annex 9: Country Respondents

Number	Country	Contact Persons	Tel/Fax	Email
1.	Algeria	Mr. Kamel Djemouai Director Education and Environment Ministry of territory management and environment	+213 21 43 12 45	kdjemouai@hotmail.com
2.	Benin	Mr. Pascal Z. Yaha Min. of Env't	T: +229 31 4659, F: +229 304543/315081. B.P. 01-3621 Cotonou	pyaha@mehubenin.net
3.	Botswana	Mr. Steve C. Momna Nat. Conservation Strategy	Tel: +267 390 952 Fax: +267 390 251 Private Bag 0068 Gaborone	envrobotswana@gov.bw smonna@gov.bw
4.	Cameroon	Ms. Mary Fosi, Technical Advisor Mr. Mbassi Menye Alexandre Programme Affairs Director Mr. Wagnoun Valentin, Research Assistant Min. of Env't. and Forestry	T: +237 2221106/9981 568 B.P. 836, Yaoundé	Mary_fosi@hotmail.com mbassimenye@hotmail.com
5.	Central Africa Republic	Mr. Michel Dimbele-Kombe Min. of Env't and Dev't.	T: + 236 503448 B.P. 830 Bangui Republique Central africaine	Dimbele_kombe@yahoo.fr
6.	Egypt	Dr. Mohammed Sayed Khalil Chief Exe. Director, Egyptian Env'tal Affairs	T: +202 5256452 F: +202 5256490, P.O. Box 117728, Cairo.	khaili@EEAA.GOV.EG
7.	Ethiopia	Mr. Mesfin Desalegne Department of Policy and Law Environmental Protection Authority	P.O. Box 12760, Addis Ababa	cdp@telecom.net.et Malifu2002@yahoo.com
8	The Gambia	Ms. Ndey Bakurin Coordinator, Intersectoral Network	Tel: +220 22 3207 Fax: +220 229701 5 Fitzgerald Street, Banjul Gambia	nea@gamte.gm ndeyb@hotmail.com
9.	Ghana	Mr. Rudolf Kuuzegh Deputy Director, Min. of Env't and Sci.	T: +233-21-667324, F: +233-21-666828. P.O. Box M. 232 Accra.	Kuuz2001@yahoo.com
10.	Kenya	Mr. Simon Mbarire Senior Programme Coordinator National Environment Management Authority	Tel: +254 2 609693/609027 Fax: +254 2 608997 Maji House, P.O. Box 30521 Nairobi Kenya	dgnema@swifkenya.com mec@arcc.or.ke
11.	Lesotho	Mr. Lira Malopo Sen. Environment Officer Min. of Tourism and Env't and Culture	Tel: +266 2231054/3034 Fax: +266 22310914 P.O. Box 52 Maseru Lesotho	lea@lea.org.ls

Annex 9: Country Respondents

Number	Country	Contact Persons	Tel/Fax	Email
12.	Malawi	Dr. Aloysius M. Kamperweira Dep.Dir., Envntal Affairs Dept. Min. of Nat.Res. and Envnt.	T:+265 771111 F:+265 773379 Private Bag 394 Lilongwe 3	Aloysius@DNP.ak.mw
13.	Mauritius	Mr. Hemansing Prayag Director. of Environment	Tel:+ 230 2100736 Fax:230 2119524 Corner St.Georges & Barracks Streets Port Louis Mauritius	diddoe@mail/gov.mu
14.	Morocco	Mr. Mohamed Milourhmane Director des Amenagements Fonciers	Tel :+212-37 299945 Fax :+212 37698434 42 Rue Oued Ziz Rabat-Agdial Royaume du Maroc	milourhm@agr.madrpm.gov.ma
15.	Mozambique	Mr. Andre Da Silva Executive Secretary CONDES	Tel:+258 1 466971 Fax:+258 1 466971. Maputo	condes@panintra.com/ andredasilva@intra.co.mz
16.	Namibia	Mr. Sem T. Shikongo Head, International Envntal. Conventions Unit in the Directorate of Envntal Affairs (DEA)	T:+264-61 -249015, F:+264-61-240339 M:+264-81-1295109 Private Bag 13306, Windhoek	sts@dea.met.gov.na
17.	Nigeria	Alhaji Yakubu Tanko Director, Fed. Min. of Envnt.	T/F:+234-9-5234119, F:+234-9- 5230414. P.M.B. 468 Garki Abuja	caowolabi@yahoo.com
18.	Seychelles	Mr. Rodney Quatre Project Officer Coastal Zone Management, Ministry of Environment	Tel: 00248 670400 Fax:00248 610647	r-quatre@pps.gov.sc
19.	South Africa	Dr. Crispian Olver Director General, Dept. of Envntal Affairs and Tourism	T:+ 27-12-310 3651/21-4657280 F:+27 12 320 4746. Private Bag X447 Pretoria South Africa	colver@ozone.pww.gov.za
20.	Swaziland	Jameson D. Vilakati Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Tel:+268 4047893 Fax:+268 404 1719 P.O. Box 2652 Mbabane Kingdom of Swaziland	sea@realnet.co.sz
21.	Tanzania	Mr. Kanvizio F.K. Manyika Environment, Vice-President's Office	Tel:+255 22 2118416 Fax:+255 22 2118416 C/o Vice-President's Office P.O. BOX 5380 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	Freddy_manyinka@yahoo.com
22.	Zambia	-	-	-
23.	Zimbabwe	Mrs M Sagarwe and Mr Mukwiza Permanent Secretary Ministry of environment and tourism	Private Bag 7753 Harare Tel: 263_04 757 880-5	prepswsdf@ecoweb.co.zw

Annex 10: The Questionnaire

UNITED NATIONS

6 October 2003

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Original: ENGLISH

QUESTIONNAIRE

Review of Implementation and Operationalization of National Sustainable
Development Councils/Committees (NSDCs) in

Member States

Review of implementation and Operationalization of National Sustainable
Development Councils/Committees (NSDCs) in

Member States

Background

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Rio, 1992, mandated the United Nations System and its Regional Commissions to support and supplement national efforts for successful implementation of sustainable development policies, strategies, plans and processes. Further, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) mandates the Regional Commissions to promote the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and to monitor and review implementation progress in member States. This is in recognition of the strategic positioning of Regional Commissions to effectively bridge global consensus with national priorities and concerns

In this context, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has played a catalytic role in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the review process resulting in the Africa regional report to WSSD. ECA through advisory services assisted African countries to set up national sustainable development committees to enhance political awareness through workshops and seminars. ECA also on a regular basis assessed the implementation of Agenda 21 in the region. ECA was also the coordinator of the Expanded Joint Secretariat (EJS) that comprised key regional and sub-regional organizations that was formed in January 2000 to oversee the Africa preparatory process for WSSD.

Given the bridging role of ECA, it is important that the institutional framework for sustainable development be examined and analysed at all levels (regional, sub-regional, national and local) to identify the shortcomings and recommend institutions that are responsive to the requirements and challenges posed by sustainable development.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In light of the above, the Commission under the auspices of its Sustainable Development Division (SDD) is conducting a study to assess the composition of the Sustainable Development Councils/Committees or similar bodies and the positioning of these bodies and National Focal Points (NFPs) for sustainable development within government machinery in its 53 member States bearing in mind the need to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development.

The study will also assess:

1. National Sustainable Development Policies, Strategies and Plans that have been adopted;
2. Whether these documents adequately integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; and
3. The level of participation of major stakeholders and participatory mechanisms established to promote effective involvement.

1.2 RESULTS EXPECTED

The study will result in the formulation of policy recommendations for the establishment, strengthening and formulation of institutional frameworks, policies, strategies and participatory mechanisms that favour the integration of the three dimen-

sions of sustainable development as well as ensure effective implementation. The results of the study would be published separately as well as in a major publication of the Commission: “The Report on Sustainable Development in Africa”.

1.3 PURPOSE AND FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information from NFPs in member States to meet the objectives of the study and to obtain expected results in the most efficient manner. In this regard, the questionnaire is divided into four parts seeking information on: institutional and legal framework; policies, strategies and plans; participatory aspects; and experiences as well as suggestions for enhancing sustainable development processes.

1.4 RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

NFPs identified to complete this questionnaire are kindly urged to provide all necessary information in a clear and concise manner and to provide responses to the questionnaire by no later than 30th November 2003.

NFPs are also requested to provide existing documents that contain the information being sought.

NFPs may wish to provide information on issues that may be relevant to the present study and that may not have been addressed by the questionnaire.

If the space provided for in the questionnaire is not adequate, please provide responses on additional sheets of paper.

Queries concerning the questionnaire should be directed to:

The Director, Sustainable Development Division, UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on fax no: 251-1510350, telephone 251-1 510406 and email jdione@uneca.org.

10. In your opinion, is the level identified above the most appropriate?

Yes No

Give reason/s:

.....

11. Apart from national level, does the sustainable development body have decentralized structures (units/focal points) at sub-national levels (local/district/regional)?

Yes No

Explain briefly

.....

12. If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the sustainable development body?

Yes No

Explain briefly

.....

13. Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the sustainable development body and its decentralized structures?

Yes No

14. Please indicate the tools and approaches used to ensure effective coordination among the various units and describe this coordinating mechanism.

.....

15. Please list the different ministries/institutions/groups including decentralized units/focal points that are represented in this body. To what extent do these institutions/groups participate in the activities of the sustainable development body?

Institution/group	Lead Role	Active Member	Observer

16. What other institutions/bodies do you think should be represented in the sustainable development body and give reasons?

Institution	Reason

17. Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme/ project?

Yes No

18. If yes to Q17, briefly describe how this mandate is executed. Please indicate any reporting requirements and the different steps at which other operational units are involved.

.....

19. Does the sustainable development body collaborate/coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?

Yes No

20. If yes to Q19, please indicate these development agencies/institutions and modalities for collaboration / coordination.

.....

21. If no to Q19, how do you envisage that collaboration/ coordination can be achieved and partnerships built with development agencies and institutions operating in your country?

.....

22. Please describe other approaches/tools being used by the sustainable development body to ensure effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the implementation of its mandate/s.

.....

Part A3 - Funding

31. Does government provide funding for the activities of the sustainable development body?

Yes No

32. If yes to Q31, what level of government funding is provided (eg. percentage of the national budget)?

.....
.....
.....

33. Is the government funding adequate?

Yes No

Briefly explain.

.....
.....
.....

34. Apart from government what other Agencies fund sustainable development activities in your country?

.....
.....
.....

35. Briefly describe financial mechanisms or other modalities that have been put in place to fund activities of the sustainable development body.

.....
.....
.....

36. Please indicate main activities on which funding is spent.

.....
.....
.....

Part B - Policies/Plans/Strategies

37. Does your government have a national policy /plan that addresses sustainable development issues?

Yes No

38. If yes to Q37, please indicate the sustainable development policies/ plans that have been adopted since Rio (1992) and the year of adoption.

53. If yes to Q52, please indicate the name of this strategy and the year of adoption.

.....

54. If no to Q52, within which framework is participation being addressed and what approaches are being used to promote participation?

.....

55. What criteria if any, is used for membership to the sustainable development body

Please indicate criteria if applicable?

.....

56. Briefly describe other modalities being used to determine membership of major groups in the sustainable development body?

.....

57. Are you aware of actions being undertaken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of sustainable development activities?

Yes

No

58. If yes to Q57, please indicate some of the main activities undertaken in this regard?

.....

59. Have any of the major groups/civil society members of the sustainable development body been accredited to attend sustainable development fora at the regional, global/international levels?

Yes

No

60. If yes to Q59, how was this accreditation achieved?

.....

61. If no to Q59, what modalities are in place to encourage and facilitate accreditation?

.....

62. Please indicate the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tools being used to promote effective participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices.

.....
.....
.....

Part D - Best practices/Constraints/Challenges/Opportunities

63. Please list up to 3 major successes of sustainable development activities that have been implemented by the sustainable development body and give reasons.

.....
.....
.....

Reasons:

.....
.....
.....
.....

64. Please list up to 3 major setbacks experienced by the sustainable development body in the implementation of its activities and give reasons.

.....
.....
.....

Reasons:

.....
.....
.....

65. What do you consider as threats and opportunities to the successful integration of MDGs, WEHAB and the JPOI in sustainable development activities currently being undertaken at national and sub-national levels?

Threats:.....
.....
.....

Opportunities:

.....
.....
.....

66. What actions are being initiated to ensure that your country benefits from the Type II Partnership Initiatives reached at the WSSD?

.....

67. What do you perceive as the way forward for the implementation of sustainable development activities in your country? Please explain briefly

.....
.....
.....

Contact information on person completing the questionnaire.

Title (Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)	
First Name	
Last Name	
Designation/Job Title	
Organization/Institution	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
Email	
Website	
Country	

THANK YOU.

**COUNTRY SUMMARIES ON NATIONAL COUNCILS FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR FUNCTIONING**

**Appendix to the Report on National Councils for Sustainable
Development in Africa: A Review of Institutions and their
Functioning**

A p p e n d i x

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Algeria	5
Benin	6
Botswana	7
Cameroon	8
Central Africa Republic	10
Egypt	12
Ethiopia	14
The Gambia	8
Ghana	9
Kenya	10
Lesotho	23
Malawi	25
Mauritius	27
Morocco	29
Mozambique	31
Namibia	32
Nigeria	34
Seychelles	36
South Africa	38
Swaziland	41
Tanzania	43
Zambia	46
Zimbabwe	46
Annex: Tabulation of the “Yes” “No” responses of Individual Countries	49

INTRODUCTION

The summaries in this report are compiled from the responses of 23 African countries to a survey questionnaire on the status and functioning of National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa, administered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), between 2003 and 2004.

1. Algeria

The body, mandate, location and representation

The High Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (HCESD) established in 1994 is the sustainable development body of Algeria. The mandate of the HCESD (Annex 3 of the consolidated report) essentially concerns environmental management (only one point makes mention of strategies for the protection of the environment and promotion of sustainable development). The HCESD is located under the Office of the Prime Minister, which also assumes the chair. The Ministry in charge of the Environment serves as the Secretariat. The HCESD has membership from ministries in the environment, social and economic sectors, but none from major groups (Annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

Decentralization of the HCESD is through 5 regional environment inspectorates and decentralized local government structures, which is an integral part of the respective mandates of the Environment and Local Government Ministries. The two ministries assure coordination between the HCESD and these decentralized structures. The HCESD coordinates its activities and collaborates with different ministries and many national institutions with environment-related functions.

Policies, strategies and plans

In Algeria, sustainable development issues are addressed within the framework of the government programme (the national development plan), which was adopted in 1996 and revised in 1999 to incorporate environmental concerns. The 1999 programme addresses all aspects of sustainable development. Within the framework of this programme, the decennial framework strategy (2001-2011) on environment and sustainable development was adopted in 2001. Issues pertaining to the WEHAB Initiative, MDGs and JPOI have been integrated into the State of the Environment Report and Outlook, as well as into the Strategy and Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development. The objectives of the Strategy are to improve the quality of life of people, conserve natural capital and improve productivity, reduce economic losses, improve competition and protect the global environment. However, the Action Plan developed to implement the Strategy has programmes, which are purely in the environment sector namely, the Municipal Waste Management Programme, Industrial Waste Management Programme, Environmental Sensitization and Communication Programme and Environmental Education Strategy.

Legislation

Sustainable development issues are addressed within the framework of a Presidential Decree of 1994. This decree also established the HCESD and defines its powers, organization and operations. Other sustainable development related legislation include those in the energy, land and human settlements and environment sectors, namely: Energy Control Law of 1999; Waste Legislation of 2001; Law on Land Planning and Sustainable Development of 2001; Coastal Zone Management and Development Law of 2002; Law on the Creation and Planning of New Cities

6 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

of 2002; and Law on Environmental Protection in the Framework of Sustainable Development of 2003.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the HCESD but this is not adequate. An important part of the budget is allocated to waste management. (About US\$75.6 million for waste management in 40 major cities of Algeria) Other environment-related activities funded include coastal zone management, protection and conservation of biodiversity, desertification control, watershed planning, environmental education, reforestation and water mobilisation and preservation. Many bilateral and multilateral development partners provide financial assistance but these are essentially for conducting studies and for capacity strengthening (training).

Involvement of major groups

A national environment information, communication and sensitization programme was developed in 2001 to promote the participation of all actors including major groups engaged in sustainable development-related activities. The programme is updated every two years. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tools and approaches include seminars, meetings, study groups, advertisements, preparation and dissemination of information material through posters, brochures, television and radio programmes.

Success stories

Those registered include:

- Integrating environmental education in the national curriculum and in professional training;
- Initiating actions for rural development and for forest protection; and
- Protecting the marine environment from pollution.

WAY FORWARD

- ICT development and use;
- Capacity development and strengthening;
- Developing the use of in situ measuring equipment;
- Promoting environmental education and sensitization actions

2. Benin ¹

The body, mandate, location and representation

The National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD) established in 1999 is the sustainable development body of Benin. The mandate of the NCSD covers all three dimensions of sustainable development (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The NCSD is located under the Ministry in charge of the Environment and has representatives from 15 different ministries in the social, environment, economic sectors, and those with crosscutting functions, as well as 2 major groups and local development associations (Annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

Decentralization of the NCSB is by virtue of provincial focal points (development associations) that are represented in the body. Decentralization is not explicitly provided for in the mandate, but it calls for close cooperation with principal groups. The General Assembly Sessions of the body ensure coordination between the body and these focal points. The NCSB mainly coordinates activities with the Environment Agency, the Centre for Sustainable Development and the National Commission for Development and Poverty Reduction. With regard to approaches used to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development, the body has adopted a strategy on the integration of environmental concerns in the socio-economic development process.

Legislation

In Benin, the Environmental Framework Law of 1999 provides the legal basis for addressing sustainable development issues. The law also established the NCSB; and a Decree that was promulgated later the same year, defines its powers, organization and operations. Other legislation that address sustainable development issues in the country include the Workers Code and Artisan Code, both of 1998.

3. Botswana

The body, mandate, location and representation

The National Conservation Strategy Board (NCSB) is the sustainable development body of Botswana. The mandate (Annex 3 of the consolidated report) pertains to incorporating natural resources conservation concerns in the sustainable development agenda. The NCSB is located under an Environment Ministry and has broad-based representation (Annex 4 of the consolidated report) from ministries in the economic, social and environment sectors, and five different major groups. Suggested additional representatives are Women, Youth and the Disabled to ensure that their concerns are adequately integrated.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body does not have decentralized structures but it collaborates with the Secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), DSD/DESA, UNDP and UNEP, in the implementation of its activities. Environment and development issues are mainstreamed into the country's National Vision-2016 with a view to ensuring integration.

Policies, Strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development-related policies, strategies, and plans are the National Policy on the Conservation and Development of Natural Resources of 1990 and its related Action Plan of 1998. An Environment Planning Programme (EPP) was also developed to facilitate the integration of environmental concerns in development planning programmes. Environmental issues are also being streamlined into district development planning processes through a district-planning handbook

8 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

adopted in 2000. Activities include the preparation of national reports to Rio+5 and Rio +10.

In order to integrate the WEHAB Initiative, MDGs and the JPOI, a National Agenda 21 programme is being developed under the Multilateral Agreements Initiative. The Vision 2016, recognized as the national development plan, addresses development-planning processes at national and decentralized levels and adequately incorporates sustainable development concerns.

Legislation

A draft Environmental Assessment Bill and an over-arching Environmental Management Act will soon be in place and will form the legal basis for addressing sustainable development issues in Botswana. Many pieces of legislation in the agriculture and natural resources sectors and other environment-related ones, also address sustainable development issues in the country (annex 8 of the consolidated report).

Funding

Government commits less than one percent of the budget to sustainable development (environmental) issues. Environmental submissions never get funded but financial assistance is provided by UNEP, UNDP and IUCN. No financial mechanism has been established, and activities are mainly implemented with financial assistance from donors. Programmes funded are in the environment and natural resource sector, and include those related to biodiversity and wetlands.

Involvement of Major Groups²

Participation of major groups in sustainable development activities is assured through sectoral programmes that inter alia, address issues of gender, youth and the disabled. Membership of major groups to the body is determined by the impact of the group's activities on sustainable natural resources management.

4. Cameroon

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Consultative Commission for Environment and Sustainable Development (NCESD) established in 1994 is Cameroon's sustainable development body. The mandate (annex 3 of the consolidated report) concerns developing and monitoring the implementation of policies on environment and sustainable development. The NCESD is located under the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry responsible for the Environment serves as its Secretariat. Representatives are drawn from government institutions in the environment, economic and social sectors. It is to be noted that major groups are not represented (annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are universities and research centres. This is with a view to enabling them lead the development of teaching and research programmes, and to institute applied research in sustainable development issues.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The NCESD is decentralized to provincial level. Provincial Commissions for Sustainable Development are chaired by Provincial Governors and were established by the same legislation that established the National Commission. Coordination between the National and Provincial Commissions is through inter-ministerial committees and in particular, the one dealing with environmental matters. The body coordinates activities and collaborates with many donor agencies and international NGOs (annex 5 of the consolidated report) through consultations on programmes and projects, and regular meetings. Integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development is done through participatory approaches and mainstreaming sustainable development issues into the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

The National Environment Action Plan of 1996, the National Strategy on the Protection and Conservation of Biological Diversity of 1998, and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Cameroon are the country's sustainable development plan and strategies. The main activity undertaken by the body is the establishment of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Environment. The Environment Ministry took the lead in the establishment of this Committee. A ministerial national consultative mechanism will be instituted to provide direction for integrating the WEHAB Initiative, the MDGs and the JPOI in policies and strategies.

Legislation

The Environmental Framework Law of 1996, which established the sustainable development body of Cameroon, also provides the legal basis for addressing sustainable development issues. Other sustainable development-related legislation include: The Water Law of 1988; Mining Law of 2001; Fauna, Forests Fisheries Law of 1994; Modern Biotechnology Law of 2003; and the Lands Act of 1981.

Funding

The activities of the NCESD and its Secretariat are being funded under the budget of the Ministry of Environment, which is less than 0.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Funding is therefore not adequate; but the Government is in the process of establishing a special fund on environment and sustainable development. Multilateral organizations assist in financing environment-related activities and in particular, the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. Funding is spent on the preparation of national reports and formulation of the environmental policy as well as monitoring and evaluating its implementation.

Involvement of major groups

The law relating to Free Association of Peoples of 1990, guides stakeholder involvement in sustainable development activities in Cameroon. Membership of major groups to the NCESD is determined on the basis of involvement in environmental protection and natural resources conservation. Major groups in the country are involved in education and sensitization activities, and training of youth in the protec-

tion and rational management of natural resources. Depending on the theme and its relevance to the activities of the group concerned, Government assists major groups to gain accreditation to regional and global fora on sustainable development. IEC tools and approaches used to engender participation and promote sustainable development activities include radio, television, written press, seminars, workshops, round tables and press conferences.

Success stories and setbacks

Success stories registered include:

- Limiting the export of timber;
- Institutionalizing EIA;
- Implementing major projects; and
- Realizing successful environmental sensitization campaigns.

Setbacks relate to:

- The non-establishment of the national fund for environment and sustainable development.
- Lack of regulations to effectively implement laws; and
- Weak functioning of the sustainable development body.

Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Opportunities are present in:

- The integration of the WEHAB Initiative in the implementation of the CBD, especially in relation to environmental management; and
- Awareness created on the JPOI and other WSSD outcomes through press conferences and seminars.

Type II Partnership Initiatives have, to a certain extent, been integrated through Cameroon's membership to the international partnership for sustainable development of mountainous regions.

Way forward

- Promoting cooperation especially in the framework of implementing international conventions with emphasis on grassroots projects; and
- Defining criteria for sustainable development.

5. Central Africa Republic

Name, mandate, location and representation

The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (ESDA) established in 2003 is the interim body on sustainable development in the Central Africa Republic. The mandate of ESDA relates to coordinating the implementation of Agenda 21 and WSSD outcomes (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). It is to be noted that the body is a single agency located under a ministry. It is envisaged that a proper NCSD will be created under the Office of the Prime Minister. Members of the coordinating

structure of ESDA include representatives of ministries in the social, economic and environment sectors (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are the National Assembly (to facilitate passing of laws), NGOs and Religious bodies (members of civil society) and Cooperatives of Mining and Forest Exploiters (natural resource exploiters).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

ESDA has not been decentralized due to its relatively recent establishment and interim nature. In addition to the National Livestock Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, ESDA has collaborated with the FAO and the International Agency of Francophone Countries (AIF in French) in the implementation of its activities.

Policies, plans, strategies and activities

The sustainable development-related policy so far adopted, is the 2003 directive on the organizational set up of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Social Economy. ESDA's collaborative activities with the Agencies mentioned above have been in the agriculture and natural resources sectors. These include providing potable water to villages and for market gardening activities, as well as supporting communities and cooperatives. The possibility of establishing a farming school for the training of youths is currently being studied.

Legislation

The passing of legislation has been constrained by the existence of a military regime in the country. A proposal is however in the pipeline and will be submitted to the Head of State for approval.

Funding

It is expected that the government will fund the activities of the body, but real implementation is yet to begin. Development partners are yet to come on board and a financial mechanism is yet to be established. It is however recommended that a social and economic fund, and another one on the environment, be created to support the activities of the body. It is envisaged that funds will be used to finance studies, pilot projects and IEC activities.

Stakeholder involvement

IEC tools and approaches used to involve major groups and the general population in sustainable development-related activities include the use of national and private media, comic strips in national languages and French, integrating sustainable development issues in the primary and secondary school curricula, and the creation of an Internet site.

Success stories

Success stories have so far not been registered. The country has just come out of a long civil war and virtually everything, including institutions, is in the process of being established.

Way Forward

- Establishing national funds on the environment and on socio-economic issues; and
- Strengthening the capacities of institutions.

6. Egypt

Name, mandate, location and representation

The Egypt Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA) established in 1982 and 1997 respectively, are the sustainable development bodies in the country. The combined mandates of the two bodies relate to environmental management (Annex 3 of consolidated report). Noteworthy is the fact that the mandate includes coordinating with other sustainable development bodies. The mandates of the bodies are revised periodically to take into account emerging issues of environment and sustainable development. The Prime Minister chairs sessions of the bodies' coordinating structure, which has representatives from institutions in the social, environment and economic sectors, but none from major groups (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are those in the environment sector. This is in order to facilitate the conduct of studies on sustainable development, monitoring of environmental quality, and the acquisition of new technologies.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The decentralization of the MSEA is included in its mandate and this is done through local-level environmental departments and local government structures (municipalities). Coordination between the two bodies and these decentralized structures is assured through high-level committees, workshops, training and seminars. Tools and approaches used to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development include EIA, enforcement of environmental laws and standards, public awareness, and coordination with other ministries and agencies.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies, strategies and plans are The Egyptian Environmental Policy of 2000, the National Environmental Strategy Plan and related Action Plan. These are revised periodically to take on board emerging issues. Other plans include those for combating marine pollution and environmental disasters. Activities of the two bodies include biodiversity, desertification and climate change assessments. In order to integrate the JPOI into sustainable development policies, plans and strategies, a workshop was held to discuss the outcomes of WSSD and the approach to sustainable development challenges. The workshop however focussed on the WEHAB areas. As a follow-up to these actions, a national sustainable development committee will be established to coordinate the implementation of the plan.

Legislation

The Environmental Protection Law of 1994, and other laws and ministerial decisions for the protection of the River Nile and Lake Nasser, as well as those pertain-

ing to sanitation, housing and agriculture provide the legal framework for addressing sustainable development in Egypt (annex 8 of the consolidated report). The Environmental Protection Law, which established the EEAA and the MSEA, has been revised to take into account emerging issues, which include sustainable development requirements. Elements revised pertain to environmental standards, land use planning, natural resources management and EIA.

Funding

Activities of the bodies are funded through the yearly budget of the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (about US\$15.3million), complemented with donor funds. Soft loans are also sourced to purchase high technology equipment and machinery. Main activities funded are industry-related and include cement and fertilizer factories, foundries, sewage treatment plants, slaughterhouses, leather tanning industries, and agricultural waste treatment.

Participation of major groups

Major groups participate in sustainable development activities, but no specific strategy is in place to promote this. IEC approaches and tools used include workshops, seminars, public awareness campaigns, Internet websites, and integration of sustainable development issues into the curricula of schools, institutes and universities.

Success Stories and Constraints

Success stories have been registered in the following areas:

- Implementation of a strategic development project in an area called TOSHIK, which helped establish new agricultural, industrial, urban and commercial sites that provide youths with employment opportunities;
- Establishment of an economic zone at the north/west Suez Gulf (Sokhna area) that include industrial estates, tourist zones, factories and residential areas for workers; and
- Establishment of the Marsa Alam tourist zone at the southern side of the Red Sea, which comprises many new tourist villages.

These activities were subjected to EIA studies and therefore meet environmental and sustainable development standards.

Setbacks are related to the establishment of the facilities mentioned under success stories above:

- Lack of environmental awareness on the part of investors and workers;
- Financial difficulties faced by investors, which create obstacles to the application of environmental standards and sustainable development requirements; and
- High maintenance costs.

Way Forward

- Ensuring the effective implementation and application of Plans, Regulations and Standards;

14 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

- Ensuring effective coordination with all other sustainable development bodies;
- Ensuring the application of EIA in all new projects; and
- Providing incentives (through awards) to investors for projects designed and implemented in accordance with sustainable development principles.

7. Ethiopia

Name, mandate, location and representation

Ethiopia does not have a sustainable development body per se, but by virtue of the mandates vested upon it, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) established in 1995, currently plays the role of such a body. The EPA is a single agency, supported by an Environment Council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its mandate relates to ensuring that socio-economic development is environmentally sustainable (annex 3 of the consolidated report). This mandate is an improvement from the previous one, which was limited in scope. Representatives of EPA's Environment Council include institutions at the level of Federal, Regional and State Government as well as the private sector and unions (annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

Decentralization of the body is by virtue of the existence of regional environmental protection units and decentralized local government structures at the regional and district level. Decentralization of environmental structures is provided for in legislation but much remains to be done in terms of coordination. Tools and approaches to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development include EIA, environmental audit, capacity building, environmental education, awareness creation, the use of regulatory and economic instruments and piloting sustainable development interventions.

Policies, Plans, Strategies and Activities

Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP) of 2002, Environment Policy of 1997, National Conservation Strategy of 1997 and regional ones, address sustainable development issues in the country. Activities implemented by the EPA between 2000 and 2003 include the development of the conservation strategy of Ethiopia, three pieces of legislation, the national action plan to combat desertification, ecological sustainable industrial development project, and preparation of the State of the Environment Report. The WEHAB Initiatives, MDGs and the JPOI have been mainstreamed into the Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development Strategy and Programme.

Legislation

There is no piece of legislation that is specific to sustainable development in Ethiopia. However, the constitution of the country recognizes environmental and citizens rights as they relate to the adverse impacts of development projects. Other pieces

of legislation relevant to sustainable development include the EIA and pollution control proclamations.

Funding

Government funding is not adequate to finance the activities of the EPA. Multilateral and bilateral development partners provide financial assistance on a case-by-case basis. Activities funded include awareness creation, training, report production and those pertaining to the implementation of dry land and low land ecosystem management programmes.

Success Stories, Setbacks, Threats and Opportunities

Success stories registered include the following:

- Development of Ethiopia's conservation strategy and environment policy;
- Establishment of the EPA and regional environmental organs; and
- Enactment of three environmental proclamations.

These are considered major achievements as they laid down the enabling policy and legislative frameworks for environmental management.

Setbacks pertain to:

- Limited capacity to monitor policies and strategies;
- Low awareness and slow integration of the environment policy into development plans; and
- Limited coordination.

Threats and Opportunities

A Major Threat to sustainable development in Ethiopia is food insecurity.

Opportunities are present in:

- Policies and institutions established; and
- The decentralization process and other reform activities.

Way Forward

- Creating awareness at all levels;
- Strengthening the EPA to function as a sustainable development body;
- Promoting multidimensional partnerships with international bodies and governments;
- Updating strategies and policies; and
- Providing incentives to government employees.

8. The Gambia

Name, mandate, location and representation

Two bodies, the High Level Economic and Social Council (HILESC) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) coordinate to assure sustainable development in The Gambia. The combined mandates of the two bodies cover the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. While the Environment Council is located under the Office of the President, the Economic and Social Council is located within the Ministry of Finance. Membership to the two bodies includes ministries in all sectors of government, parliamentarians, four major groups and development partners (Annex 4).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The bodies are decentralized by virtue of local government decentralized structures, which extend to communities. The law on Local Government Reform and Decentralization provide the legal basis for such decentralization. Coordination between the bodies and decentralized structures is through task forces and committees. Local level (divisional) committees report directly to national ones. The bodies coordinate their activities and collaborate with many development partners (Annex 5 of the consolidated report). Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development is done through networking, information sharing and consultations, including meetings.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development-related policies, strategies and plans adopted from 1992 to date cover the environment, social and economic sectors and include: The Gambia Environmental Action Plan of 1992; The Health Policy of 1994; Vision 2020 of 1994; National Forestry Policy of 1995; National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women 1999 – 2009; National Governance Policy and Programme, 1999-2004; National Youth Policy and Action Plan; Agriculture and Natural Resource Policy, 2001-2020; and the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation, 1999-2008. These are revised periodically to take on board emerging issues of sustainable development and always include decentralized components, which are implemented at different levels of local government.

Activities relate to the implementation of the different policies, strategies and plans in place, which embody issues identified in the WEHAB Initiative, the MDGs and the JPOI. The lead role is assumed depending on the nature of the activity and area of expertise required. The Vision 2020 embodies the country's long-term ideals and goals for sustainable development and it encompasses the participation of all major groups at all levels.

Legislation

Pieces of legislation in the environment, health, natural resources, local government and infrastructure sectors as well as international conventions and agreements provide the framework for addressing sustainable development issues in The Gambia (Annex 8 of the consolidated report). The National Environment Man-

agement Act (NEMA) of 1994 established the National Environment Council- one of the sustainable development bodies. The different pieces of legislation listed have at one time or another, been revised to take on board emerging issues, including sustainable development principles and concerns.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the sustainable development body, but this is not adequate. Government funds are used to meet expenses related to office space, staff salaries and day-to-day operations. Additional funds provided by international development agencies are used to finance programmes and projects in all sectors - environment and natural resources, social and economic.

Involvement of Major Groups

Major groups' involvement in sustainable development activities is facilitated through different sectoral strategies, all of which address issues related to participation. Criteria for major groups' membership to the sustainable development bodies are based on the relevance of their respective mandates to sustainable development. Major groups are engaged in capacity building activities, networking and information dissemination. IEC tools and approaches used in promoting effective participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices, include multimedia approaches, Internet, focus group meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, preparation and dissemination of educational materials and audio-visuals, among others.

Success Stories, Setbacks and Threats

Success stories include:

- The institutionalization of conservation practices that balance exploitation and conservation;
- The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes that help in uplifting the poor; and
- Progressive democratic governance, which engenders participation.

Setbacks include:

- Limited resources,
- Weak institutional capacities; and
- Lack of modern technologies.

Threats relate to:

- Indebtedness;
- Food insecurity; and
- Inequitable expansion of social services in terms of gender and region.

Way Forward

- Providing resources for implementation;
- Enhanced implementing of the Poverty Reduction Strategy;
- Building capacity;

- Ensuring food security;
- Expanding and developing the informal sector and basic social services (health, education, water and sanitation);
- Good governance, decentralization and improvement of popular participation; and
- Mainstreaming gender, environmental management and HIV / AIDS.

9. Ghana

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21 (NCIA21) established in 1996, is the sustainable development body of Ghana. The mandate of the body is to ensure the sustainability of sector plans and mainstreaming environmental concerns in the national planning process (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The NCIA21 is located under the Ministry of Environment and has representatives from 14 government ministries and agencies in the economic, environment and social sectors, 3 major groups and UNDP (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). It is suggested that additional representatives be drawn from all major groups as this is in line with WSSD requirements and the participatory principle. In this regard, additional institutions proposed are, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen, National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana, and Association of Ghana Industries.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

Decentralization of the body is by virtue of district assemblies established by the Ministry of Local Government, which is represented in the body. Coordination between the body and these decentralized structures is assured through guidelines and direct supervision in order to harmonize local level development plans with national ones. In addition, sensitization workshops, training, harmonization meetings and public hearings are regularly held. Furthermore, the local government ministry transmits all local plans to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for a nationally coordinated output.

The body coordinates activities and collaborates with many international development agencies, regional and sub-regional bodies such as ECOWAS, AU and NEPAD (annex 5 of the consolidated report). Modalities for collaboration include briefing sessions, press conferences, meetings and round table discussions. Mainstreaming into initiatives such as Ghana's Poverty Reduction Programme and the Social Investment Fund ensures the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Other approaches used are inter-ministerial training and workshops, media and other advocacy programmes, establishment of environmental desks in government institutions, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and other participatory methods.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

The Ghana Vision 2020 and Poverty Reduction Strategy address sustainable development issues in the country. The overarching objectives of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) are, reducing poverty, increasing economic growth, fostering integrated development and improving access by the poor to basic economic and social services. Environmental concerns have been mainstreamed in the Strategy. The country's Decentralization programme ensures the devolution of planning and development to sub-national levels, particularly to District Assemblies (DA).

Activities of the (NCIA21) between 1995 and 2002 include Village Infrastructure Project, Agricultural Services Sector Investment Programme, Ghana/UNDP Capacity 21 Programme and Ghana / UNDP Environmental Resources Management Programme. The Ministry of Finance assumed the lead role in the implementation of the first two activities while the Ministry of Environment and Science, took the lead in the implementation of the last two.

The WEHAB Initiatives have been integrated into the GPRS and policy instructions have been given to ministries to work towards achieving goals and targets set under the MDGs and the JPOI in the context of the GPRS. Ghana has also initiated the Africa Implementation Conference in collaboration with other African countries, to build the capacity of public sector organizations and civil society to address the WEHAB issues. Conflict resolution has been added as a sixth issue given the setbacks caused by conflicts in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in Africa.

Legislation

Ghana's Constitution of 1992 provides the framework within which sustainable development issues are addressed. Many executive and legislative instruments, particularly those pertaining to the establishment of institutions and related programmes, have been prepared under the Constitution. For example, an Executive Instrument of 1996 established Ghana's sustainable development body.

Funding

Funding for the activities of the body is provided as an integral part of the budget of the Environment Ministry, but this is not adequate. Government funds are used in meeting expenses related to staff travel, the organization of meetings and day-to-day operations. Funds are not sufficient to carry out studies and prepare publications. A financial mechanism has not been established, but bilateral and multilateral development agencies provide financial assistance for the implementation of programmes and projects.

Participation of major groups

The participatory principle is generally applied in the implementation of sustainable development activities and this has been taken into account in the constitution of the sustainable development body, which is all-inclusive. Furthermore, the Decentralization programme that was initiated in 1988, and the governance project which followed shortly, are aimed at enhancing popular participation.

Membership of major groups in the sustainable development body is determined by expertise and commitment. In addition, the umbrella body of major groups is relied upon to nominate representatives to the body. Major groups undertake sensitization activities, organize summits, press conferences/ briefings and publish newspaper feature articles on sustainable development issues. Participation in major groups in regional and global fora on sustainable development is facilitated through their inclusion in national delegations, and in certain cases, the provision of financial assistance.

IEC tools and approaches used to promote effective participation, and to disseminate good sustainable development practices include the following: Dissemination of reports of meetings on sustainable development; Media briefings; publishing feature articles in the print media; producing TV and Radio documentaries; and the creation of a website to further disseminate information on sustainable development, and to promote general environmental education in the country.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories have been registered in the following areas:

- Assessment and reporting on sustainable development achievements;
- Institutionalization and application of EIA; and
- Advocacy on sustainable development issues.

Setbacks relate to:

- Limited size of the sustainable development body; and
- Limited capacity (human and financial resources).

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Threats are present in inter-ministerial rivalries. This pertains to responsibility for sustainable development coordination and reporting.

A **significant opportunity** is perceived in the increased awareness that has been created on sustainable development issues as this could engender interest in participation and enhance planning processes.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being promoted through the sensitization of sectors, which helps facilitate their engagement in various partnership arrangements.

Way Forward

- Building the capacities of institutions and people at all levels;
- Transferring simple technologies to the rural poor; and
- Ensuring that globalization benefits all people, particularly those in the rural areas and productive sectors.

10. Kenya

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Environment Management Agency (NEMA), established in 2001, is the sustainable development body of Kenya. The body is a single agency with a mandate that concerns the coordination of environmental matters and the promotion of their integration into development policies, plans, programmes and projects (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The coordination structure of NEMA has representatives from 14 government ministries and agencies in the economic, social and environmental sectors, and two major groups (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are youth and women organizations in view of their important roles in ensuring sustainable development.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

NEMA has Consultative Committees at the national, provincial and district levels, established by the Framework Environmental Legislation. Coordination between NEMA and its decentralized units is through a management board comprising officials at national and decentralized levels, and through monitoring and evaluation. The body coordinates activities and collaborates with UNEP, UNDP, USAID and the EU. This is done through regular donors consultative meetings. Approaches used in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development include consultative meetings involving all stakeholders at different levels, environmental awareness programmes linking the three pillars, and the use of economic instruments in environmental management.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

National plans and strategies on sustainable development in Kenya include Kenya National Environmental Action Plan of 1994; Sessional Paper on Environment and Development of 1999; National Action Plan to combat Desertification of 2001; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2000; National Poverty Eradication Plan of 2001; and Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003-2007), of 2003. National strategies guide activities implemented by provincial and district environment committees at the local level.

Chapter 5 of the Sessional Paper on Environment and Development embodies a wide range of strategies that can be used to steer the country to sustainability. These include, among other issues, human resources development, environmental education and public awareness; environmental information systems, environmental planning, environmental impact assessment, land use practices and economic development.

Activities implemented by NEMA between 2002 and 2004 include Preparation of EIA guidelines which have now been gazetted; Drafting of Environmental standards, guidelines and regulations; Preparation of State of the Environment Report; and the development of an environment education strategy. In all these activities, NEMA assumed the lead role.

Inter-ministerial committee meetings have been held to broaden understanding of additional issues raised in the WEHAB Initiative, MDGs and the JPOI. Plans are also underway to conduct a national workshop on same, and to develop a roadmap aimed at achieving the agreed goals and targets.

The National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2005) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of Kenya are recognized as the country's national development plan and strategy. The Plan provides the long-term national policy and institutional framework for actions against poverty, while the Strategy provides the short-term mechanisms to achieve the MDG of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. The Plan and Strategy integrate sustainable development principles and place emphasis on pro-poor activities and programmes.

Legislation

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 is the legal framework within which sustainable development issues are addressed. Other sustainable development-related legislation include those in the agriculture, natural resources and health sectors (Annex 8 of consolidated report). While the Environment Act has not been revised because it was enacted relatively recently, it is envisaged that other related legislation will be revised to harmonize and take on board the broader issues of sustainable development.

Funding

Government allocates 2% of its annual budget to the activities of NEMA, but this is inadequate. Many bilateral and multilateral organizations (Annex 4 of consolidated report) as well as communities and other civil society organizations, provide additional funding. Funding is spent on the coordination of environmental management activities, for example, conservation of biodiversity, management of indigenous vegetation and promoting the integration of environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes.

Participation of major groups

It is the policy of the Government of Kenya to involve major groups in sustainable development activities. Criteria used to determine their membership in the coordinating structure of NEMA relate to outstanding contribution to national efforts in achieving sustainable development as well as role in, and ability to, implement sustainable development-related activities. Major groups are actively engaged in issues related to governance, institutional strengthening and gender. Accreditation to major regional and global international fora is achieved through major groups' own initiative. IEC tools and approaches employed to promote effective participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices include, consultative meetings, seminars, workshops and the media.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories include:

- The implementation of National Action Plans to combat desertification at community level;

- The promotion of rainwater harvesting; and
- The implementation of community agro-forestry programme.

The above were considered major achievements as they engendered community involvement.

Major Setbacks include:

- Lack of capacity (human and financial); and
- Low level of awareness.

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

A major threat to sustainability is population pressure.

Opportunities are present in:

- Good rapport among institutions; and
- Existence of political will.

Type II partnership initiatives are being promoted through attempts being made to entice a wide range of stakeholders. Kenya has, in the recent past, established strong links with the donor community towards this end.

Way Forward

- Enhancing environmental education and awareness initiatives; and
- Enforcing the Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999.

11. Lesotho

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Environment Secretariat (NES) created in 1994 is the sustainable development body of Lesotho. The body is a single agency with the mandate of ensuring that all developments are environmentally and socio-economically sustainable (Annex 3 of consolidated report). The coordination structure of the NES has representatives from ministries in the economic, social and environment sectors (Annex 4 of consolidated report). A suggested additional representative is the Ministry of Labour.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body does not have decentralized structures, but it coordinates activities and collaborates with development agencies and other government entities through regular meetings and through environmental units that have been established in ministries. Tools and approaches used to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development include EIA, production of State of the Environment Report and the development of indicators.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies, strategies and plans adopted since Rio are the Environment Policy of 1998, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) of 1999 and Agenda 21 Implementation Plan of 1994. The PRSP emanating from the IPRSP is in the process of being finalized. The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of 2000 was developed to implement the biodiversity component of the Environment Policy.

Activities implemented by the NES from 1996 to 2003 are environment-related and include Conserving Mountain Biodiversity in Southern Lesotho, Environmental Management for Poverty Reduction and the Maluti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project.

A national workshop was held in January 2003 with a view to localizing the JPOI, and a draft document entitled 'Pathway to Sustainable Development' was produced in 2003. The Vision 2020 and PRSP, both in draft form, will constitute the national development plan and strategy of Lesotho. Sustainable development principles are adequately integrated in the Vision and Strategy.

Legislation

The Environment Act of 2001 (yet to be operational) will provide the legal framework within which sustainable development issues will be addressed. The Act also provides for the establishment of the NES.

Funding

Government budgetary allocation for the activities of NES is about 5% of the annual budget, and is not adequate. Bilateral and multilateral development partners (Annex 5 of the consolidated report) provide additional funding. Funding is spent on salaries, running costs and meeting counterpart contributions.

Participation of major groups

Major groups are normally represented in working groups dealing with specific issues but there is no formal strategy in place to promote their participation. Membership of major groups to the coordinating structure of the NES is determined by the relevance of their activities to the sustainable development agenda. The Lesotho Council of NGOs actively participated in the development of the Post-Johannesburg Strategy. IEC tools and approaches used in promoting effective participation and in disseminating sustainable development practices include quarterly newsletters and posters.

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

A major threat to the implementation of the sustainable development agenda is the lack of interest exhibited by key stakeholders.

An important opportunity is present in the support being provided by the UNDP country office.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being promoted through compilation of small-scale projects for submission to potential donors.

Way Forward

- Developing a sustainable development action plan.

12. Malawi

The National Council on the Environment (NCE) established in 1996, is the sustainable development body of Malawi. The National Technical Committee on Sustainable Development assists the body whose stated mandate is to ensure that the three pillars of sustainable development are adequately integrated into national programmes (annex 3 of the consolidated report). The Council is located within the Environment Ministry and comprises representatives from 4 ministries in the environment, social and economic sectors and 3 major groups (annex 3 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are the Ministries of Gender and Education and the Department of Local Government, in order to respectively, improve gender integration, promote integration of development issues in the school curricula and speed up implementation of the Decentralization programme.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is not decentralized, but the Government of Malawi has embarked upon a Decentralization programme. The body coordinates activities and collaborates with many bilateral and multilateral development partners (Annex 5 of the consolidated report) through a donor-government working group. EIA is being used to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Policies, plans and strategies addressing sustainable development issues in Malawi include Vision 2020, National Environmental Policy of 1996, its related Action Plan and its revised version (2002) and policy (2003), the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) of 2003 and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS), of 2001. The objectives of the revisions include the need to update the programmes and planning period, to integrate WSSD outcomes and to mainstream poverty issues in national development planning. The NSSD embraces all matters related to WEHAB, MDG and the JPOI.

Legislation

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 1996 constitutes the legal framework for addressing sustainable development issues, but plans were underway to revise it in 2004. The objective of the revision is to integrate WSSD outcomes and other initiatives that have emerged since 1996. Other sustainable development-related legislation include the Forestry Act, Decentralization Act, Fisheries and Water Resources Act.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of NCE through normal budgetary allocations to the Environment Ministry and other sectors engaged in sustainable development activities. However, funding is inadequate to ensure effective implementation of all relevant activities. Bilateral and multilateral development agencies provide financial assistance for the activities of the NCE. A financing mechanism for sustainable development activities has not yet been established, but it is noted that the government/ donor-working group has the potential to create such a mechanism. Funding is spent on the review of policy and legislation and the implementation of community-based development programmes.

Involvement of Major Groups

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Strategy of 2000 has a strong participation component for the active engagement of major groups. Membership of major groups in the sustainable development body is determined by the relevance of the groups' activities to sustainable development issues and their degree of involvement, for example, in the WEHAB Initiative. Major groups in Malawi are mainly engaged in the promotion of sustainable consumption practices. Accreditation to major regional and global fora on sustainable development is achieved through their inclusion in the country delegation. The Environmental Education and Communication Strategy is used to promote effective participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices. Manuals on best management strategies have been produced and disseminated through pamphlets and leaflets.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories include:

- The launching of the CBNRM strategy countrywide; and
- The development of the NSSD as a framework for sustainable development.

Setbacks include:

- Lack of financial resources;
- Lack of fully developed mechanisms for coordination; and
- Inadequate understanding of sustainable development issues.

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

A major threat is present in conflicting sectoral mandates, which give rise to parallel development of strategies for sustainable development.

Important opportunities include:

- The development of the NSSD;
- The existence of policies and legislation; and
- Subscription to the NEPAD ideals by politicians and the Head of State.

Type II Partnership Initiatives have been mainstreamed into the NSSD. The strengthening of the government/donor working group is important to the promotion of these Initiatives.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthening the Secretariat to enable it effectively support implementation of the NSSD; and
- Developing an effective coordinating mechanism for sustainable development.

13. Mauritius

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Network for Sustainable Development (NNSD) established in 2002 is the sustainable development body of Mauritius. The mandate of the NNSD pertains to protecting and managing the environment to ensure sustainable socio-economic development (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The Minister responsible for Environmental Matters chairs the NNSD, but the body is yet to be fully operational. In the interim, the National Environment Commission (NEC), which is located within the Environment Ministry, and chaired by the Prime Minister currently, operates as the sustainable development body. The NEC comprises nine ministries in the social, environment and economic sectors, but the ministries of planning or finance are not represented (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are Universities, Research and Development institutions, to ensure that they support sustainable development activities; and the Mauritius Employer's Federation, to ensure that they partake in national decision-making.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is not decentralized but it is felt that the representation of major groups (focal points) that operate at community level ensures that local-level concerns are addressed. The body coordinates its activities and collaborates with other national institutions and bodies through joint implementation of projects and activities. Integration tools and approaches include EIA, fostering integrated approaches to decision-making including carrying out wide consultations on all major projects and environmental education.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies and plans are those that are mainly in the environment sector and include, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), its investment and institutional arrangement programmes, all of 1991, and the Land Use Policy of 1991. The 1991 version of the Land Use Policy is a revision of a previous one. The main objective of the revision is to enable non-conflicting development and to provide for zoning and planning of built up, industrial and agricultural areas. A waste management strategy was adopted in 1996 under the NEAP to address waste minimization, recycling and reuse. Main activities undertaken by NEC and its Secretariat from 1991 to date include, those related to the implementation of the NEAP and its investment plan.

The WEHAB Initiative, MDGs and the JPOI have been integrated into the Vision 2020 and various sectoral programmes. The Vision, and National Environment Strategy of 1995, represent the national development Plan, and Strategy of the country.

Legislation

In Mauritius, sustainable development issues are addressed within the framework of the following pieces of legislation: The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) of 2002; The Wastewater Management Act of 2002; The Waste Management Act of 2004; The Public Health Act 1925; The Town and the country Planning Act of 2004. The Environmental Protection Act established the National Environment Commission. The EPA was revised in 2004 to address new environmental challenges, matters related to the Island of Rodriguez, and to improve consultation processes through the National Network for Sustainable Development. Other sustainable development-related legislation include the Fisheries Act of 1998, the Local Government Act of 1989, Wildlife and National Parks Act of 1993; and the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1989.

Funding

Government allocates 3% of the GDP to the activities of NEC and its Secretariat. Funding is adequate and is only constrained by weak national implementation capacity. Financial assistance is also provided by multilateral development partners. In addition, a national environment fund has been established. In 2004, the environment budget was approximately US\$40 million. Funding is spent on environment and natural resources-related activities namely, national sewage master plan (US\$24m), water sector, land use planning and waste management.

Involvement of Major Groups

The principle of participation is embodied in the EPA of 2004. In this respect, all stakeholders are consulted, and are provided with the opportunity to participate in sustainable development-related activities. With regard to criteria for membership to the sustainable development body, this is by virtue of the EPA of 2002, which provides for membership of all statutory authorities and major groups. In addition, all major groups registered at the national level are members of the NEC. Major groups are involved in all decision-making processes and their activities are supported through the National Environment Fund. Major groups use own initiatives to secure accreditation to major regional and global fora on sustainable development. Government sensitizes groups on standards to be met and which information, is circulated widely. IEC tools and approaches include radio and television programmes, posters, pamphlets and seminars.

Success Stories, and Setbacks

Success stories include the institutionalization of EIA and participatory processes.

Major setbacks are:

- Cyclones that destroy the built environment, flora and fauna; and
- Inadequate capacity to benefit from emerging technologies.

Threats and Opportunities

A major threat is the high dependence on external trade, which makes the economy very vulnerable to external shocks.

An important opportunity is perceived in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) meeting held in Mauritius, in January 2005. The meeting provided the opportunity to discuss the problems of SIDS. This is expected to spur international support and assistance for the provision of preferential treatments to these States.

Way Forward

- An International Declaration on SIDS supporting their special case status, which demands special and preferential treatment.

14. Morocco

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Council on the Environment (NCE) created in 1980 and revitalised in 1995 is the sustainable development body of Morocco. The mandate of the NCE relates to protecting the environment and ensuring the integration of environmental concerns in socio-economic development with a view to achieving sustainable development (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The Council is located within the Environment Ministry and comprises about 30 ministries and their decentralized units, local authorities and NGOs.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is decentralized to local levels through Regional and Provincial Councils on the Environment. This, is an integral part of its mandate. Coordination between the NCE and its decentralized units is assured by its Secretariat. The NCE coordinates its activities and collaborates with different ministries and external agencies, provincial development agencies and the Agency for Social Development. This is mainly done through their involvement in the development of environmental action plans and their implementation at the national and regional levels. Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development is through collaboration, meetings, consultations and establishment of partnerships.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies, strategies and plans adopted since Rio relate to those in the agriculture, natural resources, environment and rural development sectors (Annex 6 of consolidated report). Activities of the NCE and its Secretariat include conservation and protection of soils, treatment of wastewater and protection and rehabilitation of watersheds. WEHAB, MDGs and JPOI issues have been integrated into various policies, plans and strategies.

Legislation

Many pieces of legislation in the agriculture, environment and natural resource sectors provide the legal basis for addressing sustainable development issues and these include: Water Resources Act of 1995; Natural Resource Conservation Act of 1994, Environmental Protection and Management Act of 2003, EIA Act of 2003; and Water Pollution Act, 2003. A decree of 1995 established the Council. Other sustainable development-related legislation include, Agricultural Land Preservation Act of 1990, and Laws on Air, Water and Waste.

Funding

Government allocates about US\$ 3.5 million for the activities of the NCE and its Secretariat, but this is inadequate. Many national, bilateral and multilateral organizations provide financial assistance for the implementation of activities. No special financial mechanism has been instituted, but resources allocated by government and those provided by donors are deposited in a special account created for this purpose. Activities funded are mostly environment-related and include protection and sustainable management of water and soil resources, protection of air and the natural environment. A national strategy on environment and sustainable development was also developed in 1995.

Involvement of Major Groups

Various sectoral policies, strategies and plans provide for the participation of major groups in their implementation. Membership to the NEC is determined on the basis of relevance of interventions to the protection and conservation of natural resources. Major groups are mainly engaged in desertification control activities. Major groups designated by their respective networks are assisted to gain accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development. IEC tools and approaches employed to promote participation and disseminate sustainable development practices include desertification information systems, sensitization, seminars, meetings, open days, workshops and the Internet.

Success Stories

Success stories registered include implementation of projects on:

- Development of pluvial agricultural zone;
- Development of mountainous zones;
- Integrated rural development; and
- Natural resource management.

These are considered success stories as approaches used were based on integrated actions, participation and localization / decentralization of programmes.

Way Forward

- Strengthening the decentralization process;
- Providing support to NGOs; and
- Developing partnerships.

15. Mozambique

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) established in 1997, is the sustainable development body of Mozambique. The mandate of the NCSD pertains to environment and natural resource management (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The NCSD is chaired by the Prime Minister and has representatives from 10 ministries in the economic and environment sectors, and those with cross-cutting mandates as well as 11 representatives of civil society. However, social sector ministries are not represented (Annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization and Coordination

The body is not decentralized, but plans are underway to decentralize and have focal points at provincial level. The NCSD coordinates activities of sectors engaged in natural resource management with a view to achieving harmonization and sustainability.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies and plans adopted from 1993 to 2003 are the National Environmental Policy and Plan both of 1995; National Water Policy of 1995; National Tourism Policy of 1995 and its revised version of 2003; National Agrarian Policy of 1996; National Land Policy of 1996; Fisheries Policy of 1996; Wild Life and Forestry Policy of 1997; and Industrial Policy of 1997. The Tourism Policy was revised with a view to integrating and providing a balance between environment and tourism activities.

Activities of the NCSD from 2001 to 2003 included the coordination of Mozambique's participation to WSSD, formulation of the Environment Strategy for Sustainable Development (ESSD), and review and formulation of environmental legislation.

The ESSD, which integrates WEHAB, MDGs and the JPOI initiatives, goals and targets, is in the process of being finalized. A strategy called Agenda 2025 is also being developed towards this end. The Action Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA in Portuguese) of 1994 is the country's national development plan. PARPA is periodically reviewed to integrate sustainability issues.

Legislation

The various pieces of legislation providing the legal framework for addressing sustainable development issues are Environmental Framework Law of 1997, Land Law of 1997, Forestry and Wild Life Law of 1999; Mining Law of 2000; EIA Regulations of 1998 and the Environmental Auditing Regulations of 2003. The Environmental Framework law established the Council. Other legislation addressing sustainable development issues are the Water Law of 1993; Oil Law of 1998; and the Investment Law of 1993.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of Council and for implementation of programmes, but this is inadequate. Bilateral and multilateral development agencies also provide financial assistance (Annex 5 of consolidated report).

Participation of major groups

There is no specific strategy aimed at promoting major groups' participation in sustainable development activities; but they are widely engaged either through government's or own initiatives. Major groups' membership to the NCSD is determined on the basis of their commitment to sustainable development and their role in natural resource management. Activities undertaken by major groups relate to skills development for natural resource management, advocacy for debt relief and awareness creation on HIV/AIDS. Accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development is through relationships with similar organizations overseas. Dissemination of sustainable development practices is through demonstration and pilot projects.

Success Stories, Setbacks and Opportunities

Success stories include the development of the National Report to WSSD and the ESSD.

These are regarded as success stories because reaching a national consensus on these two documents in spite of the many differing positions, is considered a major achievement.

A major setback is the lack of resources to implement the agreements and achieve targets and goals of the WEHAB, MDGs and the JPOI.

An opportunity is perceived in the development of partnerships on these major agreements.

Way Forward

- Strengthening programmes and institutions; and
- Strengthening harmonization and coordination of activities.

16. Namibia

Name, Mandate, Location and Representatives

The National Planning Commission established in 1990 is delegated to carry out the functions of the sustainable development body in Namibia, but is not considered as such, in the strict sense. This is a single agency with the mandate of planning and providing directions for national development. This broad mandate includes the coordination of sectoral policies and programmes at the national and regional levels, in consultation with major groups such as the private sector, labour movement and NGOs (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The NPC is under the Office of the President, but systematic coordinating structures and mechanisms have not

been established. In this regard, the development and implementation of projects continue to be guided by adhoc steering or advisory committees.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

NPC is decentralized by virtue of local-level government structures and NPC's responsibility for regional development planning. The mandate for decentralization is provided for in the Decentralization policy of the Local Government Ministry of 1997, and coordination is assured through project steering committees. NPC collaborates with many national and international development agencies and although there is good collaboration among ministries, this should be enhanced through the establishment of inter-ministerial committees. Integration is assured through consultations on the review of development projects and plans, and the application of EIA.

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Annex 6 of the consolidated report provides a list of sustainable development-related policies, plans and strategies, adopted since Rio, which cut across all sectors. Issues identified in the WEHAB Initiative have been integrated in various sectoral plans and strategies including those addressing biodiversity, desertification and water resource use and management. A National Development Plan which covers 2001-2006 is in place and the development of Vision 2030, outlining Namibia's development ideals and goals to be achieved by 2030, has been initiated.

Legislation

A broad range of sectoral legislation and policies address sustainable development issues. Annex 8 of the consolidated report provides the full list. However, the National Planning Commission Act of 1994 could be considered as providing the legal framework for sustainable development issues. Namibia's Constitution established the NPC and makes specific reference to the use of natural resources.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the NPC through normal budgetary allocations, but this is not adequate. Many bilateral and multilateral development partners provide financial assistance to complement Government's efforts.

Involvement of Major Groups

The participation of major groups in sustainable development activities is provided for in various sectoral strategies. Currently, the NPC is working on an NGO/Government Policy to clarify the different roles in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. Major groups are assisted in gaining accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development through their inclusion in national delegations. IEC on sustainable development issues is done within the framework of an Environmental Information and Communication (INFOCOM) Programme for Sustainable Development. The Directorate of Environmental Affairs also carries out awareness raising and education activities.

Setbacks

A major setback is inadequate capacities (human and financial resources).

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

A major threat to achieving sustainable development goals is the duplication of activities.

Opportunities are seen in the following:

- Pledges made at Monterey to provide new and additional resources to developing countries;
- Engagement in synergistic implementation of sustainable development-related agreements;
- Recipient countries assuming a leadership role in defining the development agenda and priorities; and support being provided by donors to address these priorities.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being spearheaded through engagement with development partners.

Way Forward

- Developing and implementing education and training programmes;
- Synergistic implementation of sustainable development agreements;
- Determining own priorities and assuming full ownership; and
- Promoting a bottom-up approach to development, including enhancing community control of resources.

17. Nigeria

Name, mandate, location and representation

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) established in 1999, is the sustainable development body of Nigeria. The body is a single ministry and its mandate includes coordinating environment-related matters and sustainable development activities in the broad sense (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The Ministry's coordination structure has broad representation from 25 ministries and institutions in the economic, social and environmental sectors, those with crosscutting functions, three major groups and UNDP (Annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

Decentralization of the body is implied in its mandate relating to collaboration, consultation and participation, and is realized through its extensive decentralized units. Coordination is assured through effective communication, development of coordinating policy and programme; meetings of the National Council on the Environment and review meetings at various levels. The body coordinates activities and collaborates with many development partners, which is ensured through meet-

ings and specific partnership and programme initiatives. Integration is ensured through coordination and collaboration approaches mentioned above.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

The National Policy on the Environment (NPE) of 1999 (a revision of a previous one) and Nigeria's National Rolling Plans from 1993 – 2003 are national policies addressing sustainable development. The National Action Plan and Strategy for Biological Diversity is being prepared under the NPE, to address the sustainable utilization and equitable sharing of benefits of the nation's biodiversity. State Environmental Action Plans (SEAPs) were prepared as decentralized versions of the National Agenda 21 to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development at all levels.

Activities implemented by FME between 1993 and 2002 relate to consultative processes, policy development and assessments on sustainable development, and in particular, on Agenda 21. They include: Regional Workshop on Implementation of Agenda 21; Development of National Agenda 21 for Nigeria; National Forum on Sustainable Development; and National Assessment of Implementation of Sustainable Development Projects in various establishments, using participatory approaches.

A national strategy is in the process of being developed to implement WSSD outcomes. The Vision 2020 of 1997, National Agenda 21 of 1999 and National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) are the country's national development plans and strategy. Sustainable development principles and concerns are adequately integrated in these.

Legislation

An Executive Order of the President of 1999 established the FME and provides the legal framework within which sustainable development issues are addressed.

Funding

Government's budgetary allocation for the activities of FME is inadequate and multilateral development agencies provide financial assistance to complement government funding. No financial mechanism has been established and funding is mainly spent on the organization of stakeholder fora, coordination meetings, project development and implementation.

Involvement of Major Groups

There is no specific strategy for stakeholder involvement, but major groups participate in the National Forum on Sustainable Development and in stakeholders' workshops/ review meetings that are held as necessary. Membership to the coordinating structure of the Ministry is determined by the relevance of the major groups' mandate to sustainable development, taking into account the principle of popular participation. The impact/ effectiveness of major groups' interventions is an additional determining factor. Major groups are mainly engaged in sensitization activities related to different aspects of sustainable development for example, the promotion of renewable energy, through workshops, seminars and other interac-

tive sessions. Groups have to comply with agreed procedures of relevant bodies in order to gain accreditation to their events. IEC tools include video documentaries and other media packages for the print and electronic media.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories registered include:

- The establishment of effective collaborative mechanism and process for consultation and partnership on sustainable development matters; and
- The successful assessment of Agenda 21 implementation and identification of major requirements on the way forward.

The main setback relates to lack of funding.

Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Opportunities are perceived in:

- The close collaboration among all major stakeholders; and
- The development and adoption of relevant partnership initiatives.

Type II Partnership Initiatives will be operationalized through links made with bilateral and multilateral development partners in order to identify possible partnership initiatives.

Way Forward

- Developing and adopting a national strategy to implement WSSD outcomes;
- Concretizing relevant partnership initiatives; and
- Providing resources (including financial), for implementation.

18. Seychelles

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Environment Advisory Council (NEAC) is the sustainable development body of Seychelles. The mandate of the body is promoting and coordinating sustainable development programmes (annex 3 of the consolidated report). NEAC is located within an environment ministry and comprises representatives from nine ministries in the social, economic and environment sectors and those with cross-cutting functions (Annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are major construction companies, as they carry out most development activities.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The Council is not decentralized but coordinates activities and collaborates with all ministries, NGOs and other organizations (annex 5 of the consolidated report). Integration tools and approaches include instituting stricter regulations, enforcing existing laws and regulations, and carrying out public awareness campaigns.

Policies, Strategies and Plans

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) adopted in 1990 and revised in 2000, to cater to greater public participation and stakeholder involvement, is the sustainable development plan of the country. Activities implemented by NEAC are environment-related and include, the waste management programme, national parks and wildlife conservation, coastal management programme and environmental education and training.

The EMP has thematic areas addressing the WEHAB issues and the country's national development plan; the Vision 21, adequately integrates sustainable development principles and concerns.

Legislation

The country does not have a legal framework within which sustainable development issues are addressed. The Environmental Protection Act of 1994, which is currently being revised, provides the legal framework for environmental management.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the Council and its Secretariat through normal budgetary allocations. This is complemented with financial assistance provided by other stakeholders including NGOs, and grants from the international community. Funds are mainly spent on environmental activities namely, water, sanitation, waste, energy, transport, biodiversity, forestry and agriculture. The lead role is assumed depending on the activity and the expertise required.

Involvement of Major Groups

The EMP provides for the participation of major groups in sustainable development issues. Criteria for membership to the Council are determined on the basis of involvement in environmental protection. The Public Relations and Information Dissemination Unit of the Environment Ministry conducts IEC activities to promote effective participation.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories registered are:

- The development and enforcement of legislation; and
- Greater public participation in the protection of sites and habitat due to awareness created.

Setbacks relate to:

- Inadequate legislation; and
- Heavily donor-driven plans, which impact negatively on sustainability.

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Threats are perceived in the possible lack of cooperation among different stakeholders.

An **important opportunity** is the small population size, which makes information dissemination and awareness creation easy.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are mainly harnessed by promoting Government-Private Sector Partnerships

Way Forward

- Implementing existing legislation;
- Following up on project implementation; and
- Raising awareness on sustainable development issues.

19. South Africa

Name, mandate, location and representation

The International Relations, Peace and Security (IPRS) Cabinet Cluster established in 2002 after WSSD, is the interim body for sustainable development in South Africa. The mandate of the IPRS is essentially to coordinate sustainable development issues including the development of a national strategy and sustainable development institute (annex 3 of the consolidated report). The body is one of the Cabinet Clusters, and coordination is assured by the Department of Foreign Affairs while the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism provides the Secretariat. Representatives include lead national departments, and three major groups (annex 4 of the consolidated report). Suggested additional representatives are: the Social and Economic Clusters of government in order to integrate the other pillars of sustainable development; provincial governments, in view of the fact that implementation takes place at these levels; and major groups, given their relevance to collective decision-making. It should be noted that major groups currently have observer status in the interim body.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is decentralized by virtue of representatives (focal points) from provincial and local governments. Decentralization is included in the mandate of the body, which is required to have a national coordinating mechanism that includes all sub-national levels. A coordinating mechanism has not yet been instituted but is currently being assured by the interim Secretariat. Collaboration is essentially with research, marketing and communication-oriented agencies. This is essential to provide a clear direction for sustainable development and for advocacy purposes. With regard to integration, the body is exploring ways of promoting consultative and collective national follow-up to the major sustainable development multilateral agreements and the development of a coordinating mechanism comprising all role players, and inclusive of all three pillars.

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Programmes on sustainable development adopted between 1994 and 2001 relate to national, rural development and urban development, and are namely: Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of 1994, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) of 1999, Integrated Rural Sustainable Development Programmes (IRSDP) of 2001 and the Urban Renewal Programme. The IRDP was revised to the IRSDP to strengthen coordination, with emphasis on sustainability and collective implementation. Other white papers on sectoral issues also address sustainable development in the country.

The JPOI Response Strategy was developed through a collective and consultative process. The Strategy is an interim product leading to the development of a National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD). The various sectoral Acts are also being amended to incorporate sustainability aspects. The RDP is the national development plan and a ten-year Vision (2004-14) was scheduled to be adopted in 2004. The Vision adequately integrates sustainable development principles and concerns, as the JPOI response strategy forms an integral part of this Vision.

Legislation

The country's Constitution and Bill of Rights, both of 1993, provide the legal framework for sustainable development. The Constitution within whose framework several Acts have been passed, established the IPRS.

Funding

All activities of the Secretariat to the IPRS (the Environment Ministry) are funded through budgetary allocations, which is inadequate. Additional financing is provided by foreign development Aid Agencies, social safety system, partnerships and the National Development Agency. Promoting and encouraging sustainability and corporate responsible practices through incentives is being explored as one financial mechanism for sustainable development. Currently, funding is spent on policy planning and coordination, marketing and communication

Involvement of Major Groups

All sectoral legislation make provision for the participation of major groups. Legislation that provide for formal registration and regulation of major groups are also in place. However, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy with a focus on sustainable development is necessary. A proposed model for permanent coordinating mechanisms provides for the active participation of major groups. The model will be key to the implementation of the NSSD. Representation to the IPRS is based on the participatory principle and the interest, commitment, experience and knowledge of major groups on sustainable development issues.

Major groups are engaged in very diverse and useful activities namely; Capacity building through skill development; youth empowerment; food security and agriculture; research and marketing; minerals; mining and sustainable development; cleaner production and waste minimization initiatives; research on trade and sustainable development issues; and renewable energy, among others.

Major groups gain accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development through own initiatives or through sponsorship from government agencies. IEC tools and approaches employed to engender participation include national media, outreach programmes and stakeholder workshops.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories registered include:

- The development of a model for the permanent coordinating mechanism for sustainable development;
- The coordination of the country's response strategy to the JPOI; and
- Effective consultations with major groups prior to participation in key events on sustainable development such as the CSD.

These achievements provided a clear picture on the way forward.

Setbacks include:

- Lack of coordination among major groups; and
- Lack of capacity including funding for sustainable development activities

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Threats are present in multiple parallel processes. The three pillars of sustainable development should be integrated but the social and economic sectors have their own coordinating mechanisms, which are separate from that of the IPRS. This presents a major challenge for sustainable development coordination since strategic objectives are defined separately.

A major opportunity is present in the adoption of a common Vision for 2004 – 2014

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being harnessed through:

- Providing business support unit through National Treasury for the WSSD partnerships;
- Creating a partnership portal;
- Developing a clear monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for the partnership; and
- Addressing capacity needs of local partners.

Way Forward

- The development of national development strategic framework for the next 10 years (2004 – 2014) with clear sustainable development indicators and a supporting permanent coordinating mechanism.

20. Swaziland

Name, mandate, location and representation

The Swaziland Environment Agency (SEA) is the sustainable development body of the country. This is a single agency whose mandate is to promote sound environmental management with a view to ensuring sustainable socio-economic development (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). SEA's coordinating structure comprises five ministries in the social, economic and environment sectors, and three major groups. Suggested additional representative is the Ministry of Justice, in order to ensure compliance with legislation.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is not decentralized. Swaziland is a small country and it is easy to coordinate activities at national level. Coordination and collaboration with other agencies is ensured through inter-ministerial committees that have been established in all programme areas. Integration is achieved through mainstreaming into the National Development Strategy and the Swaziland Environment Action Plan, which outlines implementation activities that address the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Policies, strategies, plans and activities

Sustainable development policies and plans of the country are the National Development Strategy (NDS) of 1997, Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP) of 1997 and the Economic and Social Review Agenda of 1999. Strategies on solid waste management (2002), biodiversity (2001) and on environmental education (2000), were developed under the SEAP with a view to, respectively, ensuring an effective waste management system, conserving biodiversity, and creating awareness on environmental issues.

The National Poverty Alleviation Strategy and Action Plan (NPAS&AP) is also recognized as a sustainable development strategy, and is in the process of being developed within the framework of the NDS. The objective of the NPAS&AP is to alleviate poverty through employment creation, improving infrastructure, empowering disadvantaged groups, and population control. Other sectoral policies addressing sustainable development issues, and which are in the process of being developed include, the Population Policy, National Environment Policy, National Land Policy, National Agricultural Policy and National Water Policy.

Activities implemented between 1996 and 2002 are all environment-related and include the Swaziland Environment Action Plan, Formulation of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy, and the implementation programmes of the Montreal Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Government assumed the lead role in the implementation of all the activities.

Issues identified in the WEHAB Initiative have been integrated into sectoral legislation, policies and strategies in the water, energy, environment and health sectors. Other activities being undertaken to integrate the WEHAB, MDGs and the JPOI include information dissemination, training and lobbying of policy and deci-

sion makers. Furthermore, the NDS adequately integrates sustainable development principles and concerns.

Legislation

The Environment Management Act of 2002 established the SEA, and is the legal framework within which sustainable development issues are being addressed in the country. Other pieces of legislation listed as addressing sustainable development issues are those in the environment and natural resource sectors as follows: Environment Audit Assessment and Review Regulations of 2000 (including Environment Impact Assessment); Water Act of 2003 – Water resources management Act of 2003; Natural Resources Act of 1951; Integrated Pollution Control Regulations of 1999; and the Ozone Depleting Regulations of 2003.

Funding

Government provides 0.05% of the national budget for the activities of the SEA and its coordinating structure, but this is not adequate. Multilateral development partners and SADC provide financial assistance for the activities of the SEA. Additionally, the Swaziland Environmental Fund was established to provide financial support and to aggregate funds from different sources to ensure sustainable funding of environment and natural resources programmes, projects and activities. Activities funded include policy and strategy formulation, community based natural resource management, public awareness, training and education, research, institutional strengthening (capacity development).

Participation of major groups

Various sectoral strategies provide for the participation of major groups in sustainable development issues. The level of involvement in environment and sustainable development issues determines membership to the coordinating structure of the SEA. Individuals are also co-opted based on their knowledge and involvement in sustainable development issues. Major groups are mainly engaged in partnership dialogues involving all stakeholders, at all levels. Depending on their involvement in sustainable development issues, major groups are assisted to gain accreditation to major regional and global fora on sustainable development. Thematic and multimedia approaches are employed for IEC activities.

Success Stories and Setbacks

Success stories include:

- The institutionalization of EIA, Environmental Auditing and Monitoring;
- The implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Programme; and
- Institutional strengthening for the implementation of international protocols, conventions and treaties.

These achievements improved the rate of environmental compliance and enforcement, and established biodiversity conservation mechanisms and implementation programmes of the various conventions, protocols and treaties.

Setbacks include:

- Inadequate institutional capacity, including human resources and financing; and
- Lack of awareness of environmental and sustainable development issues, particularly, among key stakeholders including policy and decision makers.

Threats, Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

Threats are present in conflicting legislation.

Opportunities perceived are:

- International support being provided;
- Harmonization of sub- regional transboundary activities; and
- Information sharing among cooperating countries.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being promoted through information sharing and dialogue among the implementing agencies.

Way Forward

- Improving coordination and cooperation among relevant agencies; and
- Regular review of the National Development Strategy and other policies in order to integrate emerging issues, and in particular, WSSD outcomes.

21. Tanzania**Name, mandate, location and representation**

The Division of Environment (DOE) is the sustainable development body of Tanzania. The body is a single agency with the mandate of coordinating environmental policies, agreements, and activities on sustainable development and poverty reduction (Annex 3 of the consolidated report). The present mandate ensures the integration of environmental concerns in the PRSP, which was a major shortcoming in the previous one. The DOE is located under the Vice President's Office and its advisory body, the National Environment Management Council, has representatives from all government ministries, sectors and institutions, as well as NGOs.

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The DOE is not decentralized but it coordinates its activities and collaborates with many bilateral and multilateral development partners as well as sub-regional organizations such as the East African Community (EAC) and SADC (annex 5 of the consolidated report). Integration is ensured through awareness creation, training, workshops and seminars.

Policies, Plans, Strategies and Activities

The National Environmental Policy of 1997, the Sustainable Industry Development Policy of 1997, the Vision 2025 of 1999, the Energy Policy of 1992 (revised in 2003),

the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2000, the Tourism Policy of 1999, the Agriculture Policy of 1998, the Forest Policy of 1998, the Water Policy as revised in 2001, the Mining Policy as revised in 1997 and the Livestock Policy of 1997 are recognized as the sustainable development policies of the country.

The Energy Policy was revised to ensure energy production, procurement and distribution to end-users in an environmentally sound manner, with an emphasis on technology transfer. The Water Policy was revised to provide adequate, safe and clean water to all Tanzanians, and the Mining Policy was revised to promote large-scale mining that integrates technological and capacity building issues. A strategy was developed under the Agriculture Policy and was decentralized to district level.

Activities of the DOE from 1995 to 2002 are environment-related and include those concerning transboundary natural resource management. These are the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project; Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project (preparatory phase); Formulation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; East African Cross-border Biodiversity Project and Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership Project. The DOE and the Regional Secretariat assumed the lead role for the first two, respectively.

Integration of the WEHAB Initiative, MDGs and JPOI is through the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) and establishment of the poverty monitoring system. Integration is also being done through sectoral policies, strategies and legislation pertaining to agriculture, education, land and human settlements, rural development and revenue regulation. In addition, the Vision 2025 of 2000, and the Zanzibar Vision of 2020, adequately integrate sustainable development principles and concerns, in view of their centrality to a stable national economy.

Legislation

The Framework Environmental Law, which is being finalized, will provide the legal framework for addressing sustainable development issues. Other sector specific legislation also address sustainable development issues.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the DOE, but this is inadequate as it can only sustain a few activities. Many bilateral and multilateral development agencies (annex 5 of the consolidated report) provide financial assistance for the activities of DOE. Financial mechanisms established to fund national programmes include the establishment of Tanzania Revenue Authority in 1995, introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT), and the introduction of a system for monitoring cash budget. Funding is spent on a wide range of activities namely poverty eradication (micro financing) and environment (eg. NGOs, CBOs), education (eg. building schools), health, transport sector, agricultural production, water supply and transport/road sectors among others.

Involvement of Major Groups

The PRSP adopted in 2000 provides for the participation of major groups in sustainable development activities. Major groups are engaged in activities that relate to awareness creation, capacity building, poverty reduction and environmental protec-

tion. Regarding their accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development, major groups are in certain cases (for example, at WSSD) assisted financially, to attend. IEC tools and approaches used to promote effective participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices include workshops, seminars and short courses.

Success stories and Setbacks

Success stories registered are:

- **The adoption and implementation of the PRSP:** The PRSP has enabled Tanzania to increase enrolment of pupils in primary schools, improve water supply and sanitation, improve health services at district levels, assist different groups especially women and youth to benefit from income generation activities.
- **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project:** This project has assisted in reducing the amount of water hyacinth and level of fishing using poison in the lake, enabled capacity building in the fishing industry and engagement in income generation activities around Lake Victoria Basin.
- **Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Conservation Project:** This project enabled the undertaking of studies related to different activities in and around the lake.

Setbacks relate to:

- Inadequate capacity (human and financial resources);
- Inadequate participation of local people; and
- Civil wars in neighbouring countries that prevent local communities in those countries from participating in transboundary programmes and projects.

Threats, Opportunities, Type II Partnerships

Threats pertain to:

- Inadequate remuneration leading to high attrition rate; and
- The country's unpreparedness for globalization

Opportunities are perceived in:

- The availability of political will at all levels;
- The existence of reputable institutions; and
- Continued support from development partners.

Type II Partnership Initiatives are being promoted through:

- Awareness creation;
- Capacity building in various sectors;
- Collaboration with developed countries; and
- Participation in negotiations at sub-regional, regional and international fora.

Way Forward

- Capacity building in the development of sustainable development plans and strategies;

- Good remuneration to staff of relevant agencies;
- Involvement of all sectors in all activities at all stages; and
- Increasing the level of funding.

22. Zambia

There is no body that is formally established to coordinate sustainable development matters in the country³. In view of this, sustainable development issues are addressed through different sectoral programmes.

Funding

Sixty percent of Zambia's budget is donor funded and this is used in the development of policies and legislation, implementation of the PRSP, mainstreaming gender/HIV in programmes, and information technology.

National Development Plan and Strategy

The country's Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) (2003-2008), and PRSP (2002-2005) constitute the national development plan and strategy. Sustainable development concerns are integrated in various chapters of the PRSP. The ministry of Finance and National Planning has been mandated to develop the WSSD Plan of Implementation, but this is yet to be realized.

INVOLVEMENT OF MAJOR GROUPS

There is no formal strategy to promote the participation of major groups in sustainable development activities, but during the WSSD preparatory process, NGOs organized consultative fora whose outcomes fed into the national report. Major groups gain accreditation to major global and regional fora on sustainable development through inclusion in official national delegations. IEC tools and approaches used to engender effective participation include media, workshops and discussion fora.

Opportunities

Opportunities are perceived in:

- The availability of staff;
- Institutions established; and
- Donor support.

23. Zimbabwe

Name, mandate, location and representation

The National Sustainable Development Committee (NSDC) established in 2002, is the sustainable development body of Zimbabwe. NSDC's mandate is to coordinate sustainable development activities, which is reviewed regularly to take on

board emerging issues. The NSDC is located within the Ministry responsible for the Environment, and has representatives from government ministries, three major groups, and donor agencies that have observer status (Annex 4 of the consolidated report).

Decentralization, coordination, collaboration and integration

The body is not decentralized, but plans were underway to establish structures at local levels. Coordination and integration are achieved through sittings of the NSDC and its sub-committees.

Policies, plans and strategies

The National Environment Policy, which was finalized recently, the National Environment Education Policy of 2002 and the Environmental Health Policy of 2002, are the sustainable development policies of the country. With regard to integrating the JPOI, all 58 rural district committees, urban councils and NGOs embarked on awareness creation activities and have prepared provincial response documents. A national response document to JPOI was expected to be in place by early April 2004.

Legislation

The Environment Management Act of 2002 is the legal framework within which sustainable development issues are addressed and it provides for the establishment of the National Environment Council (NEC). Ways are being explored to link the NEC with the NSDC.

Funding

Government provides funding for the activities of the NSDC and its Secretariat, but this is inadequate. UNDP, UNEP and GEF provide financial assistance to complement government funding. Funding is used to meet expenses related to consultancies, workshops and document production.

Involvement of major groups

Major groups are active members of the NSDC, as it is Government policy to ensure the representation of all major players in development. Women's groups are engaged in lobbying for gender equality in the distribution of resources, for example, land. Accreditation to major regional and global fora on sustainable development is through own initiative or Government assistance. The media (both print and electronic) is a major IEC tool used to promote participation and dissemination of sustainable development practices.

Success stories and setbacks

A major success story is the organization of eight provincial post- WSSD workshops, which resulted in comprehensive responses to the JPOI at all levels. The workshops succeeded in raising awareness about the JPOI and elicited clear responses that will guide implementation and monitoring.

A major setback relates to inadequate funding.

Opportunities and Type II Partnership Initiatives

An important opportunity is the existence of development structures at national, provincial and district levels that have been strengthened to ensure the effective implementation of WSSD outcomes.

Type II Partnership Initiatives have been promoted through awareness raising and consultative processes that led to the drafting of a comprehensive national response to the JPOI. The document will be posted on a website and is expected to attract partnerships.

Way forward

Further strengthening of existing development structures for the effective implementation of the JPOI

ENDNOTES

¹ Benin's responses to the questionnaire are limited to the institutional and legal framework. The respondent indicated that information on the rest of the questions is resident in sectoral ministries and agencies and contacts made to access this information did not yield results as at the time of transmitting the completed questionnaire.

² Questions were not answered beyond this point.

³ The large majority of questions were not answered

Annex: Tabulation of the “Yes”/“No” responses of Individual Countries

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Algeria	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?			No response
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a “No” response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Benin	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?			No response
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?			No response
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?			No response
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?			No response
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?			No response
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?			No response
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?			No response
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?			No response
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?			No response
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Botswana	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?			No response
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Cameroon	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Central African Republic	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?			Yes, temporary
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?			No response
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?		No	
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?		No	
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?			No response
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?			No response
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?		No	
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?			No response
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?		No	
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?			No response
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?			No response
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Egypt	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Ethiopia	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?			Yes, not in the strict sense
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?			No response
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?			Yes + No
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?			No response
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?			No response
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?			No response
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?			No response
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?			No response
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?			No response
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Gambia	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?		No	
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?		No	
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Ghana	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Kenya	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Lesotho	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?		No	
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?		No	
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Malawi	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?			Yes, for now
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Mauritius	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?	Yes		
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?		No	
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

62 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Morocco	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?		No	
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Mozambique	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?		No	
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

64 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Namibia	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?			Yes, not in the strict sense
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			Response not sure
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?			No response
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Nigeria	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Seychelles	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?		No	
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?		No	
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?	Yes		
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?			No response
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?		No	
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?		No	
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
South Africa	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?			Yes, temporary
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?	Yes		
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Swaziland	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Tanzania	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?	Yes		
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?	Yes		
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?	Yes		
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		
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70 National Councils for Sustainable Development in Africa

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Zambia	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?		No	
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?			No response
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?			No response
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?			No response
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?		No	
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?			No response
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?			No response
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?		No	
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?			No response
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?			No response
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?			No response
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?		No	
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?	Yes		
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?	Yes		
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?	Yes		
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?		No	
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		

Country name	Question Number	Question description	Type of response		
			Yes	No	No response / Other
Kindly note that a No response could be because a related preceding question had a "No" response or was not applicable.					
Zimbabwe	Part A 1.1	Is there a permanent body at the national level responsible for coordinating Sustainable Development activities in your country?	Yes		
	Part A 1.5	Has the mandate described above been revised since the establishment of Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 1.7	Does this mandate adequately respond to meeting the goals / requirements of Sustainable Development in general and Agenda 21 in particular?	Yes		
	Part A 1.10	In your opinion, is the level identified in Q9 the most appropriate?	Yes		
	Part A 1.11	Apart from national level, does the Sustainable Development body have decentralized structures (units / focal points) at the sub-national levels (local / district / regional)?		No	
	Part A 1.12	If yes to Q11, is the establishment of these decentralized structures specifically included in the mandate of the Sustainable Development body?			No response
	Part A 1.13	Has a coordinating mechanism been established to ensure efficient operation of the Sustainable Development body and its decentralized structures?	Yes		
	Part A 1.17	Do the institutions indicated in Q16, have the mandate to initiate own programme / project?	Yes		
	Part A 1.19	Does the Sustainable Development body collaborate / coordinate its activities with those of development agencies and other government entities?	Yes		
	Part A 2.24	Does your country have a legal framework within which Sustainable Development issues are being addressed?	Yes		
	Part A 2.26	Does the legislation indicated in Q25 provide for the establishment of Sustainable Development body?		No	
	Part A 2.28	Have the legislation indicated in Q25 and Q27 been revised, since their enactment?		No	
	Part A 3.31	Does government provide funding for the activities of the Sustainable Development body?	Yes		
	Part A 3.33	Is the government funding adequate?		No	
	Part B 37	Does your government have a national policy / plan that addresses Sustainable Development issues?		No	
	Part B 39	Have the policies / plans indicated in Q38 been revised since their adoption?		No	
	Part B 41	Have national strategies been developed to implement the policies / plans indicated in Q40?		No	
	Part B 43	Have the respective strategies been decentralized to sub-national levels (e.g. local strategies)?		No	
	Part B 47	Does your country have a national development policy / plan / strategy (e.g. Vision 2020, PRSPs) that addresses Sustainable Development concerns?		No	
	Part B 49	Are Sustainable Development principles included in the preamble or main objectives of this national policy / plan?			No response
	Part B 50	Is there a specific chapter addressing Sustainable Development issues in the policy / plan or are Sustainable Development principles integrated through out the policy / plan?			No response
	Part C 52	Is there a (specific) strategy in place to promote participation of all major groups in the implementation of Sustainable Development activities?		No	
	Part C 57	Are you aware of actions being taken by the major groups aimed at promoting dialogue to enhance implementation of Sustainable Development activities?	Yes		
	Part C 59	Have any of the groups / civil society members of the Sustainable Development body been accredited to attend Sustainable Development fora at the regional, global / international levels?	Yes		



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