



Economic Commission for Africa

Outcome document of the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting

Africa's inputs to the 18th Session of the
Commission on Sustainable Development on

*Transport, Chemicals, Waste Management,
Mining and Sustainable Consumption
and Production (including 10-Year Framework
of Programmes)*





UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/CFSSD/6/21
October 2009

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development
Sixth Session of the Committee

Africa Regional Implementation Meeting for the
Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

27-30 October 2009
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Acronyms

A21	Agenda 21
AEM	African Ecolabelling Mechanism
AfDB	African Development Bank
ALSF	African Legal Support Facility
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMV	Africa's Mining Vision
ARSCP	Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ASM	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
ASP	African Stockpiles Programme
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CASM	Communities in Small Scale Mining
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CFSSD	Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development
CP	Cleaner Production
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSO	Civil society organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Extractive Industries Review
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Mercury Project
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HRD	Human Resources Development
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JPOA	Johannesburg Plan of Action
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MTF	Marrakech Task Force
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEPAD-EAP	NEPAD Environment Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAN	Pesticides Action Network
PCFV	Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles
PFIA 21	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
PGM	Platinum Group Metals
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRs	Poverty Reduction Strategies
PRTSR	Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategy Review
QSPs	Quick Start Programmes
R&D	Research and Development
RC	Regional Commission
REC	Regional Economic Community
RECP	Resource-efficient and cleaner production
RIM	Regional Implementation Meeting
RIMs	Regional Implementation Meetings
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SC	Sustainable Consumption
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SD	Sustainable Development
SDRA	Sustainable Development Report on Africa
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SP	Sustainable Production
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSATP	Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

USOAP	Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WBCSD	World Business Council on Sustainable Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YFP	10-year Framework of Programme

I. Introduction

In preparation for the eighteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-18), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO) organized the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 27 to 30 October 2009. The RIM was held under the auspices of the sixth Session of the ECA Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development (CFSSD-6) whose theme was: *Sustainable consumption and production for sustainable growth and poverty reduction in Africa*.

The RIM reviewed progress made by African countries in the implementation of commitments contained in Agenda 21 (A21), the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (PFIA21), and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), focusing on the thematic cluster of issues to be considered during the 2010/ 2011 CSD cycle; namely: transport, chemicals; waste management; mining and sustainable consumption and production (SCP), including a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP. The meeting also reflected on and identified main implementation challenges and constraints, lessons learnt, as well as the way forward, including policy measures and actions needed to accelerate implementation.

In order to facilitate the review, the RIM had before it background documents, including regional review reports on the various thematic issues to be considered by CSD-18. The review reports provide more details on implementation progress in the five thematic cluster of issues. The reports will serve as reference documents for CSD-18 deliberations. They will be disseminated to member States, African regional and subregional organizations, and all relevant stakeholders.

This document constitutes the Africa RIM Statement to CSD-18. The report of CFSSD-6, which is annexed to this outcome document, provides information on the organization of the meeting, the agenda, programme and participants.

II. Preamble

We, the representatives of African member States, intergovernmental organizations and major groups;

Having met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 27 to 30 October 2009 at the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for the Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-18),

Recalling and reaffirming the commitments on sustainable development made by African countries at major United Nations conferences and summits, notably at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, the General Assembly Five-Year Review of the implementation of UNCED outcomes (UNCED+5) in 1997, the Millennium Summit and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, as well as those contained in Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and African Union summit declarations and decisions,

Also recalling and expressing support for various initiatives undertaken by African countries at regional and national levels to domesticate and translate into action, the various internationally agreed goals and commitments on sustainable development,

Expressing deep concern over the continuing and in many cases, worsening multiple social, economic and environmental challenges that confront African countries, and in particular the complex and interlinked challenges of persistent and widespread poverty, food and energy insecurity, poor stewardship of environmental and natural resources, as well as the current financial crisis and their negative impacts on Africa's sustainable development efforts,

Also expressing concern that despite being the least responsible for climate change, Africa will be worst hit by its impacts, which are already being felt in the region. Further, noting that climate change threatens to erode hard-won development gains and complicate efforts aimed at sustainable development,

Stressing that the multiple sustainable development challenges confronting the region require urgent actions, as well as coordinated and integrated approaches at all levels that take into consideration the continent's legitimate sustainable development concerns,

Underscoring the centrality of achieving more sustainable consumption and production pathways, underpinned by peace, security and good governance and gender-responsive policies, to effectively respond to these challenges

Hereby affirm as follows:

1. The region has made progress in promoting SCP as demonstrated by the establishment of a Regional Institutional Mechanism (ARSCP), which provides technical support in promoting SCP in Africa and the adoption of the regional 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP by AMCEN. This framework is playing an important role in catalyzing regional, national and local initiatives and actions on SCP, while the capacity created through the National Cleaner Production Centres and the ARSCP is providing a platform for effective delivery and implementation.
2. Due to trade liberalization and diversified and expanded economic activities among other factors, an increasing number of African countries are importing, producing and using chemicals and products containing chemicals, in particular pesticides. However, many countries in the region lack capacity necessary for the sound management of chemicals, including assessment and monitoring the risks associated with trade in chemicals and chemicals contained in products. Furthermore the region lacks adequate capacity for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle including disposal. Hence the urgent need to build capacity in sustainable chemicals control and management in Africa.
3. Inappropriate waste management practices, in particular the widespread dumping of wastes in water bodies and uncontrolled dump sites, compounds the problem of low access to sanitation facilities and portable water across the region. In this regard, adequate priority should be accorded to waste management programmes, in particular management of hazardous wastes, in national development policies and programmes, including the development of appropriate waste management infrastructure.
4. Africa has made progress in improving mining regulatory frameworks. Notwithstanding, there is need to do more to ensure that mining regimes in Africa contribute to the creation of equitable and sustainable mineral wealth from the viewpoint of a diversified mining industry. This should be integrated into the local, national and regional economies through optimized linkages that do not compromise other forms of land use, as well as environmental, social and cultural considerations.
5. Transport is a crucial driver of sustainable development. Integrated transport systems are a key component that is needed in Africa to facilitate connectivity, access and trade for sustainable economic growth. However, African countries face huge transportation-related costs. On average, Africa's transport and insurance costs represent 30 per cent of the total value of exports, which compares unfavourably with 8.6 per cent for all developing countries. The high number of deaths associated with road transport accidents is of grave concern. In addition,

respiratory diseases associated with inefficient and out-dated transport technology are increasing. Therefore, there is an urgent need for enhanced support and investment in developing safe, energy-efficient, health- and environment-friendly transport infrastructure and modes of transportation.

6. Africa's development partners have been providing invaluable support to facilitate the development and implementation of strategies and programmes at regional, national and local levels aimed at fulfilling commitments in the thematic cluster of issues under consideration. Major groups, including business, civil society, women, youth and indigenous people, have also been very active in supporting Africa's actions towards this end. However, while countries have taken a number of actions and made some progress to fulfil commitments in relation to the issues under consideration, much remains to be done. The emergence of new challenges, such as the current food crisis and high food prices, as well as the financial meltdown has hampered implementation progress.
7. The following highlights progress and achievements in the implementation of commitments on chemicals, waste management, mining, transport and SCP including the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP. It outlines implementation challenges and constraints, as well as lessons learned and way forward including policy measures and actions needed to accelerate implementation in each of the thematic issues.

III Review of implementation progress, challenges and constraints and the way forward

A. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) including 10-Year framework of programmes for SCP

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. The African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10-YFP) has been launched. The 10-YFP has a strategic focus on linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs in a more sustainable manner.
- b. A regional institutional mechanism - the Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP), which provides technical support in promoting SCP in Africa has been established.

- c. A number of projects are being implemented within the framework of the 10-YFP. These include the Africa Eco-labelling project, which focuses on the development of an African Eco-labelling Mechanism (AEM) and the development of national and local SCP programmes in selected countries.
- d. Within the context of the broader SCP goals, a number of initiatives have been or are in the process of being realized:
 - i. An initial set of National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) have been established in 11 countries in the region to promote Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production, with the joint support of UNEP and UNIDO.
 - ii. In addition to several regional energy-infrastructure projects aimed at increasing access to energy, off-grid systems based on renewable energy have been developed in the rural areas of many countries.
 - iii. African business organizations are participating in the Global Compact initiative, which embodies social and environmental responsibility principles that are consistent with SCP goals. In addition, several companies are members of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD).
 - iv. Several measures have been taken at local, national, subregional and regional levels towards increased and sustainable agricultural production. These include an increasing number of initiatives in organic food production and consumption.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

The main challenges and constraints in the development and implementation of SCP programmes and activities include the following:

- a. Inadequate awareness and knowledge on SCP benefits, as well as limited human, technical and institutional capacities in SCP;
- b. Inadequate policies, strategies and legislation for SCP legislation and poor enforcement where they exist;
- c. Under-pricing of natural resources and low recognition of SCP in most policies;
- d. The implementation of SCP in a fragmented and isolated manner. Few economic and other market-based instruments are in use and little progress has been made in their application to the area of sustainable public procurement;

- e. Inadequate financial incentives and appropriate financing mechanisms for SCP investments and the financial and institutional instability of National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs), as well as the limited coverage of its network across Africa.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. Political will and commitment is essential for effective implementation of the African 10-YFP. The organizational support provided by UNEP together with the political leadership and support provided by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the financial support provided by the Marrakech Task Force (MTF) on Cooperation with Africa, have been instrumental for the achievements registered so far.
- b. A coherent and integrated national strategy to promote SCP using a range of policies and actions, including eco-fair labelling, is needed to bring about holistic SCP patterns. Furthermore National SCP strategies need to be formulated as integral priorities of National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs), including Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and National Environment Action Plans (NEAPs).
- c. The effective development and implementation of SCP in African countries could be significantly facilitated through mainstreaming of SCP into the priorities and decision-making criteria of development financing agencies.
- d. Visible implementation of SCP activities at an early stage is important to demonstrate and popularize the concept of SCP.
- e. In order to make further progress on sustainable lifestyles there is a need for massive multimedia education and awareness campaigns to inspire actions for change to sustainable lifestyles. Mobilization and active involvement of the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) is vital in strengthening advocacy and investments in SCP initiatives.
- f. NCPCs need to be upscaled and their networks expanded to cover the whole continent. Moreover, resource-efficient and cleaner production needs to be mainstreamed into national development programmes as a way of fostering sustainable development.
- g. In the context of the implementation challenges and lessons learnt, the region has identified and prioritized a number of concrete actions and projects for urgent support from development partners, namely capacity-building for the development and implementation national SCP action plans; implementation of an African Local SCP Initiative; implementation of a regional programme on RECP involving building the capacities of NCPCs and SCP institutions; strengthening the AEM; promoting an integrated waste

management (IWM) system in Africa; implementation of programmes on education for sustainable consumption and production in Africa; promoting sustainable building and construction in Africa; promotion of small-scale renewable energy and biomass-based co-generation; and regional knowledge management and information exchange on SCP in Africa. These priorities appear as part of the RIM Report.

- h. In support of these priorities, Africa is looking forward to a bold global 10-Year Framework of Programmes with concrete means of implementation to support regional, national and local actions.

B. Chemicals

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. Many African countries have put in place sector policies and institutions for sound management of chemicals.
- b. NCPCs have been established in some countries to contribute, among others, to support the introduction of sound` chemicals management practices and techniques in particular in the private sector.
- c. The African Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is active in supporting sound management of obsolete stocks of pesticides. ASP is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- d. Africa has made progress in phasing out leaded petrol. This phase out has been facilitated by the Clean Air Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa and UNEP's Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV).
- e. Some countries have been supported to introduce cleaner gold mining and extraction technologies to minimize or eliminate mercury releases, and to develop the regulatory capacity and mechanisms that will enable the sector to minimize the negative environmental and public-health aspects of mercury use in gold mining.
- f. Most African countries have acceded to or ratified the four main international conventions on chemicals, namely, the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. MEAs that deal with specific categories of chemicals, and have dedicated financial instruments such as the Montreal

Protocol and the Stockholm Convention, have advanced more rapidly in the implementation phase in many African countries. However, domestication of the conventions and/or development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for these conventions remain slow.

- g. Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which has been endorsed by AMCEN, is providing the policy framework and integrated approach to foster the sound management of chemicals in the region. The region has developed and adopted a regional plan of action, established a SAICM coordinating mechanism, i.e. the African Core Group with a view of facilitating regional work and two regional meetings have been held. Many countries have embarked on its implementation, including with funding provided by the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP).
- h. Basel Convention Regional Centres have been put in place and are providing capacity-building support and foster subregional and regional cooperation in chemicals management.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. Inadequate awareness of possible risks posed by chemicals among major segments of the African population. This is further complicated by the general lack of reliable data and information on toxicity and safe use and disposal practices for chemicals.
- b. Insufficient cooperation in development and transfer of appropriate, accessible and affordable technology of safe chemical substitutes and in development of production capacity. Progress in defining national, subregional, regional and international best available technologies/safe chemical alternatives has been too slow to address the chemicals management challenges in Africa.
- c. Most African countries still lack the institutions and facilities to monitor chemicals, in particular hazardous chemicals, and hence to develop appropriate control strategies to prevent adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- d. Inadequate financial and human resources and insufficient political support hamper the development of chemicals policy, including the implementation of SAICM.
- e. Lack of comprehensive chemicals policy, insufficient enforcement of promulgated legislation to improve sound chemicals management and poorly defined roles of various stakeholders hinder the sound management of chemicals.
- f. Limited capacity in African countries to effectively participate and engage in negotiations on international chemicals and other environmental

agreements, further complicated by the proliferation of meetings under the various MEAs, for which preparations and participation by African countries may be inadequate.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. More support is needed to enable countries of the region to access environmentally sound technologies and safe chemicals. It is recognized that institutions of higher education and technical and research institutions should play a significant role in adopting and replicating environmentally sound technologies on chemicals.
- b. A strong emphasis should be placed on the integration of sound management of chemicals into national policies for economic growth and poverty reduction. Mechanisms need to be strengthened to ensure the promotion of sound chemicals management, including in relation to the production and use of chemicals as an integral part of agricultural modernization and sustainable development.
- c. There is an urgent need to further pursue and implement integrated approaches in implementing MEAs and other international regimes that are providing support to African countries in their efforts to achieve sound management of chemicals.
- d. There is an urgent need to invest in facilities and institutions for monitoring and evaluating key chemicals in the African environment as a basis for national, subregional and regional priority-setting for chemicals management. This needs to be accompanied by proper mechanisms for information exchange among African countries, building upon existing initiatives such as the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and its database, and the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN).
- e. Greater emphasis should be given to the involvement of the private sector, civil society, farmers and community groups, research and education institutions, (including the cleaner production centres and related service providers), in the design and implementation of chemicals management policies and strategies.
- f. SAICM implementation should be promoted for chemicals policy and management, taking due consideration of existing national policies, institutions and chemicals profiles. More emphasis needs to be placed on strengthening the appropriate formal institutional frameworks needed and enhanced coordination of action at national and subregional levels, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

- g. Regional centres, including laboratories, should be strengthened to enable them to fulfil their mandate, particularly in capacity-building, information generation and dissemination and sharing of best practices.

C. Waste management

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. The application of advanced small-scale digesters to produce biogas, compost fertilizer and/or animal feed from organic waste fractions have been widely accepted in Africa as best practices, and progress is being made in developing and implementing specific projects in various countries.
- b. Several African countries have embarked on energy production (including co-generation from agricultural residues such as “bagasse”, straw, sawdust, and cotton and coffee husks).
- c. The resource-efficient and cleaner production (RECP) approach has proven to be a feasible best practice for reducing wastes from businesses and other organizations in different parts of Africa and is now being promoted through the network of NCPCs.
- d. Production of ethanol from some organic wastes for example molasses, is widespread, and further opportunities are available for other organic wastes such as rice straw and carbon dioxide recovery from ethanol production.
- e. Some countries have made progress towards formalizing waste management initiatives, including through community-based approaches, such as waste recycling projects aimed at poverty reduction, and job creation. This is mostly so for industrial waste, but also for municipal waste. In this regard, many African countries have recycling initiatives, especially for paper, plastics, scrap metals and glass.
- f. Some countries have started banning the use of specific disposable products, mostly the use of plastic production.
- g. Many countries in the region have made progress in formulating and adopting waste management policies, legislation and strategies aimed at minimizing the generation of waste and ensure sound management of waste. Several countries have introduced integrated waste management strategies that incorporate reuse and recycle principles.
- h. Africa still almost exclusively relies on land disposal of wastes. Few sanitary landfills have been established. Among the few sanitary landfills in operation, some are implementing landfill gas collection and composting.

- i. Progress is being made in ensuring sound treatment of hazardous waste by establishing appropriate facilities such as incinerators for hospitals, and secure landfills.
- j. Most African countries have ratified or acceded to relevant international instruments, including the Basel Convention. In addition African countries have adopted the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa; however only 27 countries have ratified or acceded to it.
- k. The Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted in Basel in 1999. Although to date only nine countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, seven of which are from Africa.
- l. Some countries implemented several programmes for waste management, towards attainment of the MDG related to sanitation and public health.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. The single largest implementation challenge remains creation of sufficient capacity for sound management of waste and the implementation of activities for appropriate recovery and recycling of various waste streams across Africa. Progress towards its realization is constrained by access to finance, data and technical capacity.
- b. Current by-laws in most countries in Africa put responsibility for waste management on municipalities, which are insufficiently equipped to deal with collection, transportation and disposal.
- c. Importation of second-hand consumer goods and production and/or importation of substandard products all contribute to rapid increase in waste generation and its complexity.
- d. Implementation and enforcement of waste regulations and conventions are severely constrained by issues related to good governance and transparency in the management of wastes.
- e. Inadequate awareness and appreciation of best practices for environmentally-sound management of waste is a major constraint, which calls for a paradigm shift towards getting more information and awareness to the general public and to concerned communities.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. The involvement of the private sector in partnership with local communities in solid waste management activities has provided employment and job

- opportunities for a substantial number of jobless city residents, many of whom were previously unemployed women and youth.
- b. Solid waste management is an important income-generating activity. Income generated is not only from wage payments but also from sale of items recovered from the solid waste.
 - c. Some cities have sound refuse collection systems in place, which forms a good source of income for city and municipal councils. It is necessary to exchange knowledge and experience in Africa on successful experiences that can be replicated.
 - d. The manner in which solid waste was previously managed is gradually changing. For example, there are increasing signs of waste being segregated at source and to a large extent, being collected and stored in waste bins. Sorting is being done at communal waste collection points with noticeably organized groups of people.

D. Mining

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. Most African mining countries have reviewed and amended their mining frameworks and codes in the last 20 years to reflect a shift from government as an owner/operator to government as regulator/administrator, with the private sector assuming the lead in mining projects.
- b. At subregional level, efforts to harmonize mining codes have increased, emphasizing the need for transparent and efficient regulatory frameworks.
- c. Dialogue and consensus building on mining frameworks has been facilitated through regional forums such as the Big Table on “Managing Africa’s Natural Resources for Growth and Poverty Reduction convened by ECA in 2007. The outcomes of the big table triggered other initiatives including the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI++), the African Legal Support Facility (ALSF), and the International Study Group (ISG) to Review Africa’s Mining Regimes.
- d. Through a technical task force of the ISG, the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) has been formulated and adopted by the African Union. The vision advocates for “transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development”.
- e. African countries have increasingly signed up to global voluntary initiatives to enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector. These

initiatives include the EITI, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), and the Extractive Industries Review (EIR).

- f. Generally, there is an improvement in the participation by local communities in mining projects and in benefits accruing to communities. The improvements in participation by local communities have been facilitated by international schemes based on the corporate social responsibility.
- g. Significant strides have been made at national level to include environmental and social requirements in African mining regimes. The legislative regimes emerging in most countries now include requirements for environmental assessments, although less so for social impacts.
- h. Progress has been made in addressing health and its social impacts relative to mine workers and mining communities. This is largely attributable to improved corporate social responsibility by mining companies, which offer programmes to help those suffering from HIV/AIDS, malaria and Tuberculosis.
- i. At the regional level, the African Legal Support Facility (ALSF) launched by the African Development Bank should help member States negotiate improved contracts that support sustainable development of the extractive sector.
- j. A few countries in Africa have moved forward using resources and funding for R&D activities. These R&D activities include looking at development of policies and strategies, technologies to deal with specific matters and then value-addition to mineral products.
- k. Support for value addition to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) mineral products, mostly gold and gemstones, is slowly improving, including many countries in the region.
- l. Several countries are providing a range of support facilities through ASM technology centres. At the regional level, the Yaounde Vision on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining, continues to provide guidelines for the development of this sub-sector.
- m. There has been an increase in technical assistance by development partners to support mining reform in many African countries.
- n. There has been an increase in programmes to address the challenges (technical, economic, social, gender and environmental) associated with the ASM sector.

- o. Although mining frameworks and codes have been put in place, slow progress has been made to ensure that women are employed in all levels of the mining industry.
- p. Focusing on mine workers, more attention has been placed on safe working conditions and also improving the health of the worker. Currently mining accidents still occur and need to be prevented by creating a safe working environment.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. There is inadequate capacity to monitor compliance with legislative requirements, especially the technical and business reporting requirements, and in environmental and social management plans.
- b. The existing fiscal instruments do not optimize the collection of resource rents, such as windfall and additional profits taxes, while negotiating these with major mining continues, poses transparency challenges.
- c. There is inconsistency in the existence and/or application of instruments and systems to ensure the effective participation of impacted communities and other stakeholders in mining operations. There is a dearth of venture capital sources for African entrepreneurs to enter the mining sector.
- d. Implementation of provisions for both social and environmental rehabilitation funds embedded in legislation presents capacity challenges to governments. Mechanisms to identify and settle mineral-related conflicts and disputes, including addressing social, economic and religious concerns, are lacking.
- e. Creating direct and indirect linkages with the rest of the economy remains elusive.
- f. Overcoming the large mining infrastructure financing constraints through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and the grouping of infrastructure users to achieve economies of scale via integrated development corridors remains a major challenge.
- g. There has been increased levels of environmental destruction occasioned by weak closure and post-closure provisions leading to an increased number of abandoned or “orphan” mining sites in Africa.
- h. Institutional and human capacities for regulating and managing the sector are weak, especially those related to administrative, technical, training and financial functions.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. African countries are urged to invest in new forward-looking, development-oriented mining regimes that create equitable and sustainable mineral wealth

from a diversified mining industry that is integrated into the local, national and regional economy.

- b. With increased mining along the coast and on the sea bed, African countries should look at a regulatory framework to deal with off-shore and coastal mining.
- c. Member countries should seriously consider the adoption and application of the minerals conventions emanating from the KPCS, EITI, EITI++ as well as other systems such as ICMM toolkits, legislation and industry codes for hazardous substances, such as mercury and cyanide.
- d. Governance systems in the mining sector need to be rooted in broader participation by local communities in mining decisions that affect them and CSR cannot continue to be exercised in a wholly discretionary manner. Countries should therefore establish and strengthen legislative instruments and systems to ensure the effective participation of affected communities and other stakeholders. At the pan-African level, and through the AUC and ECA, a multistakeholder forum should be established to ensure inclusive participation in mineral development debates.
- e. The “polluter pays” principle is insufficiently ingrained and enforced in environmental legislation in some African countries. For this reason, emphasis should be placed on this principle in environmental laws.
- f. Member countries should ensure that environmental-impact assessments (EIAs) are mandatory and part of legislation, mining concessions or mineral development agreements, and that they include obligatory social and environmental rehabilitation funds.
- g. Infrastructural costs should be shared with other economic activities. Capacity should be developed for resource-based development corridors that optimize the collateral use of mining infrastructure, including transport, power and water, to establish economic activity in other sectors, such as agriculture, forestry and resource processing.
- h. AUC, ECA and other UN agencies, as well as AfDB should speed up implementation of the NEPAD STAP projects to provide cheap and sustainable energy, currently in acute deficit.
- i. Invest in appropriate knowledge-creating capacities including human resources, research infrastructure and innovation systems to support the creation of value and extend linkages to the rest of the economy.
- j. In order to address the deficiencies in skills, finance, marketing and technology faced by ASM, member countries need to put in place ASM regimes and assistance programmes that facilitate maximization of the contribution

- of the sector to rural development strategies and poverty alleviation in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- k. Enhanced support for regional cooperation for geo-mapping and resource-development corridors, especially in respect of power projects; strengthen capacity for negotiating large mining infrastructure-financing projects; enhance capacities to boost environmental and social management practices; and assist small-scale mining ventures to promote sustainable and commercially viable mining practices.
 - l. In order to prevent mining legacies, abandoned and/or orphaned mining sites, mine water problems, accumulation of waste and pollution, more R&D needs to be promoted to ensure that enforcement and compliance approaches are put in place.
 - m. Besides environmental funds, environmental accounting should be promoted, since operational costs for environment is a critical part of the life cycle of the mine.
 - n. Emphasis should be placed on R&D in the field of mine closure and dealing with mining legacies where programmes and initiatives should be undertaken by government, industry and other stakeholders.
 - o. The number of industrial accidents resulting in serious negative environmental health, social and economic impacts in mining communities is increasing. There is therefore a need to enhance the capacity of the mining sector to develop and implement industrial accident prevention and preparedness strategies and plans.
 - p. Development support needs to be directed at building sustainable institutional and human capacities in key areas, including financial, technical and management functions.

E. Transport

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. Some transport infrastructure development, including roads, railways, airports and seaports has taken place. However, the region is still lagging behind in developing sustainable transport.
- b. Integration of transport sector strategies into poverty reduction goals through the Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategy Review (PRTSR) is underway in over thirty African countries under the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP).

- c. To ensure integrated development of Africa's infrastructure and avoid duplication of efforts, AUC, AfDB and the NEPAD Secretariat have embarked on a joint initiative known as 'the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa' (PIDA).
- d. There have been a number of regional and subregional meetings that have resulted in many declarations and resolutions and plans of action aimed at developing and improving the operations of transport in Africa.
- e. Some progress has been made to enhance safety in air transport through the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP).
- f. Subregional conventions and protocols have been adopted, many of which are being implemented. With respect to transport facilitation in Africa, a multitude of international and bilateral agreements and protocols aimed at simplifying and harmonizing trade and transport between States have been signed.
- g. Most African countries had phased out leaded gasoline by the end of 2008. Countries are also reducing sulphur levels in diesel fuels by introducing cleaner vehicle regulations, particularly age limitation and fuel efficient vehicles.
- h. Measures have been undertaken to establish and restructure road agencies and road funds, as well as to enhance the capacity of local governments to effectively coordinate rural transport infrastructure and services.
- i. An energy-efficient mass public transport system known as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) was recently introduced in Africa. The BRT simulates a mass transit using exclusive right of way lanes.
- j. Some countries in the region under the programme Access Africa, are implementing bicycle transport initiatives as a way of exploring the potential of low cost and low carbon mobility, as a way to promote environmentally friendly cities.
- k. To combat the increasing threat of maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden, many governments, in cooperation with IMO, are taking steps, which includes developing a code of conduct aimed at combating acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, adopted following a high-level meeting held in Djibouti on 26 January 2009.
- l. Africa has succeeded, albeit in a limited way, in mobilizing resources from the public sector, the private sector and external development partners to finance transport infrastructure and operations.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. Transport networks in Africa are inadequate, which limits connectivity, accessibility and trade within the region.
- b. Inadequate policies and strategies as well as the slow implementation of subregional and regional agreements remain major obstacles to the development of sustainable transport in Africa.
- c. Many African countries do not have policies that facilitate private sector participation in transport infrastructure development and operation.
- d. Liberalization and privatization in rail, air and maritime transport is still in its infancy. Efforts to harmonize policies and regulations pertaining to cross-border movement of goods, services and people have not been wholly effective.
- e. The number of workers in African public transport enterprises and agencies is relatively high, but the availability of skilled personnel is still limited in most transport industries. Moreover, in many countries there is lack of institutions equipped with appropriate powers and technical capacity to formulate, plan and manage infrastructure development and services as well as to monitor and enforce policies and regulations.
- f. Despite the critical importance of the transport system in economic development and poverty reduction, the prevention and mitigation of its environment impacts remains a challenge.
- g. Transport costs in Africa are among the highest in the world. Transport services are unaffordable to many African citizens as transport costs are high compared to the average incomes of the citizens. Limited skills of managerial and operational staff as well as poor transport infrastructure and facilitation play significant roles in the high transport costs in the region.
- h. The prevailing poor state of road safety remains a serious challenge in Africa, as accidents and the resulting loss of life and destruction of property has assumed intolerable proportions. A major weakness in this area is the paucity of lead institutions that are responsible for road safety. Coupled with this, there appears to be a lack of consistent enforcement of traffic regulations.
- i. Transport data and information in Africa is limited and poorly organized. At the same time, there is inadequate utilization of ICTs across the continent.
- j. Significant gaps remain between the demand and available financial resources for sustainable transport development.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. National policies should be reviewed and harmonized in a coherent manner with global and regional policies and agreements to facilitate the reflection of regional and global level decisions in national policies, budgets and development plans. Furthermore, countries should ensure that appropriate institutional frameworks that clearly delineate regulatory and operational functions of all modes of transport are put in place.
- b. Thorough social and environment impact mitigation measures should be incorporated and enforced in the development of infrastructure. In addition there is a need for countries to take further measures to minimize emissions and promote development of environment-friendly transport systems in Africa.
- c. Countries need to develop policies that promote energy efficiency. Among others, such policies should aim to promote the importation of energy-efficient vehicles; promotion of use of clean fuels; limit the age for imported second-hand vehicles; and improve traffic management.
- d. Transport costs can be optimized through the full implementation of transport facilitation initiatives; and promoting intra-modal, inter-modal transport competition, as well as multi-modal transport systems, to improve efficiency.
- e. In order to promote safety in the transport sector, countries need to prioritize road safety programmes and allocate adequate funds for these programmes. Countries should also ensure compliance with safety regulations and standards established by the relevant regional and international bodies, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with regard to air transport. Furthermore countries need support to strengthen capacity to address maritime security problems, particularly in relation to the escalation of maritime piracy in recent years, in a holistic manner, including through an in depth look at the root causes of piracy.
- f. Information, communication technology (ICT) offers a powerful tool in accessing, processing and disseminating large volumes of information in the shortest time possible and should be thus be utilized by the transport sector.
- g. To secure sufficient finance for the development and maintenance of transport infrastructure, countries should enhance public source financing by ensuring that an adequate share of GDP is allocated to the sector from public funds, and also by raising external resources to take advantage of resources from multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as other innovative funding mechanisms.

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

F. Inter-linkages and Cross-cutting issues

The different thematic areas under review are all interlinked and when dealt with in an integrated way can help address the various crises, by for instance reducing the carbon intensity of growth and by increasing agricultural productivity in a sustainable way, while implementing CSD decisions. Sustainable consumption and production initiatives aim at adopting the life cycle approach, in order to promote optimal use of resources, waste minimization and recycling, with a view to ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production. The chemicals, mining and transport sectors entail resource-intensive processes and have high polluting potential. Therefore the adoption of SCP in these sectors will go a long way in ensuring efficiency in resource use and minimizing pollution.

In terms of cross-cutting issues, the promotion of SCP in the different thematic areas calls for the adoption of holistic, integrated and participatory approaches across the board. This includes the development and implementation of appropriate policies, strategies and programmes. Since impacts are trans-boundary, regional cooperation should be fostered including through strengthening mechanisms for policy and programme coordination and knowledge management.

1. Actions taken and progress made

- a. Agricultural waste such as bagasse, straw, sawdust, and cotton and coffee husks is being used several African countries for energy production including co-generation. Some countries are taking advantage of the co-funding opportunities provided by the clean development mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- b. Several countries in the region have initiated the development of cleaner energy sources and measures for improvement of energy efficiency.
- c. Mechanisms and frameworks such as the African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, Strategic Approach for Integrated Chemicals Management, Integrated Waste Management, Transport and Mining that seek to promote integrated and resource use efficiency have been adopted and are being promoted. Among other notable initiatives is AUC-AfDB Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa' (PIDA) aimed

at ensuring integrated development of Africa's infrastructure and avoid duplication of efforts.

- d. Many countries in the region have made progress in establishing initiatives and programmes, as well as formulating and adopting policies, strategies and legislation to foster sustainable development. These include laws and policies in the broad area of environmental management as well as in sectoral areas such as mining, energy, agriculture and health. Many African countries have also ratified major chemicals and wastes related conventions as well as other MEAs. In the mining sector, African countries have increasingly signed up to global voluntary initiatives.
- e. Some progress is being made towards policy and programme integration mainly within the framework of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs), national sustainable development strategies and sector wide approaches (SWAPs). SAICM and National SCP programmes are the other tools being promoted in the region for integrated programme development and implementation.
- f. A wide range of policies and legislation formulated in the recent past provide for transparent governance and multi-stakeholder participation including consideration of gender concerns in policy and programme formulation and implementation. As such there has generally been improvement in community participation programme development and implementation.
- g. The region has made some progress in putting in place structures and frameworks which are important to enhance regional cooperation in a wide range of areas pertinent to the issues under consideration, including the NEPAD programme of the AU, as well as other regional frameworks. In addition, African ministerial conferences or councils and other mechanisms have been put in place for policy and programme coordination and advocacy in the region.

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. Inadequate institutional, human and/or financial resources capacities continue to be a major contributing factor to the slow rate of implementation of national policies and legislation as well as international regimes on issues under review, the implementation gap is widening and crippling the achievement of the desired sustainable development objectives.
- b. Compartmentalized approaches still prevail in the implementation of global, regional and national initiatives. These approaches result in poor coordination, duplication and strain on the limited resources.
- c. The region is confronted with systemic challenges such as inadequate capacity for monitoring, and research and development (R&D). There is poor dissemination of the limited data and information collected. Opportunities

to facilitate knowledge, including the use of indigenous knowledge systems, and best practice sharing are limited.

- d. Lack of national cleaner production centres in many African countries is hampering the promotion of resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP) in various sectors as well as the sound management of chemicals and waste.

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. Understanding and appreciation of the various policies, strategies by the political leaderships is crucial in generating political will and commitment which is essential in ensuring effective implementation of the strategies. There is therefore need for effective communication strategies to enable the political leaderships to understand and appreciate strategies and programmes such as the 10-YFP on SCP.
- b. Mobilizing resources from both national and official development assistance (ODA) sources needs to be strengthened to ensure substantially scaled up and sustained resources provision for the implementation of programmes at regional, subregional and national levels. Incentives should be developed and implemented to encourage and attract the private sector to invest in the development of clean and efficient energy, sustainable transport systems, sound management of chemicals and waste technologies, development of national content for the mining sector and infrastructure.
- c. Integrated initiatives and approaches such as regional and national SCP programmes, SAICM, environmental and social management plans, as well as integrated transport master plans provide a unique opportunity for tackling cross-cutting issues and challenges in holistic and optimal manner. Emphasis should therefore be placed on developing such integrated programmes and ensuring that priority national development strategies incorporate these initiatives. In this regard capacity for integrated analysis, policy development, planning and implementation needs to be strengthened at national and sub-national levels. Additionally, harmonization of policies and programmes across countries in the region needs to be scaled up.
- d. The information and knowledge base for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation needs to be strengthened. The capacity for research, documentation and dissemination of reliable data, information and best practices at national and regional level should therefore be enhanced.
- e. Cooperation in development, transfer, adaptation and diffusion of appropriate and affordable technologies, particularly energy-efficient technologies, safe chemical alternatives and cleaner technologies needs to be

strengthened. Moreover there should be enhanced information exchange on such technologies.

- f. In order to achieve the set goals, global, regional and subregional initiatives should be linked and coordinated with national development processes. Countries therefore need to be supported to translate international initiatives into implementable national and local action plans. Moreover such national plans should be developed and implemented in the context of achieving basic needs. A good example is linking SCP to the challenge of poverty reduction.
- g. There is a need to design, promote and strengthen appropriate economic, financial, as well as market-based instruments for sound chemicals management, sustainable transport development, waste minimization, mining and SCP.
- h. Scale up existing national cleaner production centres and expand to countries where they do not to exist, as a platform for development and implementation of appropriate programmes in RECP, including sound management of chemicals and waste.
- i. Develop and implement capacity building programmes to upgrade the knowledge, including the use of indigenous knowledge systems, and skills of staff involved in policy formulation, planning and implementation as well as those engaged in regulatory and enforcement functions.
- j. Ensure that appropriate institutional frameworks are established and strengthen and expand national, regional institutes and centres of learning and specialized training and applied research and technology development.

IV. Conclusion

Significant progress has been made in putting in place policies and other frameworks at regional, subregional and national levels to achieve targets associated with the themes under review. However, these policies and frameworks have to be translated into substantial concrete action and reduce the implementation gap that continues to widen. Therefore, priority needs to be given to implementation of the various strategies, plans and declarations with a strong emphasis on tangible results on poverty reduction, food and energy security, health and sustainable environment and natural resources management. There is also a need to support the ongoing efforts in the area of monitoring and evaluation of policies and actions and to facilitate exchanges of experience and dissemination of best practices.

Closing the implementation gap should be enabled by adequate financing, capacity development and by facilitating Africa's access to technological and managerial

know-how and environmentally sound technologies. There is need to fulfil official development assistance commitments, including among others, the commitments made by developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015.

The private sector has an important role in mobilizing and providing means of implementation, including developing and disseminating sustainable consumption and production technologies and practices. There is need to support countries' efforts in creating effective enabling conditions for private sector involvement and investment, including developing local entrepreneurship.

