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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 IN
AFRICA**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), with its 1987 report "Our Common Future", linked environment and development and thus led to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. UNCED produced, among other things, Agenda 21 for the implementation by all concerned

2. It is recognized that all States, regardless of the level of development, have an important role to play in the follow-up of the UNCED and the implementation of Agenda 21. National efforts should be undertaken by all countries in an integrated manner. In these efforts, developing countries should be able to benefit from assistance of the United Nations and the international community.

3. As a follow-up, the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic and social development and for planning adopted resolution 744 (XXVIII) African Strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21 on 4 May 1993. African countries have carried out the implementation in accordance with their respective national priorities.

African Strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21

The African Strategies recognized that the path to achieving sustainable development is difficult to identify since each country has its own population, natural resources, environment and economic development issues. Thus considering the situation prevailing in Africa, the various sectoral issues have been streamlined and categorized into seven priority areas:

- Managing demographic change and population pressures;
- Achieving food self-sufficiency and food security;
- Ensuring efficient and equitable use of water resources;
- Securing greater energy self-sufficiency;
- Optimizing environmentally clean industrial production;
- Management of species and ecosystems; and
- Preventing and reversing desertification.

For each area, problem areas are identified, development goals set, programme of action formulated, and resource implications discussed.

4. In order to monitor the progress of implementation of Agenda 21 in the region, ECA prepared a questionnaire to obtain relevant information from member countries. This report is an attempt to synthesize the responses and present the actions and approaches taken by African countries to implement Agenda 21.

5. The report is prepared on the basis of information obtained through the questionnaire. Twenty responses to the questionnaire have been received following concerted efforts of the ECA secretariat, the Sub Regional Development Centres (SRDCs) and the resident offices of UNDP. The twenty countries are shown in Annex 1 together with the list of national focal points.

6. It is expected that the information provided will help bring about a better awareness of the current status of implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. It is also expected that the realization of the difference in the levels of implementation by different countries will lead to increased exchange of experiences among the member countries. For example, a country that needs specific technical expertise can seek or request assistance, through technical cooperation, from another country where such expertise is available.

II. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21

National decision-making structures

Focal points and coordinating agencies:

7. All 20 countries have established focal points for contact. However, some countries have yet to set up their coordinating agencies for the implementation of Agenda 21 and sustainable development (Annex 1). From national reportings, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has established a list of Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s) of 35 African countries.

National Agenda 21

8. Fifteen countries have developed a national Agenda 21 or such plan/programme as a National Conservation Strategy, a national Environmental Action Plan, while four countries say they are developing one.

Regional/local Agenda 21

9. From 11 responses on this question, only seven countries have a regional/local Agenda 21 with two countries saying they do not have one and two others consider developing it.

10. The National Environmental Plan or a local Agenda 21 are in force in only 11 countries, and not in force in four countries.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

11. Seventeen responding countries have adopted laws and regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In many countries, EIA is mandatory in all developmental projects, all investment projects, or all projects, programmes and policies with significant impact on the environment. EIA policy and regulations are being applied in agriculture, water, forests, land, human settlements, transport, tourism, urbanism, industry, pollution, wastes....

Regulations

12. Progress is noted in the area of law and regulation. In light of new development brought about by Agenda 21 and the various international environmental agreements, 11 countries have reviewed regulations in the fields of biodiversity, forestry, investment, fishery, wildlife, land, endangered species, water, natural resources, environmental management. Eighteen countries have formulated new regulations related to various fields, including environmental management at community level, environmental funds, environment and development, environmental law,

compensation and liability for environmental damage, pollution, fauna and flora, chemicals, fishery, forestry, water, hazardous and toxic wastes, urbanism, land, mining, EIA.

Popular participation

13. Active popular participation is recognized as one important element of Agenda 21. Member countries have involved major groups in the formulation and implementation of environmental plans and programmes. The groups include: women, youth, indigenous peoples, business community, scientific community, employers and workers, non-governmental organizations, and farmers. By country, the most active groups participating in the national implementation of Agenda 21 are summarized in annex 2.

National instruments and programmes

Environmental education

14. Countries have recognized the importance of incorporating curricula on environment and sustainable development into the education system. Fifteen countries have incorporated these curricula in the education programmes, with the following breakdown at various levels:

- primary level: 13 countries;
- secondary level: 10 countries;
- tertiary level: 8 countries;
- continuing education: 5 countries.

All the remaining five countries have plan to include the environmental and sustainable development programmes in the education system.

Data on environmental and sustainable development

15. All countries have agencies charged with collecting data to monitor environment and sustainable development. The various agencies may be grouped under the following main categories: State departments (ministries, national committees, national secretariats, central statistics services, national laboratories), academic institutions (universities, national academies, various research councils and science councils), development banks.

Indicators of sustainable development.

16. The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development has defined the framework, the methodology and the significance of some indicators of sustainable development. In spite of the awareness of the existence of such indicators, six countries have developed them, five countries have adopted them, and only one country (South Africa) has applied them. However, such indicators are being developed in 11 countries, for which assistance, both technical and financial, is required.

Environmental and natural resource accounting

17. Environmental and natural resource accounting when incorporated into the national system of accounting, is a means of protecting the

environment and the natural resource base of a country. Many countries have recognized this importance. The environmental and natural resource accounting has been developed in three countries (Mozambique, Namibia and Nigeria); it is being developed in one country (Mauritius). Governments in eleven countries consider developing one. However, external assistance is required for this purpose.

Environmental policies and programmes

18. Countries show greatest concern in the following fields where policies and programmes exist:

- Land use planning: 18 countries
- Biological diversity: 17 countries
- Use of forests; 16 countries
- Climate change: 15 countries
- Sustainable agriculture: 14 countries
- Hazardous wastes: 14 countries
- Desertification and drought: 13 countries
- Solid wastes: 13 countries
- Toxic chemicals; 12 countries

Less than 10 countries have formulated policies and programmes in other fields: changing consumption patterns, changing production patterns, sustainable mountain development, surrounding oceans.

19. The level of implementation of the programme is however low, except for those related to land use planning, use of forests and biological diversity with about 10 countries carrying out the implementation.

Major environmental concerns and trends

20. The major concerns expressed above are confirmed in the following table where the degree of importance of the listed fields is recognized by a large number of countries. Only atmospheric pollution seems to have recorded less importance but it has grown in seriousness, with 12 countries.

AREA	IMPORTANCE	TREND	
		Increasing	Stable
Land: degradation/desertification	19	17	2
Biodiversity: loss/habitat fragmentation	19	14	3
Forest: loss/degradation	17	17	1
Freshwater: scarcity/pollution	17	11	6
Marine & coastal zone: degradation	17	11	2
Urban & industrial: pollution/waste	17	16	3
Atmosphere: pollution	8	12	7

Capacity building

21. All countries have training programmes to enhance national capacities in one or many areas. However, there is need for more capacities in several areas. The needed expertise as required by countries include, by order of frequency:

AREA OF EXPERTISE NEEDED	NUMBER OF COUNTRY
Environmental impact study/assessment	9
Environmental and natural resource management	8
Environmental and economic accounting	7
Waste management	7
Pollution control	6
Environmental law	5
Environmental economics	5
Environmental education (tertiary, engineering, specialized)	4
Institutional strengthening	4
Environmental information, including GIS, management, data collection	3
Environmental and natural resource monitoring	3
Training	2
Technical assistance	2
Clean technologies/Cleaner production	2
Development of indicators (sustainable development, impact)	2
Biodiversity resources (valuation, inventory)	2
Coastal resource/zone management	2
Environmental auditing	2

More specific requirements include: technical and economic evaluation of burnt forests and its impact (Tunisia), funding for the Seychelles Biodiversity Centre, among others.

22. In response to the needs of the countries, governments have taken actions through their own efforts or with the expected external assistance. Formal education and training in all its various aspects (on-the-job, exchange programme, consultants, recycling, workshops/seminars) is the action taken by many countries (nine). Other measures include: Establishment of the Tunis Centre of Environmental Technologies

(Tunisia), Formulation of a National Capacity Building Programme with funding (South Africa), Massive investment (Mauritius), Administrative restructuring and reforms (Mali), Establishment of a legislative and institutional framework for environmental management (Congo Brazzaville); to cite a few:

Financing environmental programmes

23. In no exception, there is little and insufficient allocation of national budget for environmental programmes. The reasons, not in any order of priority, provided by the countries include:

- Lower priority accorded to environmental issues;
- Poverty;
- Policy level: lack of appreciation, low awareness;
- Lack of country's capacity/means for funding;
- Investment in long-term environmental programmes considered unjustified;
- Absence of environmental dimension in national accounting system.

24. However, there is indication that great efforts have been made to complement the lacking resources through bilateral as well as global and regional multilateral assistance. The funding organizations/bodies include The World Bank, Global Environment Fund, European Union, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), various United Nations organizations, World Conservation Union (IUCN), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Permanent Inter-State

Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Organization of the African Unity (OAU), Club Sahel, African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

Implementation of international instruments

25. African countries have been active in signing and/or ratifying/acceding to many international instruments relevant to environment and sustainable development. Out of the ten selected instruments, only the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention has the lowest record for implementation (only one country has signed it).

<u>Convention</u>	<u>Signed/Acceded</u>	<u>Ratified</u>
UN Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa	12	17
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12	19
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	12	19
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	11	14

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and Flora (CITES)	11	16
Convention on Biological Diversity	8	19
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	8	9
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	8	10
Convention on the Rights of the Child	8	12
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention	1	-

III. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary

26. African countries are seriously implementing the provisions of Agenda 21 to the best of their respective capabilities. The respondents, in percentage, have completed the following:

Areas	Percentage
Focal point in Environment/Sustainable Development:	100%
Co-ordinating body:	85%
National Agenda 21:	75%
Local environmental agenda:	35%

Laws and regulations on environmental impact assessment:	85%
New regulations:	90%
Review of pre-UNCED regulations:	55%
Popular participation:	100%
Incorporation of environmental programme in:	
the primary education	48%
the secondary	38%
the tertiary	30%
the continuing education	19%
Agencies collecting data:	100%
Development/adoption/application of the indicators of sustainable development:	5-30%
Development of a system of environmental and natural resource accounting:	15%
Policies and programmes on	
Land use:	90%
Biological diversity:	85%
Forests	80%
Climate change	75%
Sustainable agriculture	70%
Hazardous wastes	70%
Desertification/drought	65%
Solid wastes	65%
Toxic chemicals	60%
Important concerns about:	
Land	95%
Biological diversity	95%
Forests	85%

Freshwater	85%
Marine and coastal zones	85%
Urban and industrial development	85%
Atmosphere	40%

Capacity building - the expertise needed, among others:

Environmental impact study/assessment	45%
Environmental and natural resource management	40%
Environmental and economic accounting	35%
Waste management	35%
Pollution control	30%

Financing environmental programme:

through national budget allocation	Insufficient
through efforts to obtain external assistance	
Bilateral	85%
Regional	70%
GEF	75%

Implementation of international conventions through signing/accession:

Combating desertification	60%
Climate change	60%
Montreal Protocol	60%
Basel Convention	55%
Trade of endangered species	55%
Biological diversity	40%
Law of the Seas	40%
Discrimination against women	40%
Rights of the child	40%
Indigenous and tribal peoples	5%

Constraints facing countries

27. The above summary of achievements shows major constraints in the implementation of Agenda 21 in capacity building (adequate skills and capacities in different areas are required in many countries) and in financial resources (with insufficient allocation of fund in national budget for environmental programmes and low level of external assistance). Inadequate capacities and insufficient financial resources affect the implementation of international conventions, the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, sub-national/local level, and the level of overall education system.

28. National efforts are facing limitations due to different national competitive priorities and low level of priority for environment and sustainable development. In addition, as discussed in the African Strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1993, there is inadequate advancement in institutional and manpower capacity. There is also the inadequate use of the available African manpower competence both within and outside the region.

29. The various constraints were already discussed in the Strategies in 1993. The Strategies noted in this regard that two important prerequisites will determine the effectiveness with which African countries participate in the implementation of its strategies for achieving the goals of Agenda 21: building and strengthening of the manpower and institutional capacity, and mobilization of financial resources.

Recommendation

30. Further efforts should be made by the countries. The most important action is to give higher priority to policies and programmes on environment and sustainable development. With a sufficient level of priority, these policies and programmes will attract sufficient resource allocation in the national budget. This will in turn enable the country to increase the level of overall education, engage in the formation of the capacities and skills required, boost the implementation of Agenda 21 and related international conventions at every level (local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional and international).

31. Within the current world context, a high priority and concomitant financial resource allocation for environmental and other programmes are considered strong national commitments and important national counterpart that will attract higher level of external assistance in the forms of technology transfer and financial resources.

32. With greater availability of financial and technological resources, countries will be in a better position to deal with the constraints faced and, subsequently, will be able to better implement Agenda 21 and the related international conventions.

LIST OF FOCAL POINTS AND COORDINATING AGENCIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Focal Point</u>	<u>Coordinating Agencies</u>
1. Burundi	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement	
2. Congo - Brazzaville	Direction Générale de l'Environnement, Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement	- Conseil Supérieur de l'Environnement - Comité National Congolais "L'Homme et la Biosphère"
3. Congo - Kinshasa	Secrétariat Général du Ministère de l'Environnement, Pêche et Forêts	Comité Interministériel de Coordination Chargé de Suivi de la Mise en Oeuvre des Décisions de la CNUED
4. Guinea	Directeur National Adjoint de l'Environnement	Conseil National de l'Environnement
5. Kenya	National Environment Secretariat, Ministry of Environmental Conservation	Interministerial Committee on the Environment
6. Lesotho	National Environment Secretariat	National Environment Secretariat
7. Madagascar	Ministre de l'Environnement	Ministère de l'Environnement Office National pour l'Environnement
8. Malawi	Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs	National Council for the Environment
9. Mali	Ministère de l'Environnement Cellule de Planification de la Statistique (CPS) Ministère de Développement Rural et de l'Eau	

ANNEX I
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10. Mauritius	Department of Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Environment	National Environmental Commission
11. Mozambique	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs	National Council for Sustainable Development
12. Namibia	Directorate of Environmental Affairs	Being established (1998)
13. Nigeria	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA)	FEPA Governing Council National Council on Environment
14. Senegal	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	Commission Nationale du Développement Durable
15. Seychelles	Ministry of Environment and Transport	National Interministerial Committee
16. South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Subcommittee on Sustainable Development
17. Swaziland	Swaziland Environment Authority	Swaziland Environment Authority
18. Tunisia	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire	
19. Zambia	Planning and Information Department, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	
20. Zimbabwe	Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism	National Committee on Sustainable Development

ACTIVE MAJOR GROUPS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Active Major Groups</u>
1. Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Farmers- Women
2. Congo - Brazzaville	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Agri - Congo, BP 14574 Brazzaville- Union Patronale Interprofessionnelle du Congo (UNICONGO)- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) BP 244 BRAZZAVILLE- Association pour la Coopération des Eglises, l'Environnement et le Développement de l'Afrique (ACEEDAC), B.P. 1199 BRAZZAVILLE- Association POOL Environnement Développement (APED) BP 3037 BRAZZAVILLE- REDDA - CONGO
3. Congo - Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Université de Kinshasa, Faculté des Sciences, Département de l'Environnement- PROPRES, Av. de la Révolution No. 808C, Kinshasa Limete.
4. Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-
5. Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kenya Energy and Environment Organization (KENGO), PO Box 48197, Nairobi- Kenya national Academy of Science P.O. Box 39450, Nairobi- Central Organization of Trade Unions P.O. Box 74253, Nairobi- Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization (MYWO), P.O. Box 44412 Nairobi- Network for Water and Sanitation (NETWAS) International, Box 15614, Nairobi.
6. Lesotho	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations, PB A445, Maseru- Christian Council of Lesotho PO Box 547, Maseru- Federation of Klonen Lawyers, P.O. Box 0534, Maseru- Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 79, Maseru.

7. Madagascar

- Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementale (ANAE) BP 5092, Antananarivo
- Conseil Malgache des ONG pour le Développement et l'Environnement BP 8367, Antananarivo 101
- Comité de Réflexion sur la Compétitivité, Immeuble MARBOUR, 2ème étage, 77 Lalane Solombavambaboaka Frantsay - Antvabavola, Antananarivo 101

8. Malawi

- NGOs
- Women

9. Mali

- Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali
- Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER)
- CCA/ONG Mali
- Collectivités Rurales (niveau villages)
- Programme de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles

10. Mauritius

-

11. Mozambique

- Eduardo Mondlane University
P.O. Box 37, 4Pç 25 de Jumbo
Women Forum - Coordination for Women on Development, P.O. Box nr 3632
- INDE - National Institute for Development of Education, Rua Comandante Augusto Cardoso nr 81

12. Namibia

- Namibian Noo Forum
P.O. Box 70433 Khomasdal, Windhoek
- Namibian National Farmers Union
P.O. Box 3117 Windhoek

13. Nigeria

- Nigerian Conservation Foundation
5 Morseley Street, Ikoyi, Lagos
- National Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Manufacturing and Agriculture
- Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
- National Council for Women Societies, Area 11, Garki, Abuja

14. Senegal

- Conseil National de la Jeunesse du Sénégal (CNJS)
- Conseil des Organisations Non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD)
- Comité National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux (CNCR)
- Fédération des Associations Féminines du

- Sénégal (FAFS)
- Association Sénégalaise des Chercheurs (ASC)
- 15. Seychelles
 - Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles, Ministry of Education, PO Box 48 Victoria
 - Birdlife International, AARTI Chambers, Victoria
 - Seychelles Bureau of Standards
Pointe Larue, Mahe
 - Seychelles Island Foundation,
Independence House, PO Box 853 Victoria
 - Nature protection Trust of Seychelles
P.O. Box 207, Silhouette Island.
- 16. South Africa
 - EJNF, PO Box 10029 Scottsville 3209
 - SANCO, PO Box 2783 Johannesburg 2000
 - COSATU, PO Box 1019 Johannesburg 2000
 - NUM, 7 Rissik St Johannesburg 2001
 - Chamber of Mines, PO Box 61809
Marshalltown 2107
 - Chemical Allied Industry Association
P.O. Box 91415 Auckland park 2006
- 17. Swaziland
 - Yenge Nawe, PO Box 2061 Mbabane
 - UMTAPO WABOMAKE , PO Box 3573 Manzini
 - Umbuluzi Catchment association, P/B Mhlume
 - Swaziland Chamber of Commerce
- 18. Tunisia
 - Alliance Femme et Environnement
 - APNEK
 - Association Développement Durable
 - APNE-Sfax
 - Union Tunisienne des Agriculteurs et de
la Pêche
- 19. Zambia
 - The Environmental Conservation association of
Zambia, PO Box 30395 Lusaka 10101
 - The Chalimbana Catchment Conservation
Committee
 - The Zambia Alliance for Women
- 20. Zimbabwe
 - ZERO
 - AFRICA 2000
 - Zimbabwe Trust
 - Environment 2000
 - CAMPFIRE
 - SAFIRE



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**COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSESSING NATIONAL
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21**

Name of Country: _____

Name of Coordinating Respondent: _____

Function: _____

Address: _____

January 1998

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the Resolution on the African Common Position for the Preparation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the Abidjan Declaration (Abidjan, 1991), and the outcomes of UNCED particularly Agenda 21. The Resolution and Declaration recommended, among others, a set of policies, strategies, programmes that should be implemented by African countries and the UN family in order to promote sustainable development while protecting the environment. In adopting these strategies and programmes, participating countries have committed themselves to monitor the implementation at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is 'sending' out this questionnaire to obtain first-hand information from National Ministries and Departments concerned for an assessment of the various actions taken or to be taken by the Governments to implement Agenda 21, endorsed by all participating countries at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, June 1992.

Please provide the answers as clearly as possible and complement them with necessary details particularly with documents which should be attached to the completed questionnaire. The questionnaire is structured so as to bring out actions and developments (i) in and for the country, (ii) in relation to the region and (iii) the world.

The information provided will form a basis for as complete an assessment as possible. Whenever clarifications are required, we will revert back to the respondents. Your time and attention devoted to this exercise will be greatly and truly appreciated.

The Executive Secretary would appreciate it if the completed Questionnaires together with any accompanying relevant documents could be sent **no later than 30 April 1998** to the **UNDP Resident Representative in your country** for onward transmission to:

THE DIRECTOR

FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (FSSDD)

UNECA, P.O. BOX 3001

ADDIS-ABABA (ETHIOPIA)

FAX: 251-1-514416

SECTION 1: NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES

Information provided under this heading will provide a basis for an assessment of the structures set up by the governments for a comprehensive and participatory decision-making process within each country.

1. What Government Ministry/Agency serves as the focal point for activities, present or envisaged, under Agenda 21?

2. Has the government developed an Agenda 21 or an environmental plan/programme (such as a National Conservation Strategy, a National Environmental Action Plan) at the national, regional and/or local level ?

	Yes	Being developed	No
National level			
Regional/local level			

PLEASE ATTACH TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE the relevant Action Plan and related documents.

3. If there is a local Agenda 21 or National Environmental Plan, is it now in force?

Yes

☐

No

☐☐

When was it launched? _____

4. If there is no national, regional or local Agenda 21, does the government consider developing one ?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If no, please describe the constraints:

5. Has the government adopted laws and regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please indicate the fields where the EIAs are applied:

If no, does the government plan to formulate an EIA policy?

6. Are these regulations (or laws) pertaining to various components of the environment (listed below) in use in this country?

Yes

No

Yes

No

Agriculture:

☐☐

Human settlements:

☐☐

Water:

☐☐

Transport:

☐☐

Forests:

☐☐

Industry:

☐☐

Land:

☐☐

Pollution:

☐☐

Others(specify):

Please explain the key clauses in each regulation or law, and kindly attach to this questionnaire all pertinent publications containing those regulations/laws.

In light of new developments brought about by Agenda 21, and the various regional and international environmental agreements and in order to ensure sustainable development:

7. Have any regulations existing prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) been reviewed?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please provide details and

attach available relevant documents:

8. Have new regulations been formulated since UNCED, 1992?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please indicate the fields of concerns:

Kindly attach pertinent documents.

9. Are the regulations being enforced ?
- ☐ ☐

10. Has the government established a national committee, commission or entity to coordinate policies, programmes related to sustainable development and/or environment and natural resources?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please give Name, Status, Mandate, and Year of establishment, (attach extra pages if necessary)

Active popular participation is one important element of Agenda 21. It is now recognized that all available resources including NGOs and Private Sector should be involved in the formulation and implementation of environmental plans and programmes, and in the monitoring and evaluation of their implementation.

11. Kindly indicate what sector of your country's population have been involved in the formulation and implementation of plans and programmes:

Yes

No

Women

☐☐

Youth

☐☐

Indigenous peoples

☐☐

Business community

☐☐

Scientific community

☐☐

Employers and workers

☐☐

Non-gov. organizations ☐ ☐

Farmers ☐ ☐

Please provide names and addresses of five of the most active groups: (attach extra pages if necessary)

SECTION 2: NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROGRAMMES

12. Have curricula on environment and/or sustainable development been incorporated into the education system ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, at what level:

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐

Tertiary ☐

Continuing ☐

If no, are there plans to include curricula on environment and/or sustainable development in your country's school curricula?

Yes ☐

No ☐

13. Are there agencies charged with collecting data to monitor environment and sustainable development?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, please provide names and addresses of the agencies and the types of data collected: (attach extra pages if necessary)

If no, please explain the difficulties encountered:

14. Are there already existing Statistical Offices, Commissions, Ministries, other agencies collecting data on sustainable development, environment and population?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If yes, please provide names and addresses of the ministries or agencies concerned, and specify types of data they produce: (attach extra pages if necessary)

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has defined the framework, the methodology and the significance of some indicators of sustainable development for testing. The indicators are grouped into four aspects of sustainable development: (i) Economic, (ii) Social, (iii) Environmental, and (iv) Institutional. Within each

aspect, three types of indicators are differentiated: (i) Driving force, (ii) State, and (iii) Response. For example, for chapter 5 of Agenda 21, Demographic dynamics and sustainability under the social aspect: (i) the driving force indicators are population growth rate, net migration rate, total fertility rate; (ii) the state indicator is population density; and (iii) the response indicators may be family planning, girl education, etc.

15. Have any sustainable development indicators been developed, adopted or applied in your country?

	Yes	No
Developed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adopted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applied	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) If not developed, adopted or applied, are they in the process of being developed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b) If in the process, what exactly is being done?

Please specify: _____

Environmental and natural resources accounting, incorporated into current national accounting, is a means of protecting the environment.

16. Has this type of accounting system been developed for your country?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no,

(a) does the government consider developing one ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(b) what assistance is required?

technical? ☐

financial ☐

others (specify): _____

17. Would your country actively participate in an environmental accounting seminar if such is organized in the near future?

Yes ☐

No ☐

SECTION 3: POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

18. Has the government formulated and implemented policies, programmes and legislation in the following areas which are contained in Agenda 21?

	Formulated		Implemented	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
(i) Changing Consumption Patterns				
(ii) Changing Production Patterns				
(iii) Climate Change				
(iv) Land Use Planning				
(v) Use of Forests				
(vi) Desertification & Drought				
(vii) Sustainable Mountain Development				
(viii) Sustainable Agriculture				
(ix) Biological Diversity				
(x) Surrounding Oceans				
(xi) Toxic Chemicals				
(xii) Hazardous Wastes				
(xiii) Solid Wastes				

SECTION 4: MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AND TRENDS

19. The following have been identified in various fora as the main environmental concerns in Africa. Please complete as appropriate, using the following annotations:

IMPORTANCE: CRITICALLY IMPORTANT [1]; IMPORTANT [2]; LOWER PRIORITY [3]; NEGLIGIBLE [4]

TRENDS: INCREASING [1]; STABLE [2]; DECREASING [3];

Importance Trends

- | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) | Land: degradation/desertification | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) | Forest: loss/degradation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) | Bio-diversity: loss/habitat fragmentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iv) | Freshwater: scarcity/pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (v) | Marine & coastal zones: degradation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (vi) | Atmosphere: pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (vii) | Urban & industrial: contamination/waste | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Does the government have:

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Policies on recycling or reuse of waste materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Programmes on recycling or reuse ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cleaner production processes ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cleaner production processes ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, please name some policies and programmes?

SECTION 5: CAPACITY BUILDING

21. Has the government initiated training courses for sustainable development and environment management:

22. In what areas are expertise required for effective management of the environment in your country?

23. What further efforts are required in these areas?

Please indicate the areas:

24. How is the government going about to acquire these expertise?

SECTION 6: FINANCING ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

25. Finance can constitute a constraint in the implementation of environmental plans and programmes in the countries. Please

indicate actions undertaken to mobilize financial resources or if there is provision made in the National Budget for environmental management

(a) at the national level:

Is this amount sufficient?

Yes

☐

No

☐

What are perceived constraints to resource allocation (at sufficient amounts) for environmental management?

(b) at the international level: Is your country receiving or about to receive financial support for environmental management from any of the following:

(i) from international partners:

(ii) from regional activities/plans/programmes:

(iii) from the Global Environment Facility (GEF):

**SECTION 7: IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS
OF RELEVANCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

26. Please tick as appropriate to indicate whether or not the following international agreements have been ratified and signed:

		Ratified		Signed	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
(i).	Convention on Biological Diversity (came into force on 29 December 93)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii).	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (came into force on 26 December 1996)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii).	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (came into force on 21 March 1994)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv).	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (came into force on 16 November 1994)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v).	Basil Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (came into force on 5 May 1994)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi).	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (came into force on 1 January 1989)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(vii). Convention on International

☐☐☒☐

Trade in Endangered Species

of Wild Fauna and Flora

(came into force on 1 July 1975)

(viii). Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

☐☐☐☐

Convention (came into force on
5 September 1991)

(ix). Convention on the Elimination

☐☐☐☐

of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women (came into force on
3 September 1981)

(x). Convention on the Rights of

☐☐☐☐

the Child (came into force on
2 September 1990)

Thank you.

Attached herewith is an outline on Integrated Management of Water Resources. The outline is intended to assist representatives of member States attending the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD) scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in November 1998, to reflect on the issues that constrain development and the option available to enhance integrated management of water resources. The outline is to present a general guideline. It is therefore possible that certain aspects enlisted may not be as strongly important to a specific country as would other aspects. Therefore, the option is for each country representative to consider all aspects while at the same time dwell on those aspects that are most relevant to their specific environment.

Outline

Title: Integrated Management of Water Resources:
Issues and Options in your country

Introduction

1. Geophysical
2. Population
3. Human Settlement
4. Economy
5. Environment

Part I Issues of Resources Management in the country

6. Water Resources Potential
 - (i) Climate and rainfall
 - (ii) Water supply
 - (iii) Industry
 - (iv) Hydropower
8. National Policies and Strategies
9. Sub-Regional Policies and Strategies

Part II Experiences in Integrated Management of Water Resources in your country

1. Institutions
2. Infrastructures
3. Appropriate Technology
4. Private Sector Participation
5. Communities Participation/with emphasis on Gender
6. Partnership
7. Governance and political stability

CONCLUSIONS & Recommendations

1. Conclusions
2. Recommendations