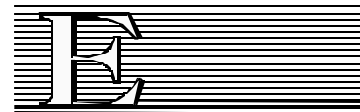




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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
27-30 October 2009

**Draft Report**

**Sixth Session of the Committee on Food Security and  
Sustainable Development (CFSSD-6)**

**Theme: Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sustainable Growth and  
Poverty Reduction**

**&**

**Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for the Eighteenth  
Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-  
18)**

## **A. Attendance**

The Sixth session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development (CFSSD-6) was held in Addis Ababa, from 27 to 30 October 2009. Opening remarks were made by His Excellency, Mr. ...., of Kenya, Chairperson of the outgoing Bureau of the Committee. Mr. Josue Dione, Director of the Food Security and Sustainable Development (FSSD) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) made welcome remarks on behalf of Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, United Nations Under- Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA. Statements were heard from His Excellency, Ambassador Mohamed A.A. Alahraf, Vice-Chairperson of the Bureau of the Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-18) and Mr. ...., representing Her Excellency, Tumisiime Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission. His Excellency, Mr. Mitiku Kassa, State Minister for Disaster Risk Management and Food Security of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia made the opening statement.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member States: Algeria, Cape Verde, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, The Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, The United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The African Union Commission (AUC) took part in the deliberations of the Committee.

Observers from the following member States of the United Nations were present: the India, Russian Federation,.....

Observers from the following United Nations Agencies were present: United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Liaison Office with the African Union (UNLO-AU), United Nations Fund for Population Affairs (UNFPA) and World Food Programme (WFP).

Observers from the following civil society organizations were present: Bahai International Community, ADMARC, WIMSA, Ethiopian Research Institute, Institute for Security Studies, Maghreb Arab Pusse (MAP) and Voices of our Mothers.

## **B. Election of the Bureau (agenda item 2)**

The following Officers were unanimously elected by the Committee to form the new Bureau:

Chairperson: South Africa

First Vice-Chairperson: Democratic Republic of Congo

Second Vice-Chairperson: Morocco

Third Vice-Chairperson: The Gambia

Rapporteur: Mauritius

### **C. Adoption of the Agenda (agenda item 3)**

The following agenda was adopted by the Committee:

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and Work Programme
4. Introduction and Objectives of the Meeting
5. Presentation on Follow-up on the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes: Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction
6. Review of the Implementation of Activities of FSSDD's 2008/2009 Work Programme and Presentations on Key Parliamentary Reports
7. Presentation on Climate for Development in Africa (Climdev-Africa) Programme and its African Climate Policy Centre
8. Regional Implementation Review on Transport
9. Regional Implementation Review on Chemicals
10. Regional Implementation Review on Waste Management
11. Regional Implementation Review on Mining
12. Regional Implementation Review on Sustainable Consumption and Production
13. Drafting of the Meeting Report
14. Consideration and Adoption of the Africa RIM Statement to CSD-18
15. Presentation and Adoption of the Report of the Meeting
16. Theme, Dates and Venue of CFSSD-7
17. Any Other Business
18. Closing of the Meeting

### **D. Account of Proceedings**

#### **Opening addresses (Agenda item 1)**

##### The Chairman of the Bureau of ACFSSD-5

In his opening remarks, His Excellency Mr. .... of Kenya, outgoing Chairperson of the Bureau, welcomed participants to the meeting, and expressed his appreciation to the Government and Peoples of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for hosting the meeting and for their warm welcome. He observed that climate change is causing setbacks to hard-won development gains on the continent, and therefore requires urgent attention. In concluding, he thanked the Secretariat for organizing the meeting, and other members of the outgoing Bureau for their work in steering the work of the Committee for the past two years.

##### The Representative of UNECA's Executive Secretary

In his opening remarks made on behalf of Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Mr. Josue Dione, Director of ECA's Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD) welcomed participants to the meeting. He then stated the objectives of the meeting as follows: to review the implementation of the 2008-2009 work programme of ECA on Food Security and Sustainable Development, to give guidance on further work during the 2010-2011 biennium, and to provide a platform for the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for CSD-18.

He indicated that significant progress had been made in implementing activities of ECA's subprogramme on food security and sustainable development issues during the 2008-2009 biennium. This he said has contributed to achieving notable results in key areas of focus. He noted the significance of climate change for the growth and development prospects of Africa and the issues at stake for the region, particularly in the upcoming Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change. In this regard, he made reference to the implementation of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme and the establishment of its African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) at ECA. He mentioned the support being provided to the African regional preparatory process towards Copenhagen.

He referred to the pertinence of the theme of the meeting, which he said, was inspired by the thematic cluster of issues that will be considered during the 2010-2011 CSD cycle, namely: Transport, Chemicals, Waste Management, Mining, and A Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). He expressed appreciation of the collaboration among ECA, UNDESA, UNEP and UNIDO in the preparation and organization of the RIM, and the production of ECA's flagship publication "Sustainable Development Report on Africa". He stated that the Secretariat would seek the Committee's guidance in coming up with a theme for its next session.

He expressed appreciation of the presence of Africa's partners at the meeting. He then announced the CSO Side Event on CSD processes led by UNDESA and the World Bank's Consultations on their Environment Strategy. In ending, he thanked members of the outgoing Bureau and all those who contributed to the successful convening of this meeting.

In his statement, His Excellency, Ambassador Mohamed A.A. Alahraf, Vice-Chairperson of the Bureau of CSD-18 thanked the Chairperson for inviting him to the meeting, the Government of Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for its hospitality, and the Secretariat for their important work on food security and sustainable development issues. He noted the significance of ECA's work in realizing peace and security and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. He noted the difficulty posed by the multiple crisis, including food and energy insecurity, financial insecurity, environmental degradation, amidst the impending climate change.

He referred to the Sirte Declaration on Agriculture and observed that many programmes are being implemented in Africa towards realizing food security. In relation to the drafting of the RIM statement, he conveyed the appreciation of the CSD-18 Bureau members of ECA's valuable contribution to the convening of their upcoming meeting. He noted that in spite of progress made, Africa still has a long way to go in fulfilling commitments contained in Agenda 21 (A21),

the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (PFIA21) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). He advised that Africa should concentrate on the challenges and obstacles, as well as approaches and priorities needed to enhance implementation progress. In this regard, he stressed the importance of adequate financing, technology transfer, capacity building, and the need to take into account the three pillars of sustainable development in the implementation of commitments.

He called for international cooperation in support of Africa's aspirations of improving the health and living conditions of its peoples, while at the same time reducing environmental degradation. He apprised the Committee of the work so far undertaken by the CSD-18 Bureau. He put emphasis on the implementation of CSD decisions and recommendations and the need to build on achievements. He urged ECA to give due attention to the issue of implementation and affirmed that the Commission would shed more light on this matter in its upcoming session.

#### The Representative of African Union Commission

#### The Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

### **Introduction and Objectives of the Meeting [Agenda item 4]**

Under this agenda item, the Secretariat made a brief presentation on the introduction and objectives of the meeting. It provided an overview of the meeting format, the expected outcomes and outputs, which were guided by the objectives of the meeting. The presenter concluded by urging participants to complete the evaluation form to enable the Secretariat determine the extent to which the objectives and expected outcomes have been met, in order to improve on the organization and service of meetings, and to serve the Committee better.

The Committee thanked the Secretariat for the presentation and stressed the importance of aligning with ..... ????

### **Presentation on Follow-up on the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes: Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction [Agenda item 5]**

The Secretariat presented the report entitled "Follow-up on implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD): sustainable consumption and production for sustainable growth and poverty reduction in Africa." The presentation highlighted that sustainable consumption and production (SCP) aims at the use of goods and services to meet basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants. In this connection and given that SCP is the common string that runs through the follow-up actions agreed upon under each of the issues covered, "Sustainable Consumption and Production for sustainable growth and poverty reduction" was deemed a befitting theme for the review.

The presenter highlighted that the report draws from the five thematic review reports commissioned by ECA, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP), on mining, transport, chemicals, waste management and SCP including the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP. Each of the thematic reports provides the status of implementation of the commitment contained in the JPOI, Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (PFIA21) and Agenda 21 (A21).

The presentation provided a consolidated overview of progress and achievements made in the implementation of commitments on the five issues. It outlined implementation challenges and constraints. The presentation also highlighted the lessons learned and the way forward, including policy measures and actions needed to accelerate implementation in each of the thematic issues.

The committee pointed out that there has been progress made in sustainable consumption and production around the continent but not much information has been disseminated to countries highlighting those successful initiatives. In addition, use of legal instruments (for example, polluter pays principal) are not well understood by member countries. The committee expressed concern about the weakness in use of economic tools such as taxes, subsidies and sanctions for environmental regulation. In particular, it was noted that polluter pays principle is narrowly defined; the principle should be applied not only for waste management, but also as a strategic tool that can be used by environment ministries to enforce rules related to environmental pollution. Thus, there is need to make environmental regulation (code) more strict.

The committee took note of the issue of fragmented approaches to implementing activities on five thematic areas. It was therefore recommended that these fragmented approaches be analyzed in order to provide clear guidance on how they can be harmonized.

In response, **the Secretariat** concurred with the committee, noting the need to identify, document and disseminate best practices. In addition, the secretariat pointed out that it is already using electronic means such as its website, CDs, and hardcopies of documents to disseminate information on initiatives that have succeeded in sustainable consumption and production. With regard to the “polluter pays principle”, while recognizing the principle need to be generalized as well as the use of economic instrument, the secretariat pointed out the fact that the focus is now on moving towards alternatives such as self regulation and “preventing pollution pays”. It was also noted by the secretariat that capacity building with respect to these alternatives is crucial. On the issue of fragmented intervention approaches, it was said that some initiatives are already underway, that are coordinating and harmonizing various different approaches.

### **Progress of Implementation of Activities of the Subprogramme “Food Security and Sustainable Development” During the 2008-2009 Biennium (agenda item 6)**

Mr. Josue Dione, Director of the Subprogramme presented the progress report on the implementation of activities of the 2008-2009 biennium. He noted that the indicator of achievement of the subprogramme that is: increased number of member states with national sustainable development plans and strategies, or number of national plans and strategies including poverty reduction strategies that incorporate interrelationships between agriculture and the environment jumped from 20 in 2007 to 30 in 2009.” Mr. Dione singled out activities that have been completed

and those that are yet to be finalized, lessons learned and the way forward. He also highlighted other results achieved including (i) the adoption by all AU member states of the ECA-advocated regional value chain approach to agricultural development and transformation in Africa, (ii) adoption by all 53 AU member states of the AUC-ECA-AfDB Land Policy Framework and Guidelines, (iii) adoption by AU member states of a common African position for negotiations towards post 2012 global agreement on climate change and (iv) adoption by the 17<sup>th</sup> Session of the global CSD of policy options and other practical measures to expedite food security and sustainable development in the continent

On lessons learned and the way forward, Mr. Dione highlighted the need to mainstream and sustain ECA work program on climate change and development, especially the crucial area of sustaining the work through a dedicated “Climate change and development subprogramme”. He also cited the need to develop and implement an effective programme to advocate, support and monitor the implementation of outcomes of the series of CSD policy sessions; the need to continue addressing the challenge of building consensus on policies and strategies at regional level and; the need for strong political commitment at the highest level to achieving food security and sustainable development.

The committee noted that the Director of the Subprogramme mentioned “Environmental Accounting” as one of the training workshops that has not been conducted in the biennium and urge the Commission to pursue this activity to ensure efficient management and use of natural resources through cost/benefit analysis. It was also suggested that the Secretariat should consider organizing training on “Strategic Environmental Assessment” to strengthen the capacity of African country to identify environmental issues and develop appropriate strategies to address them.

On the issues of strengthening the capacity of Africa countries to face the challenges of climate change, the committee endorsed the idea of establishing a new subprogramme on climate and development at ECA.

### **Progress in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (Agenda item 7)**

#### **The secretariat presented a synthesis report .....**

Following the presentation, the committee **was** informed on a trial agricultural insurance scheme that has been introduced to reduce agriculture risks as a way to deal with food insecurity and climate related risks in the rural areas of Senegal. As a background, the Committee was informed that in rural areas of Senegal, rural population immigrates to urban areas during the off growing season despite hard living conditions in urban areas; thus contributing to growing urban poverty. Therefore, the committee recommended that measures to reduce poverty in rural areas should ensure that rural population remains in rural areas, for instance by promoting off-farm activities that could provide livelihood during off growing seasons. It was also suggested that initiatives on harvesting and preserving rain water for irrigation should be encouraged. Given the important role of women in agriculture, the committee stressed the need to facilitate their access land, and financing, and other support services.

The committee also raised the issue of lack of documentation from the Secretariat on gender issues. On recommendations and way forward for the CAADP, the committee noted that there was no mention of food reserves as one of the strategies. The meeting also noted that although regional centers of excellence for technology development and transfer are proposed in the new strategy, there is need to encourage already existing initiatives.

In response, **the Secretariat** said that establishing labor intensive agribusiness in rural areas would be an effective tool for absorbing temporarily unemployment contributing to strengthening food security. As for reserve strategy, the committee was informed on study been conducted to develop new mechanisms to support food reserves as an insurance against weather fluctuations and other natural risks. In particular, reference was made to CAADP pillar 3, which proposes mechanisms for dealing with food emergencies using both food and cash reserves. It was pointed as well that there are several initiatives of establishing food reserves are made either at regional level as in SADC and national level, such as in Malawi. The Secretariat, however, noted that there is need to balance between physical reserves which are costly to maintain and cash reserves pointing that a decision to establish food reserve is mainly based on the financial capacity of countries. It was also pointed out that regional centers of excellence are in line with pillar 4 of the CAADP, which calls for establishment of multicounty agricultural research centers through regional cooperation. The Secretariat informed the Committee that AGRA, funded by the Bill Gates and Rockefeller foundations are also supporting regional centers of excellence in agriculture, and that the secretariat's approach was to push for systematic development of regional research centers along value chains of strategic commodities so that all efforts are streamlined from research to technology transfer. Moreover, efficient utilization of limited resources calls for establishing of regional research centers to avoid duplicating research and ensuring synergies.

### **Report on the Status of Food Security in Africa (Agenda item 7bis)**

The secretariat presented the report on the status of food security in Africa highlighting i) the context of the current debate on food security in Africa – namely the Global Food Price Surge; ii) Food Security Issues and Challenges in the continent; iii) the Global Food Price Surge and Its Impact on the Food Trade Balance, iv) Policy Responses – Macroeconomic Implications and Food Price Impacts; and v) Recommendations on The Way Forward

The committee noted that there were Cultural barriers to low intake of animal proteins in the rural areas as many households raise animals not for food, but as savings or capital assets to be mobilized on special events (social ceremonies, dowry) or to cope with shocks (economic, weather related).

It was also noted that all the countries listed as the best performers in the area of agricultural productivity growth are also large countries in terms of surface and population. In response, the presenter recalled the main common feature between these countries, which has been, on the period 1994-2003, a similar growth in total Factor Productivity (TFP) and increased labor and land productivity owing to an increased use of fertilizer per hectare and worker. A related issue is that most of the growth can be explained by efficiency gains rather than technological change. This may be related to the size dimension (scale-effect). This is an issue that could be further investigated.



The committee was briefed on the strategy adopted by the Government of Senegal to tackle food crisis. The strategy consisted in a two-track programme that aims at subsidizing consumption of the poorest and at boosting agricultural production. The production track put a strong emphasis on intensification in order to improve food security all over the year and reduce the annual temporary migrations of rural people to urban areas and, therefore, alleviating the pressure on urban households. Simultaneously, promoting sustainable urban agriculture is an option that is worth pursuing owing to its contribution to improved food security and nutrition, to alleviate poverty – especially among women - and to a better environmental management.

This contribution illustrates one of the main strategies that African governments have used to respond to the food crisis and manage disasters. The Committee was of the view that agricultural intensification through irrigation and multi-cropping can help achieve food security and sustainable development.

Regarding the gender dimensions of food security – namely the role and constraints facing small farmers women the committee recommended that greater emphasis be put on farmer's women association to facilitate their access to agricultural inputs and services and market.

Complementing this recommendation, the presenter pointed the market opportunities that are arise from the global food crisis: at the exception of rice in most of the cases - the costliest commodities are, in the African context, those that are cropped by women in a gardening-like system – exp. of vegetal oils, legumes fruits. Even rice in some societies is a women's crop. This is the case of flood-plains and swamp cultivated rice in many parts of West Africa. Aquaculture can be integrated in this approach as well as in the small farming system more generally. This track should be better explored as a way of increasing supplies, diversifying low-input production, improving incomes and local nutrition security restoring wetlands and, therefore, mitigating the potential impacts of extreme events on seashores.

- It is important to document and share – Clearinghouse, IEC campaigns - the best practices on Food security in the context of the Food Crisis.
- To enhance food security and strike a better balance with the actual focus on high potential areas, there is also a need to consider the following issues:
  - Promotion of traditional, underutilized crops and, therefore, of changes in eating habits towards inwards-oriented patterns;
  - Improve livestock contribution as a source of food and to strengthen livelihood of pastoral communities and rehabilitate marginal lands;
  - Control trans-boundary pests and diseases that affect production and marketing of both crop and livestock products;
  - Provide affordable credit to small holders in order to boost production. This is to be considered alongside provision of subsidized inputs;
  - Study the role of strategic food reserve as a stop gap measure for emergencies;
  - Consider a better linked early warning system in the regions and mechanism of preparedness to food emergencies;
  - Document and assess initiatives of Weather-based insurance schemes – on-going in Ethiopia, Malawi, South Africa, and at a design-phase in Senegal – disseminate the outcomes and assist African countries in up/outscaling the best practices;

- Support to research and extension services and other agricultural institutions involved in food security.
- There is an extraordinary wealth of food – in terms of diversity and richness - across the continent. ECA might consider supporting the dissemination of knowledge of this wealth as well as promoting this largely untapped source of food, improved nutrition and market opportunities. This may be done through inventories, and food fairs.

### **Climate for Development in Africa (Climdev-Africa) Programme and its African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) [Agenda item 8]**

Under this agenda item, the Secretariat outlined progress made in the implementation of the Climate for Development in Africa (Climdev-Africa) Programme and the establishment of its African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC). The Climdev- Africa Programme is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC) to work with ECA and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The establishment of the Programme was in response to a call made at the highest political level in Africa (AU Summit) for these institutions to develop and implement a major plan on climate change and development in Africa in collaboration with relevant partners.

In this context, the Programme was developed in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and it was endorsed by the AU Summit, African Ministers of Finance, and Environment. The overall goal of Climdev-Africa is to promote the sustainable attainment of the MDGs and overall sustainable development in Africa. More specifically, the programme sets out to scale up the capacities of key institutions and stakeholders with a view to improving climate-related data and observation, information services, policies, investment processes and risk-management practices in climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water and other natural resources, energy, and health.

ClimDev-Africa will be implemented at the regional, sub-regional and national levels with the active involvement of the RECs, regional and sub-regional climate institutions, river/lake basin organizations, national weather, climate and water services and other public authorities, research institutions, civil society organisations and the media. The Programme implementation rests on two key instruments: the ECA-based African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) as its policy arm and the AfDB-based Special Climate Change Funding Mechanism, as its financial arm. ACPC has been supporting the African regional processes on climate change in preparation for the upcoming climate change negotiations in Copenhagen. And AfDB has already disbursed about US\$30 million to support the generation of climate and weather-related data and information by some regional and sub-regional climate centres.

In the ensuing discussions, the Committee commended the Secretariat, AUC and AfDB for developing the Programme, which it considered timely, given the significance of climate change for Africa's growth and sustainable development prospects. The Committee sought clarifications on the following: whether in addition to adaptation issues, the Programme will address issues related to mitigation, technology transfer and financing; how the Programme will be linked to, and support national initiatives, policies and programmes on climate change; its relationship with regional and sub-regional climate centres; and on the relationship between the Climdev Special

Fund with global ones such as those administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and how funds could be accessed.

In its response, the Secretariat assured the Committee that other aspects of climate change will be given due attention. However, emphasis was being placed on adaptation as it was identified as priority for the region by member States. On the link between the Programme and national initiatives, the Secretariat gave assurance that member States will benefit from studies and capacity building activities that will help mainstream climate change in development planning, promote knowledge management, networking and the sharing of best practices, as well as the implementation of pilot projects. Regional and sub-regional institutions will also benefit from the Programme, as demonstrated by the grant of US\$30 million already allocated to them by AfDB. The Climdev Special Fund can be regarded as complementary to existing international funds on climate change. In order to ensure easy access to the Fund, its administration will take into account lessons learned from already established funds.

In complementing the Secretariat's presentation, the AUC delegation informed the Committee that AUC provides political leadership for the Programme and was in the process of establishing its governing structure. The Committee was also informed that a donor pledging meeting was soon to be organized by the Commission to ensure that the Programme is adequately resourced. The delegation apprised the Committee of the climate change and desertification unit that was in the process of being established at the Commission, to complement the activities of ACPC. Furthermore, the delegation emphasized the important role played by the Commission in the development and adoption at the highest level, of a common African negotiating position on climate change. The common position embodies all issues that were relevant to the current climate change negotiations, namely; shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and financing.

### **Regional Implementation Review on Transport (Agenda item 9)**

Under this agenda item, a representative of ECA made a presentation on the Transport situation in Africa. She pointed out the importance of adequate transport infrastructure and efficient services for the achievement of a sustainable development. The presentation then focussed on status and trend of all modes of transport (road, railways, maritime, air and inland waterways), the progress and efforts made by the African countries.

She also presented the major challenges and constraints facing the transport sector in Africa, which can be summarized as follows: lack or inappropriate pursuit of transport policies; inadequate infrastructure network; inadequate financing; lack of human and institutional capacities; inadequate transport facilitation measures resulting in high transport costs and delays; inadequate safety and security; need for modernization of fleet used in all transport modes; inadequate consideration of environmental issues and anti-pollution measures; under-exploitation of possibilities offered by ICTs; lack of reliable transport databases; and the need to mainstream HIV/AIDS control and gender issues in transport policies and programmes.

The ECA representative concluded with recommendations which can overcome the challenges mentioned above; in addition she highlighted the need for an integrated approach for transport policy development taking into account all modes of transport, the need of pursuing the reforms in

the sector in order to attract private sector participation and the need for promoting PPPs.

### **Regional Implementation Review on Chemical (Agenda item 10)**

UNIDO presented the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the review of present status of environmentally sound management of chemicals in Africa, conducted for ECA as part of the preparations for the RIM with inputs from experts of the Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP). The review was amongst others informed by national reviews in Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania. Chemicals use is diverse serving applications in agriculture, health and disease control, industry and households. Chemicals' use is on the rise, a trend expected to continue, due to industrialization, urbanization, population growth and overall socio-economic development. Production of chemicals is limited to few African countries in North and South of continent.

Policy and legislation for environmentally sound management of chemicals is to a large degree driven by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), in particular the Basel, Montreal, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention, which have been ratified by most countries and are in different stages of domestication and implementation around the continent. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is providing further impetus for improved chemicals management. However the scope and diversity of the MEAs are beyond the absorption and implementation of many African countries, demonstrating a need for harmonization and integration of MEAs with risk based prioritization of commitments at the national level.

Praiseworthy progress has been made with implementation of sector policies and institutions for environmentally sound management of chemicals, but opportunities for effective risk based management are severely limited by lack of information on chemicals use, safe alternatives and technical and institutional capacities at the national level. Moreover, National Cleaner Production Centres have developed capacity for chemicals management at enterprise level, whilst the problem of obsolete pesticides and chemicals is being addressed through such initiatives as the African Stockpiles Programme. Main implementation challenges pertain to accessing information on chemicals and methods for their environmentally sound use and disposal, strengthening institutions and policy making processes, and fostering cooperation in development and transfer of safe alternative chemicals.

Africa expects from the international community continuous support for sustainable industrial development, with environmentally sound management of chemicals becoming an integral element of financial, technical and other support provided by development partners. Moreover African countries recognize that they stand to benefit from enhanced compliance with provisions of MEAs, whilst also acknowledging that effective participation and engagement in international chemicals negotiations have been limited and that therefore their national development needs may not have been adequately addressed in past negotiations.

Discussions brought up the following interesting issue and recommendations:

- The problem of restoration of mining sites is crucial, more models catering establishment no longer correspond to the priorities of States and are considered expensive and difficult to

implement by companies. So it needs an effort to identify the best models for restoration of former mining sites, inspired by example of what has been done elsewhere.

- Establish certifications and labels rewarding good mining practices
- Include gender in the debate on mining in Africa, above all concerning small-scale mining with initiatives such as that being developed by SADC.
- Consider the close link between mining and water which is often polluted during the mining process.
- Consider the specificity of Coastal exploitation.
- Governments should provide funds for mines while they are profitable in order to finance their rehabilitation after the exploitation.
- Promote research and development in mining to acquire the tools of good practices during the exploitation and be able to rehabilitate the sites after the exploitation. There is also a need for a political base to support this innovative system.

### **Regional Implementation Review on Waste Management [Agenda item 11]**

Under this item, UNIDO presented to the Committee, the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the review of present status of environmentally sound management of wastes in Africa, conducted for ECA as part of the preparations for the RIM with inputs from experts of the Africa Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP). In qualitative terms it was found that waste management problems in Africa are varied and complex, facing infrastructure, technical, socio-economic, organizational, management, regulatory and legal challenges. Waste continues to be typically disposed of without consideration for environment and human health impacts, leading to accumulation of wastes, including hazardous and medical wastes, in cities, towns and uncontrolled dumpsites. Waste management policies are being developed and enacted, spurred by commitments under relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular the Basel and Bamako Conventions, but the gap between policy/legislation and waste management practices is widening due to capacity constraints and/or non existence of suitable waste management facilities.

Improving the environmentally sound management of the various waste streams in Africa will require the simultaneous creation of sufficient capacity for environmentally sound management, including recovery and recycling, of wastes and implementation and enforcement of waste regulations and international conventions. This will be critically dependent on access to best practice technologies, practices and systems for reduction, recycling, collection, transport and final disposal of various wastes and to finance for their investments, as well as building human and institutional capacity of government agencies and effective engagement of private sector, civil society organizations and society at large. African countries are counting on support from international community for transfer and dissemination of appropriate technologies, for implementation of international agreements, for inventorying wastes, in particular hazardous and

radio-active wastes, and for raising awareness and achieving cultural change for integrated waste management.

In commending the presenter for his useful and informative presentation, the AUC delegation noted that the presentation included a component on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and took the opportunity to brief the Committee on the Africa component of the EU supported ACP MEA programme housed at the AUC. The programme was formulated in response to weak/lack of implementation and enforcement of important MEAs that countries in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific regions are Parties, to due to lack of capacity. In the Africa region, the programme aims at building capacity of African countries to meet their obligations under selected MEAs, and, will be implemented over a period of four years.

Activities carried out so far include identifying capacity needs and priorities through stakeholder workshops which recognized biodiversity, sustainable water management, pollution abatement, waste management, land management and desertification control as priority areas. Capacity needs identified by stakeholders include strengthening institutions such as the Basel Regional Training Centre in Dakar, capacity building in legal drafting, information exchange and enforcement. On the basis of the priorities identified, the AUC has submitted its work plan to the EU and it is expected that implementation of activities will start early 2010. Focal points have already been identified in member States and in Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Replication and sustainability are inbuilt into the programme, and the first phase of programme implementation will entail the convening in 2010, of the First Conference of Parties (COP-1) to the Bamako Convention. This phase will also support the implementation of other regional conventions such as the Maputo, Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions.

Additional funding will be channelled through the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to support the implementation of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) related activities. Funding will also be channelled through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN to address issues related to obsolete pesticides, including the further implementation of the African Stockpile Project (ASP). In concluding, the delegation noted that the presentation did not address the ASP and wanted to know the reason for this.

The Committee thanked UNIDO for the useful and clear presentation and pointed out that it was important to specify the type of waste in the discussions, as different waste types require different legislation and rules governing their management. The Committee noted that it was crucial to address waste recycling and recovery, which are often missing links in waste management initiatives. The Committee was informed of projects on waste recycling and recovery being implemented in Senegal. The delegation stated that sanitation is an important area relevant to waste management which should be given due attention. It clarified that the Basel Regional Training Centre located in Dakar, Senegal was established to build the capacities of French speaking African countries to effectively manage wastes

The delegation reiterated the need to adequately deal with sanitation issues in Africa. It was noted that heavy investments were required to deal with the problem, which has been compounded by recent floods. The delegation warned that if the cycle of floods continue, the region could face ecological and health problems of catastrophic proportions. In this respect, the

delegation called for support from all development actors to support Africa's efforts in the sanitation sub-sector.

Further, the Committee pointed to the need to adequately address the link between poor management of wastes with public health problems. It noted that countries have ratified relevant Conventions on waste management, but a lot remains to be done in terms of implementation. It stressed the need to prioritize waste management problems by among other things, strengthening the capacity of countries to manage waste, providing information and sensitizing people about the dangers of poor waste management, and putting in place necessary infrastructure for proper waste disposal. The Committee noted that the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol provides an opportunity to institute proper waste management practices, and in this context, the work of the World Bank in the Republic of Guinea. UNICEF's assistance to the country in developing guidelines for waste management was also noted. The Committee emphasized the need for regional and international cooperation to effectively tackle waste management challenges in the region.

In response, UNIDO welcomed the AUC initiative on MEAs and its efforts at developing the capacities of African countries to effectively manage waste. It was pointed out that the African Stockpile Programme on obsolete pesticides was covered in the chemicals report, given the emphasis placed on waste prevention. The presenter was in agreement with delegates that sanitation is closely linked to public health, but pointed out that the review was limited to solid wastes, as sanitation had been covered in a previous CSD cycle. He also concurred with the suggestion to classify the different waste types in order to ensure that legislation and management regimes are applied appropriately. However, he noted that such waste classification would require regional approaches to leverage on economies of scale, for countries to effectively deal with the different waste categories. He pointed out that proper management of organic waste would enable countries to produce biogas, which can be used as an alternative source of energy, thus cutting methane emissions. In concluding, the presenter stressed the need for greater regional cooperation to enable countries streamline approaches to waste management.

### **Regional Implementation Review on Mining (agenda item 12)**

The secretariat presented the Africa review report on mining. He pointed out that Africa had significant mineral reserves and that mining could support Africa's industrialisation. However, although mining takes place in many African countries, it is not integrated in broader social economic development. The African Union has developed a vision, which advocates for transparent, equitable and optimal mineral exploitation to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and social development, and this is consistent with sustainable development principles.

The representative outlined that the Africa mining review was based on paragraph 46 of the JpOI, which contains the following commitments: developing effective and transparent regulatory frameworks; promoting transparency and accountability; facilitating improved governance and public participation; addressing environmental, economic, social and health impacts and benefits; improving value addition, R&D and technological information; supporting artisanal and small scale mining; and building human and institutional capacities.

In terms of global trends and emerging issues, the metals intensity of use had increased, leading to high prices and the mining of lower grades, with more waste and higher energy use. The improvement in the political and economic climate had resulted in higher mining investment in Africa. Globally, regulatory regimes were more transparent with reduced arbitrary decision making while the engagement of stakeholders in regulatory processes was a key trend. At sub regional level, harmonisation of policies and standards was becoming common while there was a global trend towards comprehensive social and environmental impact assessments and use of environmental and social funds. The increased demand for minerals had led to the export of ores and concentrates, contrary to the desire for beneficiation. Donor support for building human and institutional support had increased in various areas including small-scale mining and consolidating geoscientific information.

With respect to progress on implementing the commitments, most African countries had rewritten their mining codes but with a view to attracting FDI. These were not development oriented and were not based on full stakeholder consultations. At sub regional level, the harmonisation of regimes had made progress in ECOWAS, UEMOA and SADC. At the regional level, the 2007 Big Table had led to the establishment of the Africa Legal Support Facility (ALSF) to help negotiate improved mineral contracts and the International Study Group on Africa's mineral regimes to develop new SD friendly regimes, as called for by the first AU Conference of African Ministers responsible for Minerals. Although many countries had signed up to global initiatives eg at least 20 were candidate countries for EITI, transparency and accountability, as well as governance and public participation remained problematic. Local participation by nationals in mineral projects remained weak and not well promoted except by a few countries. Revenue distribution was also a problem as most Governments central retained mineral revenues while economic linkages continued to be weak. The high cost of infrastructure in rural areas, especially energy projects, prevented the opening of some mines. Value addition presented its own challenges due to a lack of R & D infrastructure and innovation strategies. A big challenge was the lack of human and institutional capacities, exacerbated by poor staff retention in government ministries.

To bridge the above challenges, the review report proposed the following measures:

- a) Various policy regimes had not delivered on long-term sustainable development in Africa. There was need to invest in new development based mineral regimes as envisioned in the AMV, for which an action plan should be developed with the help of the AUC, UNECA, ADB, working with RECs. The pace of harmonisation of regimes should be improved and the ALSF operationalised to support improved mineral contracts. In the short term, the ADB should create a fund to provide access to transaction advisors.
- b) While transparency and accountability was difficult to achieve, member States should adopt and apply international initiatives. They should also develop a think tank stakeholder approach to addressing issues. This requires strengthening capacities of oversight bodies, such as NGOs, CBOs, and the Legislature. Transparency initiatives like the KPCS should be extended to other high value minerals like coltan and gold.
- c) To improve governance and participation, CSR should be embedded in some form of policy or legislation to promote community participation and benefits sharing, as well as promote participation of nationals in mineral ventures. ADB should be requested to establish venture capital



funds to promote African entrepreneurship in mining projects. Mineral concessions should promote broader economic and social development goals, and community upliftment.

d) To improve environmental, economic, social and health impacts and benefits, ESIA's should be mandatory and include obligatory environmental and social funds. Compliance could also improve if mineral contracts are open to broader scrutiny by informed stakeholders. To bridge the infrastructure gap, capacity should be established for resource based development corridors to enable the collateral use of mining infrastructure by other economic activities. Continental bodies, like the AUC, ECA and ADB, should speed up the implementation rate of STAP programmes, such as the energy projects.

e) To improve value addition, R & D and technological information flow, member States should provide specific policy direction and incentives to create value added. They should also invest in creating knowledge based institutional capacities (HRD, R&D infrastructure, innovation systems, etc). Special purpose funds to support knowledge creation eg innovation funds could help

f) For Artesanal and small-scale mining (ASM), member States should develop ASM assistance programmes and regimes that are rooted in rural development objectives

g) In respect of human and institutional capacities, member States should invest in building sustainable internal capacities through deliberate training and retention schemes, leveraging current and future donor support for this purpose.

The Committee thanked the Secretariat for an insightful presentation. It noted that although the need for environmental remediation was well known, in actual practice rehabilitated mine sites represented a small fraction due partly to high costs and limited knowledge of technologies. It would be useful therefore to exchange knowledge about successful best practice models. The Committee further suggested that consideration in the report should be given to African ECO labelling. The Committee noted that the report did not include abandoned and derelict mine sites, which were a problem in some member States, including acid mine drainage. Beneficiation was also missing, as was reference to women in mining. Damage caused by coastal mining should also be included. In respect of R & D, the paper should also deal with policy, in addition to technology issues. The Committee heard that South Africa has included SD issues in its mineral policy and that elements of this were being strengthened as part of the policy review. Social and labour plans were also being reviewed with a view to improving compliance. Actions taken in support of SD and mining could be found on the Internet. The Committee expressed concern at the preoccupation of transparency initiatives with the extractive sector and noted that some countries may well already have transparent processes.

In response, the Secretariat acknowledged the comments by the Committee. In respect of environmental and social plans, the Secretariat emphasised the need for these to be negotiated upfront and a robust monitoring and auditing programme instituted. Generally companies accept that they must pay for environmental remediation and the technical processes are agreed to as part of mining plans. Successful models were available eg in South Africa in respect of the gold mining waste dumps located in Johannesburg. While mining legacies should be included in the report, beneficiation was already included under value addition. Similarly, policy related R & D was included under innovation systems. The Secretariat acknowledged the need to include the effects of coastal mining and reference to women in mining. In respect of transparency initiatives such as EITI, the

Secretariat emphasised that these were voluntary and that a country that engages all stakeholders transparently should not need to subscribe to such initiatives.

### **Regional Implementation Review on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Agenda item 13)**

The African region encompasses a vast area of widely differing economic, demographic and social situations and development trends. The following major trends and emerging issues related to SCP can be identified: African economies remain insufficiently diversified. SSA is not on track to achieve any of the MDGs and many Africans remain trapped in dire poverty; population growth is still strong and SSA's population is very young, Africa has the highest urbanization rate in the world which has a strong impact on patterns and impacts of consumption; and the continent lags behind all others in energy use while energy production relies heavily on fossil fuels despite significant renewable energy potential.

It was noted that in much of Africa the main challenge will have to satisfy the basic needs of the population. But at the same time, the environmental pillar of sustainability must be addressed. Policies and actions supporting SCP can serve to bolster poverty reduction efforts and support sustainable long term growth and help to meet the MDGs. There are many opportunities to "leapfrog" towards more SCP patterns. Africa has managed to achieve a great deal of achievements on various SCP issues in Africa, notably, the African 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production has been launched, established as well are the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP) and the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa. Noteworthy is the implementation of an eco-labelling project-the African Eco-labelling Mechanism.

Despite the achievements, the impact and penetration of SCP activities is still very limited in most countries. Few key activities have been conducted in most countries as part of the implementation of the African 10-YFP. SCP is a relatively new concept in the region and there are only very few examples of integrated SCP activities. In addition, there is quite significant number of implementation challenges and constraints that include, among others, poor education and lack of awareness on the benefits of SCP among all stakeholders; government failures such as lack of legislation and/or enforcement; lack of human and technical capacity; economic challenges such as financial instability of NCPs, under-pricing of natural resources, lack of financial incentives and appropriate financing mechanisms for SCP investments.

In conclusion, the on-going economic and social restructuring in Africa offers a unique opportunity to establish more resource efficient SCP patterns. Change towards SCP is a systemic challenge. Businesses, consumers or policy makers usually cannot solve problems alone but must work together in a 'triangle of change'. Lessons learnt from niche experiments and pilot studies and their sharing and replication throughout the region will help in mainstreaming SCP in national policies & strategies and achieving the aim of changing the socio-economic landscape for more SCP patterns and Green Economies in Africa. It was recommended that focus should be made on some concrete priority SCP projects at the regional level and then mobilize support for their implementation. These projects include, among others: capacity building for national SCP action plans; African Local SCP Initiative; regional programme on Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) including

building capacities of NCPCs and SCP institutions; African Eco-labelling mechanism; promoting an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) System in Africa