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Acronyms

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

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

USOAP

I. Introduction

II. Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereby affirm as follows:

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

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

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

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

1. Actions taken and progress made

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

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

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. Political will and commitment is essential for effective implementation of the African 10-YFP. The organizational support provided by UNEP together with the political leadership and support provided by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the financial support provided by the Marrakech Task Force (MTF) on Cooperation with Africa, have been instrumental for the achievements registered so far.
- b. A coherent and integrated national strategy to promote SCP using a range of policies and actions, including eco-fair labelling, is needed to bring about holistic SCP patterns. Furthermore National SCP strategies need to be formulated as integral priorities of National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs), including Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and National Environment Action Plans (NEAPs).
- c. The effective development and implementation of SCP in African countries could be significantly facilitated through mainstreaming of SCP into the priorities and decision-making criteria of development financing agencies.
- d. Visible implementation of SCP activities at an early stage is important to demonstrate and popularize the concept of SCP.
- e. In order to make further progress on sustainable lifestyles there is a need for massive multimedia education and awareness campaigns to inspire actions for change to sustainable lifestyles. Mobilization and active involvement of the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) is vital in strengthening advocacy and investments in SCP initiatives.

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

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

B. Chemicals

1. Actions taken and progress made

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

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

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

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

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

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

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. More support is needed to enable countries of the region to access environmentally sound technologies and safe chemicals. It is recognized that institutions of higher education and technical and research institutions should play a significant role in adopting and replicating environmentally sound technologies on chemicals.
- b. A strong emphasis should be placed on the integration of sound management of chemicals into national policies for economic growth and poverty reduction. Mechanisms need to be strengthened to ensure the promotion of sound chemicals management, including in relation to the production and use of chemicals as an integral part of agricultural modernization and sustainable development.
- c. There is an urgent need to further pursue and implement integrated approaches in implementing MEAs and other international regimes that are providing support to African countries in their efforts to achieve sound management of chemicals.
- d. There is an urgent need to invest in facilities and institutions for monitoring and evaluating key chemicals in the African environment as a basis for national, subregional and regional priority-setting for chemicals management. This needs to be accompanied by proper mechanisms for information exchange among African countries, building upon existing initiatives such as the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and its database, and the Chemical

- i. Progress is being made in ensuring sound treatment of hazardous waste

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

D. Mining

1. Actions taken and progress made

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

initiatives include the EITI, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the

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

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

- a. There is inadequate capacity to monitor compliance with legislative requirements, especially the technical and business reporting requirements, and in environmental and social management plans.
- b. The existing fiscal instruments do not optimize the collection of resource rents, such as windfall and additional profits taxes, while negotiating these with major mining continues, poses nce0(.)-nspe encyenges and c0 -1.715 TD(The)-1

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

- b. With increased mining along the coast and on the sea bed, African countries should look at a regulatory framework to deal with off-shore and coastal mining.
- c. Member countries should seriously consider the adoption and application of the minerals conventions emanating from the KPCS, EITI, EITI++ as well

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

2. Implementation challenges and constraints

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

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

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

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

F. Inter-linkages and Cross-cutting issues

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

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

1. Actions taken and progress made

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

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

- d. Many countries in the region have made progress in establishing initiatives

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

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

3. Lessons learnt and the way forward

- a. Understanding and appreciation of the various policies, strategies by the political leaderships is crucial in generating political will and commitment which is essential in ensuring effective implementation of the strategies. There is therefore need for effective communication strategies to enable the political leaderships to understand and appreciate strategies and programmes such as the 10-YFP on SCP.

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

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

IV. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

