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Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable
 Development
                              and
 The Regional Implementation Meeting for the Twentieth
 Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
19-21 November 2012

Main Outcomes of the
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Implications for Africa

Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AATF	African Agriculture Technology Foundation
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
ACS	African Centre for Statistics
AEC	African Economic Community
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ANDI	African Network for Drug and Diagnostic Innovation
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
ASS	African Statistical System
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibility
CFSSD	Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development
CFSSD-8	Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development
ClimDev-Africa	Climate Change for Development in Africa
CPA	Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSD-12	Twelfth Session of the CSD
CSD-20	Twentieth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSG	Deputy Secretary-General
EAP	Environment Action Plan
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FSSDD	Food Security and Sustainable Development Division
G-77	Group of 77
GA	General Assembly
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IAGs	Internationally Agreed Goals
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IFSD	Institutional Frameworks for Sustainable Development
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organization
IIASA	International Institute for Applied System Analysis
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoI	Means of Implementation
MSI+5	Mauritius Strategy of Implementation +5
MYPs	Multi-Year Programme of Work

NCSD	National Councils for Sustainable Development
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
PANAFCON	Pan-African Implementation Conference on Water
PEDA	Population, Environment, Development and Agriculture
PFIA-21	Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
R&D	Research and Development
RCM-Africa	African Regional Coordination Mechanism
RCNYO	Regional Commission New York Office
RC	Regional Commission
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIM	Regional Implementation Meeting
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDI	Sustainable Development Indicators
SDRA	Sustainable Development Report on Africa
SEAA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SG	Secretary-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRCM	Subregional Coordination Mechanism
SRO	Subregional Office/ECA
StatCom-Africa	Statistical Commission for Africa
TDTNet	African Technology Development and Transfer Network
TEEB	Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TYCBF-AU	Ten-Year Capacity Building Framework for the AU
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/RBA	UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/ROA	UNEP Regional Office for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

I. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.   The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted a Resolution (A/RES/64/236) in December 2009 to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as "Rio+20", in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. The objective of the conference was to secure renewed political commitment to sustainable development, assess the progress and implementation gaps and address new and emerging challenges. The conference focused on two themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

2.   UNGA called for efficient and effective preparations for Rio+20 at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system, and encouraged the active participation of all major groups at all stages of the preparatory process. In this context, and in recognition of the important role that Regional Commissions (RCs) of the United Nations play in bridging the gap between global-level agreements and national-level priorities and actions, the Assembly called for Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) coordinated by RCs in preparation for the Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to be converted to Regional Preparatory Meetings for Rio+20.

3.   In line with the decision of UNGA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) spearheaded the Africa Regional Preparatory Process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, known as (Rio+20), jointly with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and in strong partnership with Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Process was aimed at supporting African countries to collectively articulate their concerns and priorities at the conference and to ensure that these were adequately reflected in the conference outcomes. It also aimed at strengthening regional consultative mechanisms to support implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes. A summary of the process is provided in the *background and introduction* section of this report.

4.   Following Rio+20, it was decided that the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-20) would convene in New York in May 2013 and that the deliberations would focus on the outcomes of Rio+20. The outcome of CSD-20 would feed into the UNGA follow-up to the outcomes of Rio+20. In this regard, the RCs were requested to organize RIMs in preparation for CSD-20. In the Africa region, the sessions of the ECA Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development (CFSSD) since 2005 had provided platforms for the Africa RIMs. In line with this practice, the eighth session of the CFSSD (CFSDD-8) scheduled for 19 to 21 November 2012, would provide the platform for the Africa RIM for CSD-20.

5.   This report is intended to inform the deliberations of the Africa RIM for CSD-20, which is expected to adopt an Outcome Document that will serve as Africa's collective input to CSD-20. In this regard, it seeks to elicit the inputs of member States regarding their priorities and concerns towards ensuring effective implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes in the region, to be reflected in the Africa-RIM Outcome Document.

6.   In light of the foregoing, the report presents an analysis of the main outcomes of Rio+20 and their implications for Africa. It focuses on the elements that will be discussed at CSD-20, namely: the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Means of Implementation (Financing Sustainable Development, Technology Development and Transfer; and Capacity Development); as well as the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In addition to these, the report includes an analysis of other outcomes deemed important for Africa such as the voluntary commitments that complement the traditional means of implementation, a programme on measures to complement Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the green economy, and the Africa section of the Outcome Document. In analysing the implications for Africa, the report identifies possible areas of intervention by regional partners and organizations.

A.   The Africa Regional Preparatory Process for Rio+20

7.   The Africa Regional Preparatory Process for Rio+20 enjoyed support at the highest level – the African Union Summit, which provided guidance on Africa's preparations for, and participation in Rio+20. The seventeenth Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in July 2011, mandated H.E. Denis Sassou N'Guesso, President of the Republic of the Congo, to coordinate Africa's preparations at the political level, supported at the technical level by ECA, AUC AfDB and other partners. Prior to that, the Fourth Joint Annual Meetings of the AUC Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development adopted a resolution in March 2011 on climate change and sustainable development. The Ministers, inter alia, commended establishment of the process and called for its effective support by Africa's partners.

8.   In September 2011, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) also adopted Decisions related to the themes of Rio+20. The process also benefited from the support of the Regional Coordination Mechanism in support of the AU and its NEPAD Programme (RCM-Africa), with membership from United Nations agencies, AUC, the RECs and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The eleventh and twelfth sessions of the RCM-Africa provided platforms to raise awareness and mobilize support for Africa's effective preparations for, and participation in, Rio+20, and adopted related recommendations that contributed to guiding the process.

9.   As part of Africa's preparations for Rio+20, a number of activities were undertaken between March and October 2011. These included, among others:

(a)   The organization of two regional consultative meetings on: (i) institutional and strategic frameworks for sustainable development in Africa; and (ii) sustainable development indicator framework for Africa;

(b)   The preparation of subregional review reports on progress towards sustainable development in the five subregions of Africa, and the organization of consultative meetings in each subregion for the validation of the reports;

(c)   The preparation of the Africa Regional Review Report on Progress towards Sustainable Development, which was informed, inter alia, by the subregional review reports;

(d)   The preparation of four thematic reports with a focus on Africa, namely: Institutional and Strategic Frameworks for Sustainable Development; A Green Economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication; New and Emerging Challenges; Means of Implementation; and

(e)   The organization of the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

10.   The Regional Preparatory Conference was organized by ECA jointly with AUC and AfDB, in partnership with RECs, UNEP, UNDP and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). The conference, which was attended by Ministers in charge of economic, social and environmental affairs, as well as ambassadors and officials of foreign affairs Ministries from capitals, Addis Ababa and New York, adopted the Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20. This was subsequently approved as Africa's Common Position for Rio+20 by the eighteenth Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2012.

11.   Following the endorsement of Africa's Common Position for Rio+20, a Steering Committee was established to guide the preparations for Africa's effective participation in Rio+20, supported by a number of sub-committees. The committee comprised ECA, AUC, AfDB, UNEP, UNDP, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), and the Republic of the Congo. The Steering Committee and its sub-committees met regularly to ensure effective planning and preparations for Africa's participation in Rio+20, as well as provision of the required technical support to the African Permanent Representatives and negotiators in New York. This support, which was provided from March to June 2012, was in the form of:

(a)   A capacity-building and consultative meeting aimed at complementing the knowledge and skills of African negotiators and supporting consolidation of Africa's negotiating strategies;

(b)   Substantive servicing of a retreat of African ambassadors and Rio+20 negotiators to further strategize on Africa's collective negotiating position;

(c)   Preparation of analytical papers on the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, Means of Implementation and SDGs;

(d)   Analysis of the draft text of the Rio+20 outcome document; and

(e)   Estimation of the level of financial resources required for Africa's sustainable development agenda.

12.   At Rio+20, AUC, ECA, AfDB, OSAA, UNEP and UNDP jointly organized the following events:

(a)   *Institutional framework for sustainable development: integrating the three pillars*, provided a platform for Africa and its partners to deliberate on the findings of the Africa Report on Institutional and Strategic Frameworks for Sustainable Development. The event facilitated discussions on the institutional frameworks needed at various levels to promote a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development;

(b)   *Financing sustainable development: transition towards a green economy in Africa* facilitated dialogue on the challenges and opportunities related to long-term financing for sustainable development and transition towards a green economy in Africa, with a particular focus on innovative sources of financing and commitment to financing sustainable development and green growth;

(c)   *Promoting Inclusive Green Growth and Building a Green Economy as a means to achieve sustainable development* provided a platform to discuss and identify opportunities, gaps and challenges for advancing green economy transition in Africa tailored to its specific development needs; and

(d)   *Africa Day*, held on 19 June 2012, was sponsored by the Republic of the Congo and organized jointly by ECA, AUC, AfDB, UNEP, UNDP and OSAA. It consisted of a high-level roundtable discussion to deliberate on Africa's progress towards sustainable development, and was followed by a press conference and reception.

13.   Furthermore, brochures on Africa's preparations for and participation in Rio+20, electronic copies of publications on the objective and themes of Rio+20 and the Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20 were distributed widely at the conference. A joint exhibition space was also secured to showcase various products of Africa's preparations for the conference.

14.   For more information on the Africa Regional Preparatory Process, please see the information document entitled *The Africa Regional Preparatory Process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development*, and the corresponding website: http://uneca.org/rio20

15.   Following the Rio+20 Conference, the nineteenth Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 2012, adopted a Decision on Rio+20 (Doc. Assembly/AU/9(XIX)).This commended the AUC, AfDB, ECA, UNEP, UNDP, OSAA and other partners for the successful organization of joint events, including the Africa Day during the conference and requested them to continue providing the necessary facilitation and coordination support towards effective implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes in Africa. The Decision further called on AMCEN, at its next Ordinary Session, to undertake an analysis of the Rio+20 outcomes and to prepare an action plan for Africa. Given the multisectoral and cross-cutting nature of sustainable development, which embodies economic, social and environmental dimensions, it is deemed pertinent for all relevant ministerial bodies within their respective mandates, to be actively engaged in implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes, including undertaking the necessary analysis and preparing plans of action. In this regard, the AU should ensure that an effective coordination mechanism is established.

16.   The Inter-Cluster Meeting of RCM-Africa held in Naivasha, Kenya, in July 2012, noted that the Rio+20 outcomes provided an opportunity for the various clusters of the mechanism to develop and implement joint activities. In this respect, the meeting called for the cluster coordinators and members to review the outcomes and propose areas of intervention relevant to their clusters for inclusion in their respective business plans. It also requested ECA, as lead technical coordinator for Africa's preparations for and participation in Rio+20, to undertake an analysis of the implications for Africa of the Rio+20 outcomes, including the voluntary commitments, to inform the work of the clusters. The thirteenth session of RCM-Africa to be held in November 2012 will deliberate on, among other matters, the Rio+20 outcomes.

II.   THE MAIN OUTCOMES OF RIO+20 AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR AFRICA

17.   The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was convened from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The third and final meeting of its Preparatory Committee, and the Pre-Conference Informal Consultations facilitated by Brazil preceded Rio+20. In addition to the official events, numerous side events and exhibitions also took place.

18.   At Rio+20, Governments were expected to adopt clear and focused practical measures for speeding up the implementation of sustainable development commitments that could, inter alia, promote a more inclusive and equitable growth and reduce poverty while ensuring a more efficient and sustainable use of resources. Governments were also expected to define the global institutional architecture for a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development and reach an agreement on strengthening the environmental pillar within an overall institutional framework for sustainable development. The ten days of negotiations in Rio resulted in the Rio Outcome Document, entitled *The Future We Want,* which set the stage for future goals and targets and for a reformed institutional framework for sustainable development. In particular, *The Future We Want* calls for UNGA, at its next session in September 2012, to take decisions and establish the processes for a number of important issues, namely:

(a)   Identifying the format and organizational aspects of the Universal, Intergovernmental High-Level Forum that will replace the CSD;

(b)   Strengthening UNEP;

(c)   Constituting a working group to develop global SDGs to be agreed by UNGA;

(d)   Establishing an intergovernmental process under UNGA to prepare a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy;

(e)   Considering a set of recommendations from the Secretary-General for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally- sound technologies;

(f)   Launching of a programme of work on broader measures of progress to complement the Gross Domestic Product; and

(g)   Designating a member State body to operationalize the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production.

19.   The areas of focus of this report have been indicated in the background and introduction above. But first, it is important to examine the opening chapters, namely, *Our Common Vision, and Renewing Political Commitment*, which set the stage for commitments and agreements reached at the Conference.

A. Our Common Vision and Renewing Political Commitment

20.   Rio+20 reaffirmed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the importance of freedom, peace and security, and acknowledged the centrality of democracy, good governance and rule of law as well as institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.

21.   The Conference also reaffirmed the Rio principles, in particular the *Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility* (CBDR), and past action plans in the economic, social and environmental fields and called for enhanced international cooperation. Furthermore, the Conference recognized poverty eradication as the greatest global challenge and a key overarching objective of sustainable development, as well as the need to promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. In this respect, the Conference reiterated commitment to eradicate poverty and address food insecurity. It acknowledged the need to mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages. It also reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to address the objective and themes of the Conference and to accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It underscored support to Africa's sustainable development efforts by the international community as a key priority. In this context, it reaffirmed commitment to NEPAD.

22.   Furthermore, in recognition of their role in decision-making processes, Rio+20 called for effective involvement of the nine major groups and other stakeholders. In this respect, the Conference underlined the contribution of companies in facilitating the integration of sustainability reporting and committed to fostering collaborative work among the academia, and the scientific and technological communities in closing the technological gap and strengthening the science-policy interface. In order to better inform policy decisions, the Conference called on the United Nations Statistical Commission and relevant United Nations system entities and organizations to launch a programme of work on measures of progress to complement Gross Domestic Product (GDP), building on existing initiatives.

23.   The chapters on *Our Common Vision and Renewing Political Commitment* of the Outcome Document augur well with the Preamble of the Africa Consensus Statement, which contextualizes Africa's Common Position for Rio+20. In its Statement, Africa acknowledged the relevance of the objective and themes of Rio+20 to advancing the global sustainable development agenda. In conformity with the NEPAD Framework document, African countries recognized good governance as the foundation for sustainable development. In recognition of the role of all

stakeholders in sustainable development decision-making and actions, Africa, in the opening paragraph of its Statement, indicated that the Africa Rio+20 consultations, including its preparation, took into account the concerns of all stakeholders, including major groups.

24.   Africa, in its Consensus Statement, singled out CBDR in the introduction paragraph of the section on institutional and strategic frameworks for sustainable development and stressed the need to adhere to the Rio principles in the transition to the green economy. The singling out of CBDR by the Conference was hard won by the G-77 and China. During the negotiations, the developed countries insisted that reference should be made to all the Rio principles without singling out any, while the G-77 and China fought hard to ensure that in making reference to all the Rio principles, CBDR was singled out in view of its significance for developing countries in accessing means of implementation. The CBDR principle recognizes historical responsibilities and the different developmental levels of countries regarding obligations under multilateral agreements. This principle is applied in the negotiations under the Rio Conventions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other multilateral agreements. Had this principle been "lost" during the Rio+20 negotiations, its application under other multilateral agreements would have been jeopardized. Thus the emphasis placed on the CBDR principle provides developing countries, including those in Africa, with a good negotiating edge.

25.   The recognition by Rio+20 of poverty eradication as a global challenge and an overriding objective of sustainable development is in line with Africa's thinking. The same assertion was made at UNCED and at WSSD, and its reaffirmation by the international community at Rio+20 could spur the necessary action towards achieving the goal of poverty eradication. The reaffirmation of the commitment to fight hunger is also significant for Africa. Although, generally, there has been some level of poverty reduction in Africa, the region is still lagging behind in terms of meeting the MDG targets on the reduction of poverty and hunger.

B. High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development

26.   Rio+20 emphasized the role of effective governance at all levels in achieving sustainable development. The Conference recognized that the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD) should be consistent with the Rio Principles, build on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It also recognized that reform of the institutional framework is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, it committed to strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development at the global level to, inter alia promote a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development; enhance coherence, reduce fragmentation and overlap, and increase efficiency, effectiveness and transparency, within and outside the United Nations system; promote full and effective participation of all countries in decision-making processes, and engage high-level political leaders to provide policy guidance and ensure effective implementation of sustainable development as well as enhance the engagement of major groups. Furthermore, the Conference underscored the need to ensure adequate frameworks for sustainable development at the international, regional, national and subnational levels, and called for all relevant sustainable development actors to undertake measures to ensure that sustainable development is adequately addressed in their activities.

27.   The Rio+20 Outcome Document adequately reflects Africa's position regarding the principles underlying IFSD. In its Consensus Statement, Africa emphasized that IFSD should be based on the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (PFIA-21) and the JPOI. African countries recognized that IFSD is not an end in itself, but is linked to the achievement of sustainable development and should lead to a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. In this regard, countries underscored the role of effective institutions and strategies as well as multi-stakeholder participation. Furthermore, countries expressed the need to ensure effective linkages among global, regional, subregional and national institutional processes based on the principle of subsidiarity.

1.   Global level

28.   Africa had not foreseen the establishment of a new global body for integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. Countries supported efforts to reform the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to promote a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. They also emphasized the importance of increased synergies, coherence and coordination among and between the United Nations system and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

29.   Rio+20 reaffirmed the role of the General Assembly as the chief, deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, and called on the Assembly to further integrate sustainable development in its agenda, including through periodic high-level dialogues. The Conference also called for United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination and invited the United Nations system and international financial institutions to enhance mainstreaming of sustainable development. While the Conference recognized the critical role of ECOSOC as the principal body for policy review, dialogue and recommendations, and follow-up to the MDGs and committed leaders to strengthening ECOSOC, in particular to foster a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, it also established a Universal Intergovernmental High-Level Political Forum for a balanced integration of the three dimensions, building on, and eventually substituting, the CSD. In this regard, the Conference launched an intergovernmental process under the General Assembly to define the format and functioning of the Forum, with a view to convening the first meeting of such Forum at the beginning of the 68th General Assembly.

30.   In light of the above, the Africa RIM may wish to consider the following:

        (a)   The functions of the Forum contained in the document are in line with Africa's thinking on IFSD for ensuring effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, but the RIM may wish to reflect on them further (see Annex I). Africa should ensure that the form and composition of the Forum to be defined during the intergovernmental process adequately caters to its agreed functions. The following are deemed important:

(i)   The adequacy of the functions of the Forum as defined in the Outcome Document for a global-level body that should ensure integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner;

(ii)   The clear definition of roles, responsibilities and relationships between the Forum and other bodies, particularly ECOSOC, in view of the need to avoid overlap with existing structures, bodies and entities;

(iii)   The optimal form and composition of the Forum that would ensure a balanced integration of the three dimensions;

(iv)   Definition of an adequate implementation mandate for the Forum to ensure the effective implementation of sustainable development commitments;

(v)   How to ensure flexibility in the work programme of the Forum that would be defined following its establishment to enable it respond to new and emerging challenges; and

(vi)   How to ensure effective linkages among sustainable development institutions from the global to the local level, based on the principle of subsidiarity in view of its importance in ensuring effective implementation of global sustainable development agreements into tangible actions and outcomes at the national and local levels.

(b)   Since the Forum would be responsible for promoting a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as transparency and implementation, Africa should insist that the consultative mechanism for its establishment should ensure a broad-based, transparent and inclusive participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders. At the outset, the consultations should engage Governments, major groups and other stakeholders in the economic, social and environmental fields in a balanced manner. For its part, Africa may wish to decide on establishing a regional consultative process to be supported by its partners and involving African regional and subregional organizations.

31.   Given the important role of RCs in promoting a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as recognized by African countries in their Consensus Statement, and the Rio+20 Outcome Document, ECA would have an important role to play in the Africa region. The pertinent role of AUC, as the executive arm of AU and lead role in defining the continent's sustainable development agenda cannot be overemphasized. Also pertinent is the active engagement of AfDB as a key actor in supporting the region's sustainable development agenda. These three premier organizations in Africa's institutional landscape, operating within the framework of their Joint Secretariat would be well placed to lead the process in the region.

32.   The NPCA as the operational arm of AU regarding implementation of the NEPAD programme considered as providing a framework for sustainable development in Africa, would be an important partner in the process. The RECs that form the building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC) supporting the definition and implementation of the sustainable development agendas of their respective subregions would be the natural interlocutors with national-level actors, including Governments and major groups. Other important partners include UNDP/RBA, OSAA and UNEP/ROA. Pertinent to the success of the process is ensuring effective links between the permanent representatives and negotiators in New York with the diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa and the experts and policymakers in Capitals.

33.   Of interest is the proposed global sustainable development report that would constitute one of the tools for strengthening the science-policy interface. Within the United Nations system, UNDESA has been identified to take the lead role. In the Africa region, ECA in collaboration with sister United Nations agencies and regional and subregional organizations has, since 2005, been producing the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA). The SDRA has been serving as an important medium for monitoring and assessing progress towards sustainable development in Africa. The first part provides a holistic assessment of progress using indicators that cover the governance, economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The fourth issue of the report is under finalization, while the process of producing the fifth has commenced. The Regional Commissions Office in New York (RCNYO) has already indicated to UNDESA that the RCs would be well placed to produce the regional chapters of the global sustainable development report. It is envisaged that once adopted, the SDGs would inform subsequent indicator sets for the production of part I of the SDRA.

34.   The Conference agreed to consider the need for promoting intergenerational solidarity for achievement of sustainable development, taking into account the needs of future generations, including by inviting the Secretary-General (SG) to present a report on this issue. *Promoting intergenerational solidarity for the achievement of sustainable development* is more appealing to countries than the establishment of an *Ombudsperson or Higher Commissioner for Sustainable Development and Future Generations* that was being pushed by certain countries during the negotiations leading to the Conference. Promoting intergenerational solidarity could be seen in the light of international cooperation for sustainable development. In this context, the Africa RIM may wish to consider the following:

        (a)   Africa to approach this concept leveraging on its acclaimed contribution to the global commons, its low ecological footprint, the need to uplift its peoples out of poverty, and to access adequate means of implementation (financing, technology development and transfer, capacity development and trade), if it is to achieve this now without compromising the needs of future generations;

        (b)   Africa to call for support to the implementation of long-term development visions that take into account inter-generational equity; and

        (c)   Africa to request the Secretary-General to invite inputs for the preparation of his report to enable countries' views to be taken into account in the drafting of the report rather than react after the fact.

2.   Regional level

35.   The Africa Consensus Statement recognizes that regional and subregional institutions play a significant role in spurring establishment and development of institutional and strategic frameworks for sustainable development and in ensuring their effective operationalization and implementation, and therefore stresses the need to support these institutions. In this context, African countries reaffirmed the role of ECA in promoting a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. Furthermore, they called on ECA, AUC, AfDB, NPCA and

the RECs to continue facilitating consultative meetings and processes to monitor, evaluate and scale up implementation of sustainable development commitments by countries.

36. The Rio+20 Outcome Document fully addresses the position of Africa regarding the role of regional and subregional institutions. The Conference emphasized that regional and subregional organizations, including the RCs and their Subregional Offices (SROs) play a significant role in promoting a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underscored the need to support these institutions. In this regard, the Conference urged the prioritization of sustainable development and encouraged enhancement of the RCs and their SROs. This was not by coincidence.

37. ECA possesses two major features characterizing its status within the United Nations system. ECA as the regional outpost of the United Nations in Africa; and ECA as an integral part of the African institutional landscape. Its strength derives from its role as the only United Nations agency mandated to operate at the regional and subregional levels to harness resources and bring them to bear on Africa's priorities. This is particularly relevant given that the perspectives of AU and NEPAD are primarily regional and subregional. Given this unique positioning, and the multidisciplinary expertise of its staff embodying the economic, social and environmental fields, the comparative advantages of ECA are evident at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.

38. WSSD mandated the RCs to follow up on the implementation of its outcomes and to promote a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development in their respective regions. Following WSSD, ECA in collaboration with sister United Nations agencies, regional and subregional organizations has been supporting African countries to collectively articulate their concerns and priorities in preparation for CSD sessions. In 2003, the Pan-African Implementation Conference on Water (PANAFCON) provided the platform for the Africa RIM in preparation for the twelfth session of CSD (CSD-12). Subsequently, since 2005, the ECA Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development (CFSSD) has been providing the platform for Africa RIMs. The Africa review reports that inform RIM deliberations are prepared in partnership with sister United Nations agencies and African regional and subregional organizations. The Africa RIM may wish to consider the following:

(a) Integrating the different dimensions and mainstreaming sustainable development require dedicated staff, time and resources to effectively carry out coordination activities within and outside the organization. They also require developing or adapting tools and building capacity to facilitate mainstreaming, integrated assessments, monitoring and evaluation as well as the provision of platforms to promote experience sharing and knowledge networking. In the context of Africa, these are challenging tasks that can only be accomplished with the provision of adequate resources. Given the principal role played by ECA in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development, concrete actions must be taken towards its strengthening;

(b) The need to strengthen the regional platform provided by ECA and partners for reviewing progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments with a view to producing informed decisions and actions aimed at achieving tangible results; and

(c)   Ensuring that the principle of subsidiarity, which is not strong in the CSD process, is applied fully in the HLPF process to be established. While the RCs have been delegated to prepare regional review documents and organize RIMs, they are not provided with the necessary resources to effectively execute this mandate. Member States are supported directly by UNDESA to prepare national reports. Given the time lag between the RIMs and the CSD sessions, national reports are produced too late to inform regional review reports. For this reason, the RCs and partners have been preparing regional review reports mainly through desk reviews. Therefore, the RCs should be provided with resources to support countries directly in order that national review reports inform regional reports, which could then feed into the global process. In the context of Africa, ECA and partners could support the RECs to produce subregional review reports, which could then be consolidated into the regional level reports. ECA SROs could effectively partner with the RECs at the subregional level. The Multi-Year Programmes of Work (MYPs) developed by the five ECA SROs together with the corresponding RECs could provide the platform for this partnership.

39.   Furthermore, ECA should be provided with adequate resources to support the participation of African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the RIMs. The past RIMs had largely been attended by representatives of diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa, without much coordination with capitals and the Africa Group in New York who negotiate on behalf of the region at the global level. In order to ensure a well-coordinated and informed process, the linkages among global, regional, subregional and national institutions needed to be strengthened considerably.

40.   RCM-Africa also plays an important role in furthering the sustainable development agenda on the continent and requires strengthening. The mechanism provided an important platform to garner support for the Africa Regional Preparatory Process for Rio+20 and will deliberate on the coordinated implementation of the Conference outcomes during its thirteenth session to be held in November 2012. Subregional Coordination Mechanisms (SRCMs) have been established in Eastern and Southern Africa, and are expected to have strong linkages with the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) at the national level. This augurs well with the call of Rio+20 for United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination, with appropriate accountability to member States through more coherence in reporting and strengthening cooperative efforts under existing inter-agency cooperation mechanism and strategies.

3.   National and local levels

41.   Africa in its Consensus Statement, urged countries to consider establishing, reviving and further strengthening national sustainable development strategies and councils, with a mandate to address the challenge of integrating economic, social and environmental goals by engaging a broader range of ministries and stakeholders at the country level. In this regard, countries called for Rio+20 to explore the possibility of reactivating and reinvigorating the National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs) to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies. Furthermore, countries called on the international community to assist in developing effective and responsive institutional frameworks for sustainable development in the region and to decisively support the

involvement of all ministries and other stakeholders to enable them to exercise their full responsibilities in sustainable development.

42.   During the negotiations leading to Rio+20, the revival of NCSDs was hotly debated, but was generally not favoured by the G-77 and China. In this regard, negotiators decided to define the functions of a coordinating body for sustainable development to inform its form. At Rio+20, countries underlined the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational and local levels and to this end, called on the international community to strengthen national, subnational and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes dealing with sustainable development, including coordinating and enabling effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. This approach introduces flexibility to the NCSD process leaving countries the freedom to decide on the form of the coordinating bodies taking into account their national circumstances and specificities. Lessons from the NCSD process could inform sustainable development coordinating mechanisms that countries may wish to put in place. In this regard, the Africa RIM may wish to consider the following:

        (a)   The mandate, location and organizational structure of coordinating bodies should allow for horizontal and vertical linkages, and ensure that the three dimensions of sustainable development are addressed in an integrated manner;

        (b)   The composition of coordinating bodies should be broad-based ensuring full and effective involvement of all relevant ministries as well as major groups. Participatory mechanisms should ensure active engagement of all stakeholders in decision-making and implementation of activities;

        (c)   National coordinating bodies for sustainable development should have decentralized structures at local levels to guide implementation and ensure that the desired impact is made at those levels. Lessons learned at the field level could then feed into policy and decision-making processes at the national level;

        (d)   Sustainable development coordinating bodies should guide the development and implementation of policies and strategies in order to ensure synergies and avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts;

        (e)   Coordinating bodies should adopt or enhance the use and application of approaches and tools, including integrated assessments to promote balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

        (f)   Coordinating bodies should have a sensitization and advocacy role regarding sustainable development matters and should provide platforms for experience sharing and knowledge networking; and

        (g)   In addition to funding from Governments and development partners, coordinating bodies should identify and establish innovative funding mechanisms to ensure sustainability.

C. Sustainable Development Goals

43.   The Africa Consensus Statement was silent on the SDGs, as they were introduced late in the negotiation process. However, once the negotiations on the SDGs got underway, the region made its position clear, which was for the SDGs to complement rather than substitute the MDGs. Africa expected Rio+20 to *lay the basis* for elaboration of the SDGs, to be linked to the MDGs, thus leading to establishment of goals that would become part of the development agenda beyond 2015 (post-2015 development agenda). Indeed, Rio+20 did lay the basis for elaboration of the SDGs, as it resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on SDGs that would be open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global SDGs to be agreed by UNGA. In this regard, the conference called for constitution of an open working group before the sixty-seventh session of UNGA, comprising 30 representatives nominated by member States from the five United Nations regional groups. The group will be required to submit a report to the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, containing a proposal for SDGs for consideration and appropriate action.

44.   The conference underscored the importance of the MDGs and the commitment of the international community to their achievement. It recognized the important role that SDGs, based on Agenda 21 and the JPOI, could play in pursuing sustainable development, coherent with and integrated in the post-2015 development agenda, and without diverting focus on efforts to achieve the MDGs. Furthermore, it committed to mobilizing financial resources and capacity-building for the SDGs.

45.   The establishment of SDGs would facilitate branding and advocacy around the sustainable development agenda, as it would enable the synthesis of the agenda into a succinct number of goals, targets and indicators, which would foster understanding and appreciation by stakeholders who could be mobilized to be actively engaged in the implementation process. Linking the SDGs to the MDGs and establishing goals that become part of the post-2015 development agenda seemed prudent because this would promote coherence in policymaking and synergistic implementation of Internationally- Agreed Goals (IAGs). This would minimize the pressure on the limited institutional capacities of many African countries that would otherwise be struggling with a myriad of agendas appearing to be unrelated, distinct or separate. Indeed, the proliferation of development agendas would place the limited institutional capacities of many African countries under pressure. To the extent that the SDGs encompass all dimensions of sustainable development (i.e. the economic, social and environmental aspects), their merger with the MDGs seems likely to achieve greater convergence and capture of the issues in the post-2015 development agenda. This makes twinning and collaboration between the two processes even more imperative.

46.   Africa has a good opportunity to foster this cooperation. In the African region, ECA, AUC and the Regional Bureau for Africa of UNDP (UNDP/RBA) are leading consultations for the post-2015 development agenda. Rio+20 recognized the important role of the RCs in supporting their respective regions to effectively contribute to the SDG process. In this regard, the conference requested relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective

mandates, to support the RCs in collecting and compiling national inputs in order to inform the SDG process. In this connection, the RIM may wish to consider the following:

(a)   In view of the stakes for Africa in the SDG process, the region requires adequate support to enable it to establish an effective, broad-based bottom-up consultative process to flesh out goals, indicators and targets that should underpin the SDGs. Therefore, Africa should capitalize on the commitment expressed by the international community at Rio+20 *to mobilize financial resources and capacity-building, particularly for developing countries,* for the SDGs; and

(b)   The consultative process in Africa to be informed by the ongoing discussions on the post- 2015 development agenda, including the findings of the consultations being undertaken by ECA, AUC and UNDP.

47.   While the details of the region's input to the global SDG process will be determined through the consultative process, the RIM may wish to consider the following:

(a)   The SDGs should embody the Rio principles, particularly the principle of CBDR, and should be identified with the overarching objective of poverty eradication in mind;

(b)   The goals, targets and indicators should embody the three dimensions of sustainable development as well as issues pertaining to governance for sustainable development;

(c)   The SDGs should be science-based and allow for tracking progress towards sustainable development over time. In this regard, they should include clear and measurable targets designed for taking into account different regional and national priorities, realities, capacities and developmental levels;

(d)   The process should consider approaches and means to strengthen the capacity of countries to collect, manage and analyze data required for monitoring progress towards meeting the SDGs;

(e)   The goals, targets and indicators should be informed by the outcomes of the Africa process on the post-2015 development agenda and that of the SDRA in the context of which a Sustainable Development Indicator (SDI) set has been established for Africa. The process is led by ECA, in collaboration with the AUC, AfDB and sister United Nations agencies;

(f)   The SDRA provides an important medium for assessing progress towards sustainable development in Africa and should constitute the regional chapter of the proposed global sustainable development report. In as much as the sustainable development indicator (SDI) set for the SDRA could inform the SDG definition process, the set would be revised on the basis of the SDGs that would be established taking into account regional priorities and specificities. The SDRA process should therefore be supported to ensure that the report becomes the authoritative reference document for tracking progress towards sustainable development in the region; and

(g)   In addition to domesticating the SDGs and related targets and indicators at the regional level, they can also be domesticated at the subregional and national levels. Indeed, in its Consensus Statement, Africa recognized the need for a clear and actionable indicator framework for sustainable development at the national level to enhance understanding, guide integration modalities and identify the type of linkages that should exist among different sectors. In this connection, countries requested global and regional institutions to promote the development and application of sustainable development indicator frameworks.

D. Means of Implementation

48.   In their Consensus Statement, African countries recognized that they were primarily responsible for their own development, but emphasized the need for external support particularly in the face of new and emerging challenges. In this regard, they called on developed countries to fulfil previous commitments and pledges on means of implementation, which they identified as financing, technology development and transfer, capacity development, international trade, regional integration and south-south cooperation. In doing so, countries underlined the need for capitalizing on the synergies among the different means of implementation, and underscored the need to enhance south-south cooperation. At the 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the international community reaffirmed previous commitments but did not undertake firm commitments on additional means of implementation. The conference reiterated that each country had the primary responsibility for its economic and social development but recognized that developing countries needed additional resources for sustainable development (SD). In this regard, it further recognized the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing.

1. Financing

49.   On financing, African countries recognized the need to explore home-grown solutions and undertook to improve domestic resource mobilization, including through innovative mechanisms and public-private partnerships. However, they underscored the need for external resources to supplement their efforts and called on developed countries to honour their previous commitments and for the international community to adopt an effective development-oriented solution to the debt problem. Countries stressed the relevance of aid and development effectiveness and the need for the two to complement each other, and committed to improving the national governance environment, accountability and transparency of institutions and budgetary processes. They lamented that despite its size, Africa had little voice in international financial institutions (IFIs), and stressed the need for the continent's special circumstances and interests to be reflected in the international governance set-up.

50.   Rio+20 called on countries to prioritize SD in the allocation of resources, while recognizing the importance of enhancing financial support from all sources to support developing countries. In this regard, countries underlined the role of new partnerships and innovative sources of financing. They also recognized the need to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet the agreed timelines for the fulfilment of previous commitments on financing. In order to build on achievements in the effective use of Official Development Assistance (ODA), countries also stressed the importance of democratic governance, improved transparency and accountability,

and managing for results. They welcomed increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA, to increase its development impact and improve development effectiveness. They also underscored the role of private investment, trade, south-south and triangular cooperation in mobilizing resources for SD, while inviting the IFIs to continue providing financial resources.

51.   The conference also called for greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and reiterated the importance of ensuring that developing countries should have steady and predictable access to adequate financing. It pledged to assist developing countries in ensuring long-term debt relief and debt restructuring and stressed the need to fight corruption and illicit financial flows at all levels. On the financing of international environmental commitments, the conference acknowledged the reform processes carried out by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and called on that body to take additional steps to make resources more available to developing countries.

52.   In order to better inform decisions regarding SD financing, Rio+20 agreed to establish an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), with technical support from the United Nations system and in open and broad consultation with relevant international and regional financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The process would assess financing needs, consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of existing instruments and frameworks, and evaluate additional initiatives. This would be done with a view to preparing a report proposing options on an effective SD financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives. To this end, the conference decided that an intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, would implement the process and conclude its work by 2014.

53.   The adequacy of financial resources for SD remained a major challenge. Developed countries were finding it increasingly difficult to fulfil their commitments related to financing (e.g. to provide 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) to ODA, as reaffirmed in 2002 at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterey, Mexico). Developed countries were increasingly looking for ways to increase aid effectiveness (including capacity-building and support for governance).

54.   Today, the global economic crisis and other challenges were forcing developed countries to focus on domestic issues, with resources for international cooperation seeming to be getting smaller. In addition, there was an apparent divide between the managers of money (IFIs – development banks, donors, etc.) and facilitators of development, e.g. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). A recent publication by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)[1] estimated that achieving the first six Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) globally, would require approximately US\$

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[1]OECD (2012). Revisiting MDG Cost Estimates from a Domestic Resource Mobilization Perspective. Working Paper No. 306. The US\$ 120 billion estimate is based on rough calculations that a \$62.1 billion 'financing gap' should be filled in 20 low-income countries, while \$59.2 billion in expenditures on developmental services provision should be made in 79 other low- and middle-income countries. http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DEV/DOC(2011)14&docLanguage=En

120 billion in additional annual expenditures on health, education and poverty reduction worldwide.

55.   A quick estimate of the level of sources required to finance SD in Africa carried out in the build-up to Rio+20 indicated that the region would require close to $200 billion annually to implement SD commitments under the social, economic and environmental dimensions. This included close to $100 billion to achieve the MDGs, when taking into account the need to adapt to climate change[2]; investment in infrastructure to the tune of $93 billion, and $5.4 billion for cross-cutting capacity development activities. This was likely to be an underestimation of the real needs to fully implement internationally-agreed SD goals, including the outcomes of Rio+20.

56.   Given its financing requirements, it was viewed as critical for Africa to participate actively in the working group that tasked with the assessment of financing needs and preparation of the SD financing strategy. In this regard, the Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) might wish to consider the following:

(a)   The process should explore all possible sources of financing, including internal and external, public and private. These should include: strategies to enable countries, in particular developing countries, to mobilize additional domestic resources for SD, including through innovative sources; mechanisms to enhance revenues from the exploitation of natural resources and direction of these towards development objectives; the establishment of special drawing rights for developing regions; the extension of debt relief beyond its current levels (based on debt "sustainability"); opportunities for public-private partnerships in financing public projects with high social and economic returns; leveraging on existing specialized financing instruments, such as the various funds established under the United Nations (UNFCCC) and its various instruments; the role of ODA and the development effectiveness agenda;

(b)   The process should exploit the promotion of synergies among the different means of implementation (financing, technology, capacity development and trade) to enhance efficiency in the deployment and use of resources;

(c)   The assessment of financing needs should focus on the SD priorities of countries in line with their national development objectives, and the strategy should prioritize the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed;

(d)   ECA, AUC, African Development Bank (AfDB) and other partners should carry out a comprehensive assessment of the SD financing requirements of the region to inform its negotiating position regarding the SD financing strategy; and

(e)   Furthermore, ECA, AUC, AfDB and other partners should provide platforms for broad-based consultations on the financing strategy in Africa to ensure that the inputs of the African members of the SD financing committee are well informed by the region's priorities and concerns.

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[2]Africa Progress Panel (2010). From Adaptation to Climate-Resilient Development: The Cost of Climate-Proofing the Millennium Development Goals on Africa, Policy Paper, February.

57.   While actively engaging in the global process, African countries should continue to mobilize domestic resources – public and private – to implement SD commitments. In this regard, the RIM might consider the following actions that could be undertaken by countries:

(a)   Adopt a more proactive approach to financing development, particularly by improving the national governance environment, ensuring full accountability of institutions and transparent and inclusive planning and budgetary processes; strengthening the institutional framework including financial markets; stepping up technical support and training for national capacity-building; pushing for increasing Africa's voice and representation in international forums; harmonizing national, regional and international efforts and pursuing policy coherence;

(b)   Strengthen domestic resource mobilization through more effective tax collection and improved efficiency of national tax systems by, for instance, moving towards taxes that are flat, simple and broad-based; tackle the loss of tax revenues through offshore non-compliance, and illicit financial flows; and rationalize government expenditures by strengthening the public financial management and procurement systems;

(c)   Enhance revenues from the exploitation of natural resources and direct these towards development objectives. The establishment of a regional-level funding mechanism to be financed from proceeds derived from natural resources could be explored;

(d)   Establish or strengthen national policies that promote investment, and step up efforts to channel foreign direct investment to sectors and activities that support the pursuit of national SD strategies, increasingly away from extractive industries to sectors where it can provide value addition, where decent jobs can be created, transfer of technology and know-how boosted, while protecting the environment;

(e)   Accelerate the process of putting in place a regional financial architecture that can help countries better deal with future financial crises. In this regard, Africa could commit to operationalize as soon as possible the Pan-African financial institutions that have been established by the AU (the African Monetary Fund, African Investment Bank and the African Central Bank), with a truly developmental agenda;

(f)   Assess existing funding opportunities, including those at the regional and sub-regional level. In this regard, the AfDB should consolidate existing funds for SD with the aim of providing an overall picture of the financial resources available for various aspects of SD, and creating synergies among financing mechanisms and financed activities; and

(g)   Further explore the possibility of creating an Africa Sustainable Development Fund to provide catalytic resources for priority areas such as capacity development and reform of institutions and processes; research and development to support innovation and the generation of new knowledge; exploration of policy options and testing the efficacy of environmental taxes; developing mechanisms for technology transfer, adaptation and application; and infrastructure policy reforms. This should be considered in light of the above.

2. Technology development and transfer

58.   On technology development and transfer, African countries undertook to increase investments in science, technology and innovation, but recognized the need for support from the international community to effectively address the technology needs of the region. In this regard, countries urged the international community to meet its technology transfer commitments. They called for the full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building, and relevant provisions of Chapter 31 of Agenda 21 and the JPOI agreements on technology transfer. They affirmed that technology transfer should target appropriate and safe and green technologies based on fair and equitable principles.

59.   Rio+20 stressed the need for technology transfer to developing countries, but with a caveat that this transfer should be *mutually-agreed*, thereby falling short of making technology transfer a binding commitment on the part of developed countries. However, the Conference underlined the need for enabling environments for the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of environmentally- sound technologies, and engaged to promote investment in science, innovation and technology for SD. It undertook to support the building of science and technology capacity, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and scientists. Furthermore, the conference requested relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that would promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally-sound technologies, and for the Secretary-General to make recommendations regarding the mechanism to the sixty-seventh session of UNGA.

60.   Access to safe, clean and green technologies adapted to local needs and circumstances would help Africa exploit its rich natural resource base without undermining its sustainability, thereby contributing to SD in the region. However, most African countries do not have adequate access to these technologies, as they lacked the technological know-how, skills, resources, infrastructure, including institutions and the business environment necessary to stimulate technology development.

61.   Africa has a small but growing base of research and development (R&D) institutions and an emerging and dynamic private sector. To promote development of clean and environmentally-sound technologies, there is a need to encourage interactions among knowledge and skills producers (largely academia), knowledge users and product/service providers (industry) and regulators/policymakers (government). Governments would need to put in place the necessary support policies and legal frameworks that encouraged both academia and industry to collaborate. This could include competitive funding that required collaboration between academia and industry, regulation that encouraged the development and adoption of clean technologies by firms, the appropriate intellectual property rights that balanced the interests of technology developers and users and a common platform for sharing and exchanging knowledge and best practices.

62.   It is therefore crucial that Africa should submit its views on a technology facilitation mechanism that would promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean

technologies to the Secretary-General so that they could be adequately addressed in the report. In addition, African countries should participate actively in the discussions to ensure that their priorities and concerns with respect to technology development, adaptation, and transfer were adequately captured in the report. The RIM might wish to consider the following issues, to inform Africa's input to the report and related discussions:

(a)   International support in technology diffusion and transfer, in particular for those technologies that could help Africa better exploit its rich natural resource base without undermining its sustainability;

(b)   The need to address all steps involved in the process of transfer of technology, notably: (i) identification of the need and the technology of interest; (ii) the potential sources, costs and negotiations to gain access; (iii) the actual transfer of the technology; (iv) adaptation and learning to operate and maintain the technology; and (v) the use and further upgrade of the acquired technologies. Technologies could only be said to be successfully transferred if the importing/buying party was able to use it and achieve the desired results;

(c)   The need for the United Nations to establish an independent advisory board drawing on its various agencies to provide different perspectives on technology development, transfer and use. As system-wide approach to development, transfer and use of clean technology would enable the United Nations to coordinate its activities across its agencies;

(d)   The establishment of a regional network of centres of excellence and hubs, leveraging on existing networks and institutional arrangements to assess the needs and to identify, develop, adapt and transfer clean technologies;

(e)   Strategies to promote and strengthen regional, subregional and national institutions in technology innovation through increased financial resources, as well as partnerships within and outside the region for technology development, and also industry-academia-government partnerships. These strategies could include establishment of a mechanism that could help countries identify, source, adapt and utilize existing and emerging technologies as close to the ground as possible;

(f)   The role of partnerships between government, business and civil society to identify and test new technologies and approaches, and to scale up promising ones. This would include the role of public funding to leverage sustainable private investments;

(g)   Agreements to promote coordination and synergies across the various technology transfer initiatives, in particular in relation to climate change and the establishment of technology mechanisms and technology networks. Such mechanisms and networks could be leveraged for the development, diffusion and transfer of broader green technologies for SD; and

(h)   Explore options for establishing regional funding mechanisms to support developing countries in meeting the costs associated with technology development, adaptation, transfer and deployment. These included training and any royalties or licensing fees where the owners of the technologies were not willing to waive them.

Suggested mechanism for Africa

63.   In the context of Africa, it is seen as important to establish a mechanism that could help countries identify, develop, source, adapt and utilize existing and emerging technologies. Given the limited human, financial and technological resources of the continent, the creation of a regional network of centres of excellence and hubs, leveraging on existing networks and institutional arrangements was suggested. Such a mechanism offered a multidisciplinary approach to development and dissemination of clean and environmentally-sound technologies, and would require the use of a number of institutional arrangements, partners and support measures.

Institutional arrangements

64.   The United Nations Cluster on Science and Technology of RCM-Africa, and the African Cluster of Science and Technology: these focus on the Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) of AU and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and could constitute the Africa chapter of the global independent advisory board for the region. Both mechanisms already existed and could help coordinate and inform work in this area.

65.   Regional steering committee: a steering committee that would specifically focus on development, dissemination and use of clean technology could be constituted of selected institutions currently involved in promoting technology transfer across a variety of social, economic and environmental activities. There are several networks involved in agriculture, energy, environment and health, as well as others that were generic in nature. This committee would be much closer to the ground than the United Nations system-wide advisory board and could be instrumental in screening possible sources, brokering technology transfer deals and harmonizing costs associated with technology. It could also serve as a regional platform for sharing good practices.

66.   Partners that are already promoting technology development and transfer and that had experience in brokering technology transfer arrangements: these include African Technology Development and Transfer Network (TDTNet) of UNECA, African Agriculture Technology Foundation (AATF), Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, African Renewable Energy Alliance and the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostic Innovation (ANDI). The representatives of these networks could form a steering committee supported by a few independent experts.

67.   Networks of centres of excellence and hubs: A regional network of centres of excellence could be selected to help undertake the technology needs assessment of countries, participate in the development of technologies and capacity-building efforts, and adapt and diffuse the target technologies. The centres of excellence could leverage each other's human, financial and institutional resources and collaborate in research and development (R&D) and training activities necessary to successfully develop, transfer and use the technologies at the national and firm/institutional level. National technology transfer offices, development agencies and training agencies could form part of the implementing units at the national level. Potential partners

includd the NEPAD Biosciences Hubs, the ANDI network of centres of excellence, members of TDTNet of ECA and the Pan-African University centres of the AU, all of which already existed.

Support mechanisms

68.   Funding mechanisms: a competitive funding mechanism, especially for least developed countries (LDCs), could support the costs associated with technology development and transfer activities. These included training and any royalties and licensing fees where the owners of the technologies would not be willing to waive the costs associated with clean technology transfer. This could be in the form of a trust fund for technology development and transfer created at ECA or the AfDB to support the activities of the network. Countries with their own funds could call on the network to help them undertake technology development and transfer activities. This should be viewed in relation to the recommendation in the financing section for AfDB, to consolidate existing funding mechanisms related to SD.

69.   Capacity-building: this might involve training of public and private institutions and individuals, creating awareness and carrying out industrial technology assessment. The traditional technology needs assessment looked at what technologies the countries needed while industrial technology assessment would focus on technologies that the firms and institutions were currently using, estimating the costs of replacing such technologies and the benefits of cleaner technologies in economic and social terms. The centres of excellence could provide such training support and draw from a variety of resources.

3.   Capacity development

70.   On capacity-building, Africa in its Consensus Statement, underscored the need to develop comprehensive national capacity development strategies, including the three facets of capacity development, namely: human resource development; organizational development; and institutional development. African countries committed to strengthening partnerships with non-traditional actors and the private sector, both within and outside the continent to leverage resources and capacities for SD. They also called for the full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building.

71.   Rio+20 did not qualify *full implementation* of the Plan, but stressed the need for the *continued and focused implementation* of the Plan. Even though short of expectations, it was considered that continued and focused implementation supported by developed countries could lead to full implementation. The conference emphasized the need for enhanced efforts for SD, called for strengthened technical and scientific cooperation, including through north-south, south-south and triangular cooperation, and reiterated human resource development, including through training and knowledge transfer. It also called on relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations to support developing countries in capacity-building for developing resource-efficient and inclusive economies.

72.   While the conference did not address capacity development and institutional strengthening in a specific Rio+20 process or programme of work, these were agreed to be crucial means for the implementation of SD commitments in Africa.

73.   The African Capacity-Building Foundation (ACBF) was established in February 1991 through the collaborative efforts of African Governments, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), AfDB and the World Bank to respond to policy analysis capacity needs. Other agencies such as UNDP and ECA have also been among the major players in advocating for, promoting or funding capacity-building initiatives. Several bilateral agencies and donors have also undertaken various aspects of capacity-building in Africa. However, lack of coordination of these activities led to a measure of inefficiencies arising from duplication of efforts. Other challenges include poor utilization of capacity and inability to ensure an effective link between capacity and SD results.

74.   Africa needs a capacity development strategy that would respond with clear results to the needs of SD. Most of the present frameworks are inappropriate and need revisiting for alignment with the region's sustainable development needs. Institutional capacity to deliver on the proposed new strategy would have to be strengthened. The operational capacities of African regional and subregional organizations, national and local level institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) would have to be substantially enhanced to enable them to play their role in driving the SD agenda at the regional, subregional, national and local levels.

75.   In this connection, the RIM might wish to consider *taking into account the Rio+20 call for United Nations agencies and other international organizations to support developing countries in capacity development*:

        (a)   The revision of the AU-NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework to enhance the building of capacity for implementing SD commitments. The new strategy should include clear and measurable indicators to monitor and evaluate interventions that addressed the region's progress on capacity development. The process of development would require capacity profiling and needs assessment at all levels;

        (b)   The elaboration of national capacity development strategies that would not only address the issues of education and capacity development but also take a broader perspective, embodying all aspects of capacity development, including human resource development, organizational development and institutional development;

        (c)   The reform of Africa's educational curricula to provide for the development of knowledge and skills for SD at all levels. Major private-sector firms should be encouraged to endow chairs in sustainable development in universities in the region; and

        (d)   The need for Africa to push for coordination and synergies among the various capacity-development initiatives in international agreements in the economic, social and environmental spheres.

4. Voluntary commitments

76.   The international community welcomed the commitments voluntarily entered into at Rio+20 (and to be entered into) throughout 2012 by all stakeholders and their networks to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions to promote SD and eradicate poverty. The conference requested the United Nations Secretary-General to compile the commitments, keep the register updated and facilitate access to other registries that compile commitments. In this regard, a web-based register[3] of all commitments had been established.

77.   Altogether, over 700 concrete voluntary commitments were registered in the lead up, during and after Rio+20. These commitments were made by all stakeholders, including Governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), the private sector, civil society and NGOs. These commitments were categorized into 23 SD areas, namely, water, mountains, gender equality, sustainable cities, poverty eradication, sustainable transport, sustainability management, green jobs and social inclusion, natural disaster preparedness, sustainable consumption and production, biodiversity, forests and other ecosystems, education, climate change, oceans and seas, SIDS, sustainable energy, chemicals and waste, SD strategies and policies, technology and innovation, SD economics, finance and trade, land degradation and desertification, food security and sustainable agriculture, measuring SD progress (through indicators), and public awareness and communications on SD. These commitments collectively mobilized more than $500 billion[4] to implement actions at global, regional, national and local levels towards SD.

78.   Africa stands to benefit from the Rio+20 voluntary commitments, which could help the region to translate the various outcomes of Rio+20 into concrete programmes and actions. Africa could benefit from a total of at least 151 commitments, which have a global or Africa-specific coverage (see annex II). These commitments had identified at least $173.7 billion for financing implementation of concrete actions in Africa and other regions, in cases where the identified commitments had a global coverage.

79.   The commitments covered 19 out of the 23 categories of SD areas as contained in annex II. SD areas covered by voluntary commitments that did not specifically target Africa were mountains, gender equality, and sustainable consumption and production. Even if no specific voluntary commitments were made in this area for the region, these still remained important areas of the African SD agenda. It should be noted that while land degradation and desertification was the other SD area with no specific commitment targeting Africa, commitments towards reforestation could contribute to combating land degradation and controlling desertification. Some of the commitments targeting Africa included: empowering 5000 women entrepreneurs in green economy businesses in Africa; building global capacity on using the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for water and wetlands for policy and decision-making; planting 100 million trees by 2017; by 2030, AfDB investing $20 billion and mobilizing $80bn in additional resources to make *Sustainable Energy for All* in Africa a reality; and the World Bank's plan to expand *Lighting Africa* to reach an additional 70 million households by 2020, with a

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[3]http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/voluntarycommitments.html
[4]http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/790Summary%20of%20Voluntary%20Commitments%20Registered%20at%20Rio20%20v6.pdf

focus on subregional programmes and fragile States. The planned period for the achievement of commitments ranged from 1 (within 2012) to 15-20 (2025-2030) years.

80.   About a half (10/19) of the sustainable development categories had between 1 to 5 commitments. The areas with the least (1 to 3 each) commitments targeting Africa were: poverty eradication; SD economics, finance and trade; public awareness and communications on SD; sustainability management; measuring SD progress; chemicals; and natural disaster preparedness. Another nine areas had 6 to12 commitments targeting Africa. The category with the highest number of commitments targeting Africa was sustainable energy.

81.   In a large number of the commitments, the geographical scope was indicated as global without specifying the target countries. Similarly, a large number of the commitments had not indicated the funds earmarked for the delivery of the expected results. This could pose difficulties for potential beneficiary countries to associate with development partners and plan for effective implementation.

82.   In order for African countries to fully benefit from the voluntary commitments and to promote the scaling up of the related initiatives, the RIM should consider the following suggested actions:

(a)   African countries should actively follow up and engage with the committing organizations in order to better define and specify the target countries/beneficiaries, mechanisms for accessing and activating the financing and technical support, as well as clarifying roles and responsibilities;

(b)   Given that multiple commitments might target the same recipient/country, African countries needed to engage with the various committing organizations to ensure better coordinated and integrated approaches in the delivery of the commitments. This would enhance synergy and ensure effectiveness in the realization of the commitments;

(c)   In order to follow-up, sustain the commitments and ensure delivery, the committing organizations and beneficiary countries could develop and implement short-, medium- or long-term monitoring/tracking, accountability and dialogue framework and forums;

(d)   African countries that had not been specifically targeted should be proactive in expressing their interest to committing organizations for inclusion in relevant initiatives;

(e)   African countries should advocate for specific and more commitments in areas pertinent to Africa's SD. These included poverty eradication; SD economics, finance and trade; measuring SD progress; natural disaster preparedness; land degradation and desertification control; gender equality; sustainable consumption and production; and

(f)   In the course of implementation, the committing organizations as well as the beneficiary countries should document and disseminate good practices and lessons learned.

83.   In view of the expected role of regional commissions in following up and ensuring effective implementation of the various commitments in their respective regions, ECA and partners could:

        (a)   Serve as a broker between United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the committing organizations and the target countries and beneficiaries to ensure that the intended support was provided in an efficient manner;

        (b)   Identify non-target countries and advocate for their inclusion in relevant programmes; and

        (c)   Promote platforms to share experiences and foster knowledge networking among countries and other stakeholders such as the private sector and CSOs. This would contribute to effective implementation, as well as the scaling up and out of good practices and success stories.

E. The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States

84.   Africa had five Small Island Development States (SIDS) namely: Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Seychelles, which are members of the Atlantic, Indian Oceans, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS) region of the SIDS. Rio+20 called for continued and enhanced efforts to support SIDS in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, as well as for strengthening of United Nations System support to SIDS. In this connection, the conference agreed to convene in 2014, the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, building on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and invited the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference.

85.   Initial consultations had commenced between UNDESA, engaging other relevant United Nations and non-United Nations entities through the inter-agency consultative group on SIDS, and the Alliance for Small Island Developing States (AOSIS) to define the governance structures, possible themes and the modalities for organizing the conference. African SIDS should actively engage in the consultations, as they would provide opportunity to contribute to shaping of the UNGA resolution on modalities for organizing the conference. It was also important for African SIDS to effectively prepare for and participate in the conference with a view to achieving favourable outcomes. In this connection, the RIM might wish to:

        (a)   Reiterate the importance of the conference in consolidating and scaling up the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, thus enabling SIDS to attain SD. Actions should therefore be undertaken to create awareness and generate a high profile for the conference;

        (b)   Note the importance for the conference that it should reach an outcome that is bold and ambitious, and which builds on previous processes including Rio+20 and the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation+5 (MSI+5). As such, the outcome should build on progress in implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy; Underscore the importance of robust national and regional (AIMS) preparations and therefore the need to

mobilize and provide adequate resources for capacity-building, as well as support national and regional preparatory activities for the conference and effective representation and participation of African SIDS and other countries in the conference; and

(c)   Urge effective and coordinated support to the national and regional preparations to be given by the United Nations system for African SIDS and encourage ECA to be actively engaged in the process, working closely with DESA/SIDS Unit, UNDP African Bureau and country offices, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), other relevant United Nations Agencies and the relevant IGOs such as the Indian Ocean Commission.

F. Programme of work on broader measures of progress to complement Gross Domestic Product

86.   In its Consensus Statement, Africa recognized the need for new reference indicators to assess the economic, social and environmental performance of its economies, alongside Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The region called for using the new indicators and the Human Development Index (HDI) for a better understanding of the state of its economies. Furthermore, countries recommended adoption of policies that would promote integration of the true environmental costs of production and consumption into accounting models, in order to address the cause, rather than the symptoms, of environmental and natural resources degradation and depletion. Countries also recognized the need for multifaceted, empirical and scientific evidence-based standardization systems to move to sustainable consumption and growth. In this regard, they called on the international community to support Africa in adoption of these systems.

87.   Rio+20 heeded this call by African countries in its recognition of the need for broader measures of progress to complement GDP in order to better inform policy decisions. In this respect, the conference requested the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area building on existing initiatives.

88.   The programme of work on broader measures of progress to complement GDP, or GDP Plus, provided the opportunity for Africa to undertake a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of the state of its economies, as well as to adopt policies that internalized the social and environmental costs of growth to better inform SD trajectories. Measures that went beyond the GDP indicator also included enlarged GDP indicators that could build on GDP or other economic indicators from the System of National Accounts (SNA), adjusted to deliver a more comprehensive overview of a country's wealth or well-being.

89.   The matrix of interventions by UNDESA following Rio+20 identified Regional Commissions as important partners in the elaboration of a programme of work on GDP Plus. ECA had long been involved in supporting member States in developing and applying tools to foster the integration of social, economic and environmental objectives, thus also contributing to the process of identifying and developing measures to assess, in an integrated manner, the social, economic and environmental performance of the economies. For example, in the late 1990s, ECA, in collaboration with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA),

developed a Population, Environment, Development and Agriculture (PEDA) model that enabled integrated assessment of policies in these sectors and their implications for development.

90.   Through its African Centre for Statistics (ACS), ECA had, since 2009, been working closely with AUC and AfDB to jointly produce the African Statistical Yearbook that shows the performance of African countries under various economic and social indicators. Moreover, in the context of the Sustainable Development Report on Africa, the three institutions were in the process of compiling national-level statistics covering the governance, economic, social and environmental dimensions of SD.

91.   The Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), established in 2007 as a subsidiary body of ECA, provided an existing forum for discussions and decisions on all aspects related to statistical development that are of interest to ECA member States. At its first meeting, the StatCom-Africa established six working groups to explore issues of priority concern for African countries, namely: (a) Development Indicators; (b) Informal Sector; (c) National Accounts; (d) Data Management; (e) Statistical Training; and (f) Gender Statistics. At its last meeting in January 2012, StatCom-Africa decided to establish the African Group on Environment and Related Statistics. Under the leadership of this newly established working group, StatCom-Africa could contribute significantly to the programme of work on GDP Plus.

92.   Furthermore, Africa adopted the African Charter on Statistics in February 2009, as the professional code of ethics and best practice for statisticians, and to serve as the policy framework and advocacy tool for statistical development in Africa. The Charter was based on six core principles: (a) professional independence; (b) quality; (c) mandate for data collection and resources; (d) dissemination; (e) protection of individual data, information sources and respondents; and (f) coordination and cooperation. It considered statistical information as vital for decision-making by all stakeholders, and essential for the continent's integration and SD. At the time, 21 nations had signed and five had ratified the Charter[5].

93.   In 2009, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) mandated the AUC in collaboration with ECA, the AfDB and members of the African Statistical System (ASS), to develop a Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA), with the main objective of enabling the ASS to generate timely, reliable, and harmonized statistical information, covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural integration for Africa. Of particular relevance for the programme of work on measures to complement GDP are the following objectives: to expand the statistical information base, including political, economic, social and cultural issues; to build the institutional capacity of the ASS; and to promote the use of statistical information for decision-making at all levels. In the framework of SHaSA, ECA, AUC and AfDB jointly compiled national-level statistics, with the support of national-level focal points.

94.   At the global level, ECA had been working closely with the UNSC, which at its forty-third session in 2012 adopted the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework as the first international standard for environmental-economic accounting.

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[5] Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritius and Mozambique.

Environmental-economic accounts provide the conceptual framework for integrated statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy, including the impacts of the economy on the environment and the contribution of the environment to the economy. A coherent set of indicators and descriptive statistics could be derived from the accounts that informed a wide range of policies, including, but not limited to, green growth, natural resource management and SD. ECA was also contributing to the *Beyond GDP Initiative*[6], aimed at developing indicators that were as clear and appealing as GDP, but which included environmental and social aspects of development, and reflected current global challenges.

95.   The World Bank had been working on "Adjusted net savings", equal to net national savings plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide particulate emissions damage. Adjusted net savings thus integrated the economic dimension with social indicators, which focused on social issues and trends, to give insights into broader notions of social progress, as well as environmental indicators that could measure the state and trends of natural resources and environmental pollution.

96.   These efforts had helped in providing a better understanding of the performance of Africa's economies and could inform the work on GDP Plus that had to be tackled.

97.   In order for African countries to fully engage in the GDP Plus process, the Africa RIM should consider the following suggested actions:

(a)   StatCom-Africa should provide a platform in the region to discuss and inform Africa's position on the programme of work on measures to complement GDP. In this regard, StatCom should build horizontal linkages to the work of other ECA committees on matters related to SD, such as the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development and the Committee on Human and Social Development. It should also ensure effective vertical linkages with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) on its programme of work 'GDP Plus'. The newly established working group on Environment and Related Statistics could coordinate the activities of StatCom-Africa in this regard;

(b)   The next StatCom-Africa, scheduled to take place in 2014, should include discussions in the programme of work on measures to complement GDP, to further refine Africa's position and regional input to the global process;

(c)   The ASS should encourage the use of harmonized and reliable statistics in all fields of political, social, economic, and environmental spheres for implementation monitoring of the ongoing political, economic, social, and cultural integration process on the continent;

(d)   In order to ensure comparability and compatibility of data across countries, member States should mobilize financial, technical, and human resources to adopt, implement, and move towards international statistical standards, including the latest version of SEEA and the 2008 SNA;

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[6] http://www.beyond-gdp.eu/

(e)   ECA, AfDB and AUC, other regional and subregional organizations, and development partners should be called upon to provide the necessary technical and financial support to member States in this regard;

(f)   African member States which had not yet done so should sign and ratify the African Charter on Statistics, which provided the overarching framework for developing statistics and statistical capacities for informed decision-making towards SD;

(g)   AUC, in collaboration with ECA and AfDB, should develop a management framework for implementation of the African Charter on Statistics, taking into account the need for the ASS to consider statistics and indicators that complement GDP, and other economic indicators from the System of National Accounts that were more comprehensive measures of SD;

(h)   In this regard, consideration should be given to integration of statistics on indicators to complement GDP in the proposed pan-African database – *AfricaInfo* – to be built on *DevInfo,* which was being used by United Nations agencies as a tool for monitoring development goals, as well as by 45 African countries. *AfricaInfo* had already been endorsed by the joint AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;

(i)   ECA, AUC and AfDB should include environmental indicators and those that take into account the integration of the three dimensions of SD in subsequent issues of the African Statistical Yearbook, in particular in relation to measures to complement GDP; and

(j)   Regional institutions such as AUC, ECA, and AfDB should step up their support to member States, within regional and subregional frameworks, to enable their effective participation in the GDP Plus programme of work, including through providing technical assistance and policy advice, and helping to create and maintain strong linkages between national and global processes on measures to complement GDP. The planned work of the AUC on Natural Resource Accounting could further inform the discussions on GDP Plus at the regional level.

G. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

98.   The pronouncements of Rio+20 on the green economy were in line with Africa's thinking. The conference emphasized that green economy was but one tool/pathway for achieving sustainable development. Its elaboration of the main elements of a green economy dovetailed neatly with Africa's and included: the need for the green economy to be rooted in national priorities and plans, to ensure that it did not become a barrier to trade, the provision of adequate means of implementation and the promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns. Noting that the region was still at the early stages of development, Africa recognized the important role that sustainable consumption and production strategies tailored to the specific context and circumstances of the region could play in a smooth transition to green economies. Africa also called for the establishment of an international investment strategy to facilitate transition towards a green economy, but the Rio+20 Outcome Document though it recognizes the

need for enhanced international support and the provision of adequate means of implementation, was silent on how the green economy would be financed in developing countries.

99.   The conference did not establish a process or envisage a programme of work on the green economy. However, given that Africa was already engaged in the green economy discussions, which had been debated on several regional platforms[7], the fact that Africa's partners had begun conducting case studies in several countries, and some had adopted green-growth strategies, it was important for Africa to further deliberate on this economic development paradigm with a view to better understanding its implications for its overall development. In view of the concerns expressed regarding the transition to a green economy, it was considered prudent to adopt a step-wise approach. It was for this reason that several development partners were referring to inclusive green growth rather than green economy, which might imply the need for radical transformational changes. Furthermore, a green economy without the accompanying policies and instruments would not lead to growth that was inclusive, job-creating, resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable.

100.   The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in response to a request by the OECD Council of Ministers of Finance, Economy and Trade developed a Green Growth Strategy bringing together economic, environmental, social, technological and developmental aspects in a comprehensive framework. Furthermore, OECD was conducting a series of consultations with developing countries on the opportunities and challenges offered by green growth. The draft document recognized that the concept of "green growth" offered opportunities for inclusive growth in developing countries while protecting the environment, but it also recognized that it remained a controversial concept, reflecting the different stages of development and opportunities of specific countries.

101.   Similarly, AfDB was in the process of developing a Green Growth Framework, which would establish guidelines for AfDB to foster innovation and green growth in Africa. As part of the framework, AfDB was assisting selected pilot countries to develop their green growth strategy. The AfDB strategy defined green growth as "enabling sustainable growth and creating prosperity by taking a holistic approach to development, which values human, social and natural capital, efficiently and sustainably uses ecosystem goods and services, and builds resilience in a changing world, where countries, industries and people are increasingly interconnected". It recognizes that the priority for the continent is growth, calling for job-creating investment as well as life-sustaining goods and services such as food, access to safe water, sanitation and energy.

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[7]For instance, the green economy was one of the themes discussed at the Seventh African Development Forum organized by ECA jointly with the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank in October 2010. At the 4th Joint meeting of the AUC/ECA Conference of Ministers held in March 2011, ECA jointly with AUC and UNEP, organized a high-level panel discussion on the Green Economy. Experts and Ministers discussed the Green Economy Report for Africa, prepared by UNEP, at the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 (Addis Ababa, 20-25 October 2011), organized by ECA jointly with the AUC and AfDB, in collaboration with RECs, UNEP, UNDESA and UNEP. The tenth issue of the Economic Report on Africa focused on promoting high level sustainable growth in the region. Finally, the Annual African Economic Conference (AEC) co-sponsored by ECA, AfDB and UNDP was held from 26 to 28 October 2011 under the theme "Green Economy and Structural Transformation".

102.   In this context, the fifth issue of the SDRA (SDRA-V) will examine the challenges and opportunities for inclusive green growth in selected sectors of the economy where targeted investments with accompanying enabling measures could spur inclusive green growth. It is expected that the findings of the report will provide lessons and guide countries in their transition to a green economy should they decide to pursue that economic development model. This is in line with the call by African countries in their Consensus Statement *to foster a better understanding* of the green economy in the context of Africa as a way to protect and sustain natural capital, improve resource efficiency, including innovative financing, sustainable consumption and production, and enhance contribution to sustainable development. It will contribute to realizing the Rio+20 call for relevant stakeholders, including the RCs to support developing countries to achieve sustainable development, including through, inter alia, green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

103.   In line with the above, the RIM may wish to consider the following:

(a)   Countries wishing to develop inclusive green growth policies and strategies could take the lead in doing so through an inclusive and transparent process. The policies and strategies so developed would provide a framework at the national level, thus ensuring that all activities are aligned with national priorities. In this context, countries could also consider mainstreaming green growth principles in existing development and sectoral policies and plans;

(b)   Countries could put in place an enabling environment that would strengthen partnership with civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders to ensure that green growth contributes to the overarching goal of poverty eradication. Such a strategy would also enable business and industry, in accordance with national legislation, to contribute to sustainable development and to develop sustainability strategies that integrate, inter alia, green growth principles, including through adopting Corporate Social Responsibility reporting;

(c)   Countries could also develop enabling frameworks to foster environmentally-sound technologies, research and development and innovation, including support of green growth, and including through public-private partnerships and joint ventures. In this context, African countries could call on developed countries to implement internationally-agreed commitments on technologies, including provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information, intellectual property rights, and promoting, facilitating and financing, as appropriate, access to and development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how on favourable terms;

(d)   Countries could strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones, including public-private partnerships, to further mobilize financial resources for the promotion of inclusive green growth; and

(e)   Countries could consider revising the African Ten-Year Framework of the Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production to take into account the Global Ten-Year Framework of the Programme as well as new and emerging priorities.

104.   ECA, the AUC, AfDB, UNEP, UNDP and other regional partners, as required, could support African countries in:

(a)   Assessing the challenges and opportunities of pursuing inclusive green growth for their development agenda;

(b)   Supporting the development of inclusive green growth policies and strategies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(c)   Establishing mechanisms for sharing toolboxes and best practices in applying policies on green economy/green growth, good examples of policies promoting inclusive green growth; and

(d)   Developing and applying methodologies for assessing policies on inclusive green growth.

H. Thematic Areas and Cross-sectoral Issues

105.   Rio+20 deliberated on a number of thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues and highlighted key actions for implementation supported by adequate means of implementation. The thematic areas are: poverty eradication; food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture; water and sanitation; energy; sustainable tourism; sustainable transport; cities and human settlements; health and population; employment, decent work and social protection; oceans and seas; disaster risk reduction; climate change; forests; biodiversity; desertification, land degradation and drought; mountains; chemicals and waste; sustainable consumption and production; mining; education; and gender equality and the empowerment of women.

106.   In this section, Rio+20 also addressed regional efforts and specific needs of country groupings, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS); least developed countries (LDCs); landlocked developing countries; and Africa. On least developed countries, Rio+20 agreed to implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priorities into the present framework for action. Regarding landlocked developing countries, the conference invited countries to speed up the further implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in a better-coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of transport, storage and other transit-related facilities.

107.   The thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues went beyond those identified in the Africa Consensus Statement and were all considered relevant to the region's SD agenda. For most of them, Africa had prepared programmes and action plans such as the Climate Change for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme and the AUC/ECA/AfDB Land Policy Initiative. Those developed within the framework of NEPAD included the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA), the Environmental Action Plan (EAP), and the AU/NEPAD Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy.

108.   NEPAD marked its 10 years of adoption last year. The events that were held to mark this tenth anniversary included: deliberations on NEPAD at the seventeenth Ordinary Summit of African Union Heads of State and Government; Regional Dialogue on Enhanced Coordination

towards NEPAD Implementation; and the NEPAD Colloquium and Congress. The Summit adopted a Decision, which, inter alia, welcomed the tenth anniversary; reaffirmed the continued relevance and uniqueness of the vision, sector priorities and core values enshrined in NEPAD as the flagship programme of AU) to help realize Africa's development goals; and underscored the historic opportunity for Africa to individually and collectively scale up mobilization of additional resources in support of NEPAD implementation.

109.   Recommendations to enhance support and accelerate implementation of NEPAD programmes included the need for Africa to give real stimulus to the African Union and its organs, such as NEPAD, to implement progressive initiatives that pursued a common African agenda of continental development; and for development in Africa to be anchored on the resourcefulness of its people and mutual partnership with Governments and States, both internally and externally. The events also generated agreement on the need to institutionalize the forum of NEPAD Focal Points, and a recommendation that the NEPAD Planning and coordinating agency (NPCA) should strengthen communication on NEPAD by creating a database, and developing communication guidelines as well as guidelines for engagement on NEPAD issues at the national level.

110.   The NPCA had been reviewing the different programmes and action plans with a view to updating on the basis of new developments and implementation lessons.

111.   RCM-Africa provided a coordinated institutional arrangement for United Nations agencies to effectively support implementation of the NEPAD Programme and the strategic plans of the AUC and regional economic communities (RECs). The framework for support was the Ten-Year Capacity- Building Framework for the AU (TYCBF-AU), which was adopted at the AU Summit of July 2012. The framework would be reviewed periodically to take on board the expressed needs of AUC, NPCA and RECs. At its meeting in July 2012, the clusters of the RCM-Africa decided to prepare joint activities on the Rio+20 outcomes to promote inter-cluster coordination and to inform their respective work plans. This was an important opportunity for Africa, as it ensured coordinated support to implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes.

112.   RCM-Africa had established Subregional Coordination Mechanisms (SRCMs) in Eastern and Southern Africa, together with the relevant RECs, with the support of UN agencies operating at those levels, including ECA/SROs. SRCMs would be established in other subregions, building on lessons learnt from the operationalization of the Eastern and Southern Africa models. The SRCMs linked with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process at the national level.

113.   The annual meetings of RCM-Africa were co-chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) of the United Nations and the Deputy Chairperson of AUC. The next meeting scheduled for 14 and 15 November 2012 would include an agenda item on the Rio+20 outcomes. ECA was expected to make this presentation, informed by the outcomes of the Africa-RIM. That meeting should establish the basis for the work of the RCM-Africa on the Rio+20 outcomes.

114.   In light of the above, the RIM might wish to consider the need to:

(a)   Underscore the importance of implementing the Rio+20 outcomes within the framework of existing regional, subregional and national frameworks, to be reviewed for addressing relevant new and emerging issues, including the Rio+20 outcomes; and

(b)   Ensure coordinated and effective support to Africa by RCM-Africa, in implementing the outcomes of Rio+20. This should include establishing an effective linkage with the UNDAF process at national level, to enable an efficient framework of support from regional to national level.

Africa

115.   African countries in their Consensus Statement to Rio+20 recalled that NEPAD provided a framework for SD in Africa and reaffirmed the continent's commitment to the Programme, as well as the need to achieve its laudable objectives. Countries emphasized that the critical foundation for SD lay in good governance, and hailed the continent's achievements in governance and institution building. Issues identified in the Statement as critical for SD included poverty eradication and issues that cut across its economic, social and environmental dimensions. Furthermore, countries urged the reinvigoration of political will and commitment to enable Africa to implement NEPAD and the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

116.   Worthy of note, Africa was the only region to which Rio+20 dedicated a specific section. The conference called on the international community to enhance support and fulfil commitments to advances in Africa. In welcoming progress made by African countries in deepening democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, the conference encouraged African countries to continue their efforts in this regard. Furthermore, it called on Africa's development partners to support the region in strengthening human capacities and democratic institutions, in line with national priorities, and to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign.

117.   Africa had made commendable progress in deepening economic and political governance. Between 1996 and 2006, 44 elections were held in sub-Saharan Africa and between 2007 and 2011, about 29 presidential and 28 parliamentary elections were held. Recent political uprisings in North Africa for democratic reforms and assessments suggested that the region was moving forcefully in the consolidation of democratic governance. The occurrence of political settlement after electoral conflicts through the formation of coalition governments or governments of national unity is declining. Developments in the region also showed that the incidence of military coups d'état, violence and manipulations associated with elections were also declining but remained indications of continuing challenges in democratic governance. Nonetheless, there was compelling evidence of sustained progress in the pursuit of good governance and the emergence of strong, functional and effective institutions in the region, which were vital for SD. The governance climate was conducive to SD.

118.   The RIM might therefore wish to consider that:

(a)   Effective political leadership was at the heart of the drive for SD. The region needed renewed commitment by African leaders to SD. The emergence of a new generation of leaders should be encouraged through credible electoral processes, which respond to the need for change, reforms and new perspectives in the pursuit of SD;

(b)   Countries in the region needed to enhance their awareness on SD and provide appropriate incentives to encourage participation by all national stakeholders. Leaders in all sectors of the economy and society should take the lead in promoting SD-compliant practices and ensure commitment by all stakeholders; The Africa Peer Review Mechanisms (APRM) was a good initiative for strengthening governance in the region. All countries were urged to accede to it and put themselves up for review. The APRM process should include robust measures for assessing the extent of sustainable, development-compliant policies and programmes in the National Plans of Action;

(c)   NEPAD as a framework for SD in the region should continue to be upheld and its programmes adequately funded for the achievement of results for Africans;

(d)   The ongoing review of the NEPAD Programme and its action plans provided an excellent opportunity for effective integration of SD perspectives. The sustainability element of the Programme should be strengthened and implementation of its various components anchored on integrated and interlinked approaches;

(e)   The AU should ensure that all countries in the region develop comprehensive national SD strategies and implementation plans with clear milestones for achievement of results in each of the dimensions of SD;

(f)   National and regional development strategies should be driven by SD frameworks to allow for targets to be set for achievement of SD objectives; and

(g)   Africa's partners should support the creation of an Africa Sustainable Development Fund to provide catalytic resources for priority areas such as capacity development and reform of institutions and processes; research and development to support innovation and the generation of new knowledge; exploration of policy options and testing the efficacy of environmental taxes; development of mechanisms for technology transfer, adaptation and application; and infrastructure policy reforms. These should be considered in relation to the recommendation for AfDB to consolidate existing funds related to SD, to assess gaps and mobilize additional resources as required.

III.   CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

119.   The Rio+20 Outcome Document largely reflected Africa's priorities and concerns as contained in its Consensus Statement that constituted the region's Common Position for Rio+20. Rio+20 set in motion a series of crucial intergovernmental processes that ultimately determine the impact of the conference for the global sustainable development agenda. All these processes are critical for Africa as they deal with matters that have significant bearing on the region's sustainable development agenda.

120.   It is therefore of utmost importance that Africa effectively engages in these intergovernmental processes to ensure that its priorities and concerns are adequately addressed in their outcomes. Furthermore, the forthcoming CSD-20 will present a good opportunity for Africa to ensure that its priorities and concerns are fully integrated into all these intergovernmental processes, including: the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; SDGs; means of implementation; broader measures to complement GDP; and the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

121.   The Africa Regional Preparatory Process for Rio+20 was instrumental in ensuring Africa's effective participation in the conference. African countries collectively articulated their priorities and concerns at the conference, which were to a great extent reflected in its outcomes. The partnership model that ensured a well-coordinated preparatory process should be built upon to support Africa in implementing the outcomes of the Conference. The involvement of Africa's political leadership at the highest level demonstrated the high priority the continent accords to sustainable development. This momentum should not be lost. Africa should engage in the implementation of the Conference outcomes with even more determination than during the preparatory period. This should be so, as sustainable development is not an option in the choice of routes to transformation of national economies and societies. It is a challenge that has to be addressed for long-term survival.

122.   On the way forward to CSD-20, the Africa RIM may wish to consider the following:

(a)   Given the time lapse between the adoption of the Africa RIM Outcome Document and the convening of CSD-20 to be held in May 2013, the Document should be considered a living document to be updated on the basis of new developments and information. In this regard, ECA will update the document in close consultation with the Bureau of CFSSD-8 and the Coordinator of the Africa Group negotiators in New York;

(b)   A draft Decision on the Africa RIM Outcome Document will be tabled for consideration and adoption by the AU Summit of January 2013. The Summit would, inter alia recognize the need for its possible updating to take account of new developments and information;

(c)   The Outcome Document will be tabled at the Sixth Joint Meetings of the AUC Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to be held in March 2013, for any necessary updating. This will be carried out in consultation with the Chair of CFSSD-8 and the Coordinator of the Africa Group of negotiators in New York;

(d)   The Final Africa RIM Outcome Document that will be used by the African negotiators as Africa's collective input to CSD-20 should be circulated to all participants and distributed widely to relevant regional and international forums; and

(e)   The outcomes of the Africa-RIM would inform the business plans of the RCM-Africa clusters for the joint implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes. This will ensure coordinated support for Africa in the implementation of the outcomes.

Annex I: Proposed functioning of the High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development[8]

The high-level forum could:

(a)   Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;

(b)   Enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;

(c)   Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue and for stocktaking and agenda setting to advance sustainable development;

(d)   Have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;

(e)   Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the outcome of the present Conference and, as appropriate, relevant outcomes of other United Nations summits and conferences, including the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as their respective means of implementation;

(f)   Encourage high-level system-wide participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invite to participate, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions and treaty bodies, within the irrespective mandates and in accordance with United Nations rules and provisions;

(g)   Improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;

(h)   Promote transparency and implementation through further enhancing the consultative role and participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions;

(i)   Promote sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development and, on a voluntary basis, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned;

(j)   Promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies;

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[8] See paragraph 85 of *The Future we Want* - http://www.uncsd2012.org/thefuturewewant.html

(k)   Strengthen the science-policy interface through review of documentation bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report, building on existing assessments; and

(l)   Enhance evidence-based decision-making at all levels and contribute to strengthening ongoing efforts of capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries.

Annex II: Summary of Rio+20 Voluntary Commitments covering Africa[9]

	Sustainable Development Area	Number of commitments	Scope/target countries/locations in Africa	Resources/Financing	Remarks
1.	Food Security and Sustainable agriculture	9	Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Global	$185,300,000	Most specified funds are for deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development for a sustainable future
2.	Poverty Eradication	1	Has global coverage (40 countries by 2016)	Staff / Technical expertise	UNDP will support the completion of country MDG Acceleration Action Plans using the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) and the associated follow-up.
3.	Green Jobs	4	Global and Africa (specified countries are Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa)	In-kind contribution and Staff / Technical expertise	Two out of the four are global
4.	Biodiversity, Forests and other Ecosystems	9	Global + Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, and Mauritius	$61.6354Bn	Most funds to be provided by GEF. Financing includes $51bn leveraged by GEF Six out of the 9 commitments have global coverage.
5.	Water	4	Global (countries not specified) Mauritius	$4,364,000 + plus in-kind contribution	Three out of the four are global in coverage
6.	Education	12	Global (countries specified in Africa include Mauritius Egypt, Nigeria Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso)	$100,000 plus inking contribution (Expertise of students and staff of educations institutions concerning SD	These are mostly higher education SD initiatives. Most of the resources required are met through the expertise of students and staff of educational institutions concerning SD
7.	Sustainable Energy	57	Global, regional and subregional (West and North Africa specified). Countries specified include: Cape Verde Mauritius, Seychelles, Liberia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, Ghana,	$109.38681623bn plus in-kind	Most commitments are part of the SE4ALL initiative Mostly global and regional. Most finance to be provided by multilateral banks. Although with the largest number of commitments targeted at Africa, this area has the largest number of commitments where target countries and financing are not stated or specified.

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[9] As of 6 August 2012, and this excludes the 38 plus 86 commitments made by the private sector, via the United Nations Global Compact and the 96 commitments by the private sector via SE4All. The geographical coverage of these commitments was not easily discernable, thereby making it difficult to identify those targeting Africa.

	Sustainable Development Area	Number of commitments	Scope/target countries/locations in Africa	Resources/Financing	Remarks
			Senegal and Mozambique		
8.	Climate Change	7	Global, SIDS, specific countries mentioned are Uganda and Mauritius	$31,990,000	Three out of the seven have global coverage
9.	Sustainable Transport	9	Mostly global (African countries specified are Uganda and South Africa)	1.0944bn	Most to be provided by multilateral banks.
10.	Sustainable Cities	12	Mostly global (African country specified is Mauritius	1,210,000	Financing specified mostly by UN-Habitat

15 billion euros and 15 million volunteers shall be mobilized by global civil society for SD efforts by the year 2015
Most commitments(10 out of 12) have global coverage) |
11.	Chemicals	2	Global, and African countries not specified except Mauritius	In kind contribution and other financing unspecified financing to be provided in partnership with GEF and UNDP	One of the two is global.
12.	Natural Disaster Preparedness	3	Two out of the three are global. One targets Ghana and "several countries in Africa" (not specified)	About $5,000,000 for Ghana and several countries in Africa (not specified). Financing for the other two is not stated	Mostly by OCHA and partners
13.	Measuring SD progress (through indicators)	2	Global (countries not specified)	US$ 9,940,000 plus in-kind contribution	Will among others support dialogue on the post-2015 development agenda (UNDP)
14.	SD economics, finance and trade	1	Global (countries not specified)	In-kind (donations)	To launch 100 million euro Global Fund for Inclusive Green Businesses
15.	SD strategies and policies	6	Global (target beneficiaries in Africa not specified)	$358,000,000	Most of this financing targeted at strategies and institutional frameworks for Green and Inclusive Economies (UNDP)
16.	Sustainability management	2	Local, national, regional, global (countries not specified)	90,000,000	Targeted at effective and equitable governance of nature's use for a sustainable future
17.	Technology and innovation	2	Selected cities (not specified) and City Administration, Addis	$445,513	Most earmarked for Resilient Cities and Nations Collaborative Platform (UNISDR)

	Sustainable Development Area	Number of commitments	Scope/target countries/locations in Africa	Resources/Financing	Remarks
			Ababa, Ethiopia		
18.	Oceans and Seas, SIDS	8	Almost all global including Africa and SIDS member States (which are not specified)	$7,600,000	Most funds targeted at reducing pollutants from sea and land-based activities.
19.	Public awareness and communications on SD	1	Global +Africa (countries not specified)	Financing through donations & membership fees + volunteers from local Yoga in Daily Life centres	Deliverables include: Tree Plantings (2013); Cleanups of Local Forests/Parks (2013); Cleanups of Local/Regional Waterways (2013); and World Peace Conference (2014)
	Total	**151**	**Global as well as specific to Africa**	**$173.7bn**	**This is the total amount of money for commitments that are both global in scope and specifically targeting Africa (African countries).**