



**AFRICAN PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR THE WORLD  
SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)**

**(Nairobi, 15-18 October 2001)**

**AFRICAN INDUSTRY WORKSHOP REPORT**

**15 October, Nairobi, Kenya**

## **Welcome address**

Mr Sekou Toure, Director, Regional Office for Africa, UNEP welcomed participants and emphasized that the workshop provided an opportunity to prepare an appropriate statement for presentation to the Ministerial Segment. Mr Osmane Laye, representative of the Expanded Joint Secretariat emphasized the importance of the contribution from the industry and appreciated the input made by UNIDO in the regional preparatory process.

## **Election of Bureau and adoption of the agenda**

Dr Laurraine Lotter of the Chemical and Allied Industries Association of South Africa was elected Chair.

Mr Hezekiah Macharia of Kenya and Ms Rose Chekenya of Zimbabwe were chosen as Rapporteurs.

## **Opening remarks**

Ms Wanda Hoskin, from the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE, UNEP) made a presentation as an opening remarks on the WSSD and the industry input to the process. She indicated that DTIE has been developing industry consultations at regional levels towards the next Summit on Sustainable Development that will take place in Johannesburg in 2002. She explained the processes that will take place prior to the WSSD conference. DTIE/UNEP had coordinated the following in consultation with the industry and other stakeholders.

### DTIE contribution to the WSSD process

- 26 sectoral reports
- overview report by UNEP
- 5 regional multi-stakeholder consultations
- joint WBCSD/ WRI/ UNEP report
- key trends that are shaping the marketplace
- Regional workshops under the framework of PrepComs
- highlight key regional industry and sustainability issues
- recommendations presented at PrepComs
- special “Industry and Environment Review” publication

The key issues discussed in the reports and the preparatory meetings include:

- Need for clear definition of participatory process
- involvement of stake-holders throughout process
- design, implementation, evaluation
- Need to fully involve industry from the South
- Linkages with poverty issues
- Defining responsibilities

- industry, government, civil society
- Social dimension
- missing, difficult
- Future challenges difficult to frame
- distinguishing government and industry roles
- Need to highlight dilemmas
- Reporting
- Creation of sustainable development funds
- Ensure linkages between various industry sectors

### **Presentation of the Africa Industry report**

Professor Chris Buckley presented the Africa industry report and the report was opened for comment. Participants welcomed the report as a useful contribution to the background information for the Summit and as a foundation for African industry to consider actions that need to be taken to address the challenges. The report records some of the major contributions made by African industry to achieving sustainable development since 1992. The report also considers the successes and failures in implementation and sets a foundation for future action through identification of challenges.

Comments arising during the meeting will be incorporated in a refined version of the report. In addition it was agreed that participants would be given ten days to provide written comment on the report, which would be sent to Mr Najib Bendahou for incorporation by the Consultant. Examples of input for incorporation in the final report would be specific information on countries and industries.

### **Discussion of industry report**

Constructive comments were proposed on a number of issues:

- Over-emphasis on impacts and benefits of mining,
- Gaps in industry and mining in non-SADC countries,
- More emphasis on benefits (employment and environmental) of industry,
- Rearrange AIDS information and broaden the scope to all of Africa,
- More depth needed for gender issues,
- Stress relationship between conflict and lack of regulation,
- Women's involvement in rural subsistence economy underpins the industrial employment of men,
- Industrial development requires an enabling political and regulatory environment,
- Industry's decline has been caused by government's actions,
- Governments and Industry need to work together,
- Free trade is not necessarily aligned with global trade,

- Cost of doing business in Africa is high due to poor infrastructure,
- Education on maintenance is needed for middle management,
- Emphasize the need for adding value to raw materials,
- Widen scope to include tourism,
- Widen scope to include all agriculture,
- Emphasize high input costs for industry,
- Need a country-specific environmental code within a harmonized African context,
- Establish an independent environmental “observer” (ombudsman) for each country,
- High cost of intellectual property from developed countries,
- Undertake research and development in Africa in conjunction with multinationals and institutions in developed countries,
- African education is world-class—but hands on exposure to practical, modern industrial technology is needed,
- Awareness by Industry of environmental problems is not sufficient. The formation of management centers is proposed,
- Local processing of agricultural products .

### **Presentation on challenges of sustainable industrial development in Africa**

Dr Desta Mebratu of UNIDO made a presentation which indicated that UNIDO has been providing inputs to the African preparatory process for WSSD at the following two levels:

- Preparation of eight African countries’ industrial sector reports that have been used as an input for the preparation of the national assessment report of the respective countries.
- Preparation of a regional industry sector report as an input to the sub-regional and regional preparatory meetings.

With regards to the development and performance of Industry in Africa, he indicated that:

- (1) The performance of manufacturing industry has been declining in Africa over the last decade.
- (2) Globalization has been having an adverse effect on Industry in Africa.
- (3) Untreated industrial waste has been causing significant pollution to the environment in Africa.

To deal with these he advocated the following:

- (1) The development of national policies and strategies for Sustainable Industrial Development that would: provide the basis for sustainable poverty reduction; promote efficient financial, human and natural resource utilization; improve industrial governance through dynamic public-private sector partnership; facilitate the mainstreaming of sustainability in industrial development activities, and enhance synergies between projects and programs.

- (2) The transference of technology and skills to promote industrial competition by: enhancing the entrepreneurial and technological capacity of African industries to compete in the global market; developing and implementing “national export promotion strategies” through eco-efficient production; identifying the unique opportunities for Africa in the emerging knowledge economy and developing its market niche.
- (3) The implementation of Integrated pollution prevention and Control (IPPC) by: assisting countries to adopt IPPC as the core of their industrial environmental management policies and strategies; creating financing mechanisms for the transfer of clean efficient processing and treatment technologies; promoting policy coordination at the national and international level.

### **Working Groups**

Three working groups were formed to discuss the following topics:

- Focusing on key priorities for Africa (mining, energy, tourism and other sectors)
- Financing in Africa
- Trade, business and environment in Africa

Summaries of the working group deliberations are attached in Annexure 1.

### **Formulating of recommendations for statement to the Ministerial Segment**

Participants considered the draft set of elements prepared by the Chair and rapporteurs for inclusion in the statement and agreed that the Chair could prepare a final refined version containing the elements agreed and present it to the Ministerial segment.

The Chair thanked all participants for their hard work during a day of intensive deliberation and gave the floor to Mr Sekou Toure for the closure.

### **Summary and closure**

Mr Sekou Toure of UNEP thanked all participants for their contribution to the successful outcome of the workshop. He explained the process that would be followed to ensure that the outcome of the workshop was reported to the Ministerial Conference.

## **REPORT FROM THE WORKING GROUPS**

### **WORKING GROUP 1: ENERGY, MINING, TOURISM AND OTHER SECTORS**

#### **FRAMEWORK: REINFORCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY TO DEVELOPMENT**

##### **GAPS**

- Value added/beneficiation – of all raw materials, for example
- Efficiency of agriculture in terms of mechanisation and co-operatives, Foreign assistance for agriculture
- Displacement of local jobs and Concerns of workers not addressed in terms of safety, job security, health security
- Promotion of SMME's and SSMs
- Appreciation of local Research and Development capacity
- Access to affordable and reliable energy, water, infrastructure and services for industry and rural areas

##### **FUTURE CHALLENGES**

###### **Social**

- Infrastructure: Cost effectiveness of providing energy services in rural areas – including grid and non-grid/renewable, Digital Divide
- Prevent the Brain Drain – retain the skills by creating viable local education, economic base
- Food security Natural disasters, Communicable diseases
- Education levels
- Technological skills to sustain industrial development
- Corporate governance in public and private sector
- 
- Political and social stability
- Poor infrastructure

###### **Economic**

- To create an enabling environment (Create a platform for partnerships) by forming National councils that comprise multistakeholders for collaborative discussions to promote the right incentives for economic growth (partnerships). Further, – policy, democracy, governance
- Develop R & D facilities – intra-African co-operation, use of local knowledge
- Efficiency of the agricultural

### Challenges

Facing globalisation

Poor infrastructure and communication

Establish appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development

Technological skills to sustain industrial development

Corporate governance in public and private sector

### **Environmental**

Globalisation and emerging environmental issues

Working in partnerships with other stakeholders

Resources for meeting environmental standards

Establish environmental policies

Establish regional/national environmental agencies

### **SUCSESSES/TO SHOWCASE**

- Ghana – good democracy
- Botswana
  - political system is democratic
  - good enabling environment
  - good communication between business and government
  - attractive to foreign investment
  - Consensus type decisions made
- Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)
  - Strategy for energy access in Southern Africa
- Agricultural Research co-operation
- South Africa: Occupational Health and Safety in the mining industry
- MIASA – Mining Industries Associations of Southern Africa
- Amalgamation of Kruger, Gona re Zhou, and Mozambique (?) Parks – largest conservation area allowing for the migration of fauna etc.
  - Tourism
  - Biodiversity
  - Conservation
  - Partnerships
- World Heritage site (Sterkfontein South Africa)– humanoid fossils

### **REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 2 – Financing in Africa**

#### *Social*

- Awareness needed - How do we do this?

How do we link to the “trade” working group?

- Monitoring committees incorporating all sectors (consumers, NGOs, government, business).
- Establish national / regional environmental monitoring agencies – NGOs, government, civil society, consumer society, industry / business.

What is Cleaner Production? How can we educate financing institutions create awareness of CP?

- Increased commercial benefits of CP,
  - The invisible impact on the bottom line.
- Use “horror” stories to sensitize banks to the need for funding CP programs
- Use “you pollute – you pay programs”.
- Include “Which Bank” mentions in the press for the banks that participate / do not participate in CP programs.
  - Similar for industry.

Capacity Building

- Training and education

Special Funds

Concerted global effort.

### Economic

[note :: by bank we mean any sourcing institution]

How do we link to the “trade” working group.

- Create a revolving fund (from bilateral sources) that cater for demonstration projects (list of priorities for fund use, e.g. technology transfer; business incubators)
- Sustainable resource management
- More local budgetary provisions for CP processes backed up by policy (law)
- Ownership/ responsibility by private industry – they are part of the problem - we need solutions from them.
- Financiers of projects (banks, etc.) to be legally bound / responsible for their funding of projects.
- Tax rebates for import / production of equipment helping in environmental management, e.g. chemicals, equipment etc.
- Duty waivers to enable technology transfer from wasteful to useful sources / use.
- Debt relief criteria to be linked to the adoption of CP techniques;- World Bank, IMF etc to link this to an adoption of CP technology
- Debt written of to go toward financing of CP projects
- Realistic charges for using raw materials; e.g., ground water charges should be high enough to motivate efficiency in production and waste management. – volume, concentration and toxicity
  - Revenue should be channeled into funding CP
- Special windows, *soft conditions*, for CP initiatives
- Government audit of CP methods and projects – have the funds really gone into CP

- Training for investors / entrepreneurs on how to produce CP proposals that make financial sense.
- Training / awareness sensitization for management in CP techniques, backed up by awards.
- Utilize mandatory deposits held with central banks to finance CP projects.
- Encourage banks to lend to CP projects – benefits if you hit a certain target.
- Government guarantees to support CP initiatives.
- Encourage direct foreign investment (DFI).

What is Cleaner Production? How can we educate financing institutions create awareness of CP?

- Tax holidays for banks and companies undertaking / sponsoring CP projects for existing and new industry.
- Making it impossible / uneconomic for banks to transfer risks to non-CP borrowers / funding via insurance / other methods.
- Central banks should require financiers to disclose how they cater for / consider environmental / CP initiatives in lending.
- Communicate and cascade best practice in CP financing initiatives across Africa.
- Capacity building to enable proper CP evaluation of projects
  - Data collection, assessment, environmental audit, evaluation (investment decision), implementation, monitoring.

Capacity Building

- Awareness and sensitization of financiers and users on the benefits of cleaner production and environmental conservation.
- Advisory services

Special Funds

- Environmental issues to be standard clauses in any loan agreement.
- Incentive lending towards CP.

Environment

- Tanzania and Zimbabwe are piloting a UNEP CP project
- Feasibility studies should include studies on environmental impacts (these should be funded)
- Green investment programs
- Sustainable resource management

How do we link to the “trade” working group.

- Channel the limited resources into sustainable energy sources (solar, wind) these should be clean energy sources.
- Recognition / awards for environmental management, e.g., *Company of the Year – Environmental*
- Local operations of multinationals are just production operations, no R&D ever goes on.
  - Government should consider legislation to introduce this aspect into company operations.

- Financing CP projects with minimal foreign currency outlays:
  - Regional bodies, e.g. SADC / PTA to help in this transfer of technology – economic arrangements within the bodies.
- Governments to give priority to CP related projects when allocating foreign currency reserves.
- Training in large banks to encourage participation in CP related lending.
- Introduce renewal energy sources and funding – our solar energy industry is not as advanced as the north's.

#### Capacity Building

- Advisory services
- Training and education.

### **REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 3 – Trade, Business and Environment in Africa**

#### **Social**

##### Major gaps

Education

AIDS

Poverty

Informal sector

Gender imbalance in employment

Care economy

##### Challenges

Education levels

Technological skills to sustain industrial development

Corporate governance in public and private sector

Food security/ natural disasters

Political and social stability

Poor infrastructure

#### **Economic**

##### Major gaps

Industrial and trade policies

Poor infrastructure

Lack of information base/ market access

Weak industrial culture

Technological gap

Small economies of scale

No common quality standards

Tariff and Non tariff barriers

Consumer awareness for informed purchasing

Lack of infra Africa trade  
Lack of industry partnership

### Challenges

Facing globalisation  
Poor infrastructure and communication  
Establish appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development  
Technological skills to sustain industrial development  
Corporate governance in public and private sector  
Strengthen industrial and trade association partnerships

### **Environmental**

#### Major gaps

Environmental awareness  
Resources for meeting environmental standards  
Lack of incentives to promote industrial growth  
Inadequate environmental polices  
Technological gap  
No common quality environmental standards  
Low consumer awareness

Strengthen industrial and trade associations

### Challenges

Establish appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development  
Corporate governance in public and private sectors  
Facing globalisation in regard to emerging environmental issues

## **WORKGROUP 1**

### **ENERGY, MINING, TOURISM AND OTHER SECTORS**

#### **FRAMEWORK: REINFORCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY TO DEVELOPMENT**

#### **GAPS**

- Value added/beneficiation – of all raw materials, for example
- Efficiency of agriculture in terms of mechanisation and co-operatives, Foreign assistance for agriculture
- Displacement of local jobs and Concerns of workers not addressed in terms of safety, job security, health security
- Promotion of SMME's and SSMs
- Appreciation of local Research and Development capacity
- Access to affordable and reliable energy, water, infrastructure and services for industry and rural areas

## **FUTURE CHALLENGES**

### **Social**

- Infrastructure: Cost effectiveness of providing energy services in rural areas – including grid and non-grid/renewable, Digital Divide
- Prevent the Brain Drain – retain the skills by creating viable local education, economic base
- Food security Natural disasters, Communicable diseases
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- Political and social stability
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### **Economic**

- To create an enabling environment (Create a platform for partnerships) by forming National councils that comprise multistakeholders for collaborative discussions to promote the right incentives for economic growth (partnerships). Further, – policy, democracy, governance
- Develop R & D facilities – intra-African co-operation, use of local knowledge
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### Challenges

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Corporate governance in public and private sector

### **Environmental**

Globalisation and emerging environmental issues

Working in partnerships with other stakeholders

Resources for meeting environmental standards

Establish environmental policies

Establish regional/national environmental agencies

## **SUCSESSES/TO SHOWCASE**

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- Botswana

- political system is democratic
- good enabling environment
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- Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)
  - Strategy for energy access in Southern Africa
- Agricultural Research co-operation
- South Africa: Occupational Health and Safety in the mining industry
- MIASA – Mining Industries Associations of Southern Africa
- Amalgamation of Kruger, Gona re Zhou, and Mozambique (?) Parks – largest conservation area allowing for the migration of fauna etc.
  - Tourism
  - Biodiversity
  - Conservation
  - Partnerships
- World Heritage site (Sterkfontein South Africa)– humanoid fossils

## **Annexure 1**

### **Recommendations from the African Industry Workshop to the Ministerial Conference**

## **Annexure 2**

### **Agenda**



# United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE  
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

## African Preparatory Conference for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

### AFRICAN INDUSTRY WORKSHOP

Nairobi, Kenya, 15 October, 2001

#### Provisional Agenda

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | <b>Registration</b>  |
| 09:00 – 09:15 | <b>Welcome address</b> <i>Sekou Toure</i> – Director, Regional office for Africa, UNEP<br><b>Election of the Bureau and adoption of the Agenda</b> |
| 09:15 – 09:30 | <b>Opening Remarks:</b> the WSSD and industry input to the process<br><i>Wanda Hoskin – Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP</i>   |
| 09:30-10:00   | <b>Presentation of the Africa Industry Report</b><br><i>Chris Buckley – University of Natal, South Africa</i>                                      |
| 10:00-10:15   | <b>Coffee Break</b>  |
| 10:15-11:15   | <b>Discussion on the Report</b>  |
| 11:15-11:30   | <b>Challenges of sustainable industrial development in Africa</b><br><i>Desta Mebratu, UNIDO</i>   |
| 11:30– 13:30  | <b>Priorities for Africa and Means of Implementation (Working Groups)</b>  |

- **Working Group One: Focusing on key priorities for Africa:** mining, energy, tourism (other key sectors to add)
  1. Where does future progress need to be made to reverse the current trend in loss of environmental resources at national and regional levels?
  2. What strategies and approaches have been successful or unsuccessful and where?

3. What have been the contributing factors of success in regions where they have worked best? Where does future progress need to be made?
- **Working Group Two: Financing in Africa** - focusing on those sectors that receive the largest percentage of investment
    1. How can financing mechanisms promote improved environmental management in industry?
    2. How can debt-relief criteria be structured around environmental management concerns?
  
  - **Working Group Three: Trade, business and environment in Africa**
    1. Areas where improvements are still needed?
    2. Where new challenges are perceived in the industry sector?
    3. How can trade and business further improve on environmental concerns?

13:30 – 14:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>
14:30– 16:00	<b>Continuation of Working Groups</b>
16:00– 16:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>
16: 15 – 18:00	<b>Drafting of Recommendations</b>
18:00 – 18:30	<b>Summary and Closing</b>
19: 00	<b>Reception</b>



**African Preparatory Conference for the  
World Summit on Sustainable Development  
(Nairobi, 15-18 October 2001)**

**BACKGROUND PAPER FOR THE AFRICAN INDUSTRY WORKSHOP  
15 October, Nairobi, Kenya**

## African Preparatory Conference for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Nairobi, 15-18 October 2001)

### BACKGROUND PAPER FOR THE AFRICAN INDUSTRY WORKSHOP 15 October, Nairobi, Kenya

- African countries are preparing for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), a process that involves African regional economic commissions, development banks and intergovernmental organisations. The assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 will form input to the WSSD Regional Assessment Report and to the African common position. Effective implementation of Agenda 21 and related agreement adopted at United Nations Conference on Environmental and development (UNCED) will rely on the support of the private sector and civil society. The private sector has an important role to play in economic and social development to achieve the goals established by the Rio agreements, such as UNCCD, and CBD to cite a few.
- In connection with this process, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is undertaking regional assessments on the role of industry in the implementation of Agenda 21. UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics in Paris and the Regional Office for Africa in Nairobi are supporting this exercise in Africa to develop the Africa Industry Report. The outcome of the industry workshop will be incorporated into the Africa Regional Assessment Report for the World Summit on Sustainable Development that will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2-11 September 2002.
- It is important to understand the relationship between industry and its impact on the environment. By understanding this dynamics, the world will in a better position to develop strategies and programmes to address industries contribution to sustainable development.
- An analysis of the implementation of Agenda 21, ten years after the Rio Summit, calls necessarily for a thorough assessment of the impact and the contribution of the industry sector on the environment and on other socio-economic sectors.
- An examination of the strengths, opportunities and weaknesses of the planning process, institutional capacity, basic legislation, technological and financial resources should be a point of departure. The concept of integrating economic, social and environmental considerations is vital.
- *This workshop and its outcome is industry-driven and prepared in collaboration with key actors from, the industry, industry-related associations, Unions/Organisations and Chambers of Commerce. The outcome of this workshop should result in*

*recommendations and a common position that will be presented to the High Level meeting, 17-18 October 2001 in Nairobi.*

- *The following guidelines summarise a number of questions that the Industry Report would consider, among others.*

- **Social Dimension:**

- What is the social importance of industry in employment creation, social contributions etc. (national and/or regional)?
- What are the social issues that concern the industry directly, e.g. labor/workers rights, poverty alleviation, addressing illiteracy etc...?
- What types of relations does the industry sector have with local communities, suppliers, clients/customers, investors and social corporate responsibility etc.?
- What are contributions of the industry on social, ethical issues,
- What are the opportunities?

- **Economic Dimension:**

- What are the structures of the industry sector (public, private and combined). Is it primarily composed of multi-national companies, small- and medium-sized companies, and informal sector etc.?
- What is the contribution of the industry sector on the overall economy, e.g. job creation, poverty eradication, catalytic effect on other sectors etc...?
- What is the contribution of the industry on the various economic activities, e.g., tourism, agriculture, trade, regulations, consumption and spending...etc. (and vice versa)?

- **Environmental Dimension:**

- What environmental impacts does the industry have (positive and negative) at both the regional and national levels? Including (but not limited to):
  - Air Pollution and Emissions control*
  - Hazardous/Toxic Releases/Discharges/waste*
  - Energy and climate Change*
  - Natural Resource Conservation*
  - Water Availability, Management & Use*
  - Land use*
  - *Marine Protection*
  - Other Areas, e.g., Cleaner Production, Technology Transfer, MEAs...etc.*

## **Focus on Africa**

### **Mining Sector**

- The regional preparatory processes need to focus on sectors of importance to the regions. The Africa region should focus on mining. The outcomes could be the establishment of a regional commission or forum on mines, the nexus mining/political conflicts, abandoned mines, environmental management systems in mining and labeling of mines.
- Africa is one of the continents with one of the richest mineral potential in the world. Nevertheless, Africa has not performed well in major mineral development as compared with other continents of

equal size and prospective. New environmental policies and standards have been defined and set up in order to enhance the protection of the environment and of local communities from undesirable side effects of mining activities, such as the pollution of underground water.

### **Energy sector**

- Other possible areas of focus for Africa can be energy-related issues. Driven by environmental concerns and development aspirations, sustainable energy has become a global imperative. The term refers to energy used in ways that support African sustainable development in all its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

### **Trade, business and informal industrial sectors,**

- *How to raise awareness on the linkage between trade, business, environment and sustainable development.*
- *How to address trade, environment and development at the regional level with stakeholders.*
- How to facilitate integrated assessment of the impacts of trade liberalization policies on the environment;
- How can we use economic instruments to develop and implement mutually supportive trade and environment policies;
- How to promote the role of the private sector, including financial institutions in supporting sustainable development policies.
- **The objectives of the workshop will be two-fold:**
  - Elaborate recommendations and perspectives on the contribution of the industry to be presented at the regional PrepCom
  - To support Africa's contribution to the WSSD by providing regional information to the Africa industry Assessment Report

## **Annexure 3**

### **List of Participants**

## African Industry Workshop

### List of participants

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