



**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

1. Mr Sekou Toure, Director of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, welcomed participants and emphasized that the workshop provided an opportunity to prepare an appropriate statement for presentation to the ministerial segment.

Election of the Bureau and adoption of the agenda

2. Ms 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.

Presentation of the Africa industry report

3. Mr Chris Buckley presented the Africa industry report, which recorded some of the major contributions made by African industry to achieving sustainable development since 1992, reviewed the successes and failures in implementation and set a foundation for future action through identification of challenges.

4. 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 needed to be taken to address the challenges. It was agreed that comments made during the meeting would be incorporated in a refined version of the industry report. In addition it was agreed that participants would be given 10 days to provide written comments on the report, which would be sent to the secretariat for incorporation. Examples of input for incorporation in the final report would be specific information on countries and industries.

Discussion of the industry report

5. The following points were made on the report:

- There was over-emphasis on the impacts and benefits of mining;
- There were gaps in the sections on industry and mining in non-SADC countries;
- More emphasis was needed on the benefits (employment and environmental) of industry;
- There was a need to rearrange AIDS information and broaden the scope to all of Africa;
- More depth was needed on gender issues;
- Stress should be placed on the relationship between conflict and lack of regulation;
- Women's involvement in the rural subsistence economy underpinned the industrial employment of men;
- Industrial development required an enabling political and regulatory environment;
- Industry's decline had been caused by government actions;
- Government and industry needed to work together;
- Free trade was not necessarily aligned with global trade;
- The cost of doing business in Africa was high due to poor infrastructure;
- Education on maintenance is needed for middle management;
- There was a need to emphasize the need to add value to raw materials;
- There was a need to widen the scope to include tourism;
- There was a need to widen the scope to include all agriculture;
- There was a need to emphasize high input costs for industry;

- A country-specific environmental code was needed within a harmonized African context;
- There was a need to establish an independent environmental “observer” (ombudsman) for each country;
- The cost of intellectual property from developed countries was high;
- There was a need to undertake research and development in Africa in conjunction with multinationals and institutions in developed countries ;
- African education was world-class—but hands-on exposure to practical, modern industrial technology was needed;
- Awareness by industry of environmental problems was not sufficient. The formation of management centres was proposed;
- There was a need for local processing of agricultural products.

Presentation on challenges of sustainable industrial development in Africa

6. A representative of UNIDO said that UNIDO had been providing inputs to the African preparatory process for WSSD at the following two levels:

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

7. With regard to the development and performance of industry in Africa, he indicated that:

- (a) The performance of manufacturing industry had been declining in Africa over the last decade;
- (b) Globalization had been having an adverse effect on industry in Africa;
- (c) Untreated industrial waste had been causing significant pollution of the environment in Africa.

8. To deal with those problems he advocated the following:

- (a) 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 programmes;
- (b) The transfer 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; and identifying the unique opportunities for Africa in the emerging knowledge economy and developing its market niche.
- (c) The implementation of integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) by assisting countries to adopt it as the core of their industrial environmental management policies and strategies; creating financing mechanisms for the transfer of clean and efficient processing and treatment technologies; and promoting policy coordination at the national and international level.

Working groups

9. 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.
10. Summaries of the working group deliberations are attached in annex II.

Formulation of recommendations for forwarding to the ministerial segment

11. Participants considered a draft set of elements prepared by the Chair and rapporteurs and agreed that the Chair could prepare a statement containing the elements agreed and deliver it to the ministerial segment.
12. The Chair thanked all participants for their hard work during a day of intensive deliberation.

Summary and closure

13. The Director of the Regional Office for Africa thanked all participants for their contributions 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.

Annex I

INDUSTRY WORKSHOP

Statement to the ministerial segment
delivered by Laurraine Lotter, Chemical and Allied Industries Association,
South Africa, Chair of the Industry Workshop

1. Representatives of business and industry together with other civil-society and international organizations, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), considered a report that will be refined and expanded to become part of the record on the African industry contribution to sustainable development since 1992. They concluded that although some progress had been made towards the achievement of the goals of Agenda 21, much remains to be done.

2. In deliberating on the actions that should be taken to reverse the current trend of increasing marginalization of Africa, participants identified the achievement of peace and security and partnerships amongst stakeholders as two of the major priorities. They recognized that dealing with both the opportunities and threats posed by globalization presented one of the greatest challenges to Africa.

3. Participants identified a range of gaps in the current approach to sustainable development and recommended that the following issues be incorporated into the agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development:

- Increased sustainable use and beneficiation of African resources;
- Extension of basic services to all people;
- Increased debt relief linked to sustainable development, good governance and poverty reduction;
- Creation of enabling environments for increased investment;
- Formation of partnerships amongst all stakeholders
- Technology transfer.

4. The participants emphasized that the promotion of industrial development on a sustainable basis would make a significant contribution to the reduction of poverty and improved natural resource management, and that the Summit presents an opportunity for the special needs of Africa in this regard to be addressed. They recognized that sound corporate governance in the public and private sector and the achievement of political and social stability were prerequisites for the successful implementation of any Summit decisions.

5. A number of issues were identified for Governments to consider as inputs to the Summit agenda so that the outcome of the Summit includes a clear action plan and commitment from all stakeholders to its implementation. These are listed in the document that will be circulated.

6. During the deliberations many more practical suggestions were made than time allows me to present here, for improving the industrial contribution to sustainable development, particularly poverty reduction and natural resource management.

7. Although time did not allow the workshop to deliberate on practical ways of building on what we achieved, the spirit of the workshop was one of eagerness to work together to improve industry's contribution to sustainable development.

8. I therefore take the liberty as the Chair to suggest that in addition to the issues already mentioned, Governments consider ways in which African industry efforts to build on what was achieved at the workshop can be supported. One way could be to engage with industry stakeholders with a view to preparing an African industry action plan for presentation to the Summit in Johannesburg.

9. In closing I would like to thank the various United Nations agencies that collaborated in arranging this workshop and the funders for the opportunity afforded industry at this event, and to confirm industry support for the Summit, which we trust will deliver a “new deal” that will include all stakeholders working in partnership for our common future.

Appendix

List of issues identified in the workshop

Social

- Provision of cost-effective energy services in rural areas, including renewables
- Bridging the digital divide
- Reversal of the current brain drain from Africa (retain skills by creating viable local education and training, economic activity base)
- Food security
- Avoidance of natural disasters and alleviating their effects
- Communicable diseases (for example HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis)
- Education levels
- Technological skills to sustain industrial development
- Occupational health and safety of workers

Economic

- Creation of an enabling environment, including a platform for partnerships, for example by forming national councils that comprise multistakeholders for collaborative discussions to promote the right incentives for sustainable development
- Development of research and development facilities in Africa
- Promotion of intra-African cooperation, use of local knowledge
- Strengthening industrial and trade associations and linkages amongst them at national, regional and international level
- Improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector
- Improve infrastructure and communication
- Establish an appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development
- Technological skills to sustain industrial development
- Corporate governance in the public and private sector
- A range of financial and economic instruments to promote sustainable industrial development; examples are:
 - Local budgetary provision for cleaner production initiatives
 - Establishment of a revolving fund to promote cleaner production

- Use a portion of central bank reserves to fund environmental initiatives
- Establish sustainable development treasury bonds
- Link poverty reduction and debt relief to cleaner production
- Financial liability for environmental degradation
- Preferential exchange allocations for environmental equipment
- Promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and small-scale mining
- Support for the informal sector

Environmental

- Need to address emerging environmental issues (e.g greenhouse gases, including carbon sinks, water, marine pollution – need to reduce pollution)
- Working in partnerships with other stakeholders
- Establishment of appropriate institutions and policies to improve environmental performance; examples are:
 - Resources for meeting environmental standards
 - Environmental policies (national/regional/by governments)
 - Regional/national environmental agencies
 - Create awards (environmental and consumer) which become incentives for promoting environmental improvements
 - Promote the use of renewable energy sources
 - Raising the environmental awareness of financial institutions
 - Create specialist advisory services
- Promote recycling and reuse of waste
- Promotion of indigenous technologies

Annex II

REPORTS OF 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 mechanization 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 small and medium-sized enterprises and small-scale mining
- 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 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 the 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 research and development facilities – intra-African cooperation, use of local knowledge
- Efficiency of the agricultural sector

Challenges

Facing globalization

Poor infrastructure and communication

Establish an appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development

Technological skills to sustain industrial development

Corporate governance in the public and private sector

Environmental

Globalization 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 cooperation
 - South Africa: occupational health 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.

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, non-governmental organizations, government, business)
- Establish national/regional environmental monitoring agencies – non-governmental organizations, government, civil society, consumer society, industry/business.

14. What is cleaner production (CP)? How can we educate financing institutions to 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 programmes
- Use “you pollute – you pay” programmes
- Include “Which Bank” mentions in the press for the banks that participate / do not participate in CP programmes
- Similar for industry

Capacity-building

- Training and education

Special funds

Concerted global effort

Economic*

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

- Create a revolving fund (from bilateral sources) that caters 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 the adoption of CP technology
- Debt written off to go toward financing of CP projects
- Realistic charges for using raw materials – e.g., groundwater charges should be high enough to motivate efficiency in production and waste management – volume, concentration and toxicity
- Revenue should be channelled 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

16. What is CP? How can we educate financing institutions to create awareness of CP?

- Tax holidays for banks and companies undertaking or sponsoring CP projects for existing and new industry

* Note: by bank we mean any sourcing institution.

- 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

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

17. 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 research and development ever goes on
 - Government should consider legislation to introduce this aspect into company operations
- Financing CP projects with minimal foreign currency outlays:
 - Regional bodies, such as the Southern African Development Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa 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.

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 the 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 intra-African trade
Lack of industry partnership

Challenges

Facing globalization
Poor infrastructure and communication
Establish an appropriate institutional framework for sustainable industrial development
Technological skills to sustain industrial development
Corporate governance in the 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 environmental quality standards
Low consumer awareness

Strengthen industrial and trade associations

Challenges

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

Annex III

Agenda and programme of work

adopted by the Industry Workshop

Welcome address

by the Director of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa

Election of the Bureau and adoption of the agenda

Opening remarks

The World Summit on Sustainable Development and the industry input to the process - *Wanda Hoskin – Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP*

Presentation of the Africa industry report

Chris Buckley – University of Natal, South Africa

Discussion on the Africa industry report

Challenges of sustainable industrial development in Africa

Desta Mebratu, UNIDO

Priorities for Africa and means of implementation (working groups)

- **Working Group 1: Focusing on key priorities for Africa:** mining, energy, tourism (other key sectors to be added)

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 factors contributing to success in regions where they have worked best? Where does future progress need to be made?
 - **Working Group 2: 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 3: Trade, business and environment in Africa**
1. In which areas are improvements still needed?
2. Where are new challenges perceived in the industry sector?
3. How can trade and business further improve on environmental concerns?

Drafting of recommendations

Summary and closing

Annex IV

African Industry Workshop
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