

The image features a light blue background with a gradient. In the lower-left corner, there is a cluster of blue squares of varying shades and sizes, some overlapping. A dashed blue line starts from the left side and curves upwards and to the right, ending in an arrowhead. Another dashed blue line starts from the left side and curves downwards and to the right, also ending in an arrowhead. The text 'NOTES AND REFERENCES' is positioned in the upper-right area, with the top dashed line passing through the word 'NOTES' and the bottom dashed line passing through the word 'REFERENCES'.

**NOTES  
AND  
REFERENCES**

## NOTES

- 1 Note that the current ratio of urban to total population in Africa (40 per cent) is similar to the urbanization rate in currently developed countries after the first Industrial Revolution (Bairoch, 1988).
  - 2 Herman Daly (1992) uses this term to imply that the world has become “full” in the sense that the scale of the global production and consumption is reaching, and even surpassing, the planet’s carrying capacity.
  - 3 Biomass is defined as the total mass of living or dead organisms in a given habitat, population or sample. More specifically, it refers to plant material and animal waste used as a fuel or energy source.
  - 4 The focus here is on used material extraction, which differs from unused material extraction, that is material that is extracted but not further processed in the production system (for example, mining waste).
  - 5 Upstream flows, often also called hidden flows, ecological rucksacks or materials embodied in trade, are defined as the materials used directly or indirectly during the extraction and production process without being physically incorporated in the good or commodity, for example overburden and excavation, fossil fuels used for production, pesticides and herbicides, industrial waste. Please note that the methods and concepts to assess upstream flows are still in development and discussion (OECD, 2008).
  - 6 Locally, HANPP can be much higher, in particular in areas of high population and infrastructure density. At the grid level, i.e. units of 10 per 10 km, HANPP in Africa ranges from 0 (deserts, untouched ecosystems) to 10 tC/ha/yr (e.g. Burundi, Nigeria, Rwanda).
  - 7 See the *Economic Development in Africa Report 2011* for arguments as to why industrial development lies at the heart of structural transformation.
  - 8 Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) are technologies that protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their waste and by-products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies for which they are substitutes. (WIPO, 2011).
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