

ANNEXES

ABBREVIATIONS

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ANNEX 1

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 1

Millennium Development Goal	Target
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
	Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
	Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
	Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
	Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Target 12: Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory; includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally
	Target 13: Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
	Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked and Small Island Developing States
	Target 15: Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
	Target 16: In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth
	Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
	Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communications technologies

Table 2: Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals

		Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	
Targets		Halve the % of people suffering from hunger	Ensure that all children complete primary school	
Indicators		Undernourished people	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reach grade 5
HDI rank		(as % of population)	(%)	(%)
106	Algeria	Slipping back	On track	On track
161	Angola	Slightly off	On track	Data unavailable
158	Benin	On track	On track	Data unavailable
126	Botswana	Slipping back	Achieved	On track
169	Burkina Faso	On track	Slipping back	Data unavailable
171	Burundi	Slipping back	Slightly off	Data unavailable
135	Cameroon	Slightly off	Slightly off	Data unavailable
100	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	On track	Data unavailable
165	Central African Republic	Far behind	Far behind	Data unavailable
166	Chad	On track	Far behind	Far behind
137	Comoros	Slipping back	Slightly off	Data unavailable
136	Congo	Slightly off	On track	Data unavailable
155	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Slipping back	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
156	Côte d'Ivoire	Slightly off	Slipping back	Far behind
149	Djibouti	On track	Slipping back	Slipping back
115	Egypt	On track	On track	Data unavailable
111	Equatorial Guinea	Data unavailable	On track	Data unavailable
157	Eritrea	Far behind	Slightly off	Data unavailable
168	Ethiopia	Slipping back	Far behind	Data unavailable
117	Gabon	Slipping back	Achieved	Data unavailable
160	Gambia	Far behind	On track	Data unavailable
129	Ghana	Achieved	On track	Data unavailable
159	Guinea	Slipping back	Far behind	Data unavailable
167	Guinea-Bissau	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable
134	Kenya	Far behind	Achieved	Data unavailable
132	Lesotho	Slightly off	Achieved	Data unavailable
999	Liberia	Slipping back	Slightly off	Data unavailable
64	Libya	Achieved	Achieved	Data unavailable
147	Madagascar	Slipping back	Achieved	Data unavailable
163	Malawi	On track	On track	Data unavailable
164	Mali	Far behind	Far behind	On track
152	Mauritania	On track	On track	Slipping back
67	Mauritius	On track	Achieved	On track
123	Morocco	Slipping back	On track	Far behind
170	Mozambique	Slightly off	Slipping back	Data unavailable
122	Namibia	Achieved	Achieved	Data unavailable
172	Niger	Slightly off	Far behind	Data unavailable
148	Nigeria	Achieved	Slightly off	Data unavailable

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women		Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability target	
Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education		Reduce by 2/3 under-5 infant mortality rates	Halve the % of people without access to safe water	Number of Goals on target to be achieved
Female primary ratio as % of male ratio	Female secondary ratio as % of male ratio	Under-five mortality rates (per 1 000 lives)	Access to improved safe water (%)	
On track	On track	Slipping back	Slipping back	4 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Slipping back	On track	2 of 7
Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	On track	3 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	Slipping back	On track	5 of 7
Far behind	Data unavailable	Far behind	On track	2 of 7
Far behind	Data unavailable	Far behind	On track	1 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Slipping back	On track	1 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	On track	On track	5 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Far behind	Achieved	1 of 7
Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	On track	2 of 7
Data unavailable	On track	On track	Achieved	3 of 7
On track	Far behind	Far behind	Achieved	2 of 7
On track	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	1 of 7
Far behind	Far behind	Slipping back	Data unavailable	1 of 7
Far behind	On track	Far behind	Achieved	3 of 7
On track	On track	On track	Achieved	6 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	On track	Data unavailable	2 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	On track	On track	2 of 7
Slipping back	Slipping back	Far behind	Slightly off	0 of 7
Achieved	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	2 of 7
On track	On track	Far behind	Data unavailable	3 of 7
On track	Data unavailable	Slightly off	Achieved	4 of 7
On track	Far behind	On track	Far behind	2 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	0 of 7
Achieved	On track	Slipping back	Slightly off	3 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	Far behind	On track	4 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	0 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	On track	Far behind	3 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	Far behind	Far behind	3 of 7
Achieved	On track	Slightly off	Slightly off	4 of 7
On track	Slipping back	Far behind	On track	3 of 7
On track	Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	3 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	On track	Achieved	7 of 7
On track	On track	On track	On track	5 of 7
Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	Data unavailable	0 of 7
Achieved	Achieved	Far behind	Achieved	5 of 7
Far behind	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	0 of 7
Slightly off	Data unavailable	Far behind	Slightly off	1 of 7

Table 2: Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals *continued*

		Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education		
Targets		Halve the % of people suffering from hunger	Ensure that all children complete primary school		
Indicators		Undernourished people	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reach grade 5	
HDI rank		(as % of population)	(%)	(%)	
162	Rwanda	Far behind	Achieved	Data unavailable	
119	São Tomé and Príncipe	Data unavailable	On track	Data unavailable	
154	Senegal	Slipping back	On track	On track	
47	Seychelles	Data unavailable	Achieved	On track	
173	Sierra Leone	Slipping back	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	
999	Somalia	Slipping back	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	
107	South Africa	Data unavailable	On track	Data unavailable	
139	Sudan	On track	Slightly off	Data unavailable	
125	Swaziland	Far behind	On track	Far behind	
151	Tanzania	Slipping back	Achieved	Far behind	
141	Togo	On track	On track	Data unavailable	
97	Tunisia	Achieved	Achieved	On track	
150	Uganda	Slightly off	On track	Data unavailable	
153	Zambia	Slipping back	Slipping back	Data unavailable	
128	Zimbabwe	Far behind	On track	Data unavailable	
		Achieved	5	12	0
		On track	10	19	7
		Slightly off	8	7	0
		Far behind	8	7	5
		Slipping back	16	5	2
		Data unavailable	6	3	39
		Total	53	53	53
		Satisfactory performance ratio (Achieved and On track)	28.3%	58.3%	13.2%

Source: OECD Development Centre and AfDB 2005

Reference

OECD Development Centre and AfDB (2005). *African Economic Outlook 2004/2005*. Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the African Development Bank. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women		Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability target	
Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education		Reduce by 2/3 under-5 infant mortality rates	Halve the % of people without access to safe water	Number of Goals on target to be achieved
Female primary ratio as % of male ratio	Female secondary ratio as % of male ratio	Under-five mortality rates (per 1 000 lives)	Access to improved safe water (%)	
Achieved	Data unavailable	Slipping back	Data unavailable	2 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	1 of 7
On track	Far behind	Far behind	On track	4 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	On track	Data unavailable	3 of 7
On track	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	1 of 7
Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Far behind	Data unavailable	0 of 7
On track	Achieved	Slipping back	On track	4 of 7
Slightly off	On track	Far behind	On track	3 of 7
On track	On track	Slipping back	Data unavailable	3 of 7
Achieved	On track	Far behind	Achieved	4 of 7
Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	Far behind	2 of 7
Achieved	On track	On track	On track	7 of 7
On track	Far behind	Slightly off	Slightly off	2 of 7
On track	Data unavailable	Slipping back	On track	2 of 7
Achieved	Far behind	Slipping back	On track	3 of 7
13	7	0		8
16	12	11		19
2	0	3		5
9	11	27		5
1	2	11		1
12	21	1		15
53	53	53		53
54.7%	35.8%	20.8%	50.9%	

ANNEX 2

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1a: Sub-Saharan Africa socioeconomic indicators

Population (millions 2003)	Population growth 1990- 2003)	Population (density per sq km 2003)	Gross	Gross	PPP	PPP	Gross	Life expectancy at birth (years 2002)	Under-5 mortality (rate per 1 000 2002)	Adult	Carbon dioxide emissions (millions of tonnes 2000)
			national income (GNI)a (thousand of dollars 2003)	national income (GNI)a (per capita dollars 2003)	gross national income (GNI)b (thousand dollars 2003)	gross national income (GNI)b (per capita dollars 2003)	domestic product (per capita % growth 2002- 2003)			literacy rate (% of people above 15 and 2002)	
702.6	2.5	30	346.8	490	1 243	1 770	1.3	46	174	65	478.8

Source: World Development Report 2005

Table 1b: Sub-Saharan Africa socioeconomic indicators

Gross domestic product (average annual % growth 1990- 2003)	Agricultural productivity Agricultural value- added per agricultural worker (dollars 1988-90)	Agricultural productivity Agricultural value- added per agricultural worker (dollars 2000-02)	Value- added as % of GDP Agricultural 2003	Value- added as % of GDP Industry 2003	Value- added as % of GDP Services 2003	Household final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2003	General government's final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2003	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2003	External balance of goods- and- services 2003
2.7	382	360	14	29	57	68	16	18	-1

Source: World Development Report 2005

Reference

World Bank (2005). *World Development Indicators 2005*. World Bank, Washington D.C. <http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2005/index2.htm>

ANNEX 3

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

Table 1: National, sub-regional and regional biosafety organizations

Organization	Countries	Purpose
Southern Africa Regional Biosafety (SARB) 2000-2001	Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support capacity-building for countries to develop biotechnology-related regulations and successfully implement them. ● Develop a regional approach to policy and the harmonization of regulations. ● Promote market access for biotechnology products from the public and private sectors.
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) 1999-2000	National Agricultural Research institutes from Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the efficiency of agricultural research to support economic growth, food security and sustainable agriculture.
Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis (ECAPAPA) created by ASARECA	National Agricultural Research institutes from Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve agricultural policy analysis. ● Bring the national agricultural research systems (NARS) into the policy process. ● Increase the ability of individuals and agricultural institutions to influence and to apply agricultural policies through capacity-building and other support. ● Develop policy recommendations that can be used to inform policy-making processes through data collection, analysis, dialogue and action. ● Provide agricultural policy information.
ABSP Technical Support to ASARECA	Eastern and Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide technical support to ASARECA throughout the planning process. ● Ensure that ASARECA members have access to expertise in agricultural biotechnology and biosafety. ● Develop an inventory of agricultural biotechnology for Eastern and Central Africa.
African Biotechnology Stakeholders Forum (ABSF)	Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create an enabling environment in which African countries can participate and benefit from biotechnology in a responsible and sustainable manner. ● Promote understanding and awareness of all aspects of biotechnology and biosafety.
The African Centre For Technology Studies (ACTS)	International (based in Nairobi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harness science and technology for Africa's sustainable development. ● Implement biotechnology and biosafety projects building a regional approach and common position to biotechnology and biosafety in the ASARECA/COMESA region.
Biotechnology Trust Africa (BTA)	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the development and application of biotechnology with emphasis on agriculture, health, environment and industry. ● Support the development of appropriate policy.

Table 1: National, sub-regional and regional biosafety organizations *continued*

Organization	Countries	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate biotechnology research and development, biosafety and the development of related intellectual property rights (IPR). ● Support capacity-building in biotechnology, biosafety and IPR. ● Support networking and build awareness on biotechnology, biosafety and IPR.
The Africa Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate and promote partnerships with public and private sectors to remove the barriers that prevent small farmers from gaining access to existing agricultural technologies that could help improve food security and reduce poverty.
African Harvest Biotech Foundation International	Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the use of science and technology, including biotechnology, to fight hunger, malnutrition and poverty by increasing agricultural yields and incomes.
Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS)	Global program including Africa Biowatch (South Africa) University of Malawi, National Research Council (Malawi), National Biotechnology Development Agency (Nigeria), Biotechnology and Nuclear Agriculture Research Institute (Ghana), Institute of Rural Economy (Mali), Ministry of Environment Permanent Technical Secretary (Mali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Address biosafety issues within a sustainable development strategy through agriculture-led economic growth, trade and environmental objectives.
Environment Information Systems in sub-Saharan Africa (EIS-SSA)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop capacity for the management of environmental information as an integral component of the sustainable development process. ● Ensure access to environmentally relevant data by a wide variety of potential users at the national, sub-regional, continental and ultimately global levels through the development of strategies, policies and procedures, data management, communication tools and networking mechanisms.
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)	SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate, influence and facilitate policy analysis, research, information and data collection, and capacity-building.
East African Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (BIC EARN)	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote research and related policy development. ● Capacity-building.
West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)	Western Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen capacity for technology generation, technology transfer and policy formulation for sustainable production of rice.
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	Western Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct research, including in collaboration with ASARECA and CORAF.
West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF)	Western and Central Africa: Association of national agricultural research organizations in Western and Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collaborate in research and development activities.

Table 1: National, sub-regional and regional biosafety organizations *continued*

Organization	Countries	Purpose
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Council of Science and Technology (Kenya), Kenya Plant Health Inspection Service, National Council of Science and Technology (Uganda), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) (Uganda), Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) (Tanzania)	Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research. ● Information and data collection. ● Undertake monitoring and evaluation. ● Participate in the Program for Biosafety.

Table 2: Some biosafety policy initiatives in Africa

Initiative	Partners/donors	Objective and outputs
African Union: African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology	National governments and NGOs	<p>Provide guidance on the development of biosafety regulations.</p> <p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology adopted by the Council of Ministers at 74th Ordinary Session (Lusaka, July 2001).
SADC: Advisory Committee on Biotechnology and Biosafety	SADC Council of Ministers for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)	<p>Provide advice on issues pertaining to GM food aid.</p> <p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on the measures that should be taken to deal with GMO-related risks.
NEPAD Science and Technology Secretariat		<p>Develop a common Africa-wide policy on biotechnology and biosafety.</p> <p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● African Advisory Panel of Experts to advise heads of state. ● Centres of Excellence Program: including four biosciences agricultural research facilities in Kenya, Ghana, South Africa and Egypt. ● The African Policy Dialogues on Biotechnology.

Table 2: Some biosafety policy initiatives in Africa *continued*

Initiative	Partners/donors	Objective and outputs
ASARECA (Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa)	USAID	Strengthen the capacity of ten Eastern and Central African countries to engage in biotechnology and biosafety policy debates.
Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS)	USAID Coordinated by CGIAR's Washington D.C based International Food Policy Research Institution (IFPRI)	Develop biosafety systems and assist in biosafety decision making.
Biosafety regulatory assistance to ECOWAS	USAID	Targeted assistance on Bt cotton field trials and GM food aid.
FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)	Network of African agricultural research institutions and partner of the World Bank	Adding policy value to research of other regional actors such as ASARECA and NEPAD.
ISAAA (International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications)		Industrial biotechnology advocacy and research. Africa programme focuses on GM bananas and GM sweet potatoes.
AATF (African Agricultural Technology Foundation)	Public -private-partnership. Donors include USAID, Rockefeller Foundation, OECD, DANIDA, DFID and private companies	Promote access by small farmers to GM technologies through technology transfer.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAT	Animal African Trypanosomiasis	BPoA	Barbados Programme of Action
ABSF	African Biotechnology Stakeholders Forum	BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
ACCNNR	African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Bt	Bacillus thuringiensis
ACT	Action by Churches Together	CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
AEC	African Economic Community	CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
AEIN	Africa Environmental Information Network	Cap-Net	Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management
AEO	Africa Environment Outlook	CAR	Central African Republic
AEO-EIS	Africa Environment Outlook – Environmental Information System	CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
AfDB	African Development Bank	CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
AFLEG	Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance	CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
AGERI	Agriculture Genetic Engineering Research Institute	CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act	CBO	Community-based organization
AGRHYMET	Centre for Agro-meteorology and Operational Hydrology	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
AIACC	Assessment of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change	CEDARE	Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
AMCOW	African Ministerial Council on Water	CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
AMMA	African Multidisciplinary Monsoon Analysis	CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union	CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organizations	CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
ANC	African National Congress	CI	Conservation International
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	CI	Consumers International
APAI	African Protected Areas Initiative	CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism	CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
ARI	Acute respiratory infections	CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
ARI	Advanced Research Institute	CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid lands	CMS	Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ATO	African Timber Organization	COMIFAC	Central Africa Forests Commission
AU	African Union		
bbl/d	barrels per day		
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem		
BOTT	Build, Operate, Train and Transfer		

COP	Conference of the Parties	EU	European Union
COTS	Crown-of-thorns starfish	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
CPUE	Catch per Unit Effort	FAR	Forces Armées Rwandaises
CRDB	Co-operative and Rural Development Bank	FAS	Femmes Africa Solidarité
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (UNCCD)	FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
CSIR	South African Council on Scientific and Industrial Research	FDI	Foreign direct investment
CSO	Civil society organization	FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	FNLA	Front for the Liberation of Angola
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	FRIEND	Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data
DGEF	Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination	G8	Group of 8
DGIS	Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation	GAFRD	General Authority of Fish Resources Development
DIVERSITAS	Integrating Biodiversity Science of Human Well-being	GBM	Green Belt Movement
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid	GCM	General Circulation Model
DNOC	DiNitroOrthoCresol	GDI	Gender-related Development Index
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DTF	Devolution Trust Fund	GE	Genetic engineering
EAC	East African Community	GEF	Global Environment Facility
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States	GENØK	Norwegian Institute of Gene Ecology
ECOFAC	Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale	GEO	Global Environment Outlook
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council	GFMC	Global Fire Monitoring Centre
ECOSOCC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the AU	GHG	Greenhouse gases
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
EGRAP	Ethiopian Groundwater Resource Assessment Programme	GLCN	Global Land Cover Network
EIA	Environmental impact assessment	GLR	Great Lakes Region
EIB	European Investment Bank	GM	Genetically modified
EMS	Environmental management systems	GMMR	Great Man-Made River
ENGDA	Ethiopian National Groundwater Database	GMO	Genetically modified organism
ENSO	El Niño/Southern Oscillation	GNP	Gross National Product
EPARM	Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
EPZ	Export Processing Zone	GURT	genetic use restriction technologies
ESA	European Space Agency	GWP	Global Water Partnership
		HAT	Human African Trypanosomiasis
		HDI	Human Development Index
		HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
		HYDROMET	Hydrometeorological Survey of the Catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert
		IAS	Invasive alien species
		IATC	Inter-Agency Technical Committee
		IBA	Important Bird Area

Abbreviations

ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management	LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management	LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	LEAP	Local Environment Action Program
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	LEED	Leadership Energy and Environment Design
IDPs	Internally displaced persons	LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	LMO	Living modified organism
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	LNG	Liquefied Natural gas
ILO	International Labour Organization	LOICZ	Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone
ILRI	International Livestock Research Centre	LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
IMF	International Monetary Fund	LPG	Liquid propane gas
INERA	Institut National de l'Environnement et la Recherche Agronomique	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission	LVD	Lake Victoria Development Programme
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
IPCC	International Plant Protection Convention	MANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (Egypt)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IPR	Intellectual property rights	MARWOPNET	Mano River Women's Network
IRMA	Insect-Resistant Maize for Africa	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ISAAA	International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications	MEA	Multilateral environmental agreement
ISO	International Standards Organization	MedWet	Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative
ITC	International Institutions for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observations	MI	Millennium Institute
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone	MIKE	Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants
ITDG	Practical Action (Formerly the Intermediate Technology Development Group)	MJO	Intra-Seasonal Oscillations
IUCEA	Inter-University Council for East Africa	MPA	Marine Protected Area
IUCN	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	MPLA	Movimento Popular da Libertação de Angola
IUCN-EARP	IUCN's Eastern Africa Regional Programme	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield
IUU	Illegal, unregulated and unreported	NAP	National action programmes
IWRM	Integrated water resources management	NAP	National Action Plan
KARI	Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute	NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
		NBCBN-RE	Nile Basin Capacity Building Network for River Engineering
		NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
		NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
		NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
		NEH	Northern Energy Highway
		NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme

NEMC	National Environment Management Council	PNV	Parc National des Volcans
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	POP	Persistent organic pollutants
NEPAD-EAP	New Partnership for Africa's Development Environment Action Plan	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
NERICA	New Rice for Africa	PPP	Public-private-partnership
NESDA	Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa	PPP	Polluter pays principle
NGO	Non-governmental organization	PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategies
Nile-COM	Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin States	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
Nile-SEC	NBI Secretariat	PRSP	Poverty reduction strategy paper
Nile-TAC	Nile Technical Advisory Committee	PV	Photovoltaic
NIP	National implementation plan	PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
NPACD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification	QBO	Quasi-Biennial Oscillations
NTBF	New technology-based firm	R&D	Research and Development
NTFP	Non-timber forest product	RAP	Regional Action Programme
O&M	Operations and maintenance	RAPAC	Central African Protected Areas Network
OAU	Organization of African Unity	RATES	Regional Agricultural Trade Expansion Support
OAU/SEAF	Organization of African Unity Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa	RBDA	River Basin Development Authorities
ODA	Official development assistance	REC	Regional economic community
ODA	Overseas development assistance	REFAD	Renewable Energy for African Development
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances	RELMA	Regional Land and Water Management Unit
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	RES	Renewable energy sources
OHADA	Organisation d'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique	RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	RUF	Revolutionary United Front
PA	Programme Area	SABRE-Gen	South African Bulk Renewable Energy – Generation
PANAFCON	Pan-African Conference on Implementation and Partnership on Water	SADC	Southern African Development Community
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic	SADC-DMC	Southern African Development Community Drought Monitoring Centre
PCB	Poly-chlorinated biphenyls	SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
PCFV	Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles	SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management	SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
PERSGA	The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	SARDC	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
PFP	Policy Framework Paper	SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
PIC	Prior Informed Consent	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
PLEC	People, Land Management and Environmental Change	SDI	Spatial Development Initiatives
PM	Particulate Matter	SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
		SFIT	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
		SHS	Solar home system
		SIDS	Small Island Developing States

Abbreviations

SME	Small and medium enterprises	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SNEL	Société Nationale d'Electricité	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SOI	Southern Oscillation Index	UNITA	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola
SPLASH	Special Program on Learning and Awareness on Species and Habitats	UNSO	Office to Combat Desertification and Drought
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army	UNU	United Nations University
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	UNU-INWEH	UNU's International Network on Water, Environment and Health
SRAP	SADC Sub-Regional Action Programme	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa	UV	ultra violet
STAP	Short-term action plan	UXO	Unexploded ordinance
STAP-TWR	Short-term action plan for Transboundary Water Resources	VAD	Vitamin A deficiency
SWIOFP	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	VMT	Verification and Monitoring Team
T21	Threshold 21	WA-Net	West Africa Capacity Building Network
TARDA	Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority	WARDA	West African Rice Development Association
TBNRM	Transboundary natural resource management	WAVE	Women as the Voice of the Environment
TDR	Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases	WCD	World Commission on Dams
TECCONILE	Technical Cooperation Committee for the Promotion of the Development and Environmental Protection of the Nile Basin	WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
TIGER-SHIP	Earth Observation for integrated water resources management in Africa	WDM	Water demand management
TPN	Thematic Programme Network	WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
TPRI	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute	WHO	World Health Organization
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	WIMSA	Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa
TWh	Terawatt hours	WIO	Western Indian Ocean
ULIMO	United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean
UN	United Nations	WMO-DMC	World Meteorological Organization Drought Monitoring Centre
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	WRI	World Resources Institute
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	WRM	Water Resources Management
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	WTO	World Trade Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WWF	WWF – the World Wide Fund for Nature
UNESCO-IHE	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Institute for Water Education	ZAMCOM	Zambezi River Commission
		ZIMOZA	Zimbabwe-Mozambique-Zambia Transboundary Natural Resource Management Initiative

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“Economic development in Africa is underpinned by the quality and integrity of the natural resource base. The region’s environmental assets provide opportunities for Africa to achieve the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and make good progress towards meeting the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Africa cannot, therefore, afford to lose its environmental assets through degradation. Hundreds of millions of people depend directly or indirectly on these resources. ”

*Dr. Abdul-Hakim Rajab Elwaer,
Secretary of the Peoples’ Committee of Environment General Authority and
President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)*

AEO-2 provides a comprehensive assessment of environmental state-and-trends, and the implications of this for human well-being and development. The assessment includes an analysis of policy responses and the opportunities available to policymakers to maximize the benefits offered by the environment. It addresses five consecutive and inter-related questions:

- How and why is the environment important from a human perspective?
- How is the environment changing, and why, and what opportunities does it hold?
- Are there special issues, which affect the environment and development, that require immediate attention and new approaches?
- How will different policy choices affect the future?
- What can be done to ensure that environmental value is retained and the lives of people are improved?



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