

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEX 3

(Main Document is UNEP/AMCEN/11/EGM/5)

BIODIVERSITY RELATED CONVENTIONS

Liaison Group

Document submitted by the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions to the 11th regular session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Brazzaville, Congo from 22-26 May 2006

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1. Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-Related Conventions

In response to a call from the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity to enhance cooperation among the five biodiversity-related conventions the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-Related Conventions (“the Biodiversity Liaison Group”, BLG) was formed in June 2004. This group brings together the heads of the secretariats of the five biodiversity-related conventions namely:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)
- Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC)

The BLG meets regularly to explore opportunities for synergistic activities and increased coordination, as well as to exchange information.

2. Biodiversity in context – the 2010 target

In the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September 2002), the world’s Heads of State recognized the critical role which biodiversity plays in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, human well-being and in the livelihood and cultural integrity of people. They noted that biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates owing to human activities and that there is a need to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

In September 2005, 150 Heads of State, meeting at the World Summit in New York called on all States to fulfill their commitment and significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

However, the findings released last year under the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment - an exhaustive analysis of the health of the planet’s ecosystems undertaken by over 1,300 experts from 95 countries – show that there is still much to do. Worldwide, two-thirds of the products and services that mankind derives from nature are in decline. Humans have made unprecedented changes to ecosystems in recent decades to meet growing demands for food and other ecosystems products and services. These changes have weakened ecosystems and human activity and are putting such strain on the natural functions of Earth that the ability of the nature to sustain future generations can no longer be taken for granted. This landmark study concludes that to attain the 2010 biodiversity target will require not only fine words, but an unprecedented effort by all sections of society.

This target is integrally connected to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were adopted by Heads of State and Government in September 2000. Goal 7 (ensuring environmental sustainability) cannot be achieved without addressing the crisis of biodiversity loss. We call upon African environmental leaders to reaffirm that in order to make the MDGs a reality in a highly populated planet, biological diversity needs to be used sustainably and its benefits more equitably shared. Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth: genes, species and ecosystems. The services we use from ecosystems, such as clean water, food, fuel and fiber, medicines, and climate control, cannot be provided without biodiversity. Failure to conserve and use biological diversity sustainably will perpetuate inequitable and unsustainable growth, deepen poverty, cause the spread of new and more rampant illnesses and result in continued loss of species, as well as ever-more degraded environments that present health risks to people. Unless we change the way we use natural resources and distribute the wealth generated, the MDGs will be remembered only as a utopian ideal.

As advances are made in reducing poverty and improving well-being for the growing human population, we will more clearly understand the need for effectively functioning ecosystems. A wide range of crop and livestock genetic diversity is essential to ensure that our agro-systems can adapt to new challenges from climate, pests and diseases. The biological wealth of marine environments provides for the livelihood of coastal communities around the world and will increasingly be needed to feed growing populations. Wetlands are needed as water regulators to protect us from floods and storm surges, and together with other

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ecosystems such as forests, to help in moderating climatic change. They also act as living filters for pollutants and excess fertilizers. We must not forget that biodiversity is central to many of the world's cultures, the source of legend and myth, the inspiration for art and music. It is the basis for medicinal knowledge, drawing on the property of a variety of plants and animals for healing. Provision of these services across all these ecosystems depends on maintaining biological diversity.

Biodiversity can indeed help alleviate hunger and poverty, can promote good human health, and be the basis for ensuring equity for all. All of us rely on biodiversity, directly or indirectly for our health and welfare. The 2010 biodiversity target is thus the foundation for our wellbeing, and continued sustainable existence. We must ensure that biodiversity will be available for us, and for all future generations.

3. Role of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Activities of individual conventions related to the African continent.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

African societies are largely dependent on biological diversity. Rural populations in particular derive their food, medicines, shelter and other vital services from biological diversity. Reflecting this essential role of biodiversity, almost all African countries are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work that have been adopted by the Conference of the Parties are all relevant to Africa. Of particular significance this year - the International Year of Deserts and Desertification - is the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands which aims to conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable livelihoods. It is being implemented in close collaboration with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Other thematic programmes of work cover forest biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; marine and coastal biodiversity; biodiversity of inland waters; mountain biodiversity and island biodiversity. The seventh meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties adopted a programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation to support African countries among others in the implementation of the Convention, as well as a programme of work on protected areas with the purpose of supporting the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine areas, of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas. A comprehensive body of tools and guidelines have been developed under the Convention including, for example, the Malawi Principles for the Ecosystem Approach and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of biological diversity. In addition, The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted under the Convention contributes to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the environment and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account also risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

The 1968 Convention on Nature and Natural Resources, one of the first treaties adopted by African states after independence otherwise known as the Algiers, was recently amended in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and adopted on 11 July 2003 at the meeting of African Head of States and Government held in Maputo, Mozambique. The revised treaty incorporates the three dimensions of conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the issue of genetic resources. At the same meeting, the African Head of States and Government adopted a continent-wide Action Plan for the protection of its environment under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The CBD Secretariat is committed to supporting African Parties to the Convention in fulfilling the common objectives of the NEPAD Action Plan of the Environment initiative, the Algiers Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annually, international wildlife trade is worth billions of dollars and includes hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them, including food products, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, timber, tourist curios and medicines. Africa's rich biodiversity has obviously led the countries of the continent to become amongst the main exporters of biodiversity products.

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CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to controls through a licensing system in order to ensure that such trade does not threaten their survival. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs.

African representatives are active in the Convention's Committees:

Standing Committee: Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya and Zambia

Animals Committee (members chosen in a personal capacity): Dr Edson Chidziya (Zimbabwe), Dr Richard Kiome Bagine (Kenya)

Plants Committee (members chosen in a personal capacity): Dr David L.N. Hafashimana (Uganda), Mrs Beatrice Khayota (Kenya)

It should be noted that Ghana has been selected to lead a Standing Committee Strategic Plan Working Group to develop a draft blueprint for the future of the Convention.

With the exception of Angola, CITES enjoys full membership in Africa and the Convention has a number of high profile activities on the continent.

- The elephant has long been a symbol of Africa and of nature conservation. CITES is leading a major pan-African project entitled Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) to provide information needed for elephant range States to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity within the range States for the long-term management of their elephant populations. Since October 2001 this project has attracted over 5 million \$USD of funding for elephants in Africa and the European Union has indicated that it will inject a further 12.2 million \$USD over 5 years starting in 2006. The project has established a network of trained national leaders throughout Africa and will deliver essential information in decision-making related to elephants.
- Elephants have also, however, long been a target of poachers for illicit trade in bushmeat and ivory. At its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference of the Parties to CITES adopted an action plan to combat illegal trade in ivory, with a special focus on the domestic markets in African elephant range States. This seeks to either adequately regulate such markets or eliminate them, where they are illegal. Coordinated by the CITES Secretariat, the action plan also incorporates work by national governments, Interpol, the World Customs Organization and non-governmental organizations. Implementation of the plan has already led to several significant enforcement actions and seizures of illegal ivory.
- Madagascar is a major global centre of biodiversity with many unique species of plants and animals. The country exports appreciable volumes of wildlife and wildlife products which brings significant economic benefits to those directly involved in it, as well as generating income for the government through export taxes and license fees. Many of the species exported from Madagascar are listed in one or other of the CITES Appendices. However, concerns were expressed for the past 10 years that levels of exports might not be sustainable and therefore not in compliance with CITES. The Madagascar CITES Authorities and the CITES community agreed that in-depth and lasting solutions were required. In 2003, the CITES Committees, the CITES Secretariat and all major stakeholders in Madagascar agreed on a comprehensive CITES Action Plan with verifiable deadlines. The Plan covers national policy concerning wildlife use and conservation, legislation and regulations regarding collection of and trade in wild species, scientific input into decision-making regarding collection of and trade in wild species, operational procedures regarding control of the commerce in wild species, from collection to export, and enforcement of controls. Implementation of the Action Plan should be completed by 2007. It is hoped that the Action Plan and the way in which Madagascar took ownership of it, can be a model for African countries, particularly those with a large trade in CITES species but with challenges in finding the capacity to implement the Convention
- As a hands-on and practical Convention, CITES has supported or organized a number of capacity-building workshops in Africa over the years. The most recent ones focused on legislation issues: Côte D'Ivoire in 2001 (for francophone Africa), in Madagascar (for countries in the Indian Ocean sub-region) in 2004, and in Kenya in 2005 (at UNEP headquarters in Gigiri, Kenya, for Anglophone Africa); on national implementation issues: Democratic Republic of Congo in 2004, and Morocco in 2005 (for Northern African Arabic-speaking Parties); and on scientific matters: Madagascar in 2004, Zambia in 2005 (for East and

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southern African countries) and in Togo in January 2006 (for francophone West Africa). The Secretariat has also participated in joint training of Customs officers: in Tanzania in 2002 (for East and Southern Africa) and in Egypt in 2003 (for Arabic-speaking countries).

Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, based in Bonn (Germany) and hosted by the United Nations Environmental Programme, aims at conserving and managing terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is one of a small number of intergovernmental treaties concerned with the conservation of wildlife and its habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force on 1 November 1983, its membership has grown steadily to 95 Parties (as at 1 January 2006) from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

Thirty-four African countries are Parties to CMS, covering a large part of the continent. The African fauna is certainly a very rich one and includes abundant migratory species, many of them migrating from Europe and Asia. Seven new African countries have joined CMS since the AMCEN Meeting in Maputo, Mozambique 2003. Representing over 30% of the total CMS membership and with more than half of the new Parties from Africa and the surrounding islands, the African continent plays a major role in the fulfilment of CMS's goals and continues to increase its share in migratory species conservation.

Survival of the many endangered or threatened species of wild animals depends also on sustainable use of the natural resources in their habitats. CMS is actively in supporting countries in developing management plans and strategies for alternative livelihoods, thus ensuring benefits for people and environment. Cooperation of countries along the migratory range of a species and transboundary collaboration are the only ways to ensure that also our children will benefit from the unique natural heritage of Africa.

A number of existing Agreements and Memoranda are supported by many African countries, such as the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean (ACCOBAMS), the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa, as well as the one covering the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, and the Slender-billed Curlew Memorandum. Lately, particular efforts have been aimed at the development of the following instruments:

- Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)
- Action Plan for Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes
- Recovery Plan for the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic
- Action Plan for the Conservation of Small Cetaceans and Manatees of tropical West Africa (Joint development of a conservation strategy for the West African manatee between UNEP/Regional Seas, CMS and the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention; West African Cetaceans Research and Conservation Programme (WAF CET))
- Agreement and Action Plan for the Gorilla African countries can demonstrate their commitment to the conservation of their unique natural heritage and contribute to conserving migratory species on a global scale by joining the Convention on Migratory Species. As a priority area for CMS, the secretariat and many partners are dedicated to strengthening the legal and technical capacity of the CMS Parties to utilize resources on a sustainable basis, while at the same time ensuring conservation for the benefit of future generations. Accordingly, a number of research, conservation and capacity building projects have already been carried out which were co-financed through the CMS Small Grants Fund.

African countries benefit from co-operation with other countries sharing the same migratory animals or experiencing similar conservation challenges. They also benefit from a regular exchange of information and expertise and gain improved access to relevant technologies and data. As Parties to CMS, countries would have a full mandate, including voting rights, to participate in meetings of the Conference of the Parties, where decisions are taken on such important matters as the allocation of financial resources, development of work programmes, as well as specific resolutions and recommendations. They are eligible to participate in the work of the various other organs of the Convention, such as the CMS Scientific Council, Standing Committee and working groups established there under their auspices.

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Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)

The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 150 Contracting Parties (45 in Africa) to the Convention, with 1590 wetland sites (only 197 in Africa), totalling 134 million hectares (total area of African sites is 44 704 327 hectares), designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. Only Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are yet to join to secure universal membership of the Convention in Africa

Since the last COP, held for the first time in 35 years in Africa (Kampala, Uganda, 8-15 November 2005), the Standing Committee of the Convention is chaired by Uganda, and there are 4 other African states elected members on the Standing Committee: Benin, Gabon, Kenya and Malawi.

The Secretariat of the Convention has two staff fully dedicated for our activities in the Region.

The Convention has one funding mechanism devoted to the region: the Swiss Grant for Africa. The Swiss Grant Fund for Africa administered by the Ramsar Secretariat is a generous contribution offered by the Federal Government of Switzerland over and above the annual dues provided to the Convention's core budget, in order to support wetland conservation and wise use and the implementation of the Convention in Africa. This annual contribution dates back to 1989 following the establishment of the Convention secretariat in Switzerland in 1988.

The Swiss Grant is extremely useful in financing suitable emergency action or specific activities in needy areas of wetland conservation and wise use. This contribution is also particularly helpful in promoting the Convention in the region and assisting in the implementation of the NEPAD Environment Action Plan wetlands component at the national level.

Following is a list of the main achievements in implementing the Convention in Africa during the last triennium:

A majority of countries in the region have completed or are completing the preparation of their wetlands inventory. This must be considered as a major step ahead as the preparation of such a document gives anyone involved in wetland management in one way or another a clear picture of the state of the wetlands before any action is taken. It is a very useful wetlands management tool. Parties must be encouraged to prepare their inventory reports.

Several countries have made significant progress in the elaboration of their National Wetland Policies or similar instruments. Ramsar obligations are now considered in related national policy instruments such as strategies for sustainable development, poverty eradication strategies, and water resources management and water efficiency plans in many countries. This is a major achievement as Africa is the only region of the world where poverty is on the increase.

A National Ramsar / Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body) is now in place in the majority of Contracting Parties (CPs). However, there is a need to reactivate some of them as they have not been active since their establishment.

The intra- and/or inter-ministerial dialogues and mechanisms for regular dialogue between Ramsar Administrative Authorities and the national focal points of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) have been established.

Cultural issues are taking on more and more importance in wetlands management in the region. The cultural values of wetlands have been used as a tool to strengthen involvement of local stakeholders, particularly in wetland planning and management in most of the CPs.

More and more countries have understood the links that exist between the wise use of wetlands and poverty reduction. They have therefore prepared several projects and programmes that address these two issues across the region. In addition to being seen as a conservation convention, Ramsar is also being used as a development and water convention in Africa.

55 new Ramsar sites have been listed since COP8 and about 70 more are in process of designation.

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Wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects have been developed and implemented in several countries. This is good sign as CPs are now moving beyond just designating sites for the Ramsar List to restoring those which are in poor condition.

The preparation and implementation of management plans for Ramsar sites is becoming a common practice in African CPs. This is another sign of the dynamism of some Parties in implementing the Convention, as it is important that measures are taken to maintain the ecological character of sites once designated.

The Africa region has made significant progress over the past three years to increase its number of Parties to the Convention. With the collaboration of the IOPs and other partners, we have tried to secure the accessions on the basis of the five Africa sub-regions. This led us to almost 100 % coverage for West and Northern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands. The current situation in terms of accession leaves us with only eight countries (Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) to secure universal membership of the Convention in Africa. 83% of African states are now party to Ramsar.

It's important to indicate here that the two driving forces of the Convention implementation in Africa for the coming triennium will be articulated around the principles of wise use of wetlands and poverty reduction and, the elaboration and implementation of a plan of action for the wetlands component of the NEPAD Environment Action Plan.

World Heritage Convention (WHC)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is enshrined in an international treaty called 'the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage' adopted by UNESCO in 1972. The Convention links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties, recognizing the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. The text thus defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated within its territory, but also commits to the protection of its national heritage.

46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have ratified the Convention. Of the 812 total sites including natural, cultural and mixed areas inscribed in the World Heritage List as of 1 January 2006, 65 are in sub-Saharan Africa. This is believed to be far below the potential number of sites that could be designated as World Natural, Cultural or Mixed Heritage in Africa considering that Africa is a continent of vast and varied natural, cultural resources and assets. Furthermore, a large number of those inscribed in Africa are also listed in the World Heritage List in Danger.

The Africa Periodic Report adopted by the 26th Session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002 and the 2002-2007 Action Plan which highlighted the state of the implementation of the Convention and of the conservation and protection of World Heritage sites has identified some shortcomings in the implementation of the 1972 *Convention*, particularly with respect to the: inadequate resources; weak institutional frameworks; inadequate training and capacity building; low level of information and awareness raising; poor networking; low levels of local participation; inadequate regional and international cooperation; and, lack of financial resources.

In order to address these challenges the African Periodic Report recommends the setting up of an African Heritage Fund (AWHF) to supplement the support for States Parties in their identification, protection and management of World Heritage properties. This is in accordance with Article 17 of the *World Heritage Convention* which states:

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention;

The mandate of the Fund will include assistance in: the Preparation for the compilation of national inventories, updating of the Tentative Lists by the States Parties, the preparation of nomination files, capacity

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building to assist in the training of staff in the execution of the above exercise; Conservation and Management of heritage properties; and in the immediate rehabilitation of those properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The AWHF will contribute to implementing the goals of the New Initiative for Africa Development (NEPAD) by enhancing capacity relating to the improvement of environmental conditions to contribute to the achievement of economic growth and poverty eradication goals. It will also help Africa in its effort to implement regional and international environmental agreements and to effectively address African environmental challenges particularly through the promotion of the sustainable use of Africa's natural resources. This will be made possible through the fostering of sub-regional and regional cooperation and the improvement of institutional frameworks for regional governance and the implementation of environmental conventions. The AWHF will provide a framework for the establishment of solid partnerships between African countries their bilateral and multilateral partners and multilateral financial institutions.

The Fund has been adopted by: the World Heritage Committee held in Durban, South Africa in July 2005; Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention held in Paris France in October/ November 2005; General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in November 2005; African Ministers of Culture meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2005 and by the Summit of African Heads of State (on Culture and Education) held in Khartoum, Sudan in January 2006. The Fund will work with investment banks, central banks and others such as United Nations Funding mechanisms as proposed under the current African Union Decisions EX.CL/Dec.243 (VIII) Doc.EX.CL/223 (VIII) and EX.CL/Dec.242(VIII). The Fund will be launched at the 'Cradle of Human Kind' World Heritage site in South Africa in May 2006.

4. Overview and recommendations

African countries have responded well to multilateral efforts aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Annex 1 shows the current African membership of the different biodiversity-related conventions. As can be seen, membership is not universal yet and the BLG recommends that AMCEN encourage and assist African States that are not yet party to these conventions in joining them, with a view to having universal African membership for all the conventions by 2010.

In several fora, a divergence of approach between African States has been noted at meetings of the Conference of Parties. This not only weakens the voice of the continent in the establishment of international policy governing biodiversity, but also hinders the understanding by other Parties of African priorities and objectives. Whilst finance and logistical considerations are always challenging, the BLG recommends that before its 12th regular session, AMCEN explore the scope for using existing and new fora to promote stronger co-ordination amongst African States on the major issues being discussed in BLG conventions.

At the convention secretariats' level, the BLG has demonstrated that there is much scope for improved coordination of the biodiversity-related conventions' work. It is clear to the BLG that similar coordination at the national level could bring about a much more coherent approach to policy formulation as well as economies in terms of human and financial resources. Where this is not already the case, the BLG recommends that Ministers instruct their officials working on the different biodiversity-related conventions to meet together at least twice a year to improve the coherence of their country's position at international events related to the subject.

Finally the BLG recommends that AMCEN undertake a review of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target agreed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and ambitions beyond this date, together with a review of progress in implementing the biodiversity-related conventions. Based on this, AMCEN is recommended to establish pan-African targets in these fields.

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Annex

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS AMONGST STATES ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

	CBD	CITES	CMS	Ramsar	WHC
Algeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Angola	✓	x	x	x	✓
Benin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Botswana	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Cameroon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Verde	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Central African Republic	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Chad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comoros	✓	✓		✓	✓
Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Djibouti	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equatorial Guinea	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Eritrea	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Gabon	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Gambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesotho	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Liberia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morocco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Namibia	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Niger	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sao Tome and Principe	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seychelles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Somalia	x	✓	✓	x	x
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sudan	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Swaziland	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zambia	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	x	x	✓