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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Tenth meeting

Nagoya, Japan, 19-30 October 2010

OUTCOMES OF THE PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON BIODIVERSITY: “BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: WHAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICA?”

Libreville, 13-17 September 2010

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the outcomes of the Pan-African Conference on Biodiversity: “Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation: What Opportunities for Africa?”, which was held in Libreville, from 13 to 17 September 2010. The present information document, prepared for the information of participants in the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, consists of four annexes, providing respectively (a) a common position for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; (b) the Libreville Declaration on Biodiversity and Poverty alleviation; (c) a roadmap for a green economy in Africa; and (d) a roadmap for a pan-African committee for the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Annex I

**Common position for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the
Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**



**African
Union**



AMCEN



GABONESE REPUBLIC



**UNITED
NATIONS**

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**Pan-African Conference on Biodiversity: “Biodiversity and
Poverty Alleviation: What Opportunities for Africa?”**
First session
Libreville, 13–17 September 2010

Common position for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

We, the African ministers of environment and of economic planning,

Assembled in Libreville on 16 and 17 September 2010,

Considering that Africa holds nearly 40 per cent of the world’s biodiversity, which constitutes the continent’s natural capital, on which its social and economic systems are based; that the continent is home to 8 of the world’s 34 biodiversity hot spots; that, this wealth of biodiversity notwithstanding, it faces many social and economic challenges; and that poverty remains the main cause of declining biodiversity,

Considering also that African countries are parties to all the biodiversity-related conventions; that 49 countries now have national biodiversity strategies and action plans and have adopted relevant legislation and reforms; and that, all these achievements notwithstanding, African countries still face numerous environmental threats, including biodiversity loss, habitat destruction, overuse of natural resources, pollution, invasive alien species and climate change, which also constitute serious demographic, social, economic and political threats,

Considering further that Africa must combat biodiversity loss; that for this reason biodiversity must be integrated into national development planning and policies, using the ecosystem approach; and that the sustainable use of biological resources must follow the principle of fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources,

In accordance with the recommendation made at the thirteenth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Bamako in June 2010, agree on the following:

I. Access and benefit-sharing

1. We emphasize that:

(a) The international regime on access and benefit-sharing must benefit developing countries in particular, especially those in Africa. Thus many important issues such as the scope of the protocol; commercial research for medical purposes; traditional knowledge relating to genetic resources; the rights of indigenous communities; and genetic resources located outside the borders of national jurisdictions should be negotiated and the outcome reflected in a legally binding agreement;

(b) Users of genetic resources have the obligation to share benefits resulting from new and continued uses;

- (c) Prior informed consent, mutually agreed-on terms and compliance with provisions on access and benefit-sharing must be secured even in cases where the genetic resources in question were collected prior to the entry into force of the protocol.

II. Biodiversity strategic plan for the period 2011–2020

2. We support the updated and revised strategic plan for the period 2011–2020 to be considered at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Nagoya, Japan, as an appropriate instrument for tackling poverty alleviation in Africa.
3. More specifically, we would like to highlight the importance of the following:
- (a) Development of goals and targets that are strategic, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound (also known as “SMART goals”) with specific time frames and provision of resources for implementing the strategic plan at the regional and national levels based on Africa’s priorities and needs;
- (b) Prioritization of the integration of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including national accounting systems, in order to tackle poverty in Africa;
- (c) Elimination of subsidies to projects and programmes that may contribute to biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services (target 3 of the strategic plan);
- (d) Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation through the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources as a contribution to combating climate change (via the approach known as “REDD-plus”), bearing in mind that these actions could be achieved once financial and other incentives are agreed on in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (target 5);
- (e) Suspension, at the earliest opportunity, of the overfishing in Africa’s seas and territorial waters that results from industrial fishing, and the establishment of marine protected areas so that fish stocks can be replenished and local communities provided with means of subsistence (target 6);
- (f) Implementation of measures and mechanisms to prevent pollution from oil spills so as to avoid costly remediation measures and the destruction of unique marine biodiversity and related ecosystem services resulting from such spills (target 8);
- (g) A sustained commitment to mobilizing more resources at the global, regional and national levels to combat invasive alien species, with particular efforts to eradicate those affecting agriculture, fishing and forestry and to prevent their introduction (target 9);
- (h) Attention to the fact that climate change and ocean acidification increase ecosystems’ vulnerability (target 10);
- (i) A commitment to strengthening programmes involving protected marine and coastal areas while keeping in mind the mobilization of Global Environment Facility financial resources to protected areas and other sources of financing as well as technical support (including by Facility executive bodies) and considering the many potential ecological, social and economic advantages of sound national and regional management of protected areas (target 11).

III. Financing mobilization strategy

4. We call for:
- (a) Enhanced financial support, including through innovative ways of mobilizing financial resources (for example, via payments for ecosystem services) and South-South cooperation, to local communities for their efforts to ensure conservation and restoration of ecosystems (targets 14 and 15) and through an appropriate access and benefit-sharing regime (target 17);
- (b) Additional and timely financial, technical and technological support from the Global Environment Facility and other donors to ensure the development and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans with the participation of all stakeholders (including indigenous and local communities and the private sector).

IV. Technology transfer and the proposal for a United Nations Decade of Biodiversity

We support:

- (a) Technology transfer as a mechanism for channelling relevant biodiversity-related technologies to Africa on the basis of a needs assessment;
- (b) The proposal to proclaim the period 2011–2020 the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity as a way to build on the momentum created by the International Year of Biodiversity and to encourage broad participation in efforts to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2010 biodiversity strategic plan and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

V. Intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services

We support:

- (a) The establishment of an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and full contribution to such a platform, including by creating a pan-African committee on the platform to ensure that Africa is a full partner in the initiative;
- (b) The establishment of mechanisms for the monitoring and assessment of biodiversity and support for research in that area, including through an African committee for an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, to enable and facilitate the implementation of the 2011–2020 biodiversity strategic plan and its targets;
- (c) Technology transfer as a mechanism for channelling relevant biodiversity-related technologies to Africa on the basis of a needs assessment.

VI. Green economy

We commit ourselves to establishing green economies, through, for example, the development and use of clean technologies, renewable energies, water supply services, green transportation, waste management, green buildings, and sustainable agriculture and forestry.

Annex II

**Libreville Declaration on Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation in
Africa**



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Pan-African Conference on Biodiversity: “Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation: What Opportunities for Africa?”

First session

Libreville, 13–17 September 2010

Libreville Declaration on Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation in Africa

We, African ministers of environment and of economic planning,

Having met in Libreville on 16 and 17 September 2010 at the first session of the high-level Pan-African Conference on Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation,

Having discussed and exchanged views on the position which Africa could adopt in respect of:

- (a) The forthcoming high-level meeting on biodiversity to be held on 22 September 2010, during the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, in conjunction with the United Nations Summit on the Millennium Development Goals;
- (b) The tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan;
- (c) The new biodiversity strategic plan for 2011–2020, which includes the post-2010 biodiversity targets;

Considering:

- (a) The 1972 Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;¹
- (b) The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;²
- (c) The Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (d) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (e) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
- (f) The United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals;³
- (g) The 2002 Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;⁴

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum).

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

³ General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

- (h) The 2006 Algiers Declaration on Desertification;
- (i) The Brazzaville Declaration adopted at the sixth session of the World Forum on Sustainable Development, in 2008;
- (j) The Ouagadougou Declaration, adopted at the seventh session of the World Forum on Sustainable Development, in 2009;
- (k) International and regional conventions dealing with biodiversity and poverty alleviation;
- (l) The agreement setting up a Pan-African agency for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara initiative, adopted on 17 June 2010;

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, in Bamako in June 2010, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment agreed that African countries should hold a high-level conference on biodiversity and poverty alleviation in Libreville, focusing on the formulation of a common position for the negotiations at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Bearing in mind that:

- (a) Ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss threaten the livelihoods of millions of people, including the poorest;
- (b) The provision of high-quality water, the ensuring of food security, the safeguarding of human, livestock and plant health, the production of energy, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and the alleviation of poverty are all issues directly linked to biodiversity;
- (c) The poorest populations are the most dependent on free ecosystem services providing food, clothes, medicines, fuelwood, shelter or a source of income;
- (d) Obstacles continue to impede the accelerated implementation of integrated strategies and policies needed to tackle environmental and development concerns in a comprehensive manner;
- (e) Indigenous and local communities play an indispensable role in managing biodiversity, and legal recognition of that role is an essential element of poverty alleviation;

Convinced that the conservation of biodiversity, desertification control and climate change are challenges which must be addressed in a synergistic manner if poverty is to be effectively alleviated,

Appreciating the efforts being taken by Governments, regional and international organizations, the private sector, civil society and indigenous and local communities in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity resources in Africa and in alleviating poverty,

Recognizing the urgent need to develop human and institutional capacities and appropriate legal and policy frameworks for the management of Africa's biological resources,

Acknowledging that the main threats to biological diversity in Africa include deforestation, land degradation, land and water pollution, overfishing, poaching and other illegal and unsustainable practices and uses, climate change, change in land use and invasive alien species,

Acknowledging also that the illegal transboundary transport of hazardous waste and mining and oil-related activities represent emerging and substantial threats to biological diversity and ecosystem services,

Acknowledging further that the long-term cost of inaction relating to biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty alleviation will be higher than the necessary investment in the short and medium terms,

Do hereby:

1. Reaffirm the important value of biodiversity resources and of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in ensuring sustainable and equitable economic growth and alleviating poverty, noting in that context the need to continue to safeguard ecosystem services and to ensure access to those services, particularly for poor populations directly dependent upon them;

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

2. Agree to strengthen the integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into relevant intersectoral strategies, policies and sectors at all levels, aiming to accelerate and facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, together with their budgeting;
3. Also agree to build the capacity of our countries for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements through partnerships that more closely involve indigenous and local communities, scientists, civil society, elected officials and policymakers;
4. Undertake to update our national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the new biodiversity strategic plan for the period 2011–2020;
5. Also undertake to adopt, every two years, a theme focusing on an area for the assessment of biodiversity-related efforts made by African countries, suggesting that the first such theme, for 2011–2012, could be deforestation in Africa; an African committee will be set up by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment with a view to preparing an action plan on that matter;
6. Further undertake to ratify, as soon as possible, the 1968 Algiers Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, as amended by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its second session, in Maputo, in July 2003, noting that the said convention would provide an appropriate framework for the implementation of the new biodiversity strategic plan for the period 2011–2020;
7. Undertake to develop and update national and regional strategies and policies, along with cooperation frameworks, in order to reconcile environmental and development concerns, including through intersectoral approaches, with the involvement of civil society, and performance, result and impact monitoring systems;
8. Also undertake to step up the implementation of appropriate and more ambitious forestry projects, such as the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel initiative, with a view to conserving biodiversity and combating climate change and land degradation;
9. Further undertake to participate actively in the high-level event on biodiversity to be held during the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, so as to affirm Africa's needs and priorities, with the involvement of civil society and the private sector, in promoting the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;
10. Commit ourselves to working towards the valuation of ecosystem services and biodiversity resources and to establishing environmental accounting systems which incorporate ecosystem services, to disseminating the results of such systems and to taking them fully into account in development planning and in economic indicators;
11. Undertake to support the establishment and operation of an intergovernmental science-policy platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services during the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly;
12. Support the creation of a science-policy platform and undertake to contribute fully to its development, including by setting up an African committee on the intergovernmental science-policy platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services to ensure that Africa is able to become a full partner of this intergovernmental platform;
13. Undertake to make the necessary arrangements:
 - (a) To develop tools and methodologies to assist and support the decision-making process which incorporate the appropriate scientific information and technical standards;
 - (b) To maintain and to extend our scientific expertise and knowledge on biodiversity, its conservation and its contribution to human well-being;
 - (c) To develop and to support systems for the monitoring and assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and also risk prevention and management systems, at the national, regional and subregional levels;
 - (d) To ensure the transfer of technology for the benefit of indigenous and local communities;
14. Urge all concerned to give urgent consideration and to seek solutions to the challenges which the continent faces relating to the loss and destruction of biodiversity as a result of climate change, taking due account of the need:

- (a) To conduct and increase research activities to gather knowledge about biodiversity and its protection and promotion for the well-being of humankind, and research into the migration routes of key wildlife species and their habitats, and also into areas most vulnerable to climate change;
 - (b) To focus scientific research on quantifying the impacts of vulnerability and of existing and proposed adaptation activities on biodiversity, and also on the ecological responses to extremes of climate variability and interactions with land-use change;
 - (c) To support the establishment of regional biodiversity centres;
 - (d) To integrate biodiversity conservation in adaptation and mitigation strategies with clear cross-sectoral policies;
 - (e) To adapt or to develop biodiversity-related legislation to assess whether it encompasses activities needed to adapt to climate change impacts;
 - (f) To strengthen regional and national legislative and regulatory frameworks and to adopt innovative measures to ensure that inventories are compiled of biological resources and that their value is realized at the local level, thereby substantially increasing their added value;
 - (g) To gather information, to develop tools and to build the capacity to understand social, economic and environmental factors to be taken into account in attaining the common goals of the Rio conventions;
 - (h) To prepare useful complementary and innovative projects on the reduction of greenhouse gases and conducive to the sustainable use of biodiversity by equipping them, from the time of their creation, with independent and transparent performance and results-monitoring systems;
15. Call for the adoption of appropriate measures, at both bilateral and multilateral levels, to combat transboundary environmental crime, including by encouraging African countries to accede to the 1994 Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora;
 16. Undertake to make available more budgetary and human resources to national and regional biodiversity, climate change and desertification control activities;
 17. Commit ourselves to ensuring the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, including by aligning aid and development programmes with national priorities and strategies on biodiversity protection;
 18. Undertake to strengthen South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation and to promote partnerships on, among other areas, innovative financing mechanisms;
 19. Also undertake to study the modalities for the creation of a joint body responsible for gathering together and monitoring funding made available to Africa for the purposes of conserving, sustainably using and enhancing the value of biodiversity;
 20. Express the wish that international aid policies and cooperation projects in the areas of biodiversity and poverty alleviation be mutually supportive and mutually reinforcing;
 21. Undertake to promote the migration of our countries to a green economy, based on their natural resources and the effective use of those resources, thereby enhancing human well-being and social equity while substantially reducing environmental risks and environmental degradation;
 22. Encourage the building of synergies between the Rio conventions and the Millennium Development Goals, the development of joint work programmes, the establishment of a peer-review process and the undertaking of preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012;
 23. Agree, in this context, to develop and strengthen regional and national strategies, frameworks, capacities and monitoring systems for the synergistic implementation of the conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification, including by integrating these issues in national development and poverty alleviation strategies and plans;
 24. Reiterate our commitment to the African common position on the negotiation of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing adopted at the thirteenth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment;
 25. Reaffirm the determination of Africa to see a successful outcome to the negotiations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing;

26. Undertake to uphold the rights of indigenous and local communities to have access to and to control renewable natural resources, including through the official recognition of indigenous and communal heritage areas as proposed under the work programmes and relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

27. Undertake as promptly as possible to study, together with our partners and regional organizations, the creation of training and research institutions and regional and subregional cooperation arrangements to strengthen our institutional, scientific, legal and technical capacity, with a view to having at our disposal substantial and high-quality expertise on biodiversity and poverty alleviation;

28. Urge civil society, the private sector and community organizations to step up their national and regional efforts to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, bearing in mind the concerns of indigenous and local communities, drawing attention in this context to the need for public and private partnerships, to mobilize traditional and scientific knowledge;

29. Request Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon, host country for the present Conference, to present the above ministerial statement to the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, in September 2010, in New York, and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, in October 2010, in Nagoya;

30. Express our appreciation to the President, the Government and the people of Gabon for having hosted the Conference and for their warm hospitality.

Annex III

Road map for a green economy in Africa



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Road map for a green economy in Africa

We, the African ministers of environment and of economic planning,

Assembled in Libreville on 16 and 17 September 2010,

Considering the resolve expressed in the Bamako Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development¹ to “urge all countries to explore fully opportunities for building green economies, through, among other things, the development of clean technologies, renewable energies, water services, green transportation, waste management, green buildings and sustainable agriculture and forests”,

Considering also the overall objective of the first session of the Pan-African Conference on Biodiversity to identify approaches and methods for integrating biodiversity issues into policies, strategies, plans and programmes relating to economic development and poverty alleviation in Africa,

Noting that, to foster the effective conservation and management of biodiversity, it appears essential to promote legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks that fully involve indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes relating to biodiversity and are conducive to poverty alleviation,

Noting also that the green economy is a viable and promising response for equitable and sustainable development in Africa which emphasizes sizable growth in investments in the economic sector, reinforces the Earth’s natural capital, reduces ecological losses and minimizes environmental risks,

Noting further that, even if the green economy eventually generates new financial resources, its development requires investment and support, including of a financial nature, from both the public and private sectors,

Observing that these sectors include renewable energy, clean transport, green buildings, waste management, water management, sustainable agriculture, forest management, sustainable fishing and the like,

Recommend that the following measures be taken:

(a) Develop, update and improve national legal and regulatory frameworks to take into account the promotion of the green economy;

1 UNEP/AMCEN/13/10, annex I.

- (b) Take appropriate fiscal measures and reduce or eliminate Customs and tariff barriers, with a view to encouraging the introduction of clean technologies and the development of a green economy;
- (c) Promote sustainable financing mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services;
- (d) Reduce or eliminate subsidies for programmes and projects that might contribute to the loss of biodiversity or the deterioration of ecosystem services;
- (e) Facilitate and improve access to microcredit and other credit to encourage the creation, development and sustained existence of eco-friendly small and medium-sized enterprises;
- (f) Encourage international financial institutions to support the promotion of the green economy in developing countries;
- (g) Establish and improve systems for managing data on the use and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including assessment of their economic value;
- (h) Update national accounting systems to take into account the value and deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (i) Encourage revision of the accounting system of the United Nations on economy and the environment, taking into account biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (j) Adopt standards for environmental accounting, particularly for biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (k) Build national capacity, including with regard to training and equipment for public institutions and non-governmental organizations;
- (l) Promote the use of state-of-the-art modelling and planning tools;
- (m) Strengthen communication and education in order to enhance public awareness of the development of the green economy with a view to promoting eco-citizenship;
- (n) Implement the recommendation made at the thirteenth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Bamako in June 2010, to organize a pan-African forum on the green economy.

Annex IV

Road map for a pan-African committee for the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services



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First session
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Road map for a pan-African committee for the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services

*We, the African ministers of environment and of economic planning,
Assembled in Libreville on 16 and 17 September 2010,*

Recalling that, at its thirteenth session, held in Bamako from 21 to 25 June 2010, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment endorsed the Busan outcome on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services,¹

Reinforce that endorsement and make the following conclusions:

1. That a pan-African committee on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services should be established in order, among other things:
 - (a) To strengthen the science-policy interface in Africa:
 - (i) By creating scientific databases for policy development purposes;
 - (ii) By providing guidance in assessments;
 - (iii) By engaging in policy formulation and implementation;
 - (iv) By identifying the key capacity-building needs of Africa;
 - (b) To identify key institutions and experts in Africa, for appropriate capacity development, including of negotiation skills, to contribute to the work of the platform;
2. That the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment should be engaged in all deliberations of the pan-African committee on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
3. That the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment should establish an African ministerial forum during its meetings on biodiversity and ecosystem services to gather and, through the pan-African committee, to consider advice on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services arising in the work of the intergovernmental science-policy platform;
4. That African Governments should appoint focal points to the pan-African committee on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

¹ UNEP/IPBES/3/3, annex.

5. That African Governments should put in place a mechanism for the effective functioning of the pan-African committee on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services by raising funds, including through:

(a) Allocating funds through the medium-term expenditure framework and through in kind contributions;

(b) Requesting financial contributions from development partners, and also from the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Union.
