



Report of the Consultative Workshop on Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity

9 - 10 March 2019

Trademark Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

1. The Consultative Workshop on Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 9 and 10 March 2019 back to back with the Fourth Session of the UN Environment Assembly which took place from 11 to 15 March at UN Environment Headquarters. The workshop was organised by the African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) in collaboration the Government of Egypt and with the support of UN Environment and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
2. This workshop was the first meeting of African countries and other stakeholders after the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, on 13 November 2018 and 17 - 29 November 2018 respectively. The Summit was held under the theme "Land and ecosystem degradation and restoration: Priorities for increased resilience in Africa" and it also adopted an African Ministerial Declaration on Biodiversity including African Biodiversity Priorities. The outcomes are available on the CBD website¹.
3. A total of 26 participants attended the Consultative Workshop. The list of participants is contained in Annex 2 below.
4. Participants comprised national focal points from Botswana, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, South Africa and South Sudan.
5. Also, in attendance were, representative from African Development Bank (AfDB), African Forests Forum, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), AUDA-NEPAD, Birdlife International, IGAD, IUCN, CBD Secretariat, Society for Ecological Restoration, TRAFFIC-Wildlife, CIFOR, UN Environment Programme, University of Nairobi and WWF.
6. The meeting had before it the following background documents: a) Agenda of the Consultative Workshop on Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity, b) Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience (PAAER), c) Africa's biodiversity priorities, and d) Synthesis of views of Parties and Observers on the Scope and Content of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
7. The primary objectives of the workshop were to:
 - a) Further elaborate and clarify Africa's biodiversity priorities to facilitate input into the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and
 - b) Initiate discussions on how to facilitate implementation of the PAAER, including mechanisms for coordination, collaboration and reporting.
8. The workshop also served as an informal meeting to prepare for the Africa regional consultation on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be held in Addis Ababa from 2-5 April 2019.

¹ The outcomes can be accessed at: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/cop-14-afr-hls/documents>

Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

9. The workshop opened with welcome remarks by Mr. Kwame Ababio of NEPAD. Mr. Ababio noted that the Consultative Workshop was an informal meeting to discuss the follow-up to the outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity and to prepare for the first round of regional consultations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Strategy held in Addis Ababa from 2-5 April 2019.

10. Mr Erie Tamale, Senior Programme Officer for Capacity Building and Knowledge Management at the CBD Secretariat, speaking on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, expressed pleasure that the follow-up workshop was being held shortly after the African Ministerial Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh. He noted that the Africa region, working closely with partners including NEPAD, UNEP and AUC, is taking the lead on ecosystem restoration. He encouraged the participants to keep up the momentum by taking practical steps to implement the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration adopted in Sharm El Sheikh. He applauded the recent adoption of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration noting that this will help mobilise global political support and galvanise action on the ground. He also encouraged the participants to share their input and ideas for the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and wished them good deliberations during the workshop.

11. Dr Juliette Biao, Director of the Regional Office for Africa of UN Environment, echoed Mr. Tamale's remarks that Africa is taking the lead on environmental matters – including in UNEA, where the strategic topic on innovation came from Africa. She noted that 2018 was a landmark year for Africa: COP14 was on African soil and the first Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity took place in Sharm El Sheikh. She indicated that 2019 will be a critical year to follow up various activities, including those related to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She encouraged the participants to push ahead and make their voices heard.

12. Dr Hamdallah Zedan of the Government of Egypt speaking on behalf of the African Group of Negotiations on CBD noted that Africa spoke with one voice at COP14. He explained the process on how Africa arrives at its common positions. All countries exchange views on each item on the agenda before the meeting to arrive at one position, then one country speaks on behalf of the group and others simply support the agreed common position. He stressed that now was the time for African countries to identify and articulate their priorities for the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. He expressed hope that the good practice of speaking with one voice will continue and urged all African countries to actively participate in the upcoming Addis Ababa regional consultation in April 2019, the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, and COP15 to be held in China in 2020.

Item 2: Reflection on the Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity

13. Dr Hamdallah Zedan on behalf of the COP 14 Presidency, made a presentation summarizing the main outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity and the 2018 UN Conference on Biodiversity. He described the objectives of the Summit which were to provide strategic policy guidance and to identify Africa's biodiversity priorities. He outlined the main Summit outcomes – Africa biodiversity priorities, the Pan-African Action Agenda, the country commitments and the ministerial declaration – and he also described the objectives of the Pan-African Action Agenda, the key milestones to 2025 and those to 2030, as well as the immediate next steps for the implementation of the agenda. The summit was followed by the High-Level Segment for COP 14 (HLS COP 14) on mainstreaming biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health. The HLS declaration acknowledged biodiversity's contribution to the sectors. Dr Zedan highlighted that by and large the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will not be achieved, and how this might reflect on the post-2020 commitments. Egypt also launched a global initiative on biodiversity, land and climate change using nature-based approaches. During UNEA Egypt will host another meeting to further develop this initiative with agencies involved.

14. The presentation was followed by a round of discussions. Questions were addressed linked to the discrepancy in implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to terrestrial and marine protected areas, as well as the way forward politically for the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration.

It was reported that PAAER will be submitted to the next African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government for endorsement. Participants congratulated Egypt on the leadership provided which enabled Africa to speak with one voice on Africa's biodiversity priorities. Another question was raised on how others can join the Global Initiative on Climate Change and Biodiversity. The initiative is for all countries and the arrangements on its implementation and administration will be discussed on March 15.

15. In the second presentation Mr. Kwame Ababio provided an overview of the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration. He explained that land and ecosystem restoration drives decline or loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. He reviewed the purpose and scope of the framework as a framework for harmonized and coordinated action for environmental restoration in Africa. The Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration also aims to conserve and manage sustainably African land and ecosystems and reduce mitigate or reverse the impacts of land and ecosystem degradation. The Pan-African Action Agenda builds on ongoing initiatives, but harmonization between them needs to be strengthened to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. It also fits into the AUDA/NEPAD environmental action plan that was adopted by AMCEN and AUC in 2003 and is consistent with the SP 2050 vision. The Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration is also aligned to the SDGs.

16. Mr. Ababio described the guiding principles for implementation of the Pan-African Action Agenda. Mr. Ababio stressed that beyond policies we need to look at efforts on the ground, as communities need to benefit. He then proposes the outline of the implementation arrangements for the Pan-African Action Agenda with the African Union and AMCEN as overall policy direction; the NEPAD Secretariat as implementor; and a High-Level steering committee, although these are still to be discussed. It is planned to have a regular summit with the Ministers of Environment, either in the form of a stand-alone event or embedded with AMCEN sessions. He described the required actions under the Pan-African Action Agenda: better enhanced and less technical communication; environmental awareness and education; synergies and coordination; and capturing the different elements in a clear coherent message to influence High-Level policy and decision making. One of the early actions is to undertake a mapping exercise of ongoing initiatives. Mr. Ababio stressed that the regional economic communities and countries have an important role in coherence and harmonization of the actions. Moreover, clear recommendations are needed to send to the AU about challenges and how to move forward.

17. Mr. Ababio described the main Key Action Areas for the Pan-African Action Agenda starting with an assessment of opportunities for ecosystem restoration; then establishing enabling conditions for ecosystem restoration through national and regional policies and strategies; to integrating ecosystem restoration into relevant sectoral policies, plans and programmes; to planning and implementation of Supporting Actions; and monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication of results. The last Key Action Area needs strong coherence in its messaging on what is being done on the continent.

18. The second presentation was followed by a round of Q&A. A participant underlined the need to get the implementation of the Action Agenda right, including linking it closely to the AU Agenda 2063, identifying key areas with impact and identifying the appropriate scale. It was answered that that we indeed to ensure that issues of ecosystems are embedded in all sectors, such as a linkage with infrastructure development. Another the key action is to look at policies and strategies at country level, and how we can support countries. But most important is ensuring implementation on the ground and mobilising resources.

19. In response to a question raised regarding when and how the implementation process will be undertaken, Mr. Ababio noted that the mapping exercise will be first, to provide an overview of the ongoing ecosystem restoration projects and programmes within the countries. There will also be a workshop on the implementation arrangements, to be organised in close cooperation with CBD, UNEP, the AU Commission, relevant NGOs and partners. A comment was raised that when talking about ecosystem restoration, we should also look into the role of unemployed youth in ecosystem restoration. It was suggested to link restoration to other sectors, such as human migration and terrorism. It was answered that we indeed need to create a linkage between the ecosystem restoration agenda and other agendas. A comment was raised that an action plan is not enough to mobilise resources, concrete programmes and projects need to be defined. In order to do this, we need to have an overview on the current situation and current projects on the

continent. It was also proposed that the CBD, UNEP and AUDA/NEPAD could facilitate in collecting documents to get this overview.

20. One participant asked whether a calculation has been made of the resources needed to implement the Pan-African Action Agenda. It was reported that no such calculation has yet been made, because it needs to be fed with projects and programmes. To identify which projects have priority, an assessment is needed. Ongoing projects could be upscaled and replicated with support of NGOs and countries. It was noted that commitments made by countries are not reflected in the proposal document. To keep commitments alive, it was advised to set up a process to remind and update countries in their commitments and to showcase progress. It was also suggested that reporting about commitments should become a standing agenda item for the AMCEN meetings.

21. Another participant noted that mainstreaming ecosystem restoration into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies is important to mobilise resources. It was also suggested that the African Development Bank needs to be brought in, as they are an important stakeholder. A participant was pleased to see that the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration does justice to mainstreaming. A question was also raised regarding how the Africa Environment Partnership Platform (AEPP) launched in September 2018 will be used to support the PAAER. It was noted that the platform provides a good opportunity to keep track of what is happening at various levels.

22. A participant clarified that ecosystems are not restored, but components of ecosystems are, emphasizing that it is important to understand how action is going to be unpacked and how overarching concepts would reach and inform on the ground actions. A remark was also made that the Pan-African Action Agenda has a significant component on ecosystem restoration and the green economy. This should also be about green infrastructure. The report on “African ecological futures” can be useful for action plan and financing. It was advised that NEPAD looks strategically at where the finance is coming from and where opportunities arise to catalyse action. An observation was made that on a ministerial level there is impatience between planning and mapping of initiatives versus concrete restoration actions on the ground. It was advised to look into a framework for acceleration of restoration activities and to look at examples and experiences from countries such as India, China and South Korea. AUDA/NEPAD, UNEP and other partners were invited to think critically about how to get concrete results. It was suggested to define actions straight away and to quickly communicate on what is already ongoing.

Item 3: Elaboration of Africa’s Biodiversity Priorities for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (AGN)

23. Dr Hamdallah Zedan introduced Africa’s biodiversity priorities as agreed in the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity in Sharm El Sheikh. He emphasized that the agreement on these priorities took time and a lot of discussion. He expressed hope that the discussions during workshop would build on and articulate those priorities rather than add new issues. He stressed that further discussions at the African Regional Consultation in April 2019 on the post-2020 framework were important to ensure that the Africa’s priorities are reflected in the post-2020 agenda. He also mentioned that it would have been useful to have as background the report of the Asia Post-2020 Consultation meeting, which was not shared. Dr Zedan facilitated the discussions and invited all participants to feel free to say whatever they want to say.

24. In response to a procedural question on how to engage all member states and implementing not present at the workshop to get their views included in the Africa’s priorities, it was noted that this workshop was an informal meeting that would feed into to the formal regional consultation in Addis Ababa and was to be used to brainstorm. It was not a formalized process on formulate and agree on any positions. The meeting report would be shared with all countries and partners.

25. A participant indicated that the priority list is a useful guideline. A number of missing items were identified and nested under the relevant priorities. These included: information management, engagement of communities, private sector engagement, the transboundary component of biodiversity, land use planning, illegal trade of natural resources (not only wildlife, but also fisheries and forest products), gender

mainstreaming, youth engagement, sustainable finance, protection conservation, biodiversity governance, pollution, coastal and inland waters, drylands, extractive industries, artisanal mining and agriculture. A participant underlined that the list of priorities cannot be amended as it has been agreed in the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity from a longlist of 30-50 issues and it is impossible to have as many priorities. It is not important to elaborate on each priority listed. Some issues can become components of priorities, such as sustainable finance and communication. Some of the issues raised are part of the ecosystem action plan and should not be mixed with biodiversity priorities.

26. A question was raised regarding what African countries should be looking forward to in the negotiations. Some participants agreed that the list of Africa's biodiversity priorities should be reflected in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework. However, in the event that not all priorities are reflected in the post 2020 framework, other priorities should become part of other relevant agendas, structures and platforms, including those related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the AU 2063 Agenda. It was also pointed out that in the negotiations African countries must come with something concrete to the negotiation table and should be innovative and proactive in their response. Knowing about means of implementation is important, therefore precise targets, indicators and implementation ideas need to be identified. It was also proposed to complement the priorities' list with a lexicon to give each priority a definition.

27. Four small groups were established to provide further elaboration of the various biodiversity priorities. Each group was asked to identify key issues, (sub) targets, indicators and means of implementation for 2 or 3 of the priorities. Each group presented their results and other participants enriched the results during the plenary discussions. The outcomes of the discussions are summarised in the tables presented in Annex 3.

Item 4: Overview and preparations for Africa Regional Consultation for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework- Erie Tamale, CBD

28. Mr. Erie Tamale made a presentation providing an overview of the preparation process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision 14/34, including the 12 principles that will underpin process. He explained that part of the process, a series of regional and thematic consultations were being organised. The purpose of the consultations was to make sure that the process is owned by everybody, not only governments, but also civil society and stakeholders. The first round of regional consultations organised by the Secretariat were underway. Africa's consultation would take place from 2-5 April in Addis Ababa. Thematic consultations will also be organised and led by partner organisations on gender, biodiversity-related conventions, capacity-building, resource mobilisation and the financial mechanisms, landscapes and seascapes, and oceans.

29. The presentation was followed by discussions. A participant asked how technology transfer could be brought into the discussion, as this was a major concern for the Africa region. The Secretariat noted that no partner organisation had yet come forward to propose a thematic consultation on technology transfer, but partner organisations were welcome to do so. Another question was raised concerning the relationship the post-2020 framework and the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. It was reported that this was one of the questions being discussed in all the regional consultations and could also be part of the thematic consultations around biodiversity-related conventions.

30. A participant commented that the focus of post 2020 framework preparations should not be just about setting targets; the mission, vision and goals have to be considered. The Secretariat clarified that during the regional consultations, there will be discussions about the structure and architecture of the post-2020 framework, including vision, mission and operational objectives as well as preliminary discussions about the targets and means of implementation.

31. A question was raised if an assessment was undertaken on what has been done over the past decade, including what was achieved and the lessons learned. In response, the Secretariat noted that the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4) provided a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Secretariat is now in the process

preparing GBO-5, which will capture progress made towards the achievement of the various Aichi Biodiversity Targets and provide an overall analysis of the status of implementation of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Some agencies are also doing their own analyses on specific targets, e.g. on protected areas.

32. Mr. Tamale also presented the draft agenda for the Regional Consultation for Africa on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, to be held in Addis Ababa from 2-5 April. He noted that emphasis would be given on discussions; only a few formal presentations will be made.

33. During the Q&A session, a suggestion was made to give an extra 30 minutes to the session on “the state of affairs and future trends” and to allocate a time slot for at least one regional economic community to share their experience in supporting the implementation of the CBD and its Protocols over the past decade. A participant suggested that the trends in the region in terms of reaching the SDGs and other initiatives, such as Agenda 2063 should also be highlighted. Another participant asked why a 10-year timeframe was chosen. The Secretariat noted that this is something to be discussed during the consultations and in the open-ended working group. It was noted that the post-2020 preparatory process was open to all stakeholders. All interested stakeholders are welcome to participate in the consultations and online discussions or email their views and suggestions to the Secretariat.

34. There will be two side-events organised by partner organisations during the regional consultation in Addis Ababa: (i) a high-level consultative dinner on solutions to halt biodiversity loss and conserve nature in Africa, to be held on 3 April 2019 and (ii) a one-day training on Natural Capital Accounting, from Friday afternoon 5 April to Saturday noon, 6 April.

Item 5: Follow-up to the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration (coordination and implementation Plan)

35. Mr. Kwame Ababio of the AU Development Agency/NEPAD made a presentation on the implementation plan for the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration. The implementation plan has been broken down into six main action areas: an assessment of opportunities for ecosystem restoration; establishing enabling conditions for ecosystem restoration through national and regional policies and strategies; integrating ecosystem restoration into relevant sectoral policies, plans and programmes; planning and implementation of Supporting Actions; monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication of results. For each action, Short-term actions (2019-2020), Medium-term actions (2021-2025) and Long-term actions (2016-2030) were defined. A suggestion was made to break the actions further down to national, regional and continental level.

36. Mr. Ababio also described the survey to collect information on ecosystem restoration projects and programmes on the African continent.² The ultimate aim is to integrate the Pan-African Action Agenda into the Regional Flagship Programmes. The information submitted to the survey will be displayed on a map and submitted to the specialized technical committee to the environment. Several comments were made, including suggestions to avoid double counting of projects. It was also suggested that next to the average number of hectares being restored the percentage of what is degraded should be given. Suggestions were also made to include in the survey the main objectives of each project and the georeferencing coordinates – which will also be a check for double counting, to engage the regional economic committees in the flagship projects, structure the SurveyMonkey with a navigable table of contents, to make a provision for uploading documents and to look at ongoing projects. In response to a question regarding how the information from the survey is going to be used, Mr. Ababio noted that it will, among other things, be used for a gap assessment and for compiling reports to inform the specialized technical committee to the environment, AMCEN and other relevant bodies. It could also be used to create peer pressure to respond to issues of ecosystem restoration and to meet target commitments.

37. Mr. Levis Kavagi from UN Environment Programme presented a communication concept on ‘Africa’s Bio Voices’ to support the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration. Africa’s Bio

² The survey can be accessed at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/?sm=iwZq8X60h4sAoEiJhb2w6w_3D_3D.

Voices is a network of people working in ecosystem restoration who provide authentic and credible sources of information. Africa's Bio Voices is a collaboration with Environment Africa. Environment Africa has brought together a network across the African countries. The Bio Voices write stories, post pictures and post video clips from their mobile phones. The idea is that the Bio Voices provide a narrative of progress, rather than doom stories. Two video clips were demonstrated, these can be viewed on <http://environmentalafrika.com>. Mr. Kavagi invited participants to partner in Africa's Bio Voices to make it integrated and participatory, and to bring in voices that can validate stories. Bio Voices are on a voluntary basis and the project runs for one year initially.

38. Mr. Levis Kavagi facilitated a discussion to define concrete next steps for implementation of the Pan-African Action Agenda. The following next steps were proposed:

Establishment of a Restoration Register/Portal (AUDA/NEPAD)³.

- Information and inventory on ecosystem restoration initiatives: develop a portal to serve as a one-stop-shop to facilitate access to information on ecosystem restoration initiatives. Suggestion: look at a tool developed by GIZ for the PANORAMA partnership initiative.⁴
- Formally register the commitments made by countries during the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on 13 Nov 2018
- Maintain and update register of efforts undertaken at different levels.
- Avoid double counting of projects; use georeferencing and other tools to determine the location and coverage of various projects.

Mapping of restoration opportunities

- Map restoration opportunities and cost the interventions (CBD, AUDA/NEPAD and UNEP)
- Use the IUCN tools on assessing restoration opportunities at country level
- Follow up discussions with Professor Bernardo Strassburg, an expert from Brazil regarding his availability to support African countries in mapping ecosystem restoration opportunities and priorities (CBD and UNEP). To realise this, resources are needed.

Capacity-building

- Undertake capacity building to assist countries.
- In September there will be a training / capacity building workshop on such tools, or back-to-back training (SER and AWF will follow this up and advise).
- Learn from different activities, e.g. the Afri100, and the current implementation of commitments from November 2018. Registering these commitments formally.

Communication and Outreach

- Communicate to the AU Summit, and obtain endorsement in Oct 2019 (Egypt and AUC)
- Try to engage celebrities to promote PAA before AU (SCBD, AUDA/NEPAD, UNEP).
- High-level engagement for supporting the Pan African Agenda. We need strategies to increase visibility on Pan African Agenda. Work as partners to give the Pan African Agenda a voice and make it more visible. Promote the PAA.
- Communication and visibility of Pan African Agenda:
- Prepare a popular / concise version of the Pan African Action Agenda. Short-term action. CBD is willing to support NEPAD. (Lead AWF)
- GIZ has a useful communication platform 'Panorama Database' showing projects (building blocks, contacts, regions, successes, challenges). Use this platform as inspiration for structuring the platform. (AW)

³ The volunteering partners for the various actions are tentative, subject to confirmation with the respective Senior Managers.

⁴ <https://panorama.solutions/en/node-homepage-portal-references>

- Establish a focus group/team on communication and the database. This group can build on what has been done.
- Visibility and engaging media: Global Landscapes Forum is involved, including media training workshops Engage with regional and national media and message to our partners (SCBD, AUDA/NEPAD, UNEP).
- Make use of champion countries to push restoration (e.g. Botswana when it comes to natural capital accounting) . Champion countries: Egypt will invite all 54 countries to become, and facilitate appointment of, champion countries (Egypt)
- The Society for Ecological Restoration Congress to be held in Cape Town Sept 2019 will be a good platform for communication and information:
 - Possibility to organise a session on Pan African Agenda at the SER World Conference.
 - Get advice on implementation.
 - Present the PAAER in the call for abstracts of presentations.
 - SER chapter for Africa to network will be established. How can this be linked to the PAAER as a support mechanism to networking, expertise and information?

Coordination

- Add new members to the Steering Committee for the Regional Flagship Programmes (for example Secretariats of CBD and UNCCD, IUCN, FAO and other relevant organizations), to provide high-level oversight of the PAAER and facilitate its coherent and synergetic implementation with the other flagship programmes.
- Establish a Working Group as a coordination mechanism at the operational level to, inter alia, facilitate exchange information and experiences and to promote and coordinate on-the-ground implementation of the PAAER. (Interim Members: AWF, BirdLife, CBD Secretariat, CIFOR, IGAD, IUCN (subject to confirmation) NEPAD, SER, Traffic, UNEP and University of Nairobi).

Resource mobilisation

- We need to start moving beyond the mapping exercise. Real action on the ground is needed: institutions and national governments to upscale restoration efforts. Including role of civil society and the private sector.
- Identify gaps and opportunities of restoration activities and mobilise support.
- Mobilize financial and technical resources for implementation. We need to have an idea of costs of the projects, where resources come from, and what role finance will play in this and who is contributing what.
- Regarding the six intervention actions with different time frames, look at different levels (national, regional and continental).

Identification of ongoing projects and preparation of new projects

- Gather and share lessons learned from ongoing ecosystem restoration projects (including what works and what hasn't work well). Use lessons learned as input for new projects.
- Establish a set of typologies of the different kinds of ecosystem restoration projects in the region (NEPAD).
- Identify projects in each regional economic community. It was agreed to start with compiling examples of ongoing IGAD cross border/ regional projects developed in line with the IGAD strategy to cope with drought 2010-2011. IGAD is implementing pilot restoration programmes for the IGAD region which include job creation and youth empowerment in restoration.
- Build on ongoing projects and projects close to receiving funding, as low hanging fruits (AWF)
- Start thinking about how to upscale existing projects and new projects, to be able to show proposals to donors. Develop proposals and get focal points on board to push this (AUDA/NEPAD).
- Develop pilot projects, at least one in each of the 5 sub regions, to showcase success, giving priority to transboundary projects and multi-country landscape projects.

Item 6: Closing Remarks

39. Dr Hamdallah Zedan complemented the group for being active and dynamic throughout the workshop. He encouraged the participants to further promote the Pan-African Action Agenda in all their meetings and networks. He expressed hope that all the participants present would take part in the Ministerial Roundtable on Main Outcomes of the 2018 UN Biodiversity Conference and the Development of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be held during UNEA4 on Thursday 14 March. He also invited participants to the consultative workshop on the Egypt initiative on the Coherence between the Rio Conventions on Wednesday 13 March 2019 in Conference Room 7 during the UNEA4. He wished everyone a safe trip home.

40. Mr. Eric Tamale from the CBD Secretariat thanked the participants for dedicating their time to discuss and plan for the future of biodiversity in Africa. He noted that the exercise on further elaborating on Africa's biodiversity priorities was fantastic. He urged participants to follow through on the next steps to implement the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration and to use the recently declared UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to catalyse further action on the ecosystem restoration agenda. He encouraged the African countries to continue playing a leadership role and champion concrete actions to keep the ecosystem restoration agenda moving forward.



Consultative Workshop on Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity

Workshop Programme

Time	DAY ONE (9 March 2019)
09.00am	<p>Introduction and Purpose of the Event: Facilitator</p> <p><i>Opening Remarks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AU Development Agency/NEPAD ▪ Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity ▪ UN Environment Programme ▪ African Group of Negotiators on CBD
09.30am	<p>Reflection on the Outcomes of the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of outcomes of African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity- Hamdallah Zedan (Government of Egypt) ▪ Overview of Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration- Kwame Ababio (AU Development Agency/NEPAD) <p>Q and A</p>
10:30am	<i>Tea/Coffee/Health Break</i>
11.00am	Elaboration of Africa's Biodiversity Priorities for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (AGN)- Hamdallah Zedan (Government of Egypt)
13.00pm	<i>Lunch/Health Break</i>
14.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview and preparations for Africa Regional Consultation for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework- Erie Tamale, CBD ▪ <i>Recommendations for preparing Africa Regional Consultations 2019 (Preliminary Discussions to inform agenda and programme for Regional Consultations)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i> - <i>Ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i> - <i>2050 Vision for Biodiversity and Biodiversity Targets</i>
15:30	<i>Tea/Coffee/Health Break</i>
16:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Recommendations to preparing Africa Regional Consultations 2019 (Preliminary Discussions to inform agenda and programme for Regional Consultations) CONTD.....</i>
17:00	<i>Wrap up and End of Day One</i>

Time	DAY TWO (10 March 2019)
09.00am	<p>Summary of Day One</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure and Content for Africa’s Regional Consultations on Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework - Discussions on next steps for Africa’s preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework
10:30am	<i>Tea/Coffee/Health Break</i>
11.00am	<p>Follow-up to the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration (coordination and implementation Plan), CONTD.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Implementation Workplan /Plan of Action – Kwame Ababio (AU Development Agency/NEPAD)
13.00pm	<i>Lunch/Health Break</i>
14.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions on next steps for the Implementation of the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration- Levis Kavagi (UN Environment)
15.00pm	<p><u>Closing Remarks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AU Development Agency/NEPAD ▪ Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity ▪ UN Environment Programme ▪ African Group of Negotiators on CBD
15:30pm	End of Workshop

Annex 2: List of Participants

No.	Name	Organization	Contacts
1.	Kwame Ababio	AUDA-NEPAD	kwamea@nepad.org
2.	Debalkew Berte	IGAD	debalkew.berte@igad.int
3.	Juliette Biao	UNEP	juliette.biao@un.org
4.	David Bwakali	Environmental Africa	dbwakali@environmentalafrika.com
5.	Paul Lado Demetry	Ministry of Environment & Forestry South Sudan	ladolodemen@yahoo.com
6.	Patrick Haro	UNEP	haro@un.org
7.	Lisa Janishevski	SCBD	lisa.janishevski@cbd.int
8.	Levis Kavagi	UNEP	levis.kavagi@un.org
9.	Marijn Korndewal	UNEP-ROA	marijn.korndewal@un.org
10.	Mohamed Yahya Lafdel	NESD Mauritania	my.lafdel@gmail.com
11.	Wadzi Mandivenyi	Dept. of Environmental Affairs South Africa	wmandivenyi@environment.gov.za
12.	Moniphes Musasa	AWF	mmusasa@awf.org
13.	Esther Mwangi	CIFOR	e.mwangi@cgiar.org
14.	Ken Mwathe	Birdlife International	Ken.mwathe@birdlife.org
15.	Rose Mwebaza	AFDB	
16.	Mosimanegape Nthaka	Ministry of Environment-Botswana	
17.	Nick Oguge	University of Nairobi	otienoh.oguge@gmail.com
18.	Charles Oluchina	IUCN ESARO	charles.oluchina@iucn.org
19.	Nassira Rheyati	Morocco Ministry in Charge of Sustainable Development	nassira.ryeyati@gmail.com mostamad@gmail.com
20.	Mohamed Said	Ministry of Environment Egypt	mohamed7i@hotmail.com
21.	Laurent Some	WWF	lsome@wwfafrika.org
22.	Kirsty Show	Society of Ecological Restoration-Botanic Gardens Conservation International	kirsty.shaw@bogci.org
23.	Erie Tamale	SCBD	erie.tamale@cbd.int
24.	Taye Teferi	Traffic Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network	taye.teferi@traffic.org
25.	Fiesta Warinwa	AWF	fwarinwa@awf.org
26.	Hamdallah Zedan	Ministry of Environment Egypt	hhzedan@hotmail.com

Annex 3: Key Issues, (sub) Targets, Indicators and Means of Implementation for Africa's Biodiversity Priorities

Priority: Ecosystem restoration

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
Drylands, Wetlands, Rangelands Factors beyond ecosystems Traditional Knowledge systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A target on the promotion of connectivity throughout restoration; - Commitments to ecosystem restoration - Sustainable employment generated by restoration activities (Livelihoods improved through restoration activities (ecosystem services) - Stabilize or increase the extent and quality of natural ecosystems and their services and restore degraded ecosystems to maintain ecological function and services - Restoration of water catchments (for irrigation, energy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of stakeholder groups per country part of Inclusive governance in ecosystem restoration (Outcome of restoration and not numbers only) - Measuring progress to attaining ecosystem restoration commitments - % of persons gainfully employed by restoration activities - % of ecosystems that have been restored against baseline (what is it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity Development, - Technology transfer - Finance - Gender mainstreaming and youth engagement

Priority: Coastal and Marine Diversity and the Blue Economy

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
Marine Protected Areas Indigenous Knowledge Land use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A target on developing and implementing national marine spatial planning; - Coastal and Spatial Plans- A target on the collection, analysis and delivery of marine, freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity observations; (Information, data sharing, knowledge management on coastal and marine diversity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of countries that have developed spatial plans for coastal and marine areas - No. of countries that ratified international and conventions and implementing these - Number of countries that eliminated harmful subsidies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships between countries (peer-to-peer learning), - Financing, technology, - Harmonization of policies, - Private sector - Coastal Communities - Capacity-building - Compliance and enforcement of environmental regulations - Education, awareness-raising and knowledge management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A target on deep ocean sea beds; - Subsidies in productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry etc.) harmful to biodiversity are eliminated by 2030; - Sustainably and effectively manage the coastal and marine protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries that have revised protected area plans and policies in light of current circumstances - Sustainable fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology transfer - Resource mobilization
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Priority: Invasive alien species

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
<p>Degradation of ecosystems by Invasive Alien Species (IAS)</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity as a result of IAS</p> <p>Impacts of IAS on food systems (pollination etc.)</p> <p>Some definitions: Alien: Comes from outside the ecosystem Dominant and replaces local species Species: flora, fauna and micro organisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen and establish institutional and legal framework for prevention, management, containment and eradication of IAS - Strengthen international and regional cooperation to address species migration - Awareness on the threats supposed by IAS and research and capacity to address IS. - Conducive policy and legal environment for addressing for containing IAS. - Identification and documentation of invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators: see CBD document (Synthesis of views...) page 19, section D. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We need to know what technologies exist. Are there any opportunities for the use of technology? What has been done? - Strengthen and establish institutional and legal framework for management and containment and eradication of IS - Prior informed consent from concerned local communities

Priority: Access and benefit-sharing and traditional knowledge

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
<p>Equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources and ecosystem services</p> <p>Benefits to local community</p> <p>Bioprospecting</p> <p>Local and indigenous knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documenting the traditional indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights. - Mainstream regional, continental and global frameworks that promote benefit-sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of genetic diversity of wild species - # of countries that have registers of traditional knowledge 	<p>Research and technology development.</p> <p>Cooperation and partnerships</p>

<p>Related to exploitation, in particular the role of private sector. Value addition of genetic resource: how to exploit the resource and keep the value addition, and the profit of the added value, within a country. This is particularly the case in Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop common policies and guidelines for monitoring and controlling the theft and unauthorized or inequitable appropriation of flora and fauna resources. - Promote transparency in existence, access, commercialization of genetic resources. - Evaluation of the value of genetic resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of additional countries signing the Nagoya protocol 	
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Priority: Strategic environmental assessment (Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
<p>The assessment of the impacts of sectoral and national policies, programmes and plans on biodiversity, environment, communities, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of biodiversity in strategic environmental assessment. - Integration of cumulative environmental impact downstream: demonstrate the environmental impact over the length of the area. Especially for the infrastructure- and extractive-based investment. - Establish global, harmonized guidelines for SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of SEA in # sectors, # parties/countries - #of sectors whose projects that effectively use SEA before launch. - #of countries that have institutionalized policies on the use of SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity and understanding of long-term impacts of infrastructure and extractive-based investment. - The state has to set the example: biodiversity. Inclusion of sectoral Ministries of other sectors than environment/natural resources (e.g. infrastructure). <p>Independent SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a fund and/or independent institution for payment and execution of an independent SEA. - Private sector to undertake SEA and EIA. - Regulate association of environmental impact assessors. - Standardize and certify SEA.

Priority: Climate change and biodiversity

Description / Key Issues	Targets/Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate resilient ecosystems 2. Make link between biodiversity and climate change in terms of how one affects the other. 3. Need to show the link between Biodiversity and the different Global and Regional Frameworks, e.g. Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063, in order to capture the Goal of the framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By year 2030, reduce impact of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services by [X%] in <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coral reefs b. Agricultural systems c. Forests d. Drylands e. Mountains f. Inland waters - By 2030, demonstrate how ecosystems are contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of targets [biodiversity] and ecosystems and ecosystem services showing X% recovery by X% - Vegetative cover increased by X% over a baseline - Improvement in the level of resilience of communities to climate change - Reduction in frequency of climate-related disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased climate change mitigation measures - Climate change adaptation measures such as strategic increase in Protected Area system and other effective conservation measures. - Cross-sectoral coordination - Use of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction - Strengthening local governance regimes
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Priority: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Relevant Sectors

Description / Key Issues	Targets/Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key opportunities and challenges for integration of biodiversity development sectors for each country or region. Address through mainstreaming. 2. Integrate biodiversity conservation in sector plans, policies and programmes. 3. Emphasis should be put on the role of the private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2030 the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is integrated into all development sector plans, policies and programmes, e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mining b. Forestry c. Infrastructure d. Fisheries and Agriculture e. Tourism f. Manufacturing g. Energy h. Oil and gas i. Land Use Planning j. Health k. Humanitarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity into all sectoral plans, policies and programmes - Extent of integration of biodiversity into sectoral plans, policies and programmes - Number of companies that have opted for a sustainable production system - Number of companies using certification of sustainability schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate biodiversity into development sectors - Integrate biodiversity into school and university curricula - Provide data and information on biodiversity and ecosystems to policy makers - Establish multi-sectoral platforms to enhance cooperation and political commitments - Promote nature-based solutions that link ecosystem services to development processes - Develop and promote certification schemes

Priority: Natural Capital Accounting

Description / Key Issues	Targets/Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation
<p>Identify the monetary values of natural capital.</p> <p>Integrating biodiversity values into national accounting system.</p> <p>Integrating sustainable use of wildlife resources into national economies.</p> <p>Genetic resource value addition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2030 all countries have integrated biodiversity values into their national accounting systems. - By 2030 all countries have integrated sustainable wildlife use in their national economies. - By 2030 all countries have developed at least one genetic resource value addition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of compliant countries - Extent of integration of biodiversity values in national accounts. - Number of countries that have a mechanism for natural capital valuation - [% Increase in budget allocation to biodiversity conservation and restoration in light of its contribution to national accounts – *consider with resource mobilization] - Number of sustainable wildlife use strategies developed and implemented. - Number of countries with a genetic resource value addition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of natural capital including ecosystem services - Valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services. - Develop guidelines on integrating biodiversity values into national accounting systems

Priority: Biosafety

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation	Alignment SDGs, Aichi targets, Africa 2063 Agenda, and others
Operational biosafety protocol at the national level consistent with national legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2030 all parties to the biosafety protocol have appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement the protocol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of countries who have appropriate biosafety regulatory frameworks. - Number of staff trained in review and approval of LMOs introductions. - Number of Laboratories capable of detecting / tracing LMOs in various environments 	<p>Sustained finance and technology transfer for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk assessment of adverse environmental and socio-economic aspects of LMOs - Compliance/ enforcement of biosafety laws and regulations - Regional and international cooperation - Information sharing - Sharing of experience - Awareness raising 	<p><i>(now or later by Secretariat)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There is no Aichi target on biosafety</i> - <i>SDGs 14, 15, and 17</i>

Priority: Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade

Description / Key Issues	Sub Targets	Indicators	Means of implementation	Alignment SDGs, Aichi targets, Africa 2063 Agenda, and others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poaching - Illegal trafficking - Transnational crime - Corruption - Inadequate legal frameworks - Weak law enforcement - Criminal syndicates - intelligence gathering - First-line-of-defense (local communities) - Pro-active law enforcement (security screen) - Security (national as well as regional) - Bio-trade - Bio-prospecting - Illegal exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce poaching of X species by Y% against a 2021 baseline - Reduction of consumption in key market countries/end point by X% against a baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in the seizure of illegal wildlife products (quantity and frequency) - Deterrent sentencing (adequate): ratio of prosecution to custodial sentencing - Number of illegal markets closed - Consumer behavior change -shift away from the use of illegal products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review (update, develop) policy and legal framework - Strengthening enforcement (law enforcement, investigation, prosecution, sentencing) - Information sharing and law enforcement coordination - Trans-boundary cooperation - Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border agencies - Customs - Transport agencies - Financial agencies - Regular Behavior change survey temporal monitoring) - Relevant partnerships 	<p><i>(now or later by Secretariat)</i></p> <p><i>SDGS 12, 14 and 15; AUC IWT Strategy, Agenda 2063</i></p>