

**CBD SBSTTA Side Event:**  
**Science for Policy:**

**Insights into six IPBES Assessments and Beyond**

30 June 2018, Montreal, Canada

The IPBES logo consists of three overlapping circles in a light green color, with the lowercase letters 'ipbes' in white positioned in front of them.

**ipbes**

**Regional Assessment Report on  
Biodiversity and Ecosystem  
Services: Africa**

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(Assessment Co-Chairs)**



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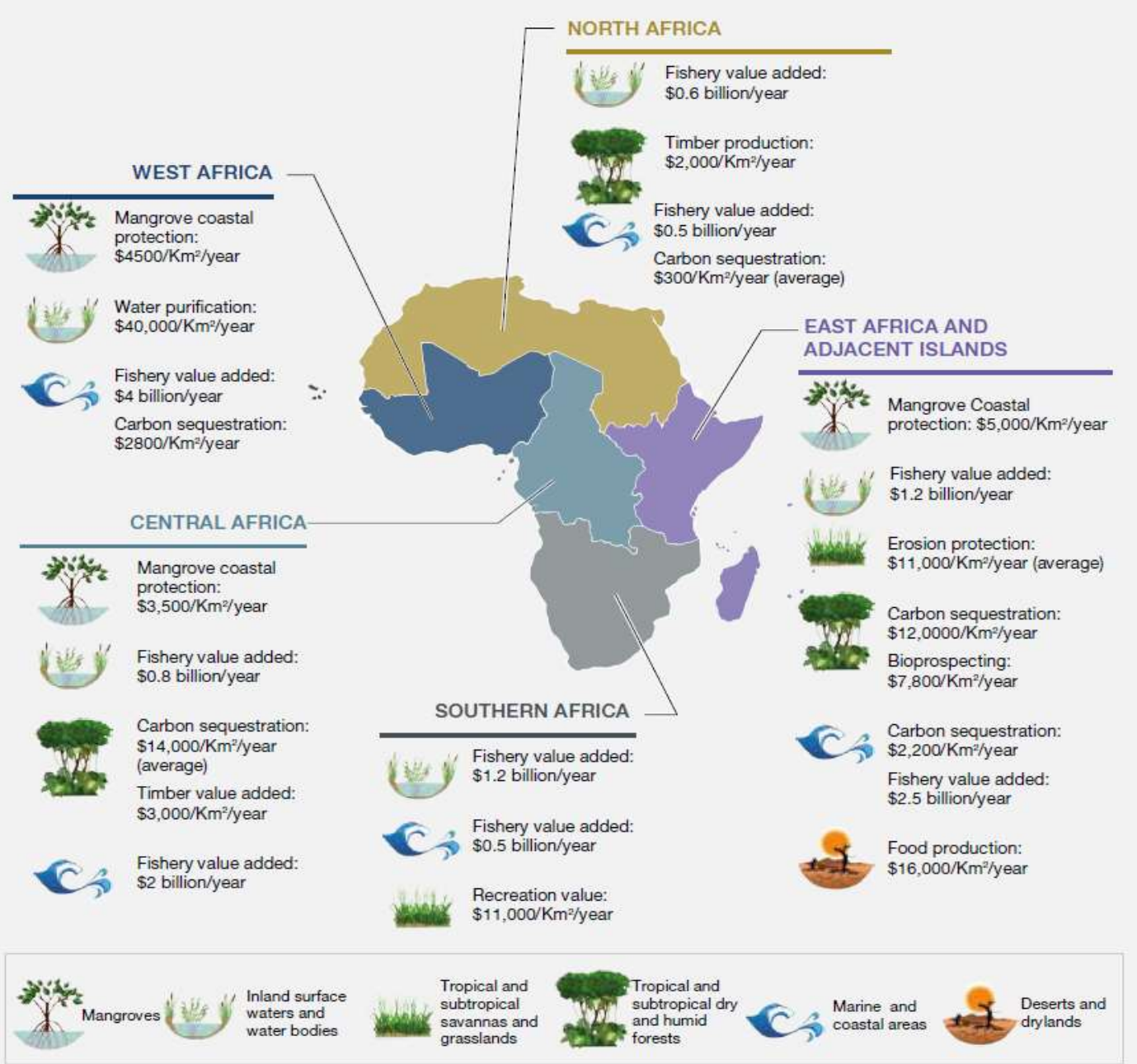
**Africa has extraordinary rich biodiversity and ecosystems as well as a wealth of indigenous and local knowledge.**

**Africa is the last place on Earth with a significant assemblage of large mammals.**

**Yet, the true value of nature's contributions to human well-being is still underappreciated in decision-making processes.**



# Africa's richness in biodiversity and ecosystem services underestimated





## 2. Africa's biodiversity is under pressure

Subregions	ECOSYSTEM TYPE	DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY CHANGE							
		Direct drivers						Indirect drivers	
		Climate change	Habitat conversion	Overharvesting	Pollution	Invasive alien species	Illegal wildlife trade	Demographic change	Protected areas
CENTRAL AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↑	↑	↗	↗	↑	NI	↔
EAST AFRICA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↑	↔	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↔
NORTH AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↔	→	→
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	NI	→	→
SOUTHERN AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
WEST AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↑	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	→
	Coastal/Marine	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	→

Width of an arrow = Level of agreement for countries sampled

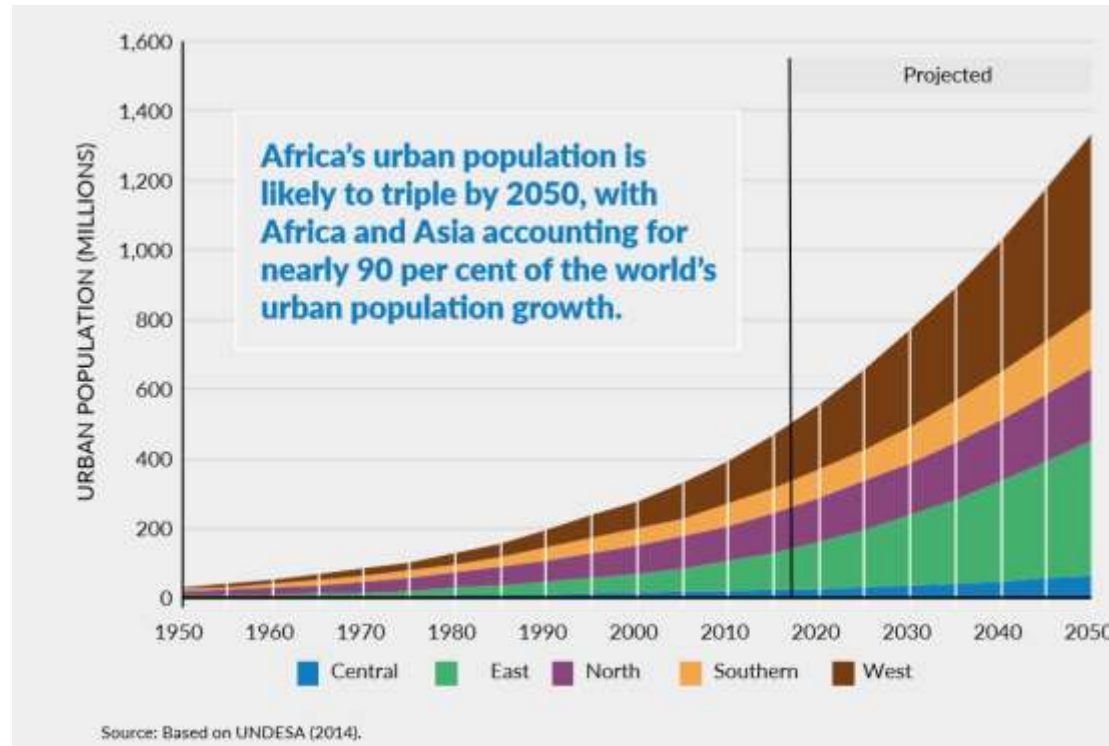
Arrow = Trend of the respective impact of the driver

↑ High Increase  
 ↗ Moderate Increase  
 → Low Increase  
 ↓ Decrease  
 NI = No Information available  
 ↔ Unchanged/Under control

**Some 20 per cent of Africa's land surface (6.6 million km<sup>2</sup>) is estimated to be degraded because of soil erosion, salinization, pollution and loss of vegetation or soil fertility.**



**Africa's current population of 1.25 billion is likely to double by 2050, putting severe pressure on the continent's biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, unless appropriate policies and strategies are adopted and effectively implemented.**



**Africa is also one of the most rapidly urbanizing continents. Rapid and unplanned urbanization puts immense pressure on biodiversity**

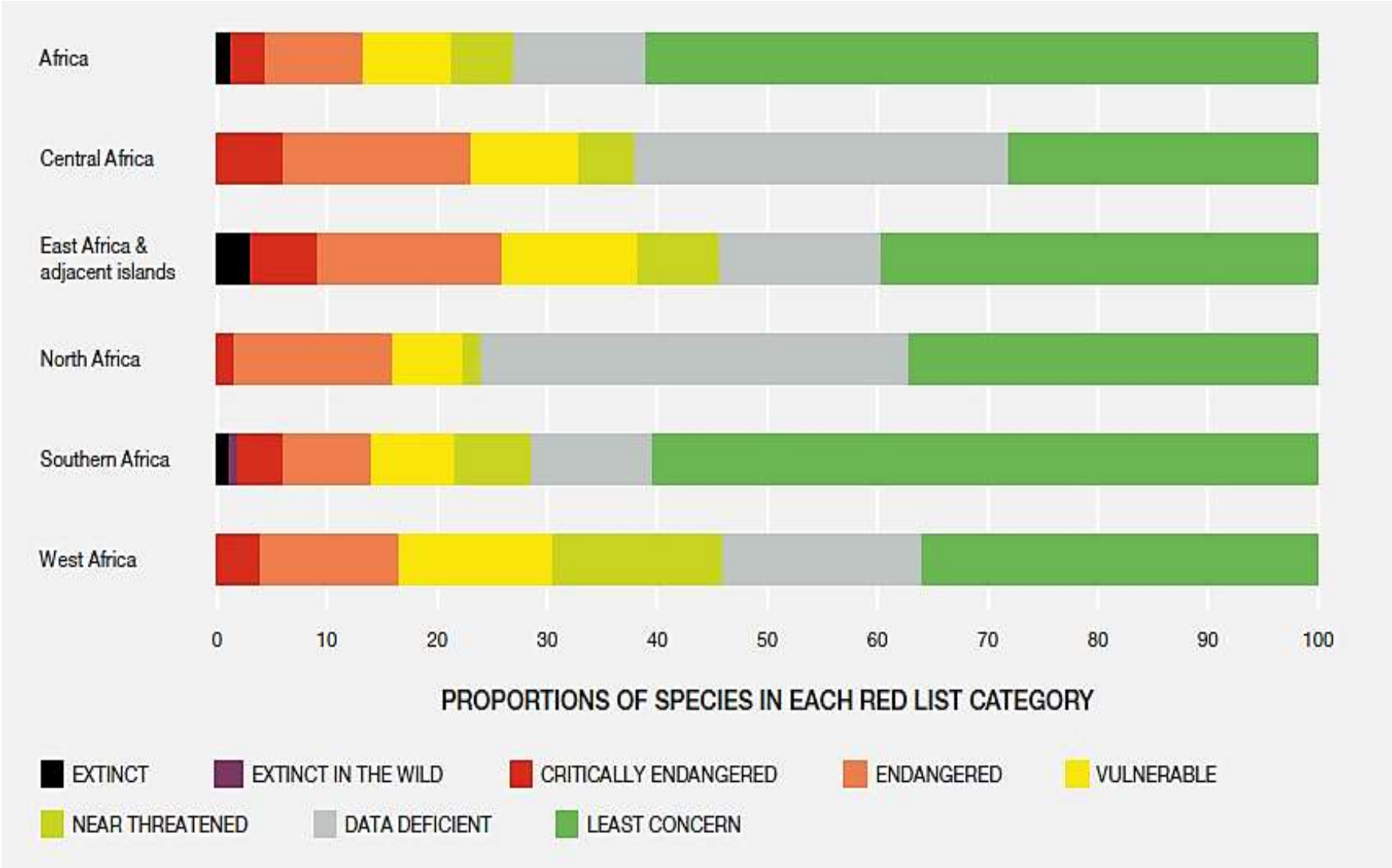
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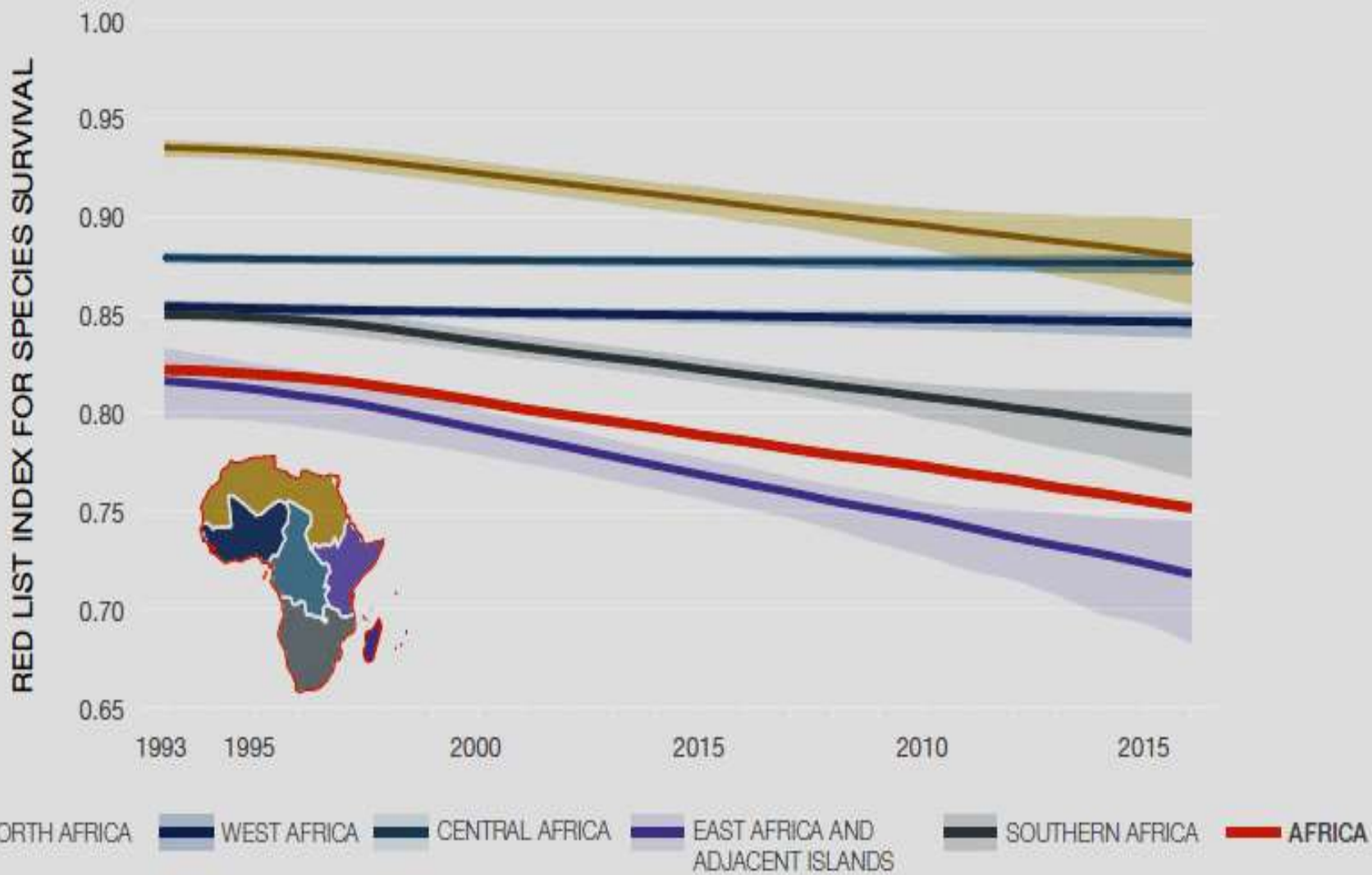
**Africa is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.**

**By 2100, climate change could result in the loss of more than half of African bird and mammal species, a 20-30% decline in the productivity of Africa's lakes and significant loss of African plant species.**







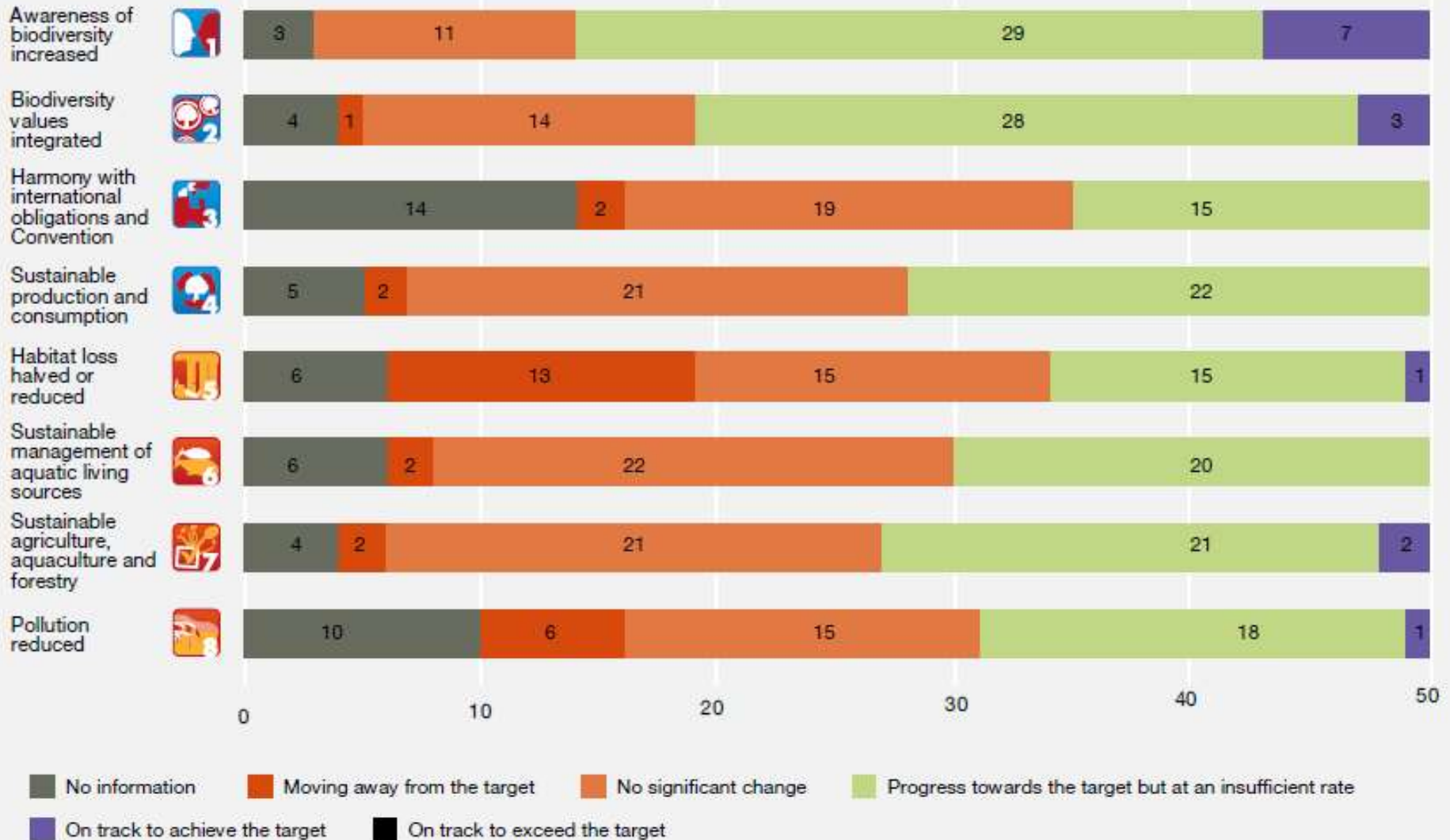


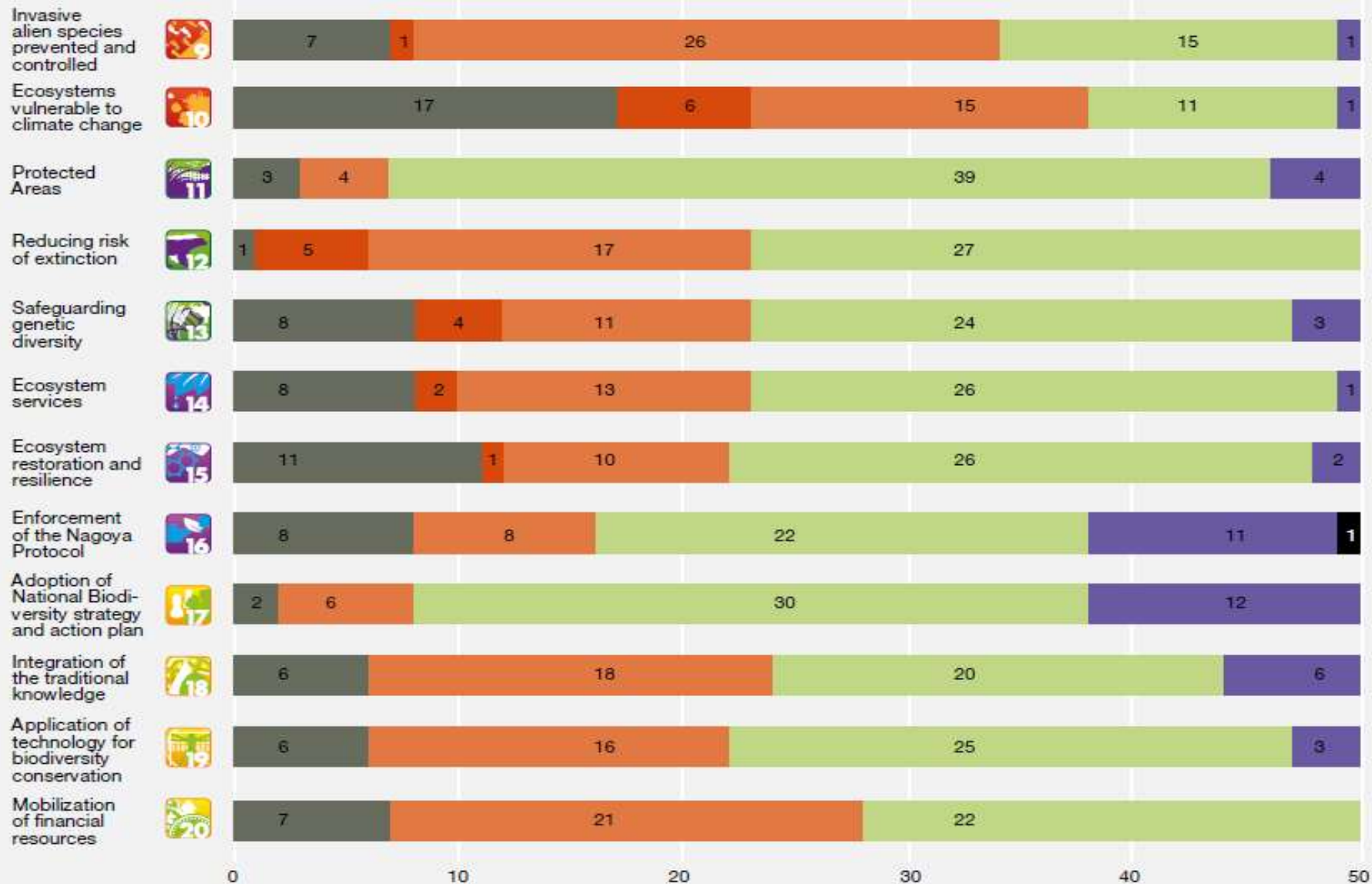
IUCN 2017; Brooks et al 2016



3.

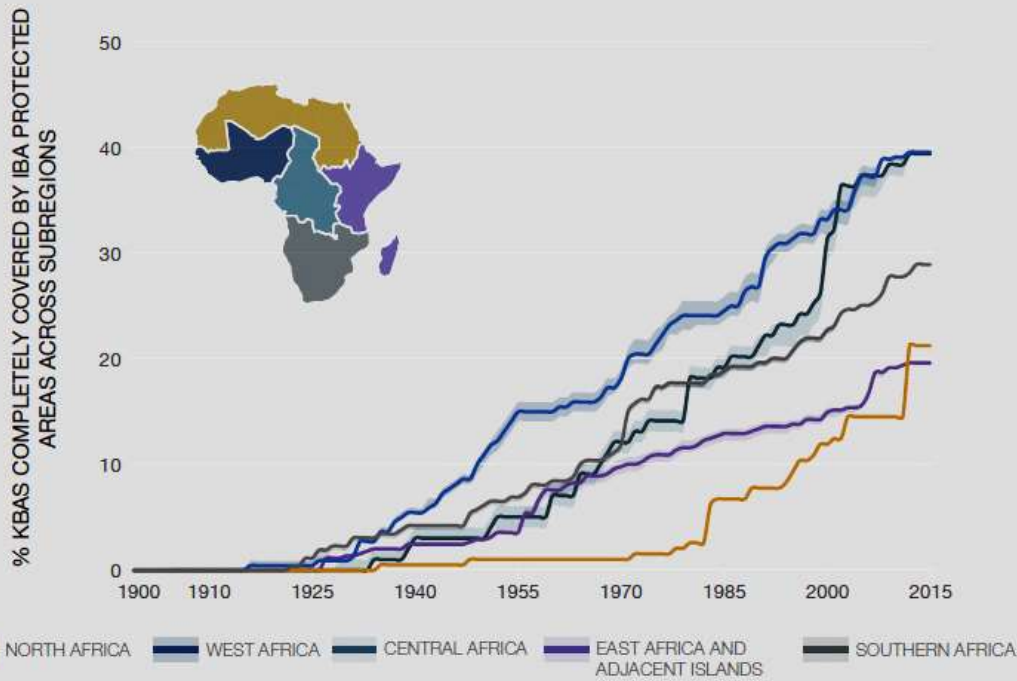
**Can we achieve our  
targets?**



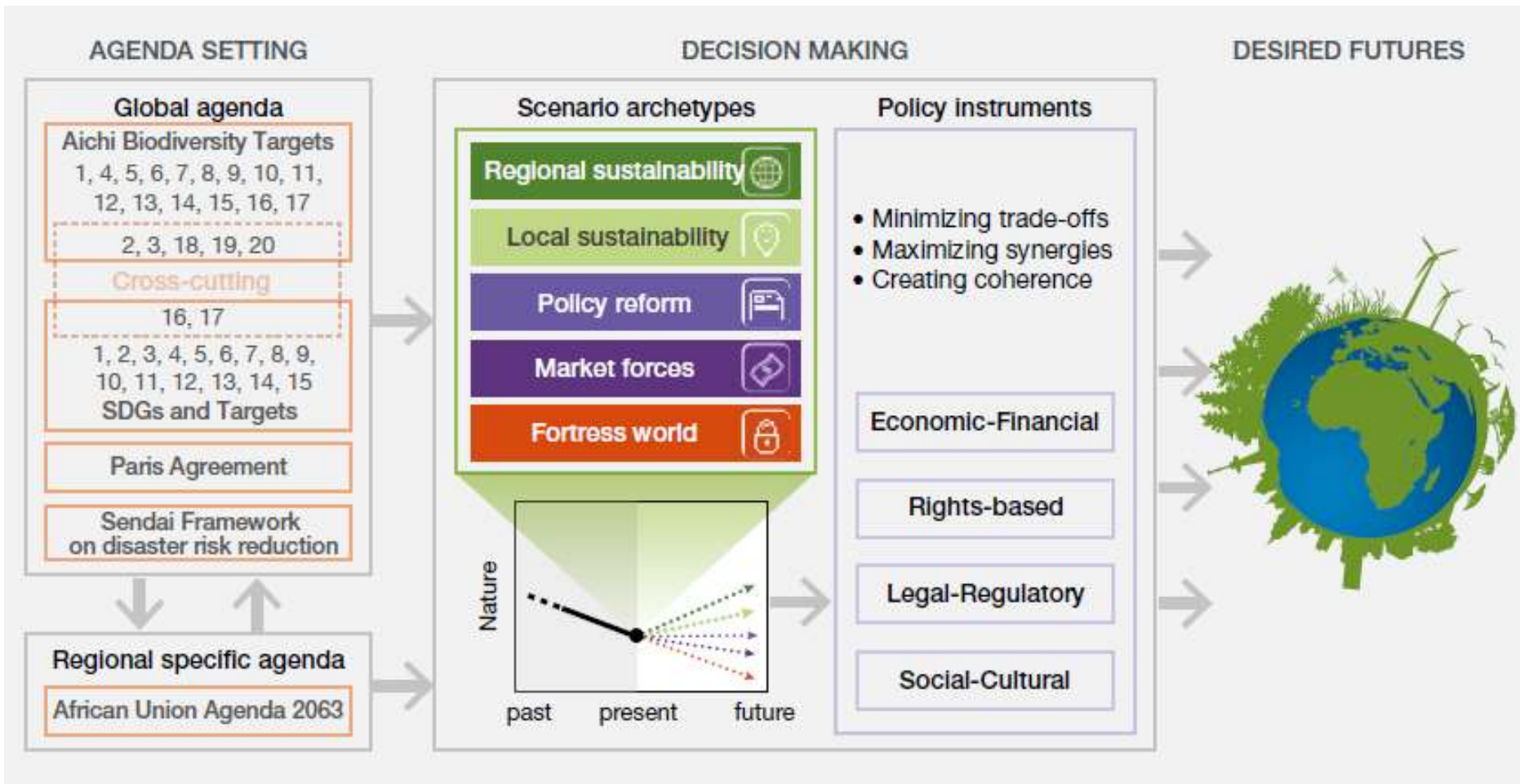


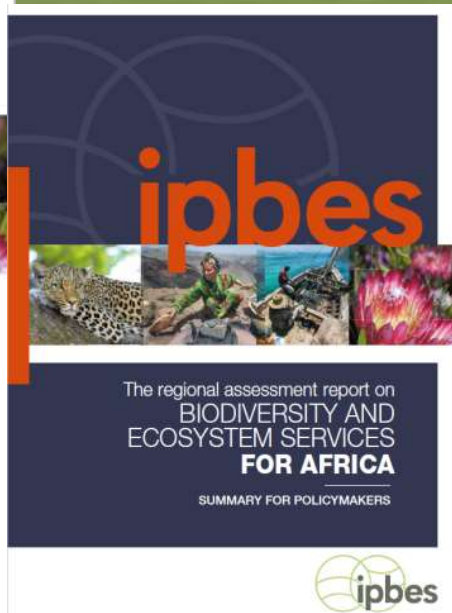
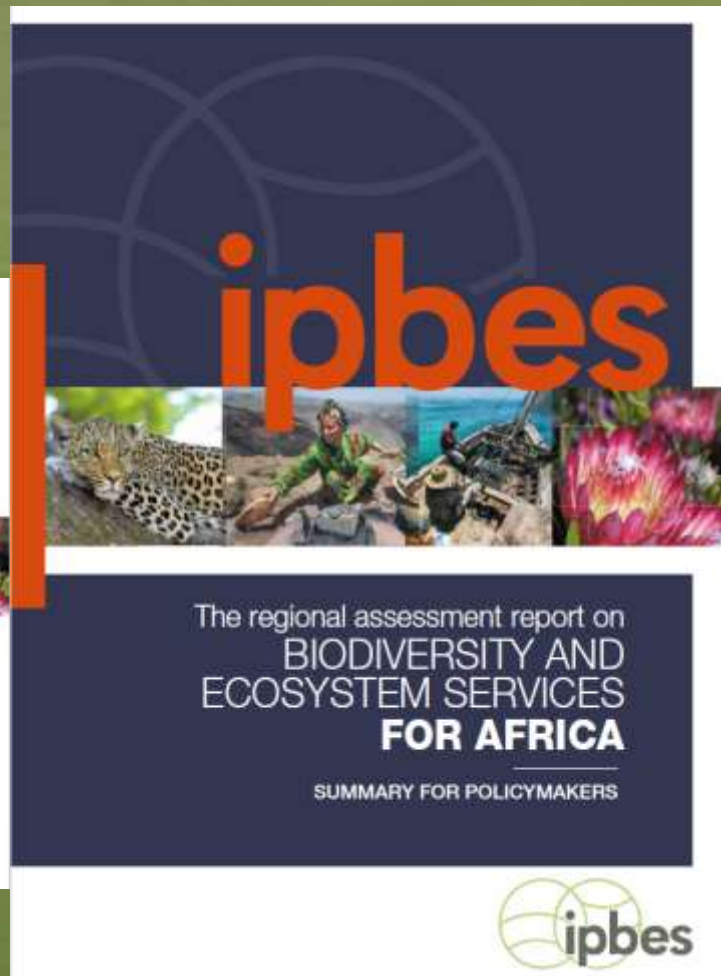
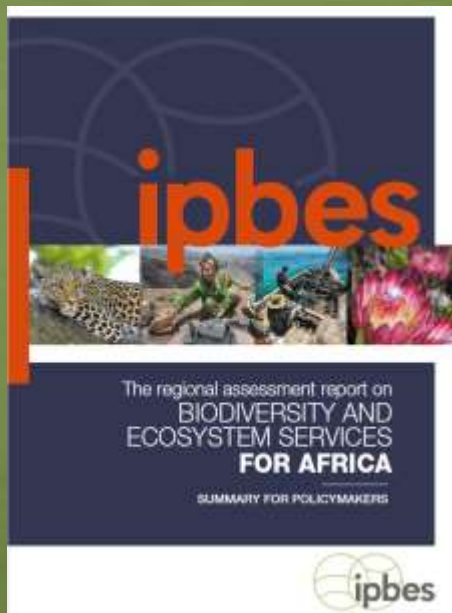
No information    
  Moving away from the target    
  No significant change    
  Progress towards the target but at an insufficient rate  
 On track to achieve the target    
 On track to exceed the target

Measures taken to protect biodiversity by African Governments, such as expansion of protected areas, control of invasive alien species, restoration of ecosystems and control of invasive alien species, have already contributed to the recovery of some threatened species.



# Identification and selection of feasible options needs to be facilitated by considering a range of plausible futures using scenarios and by providing an enabling environment for long-term planning





**THANK YOU**

