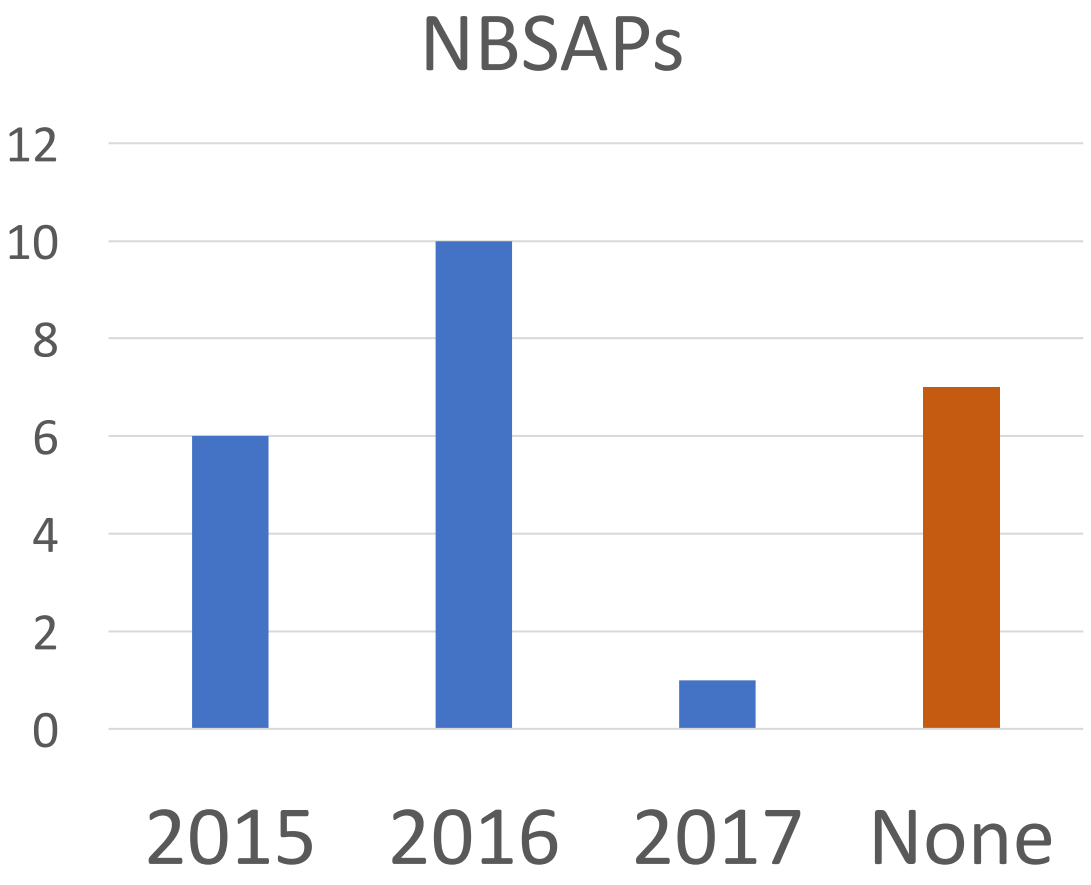
Assessment of progress under Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 14 and 15 in selected African countries

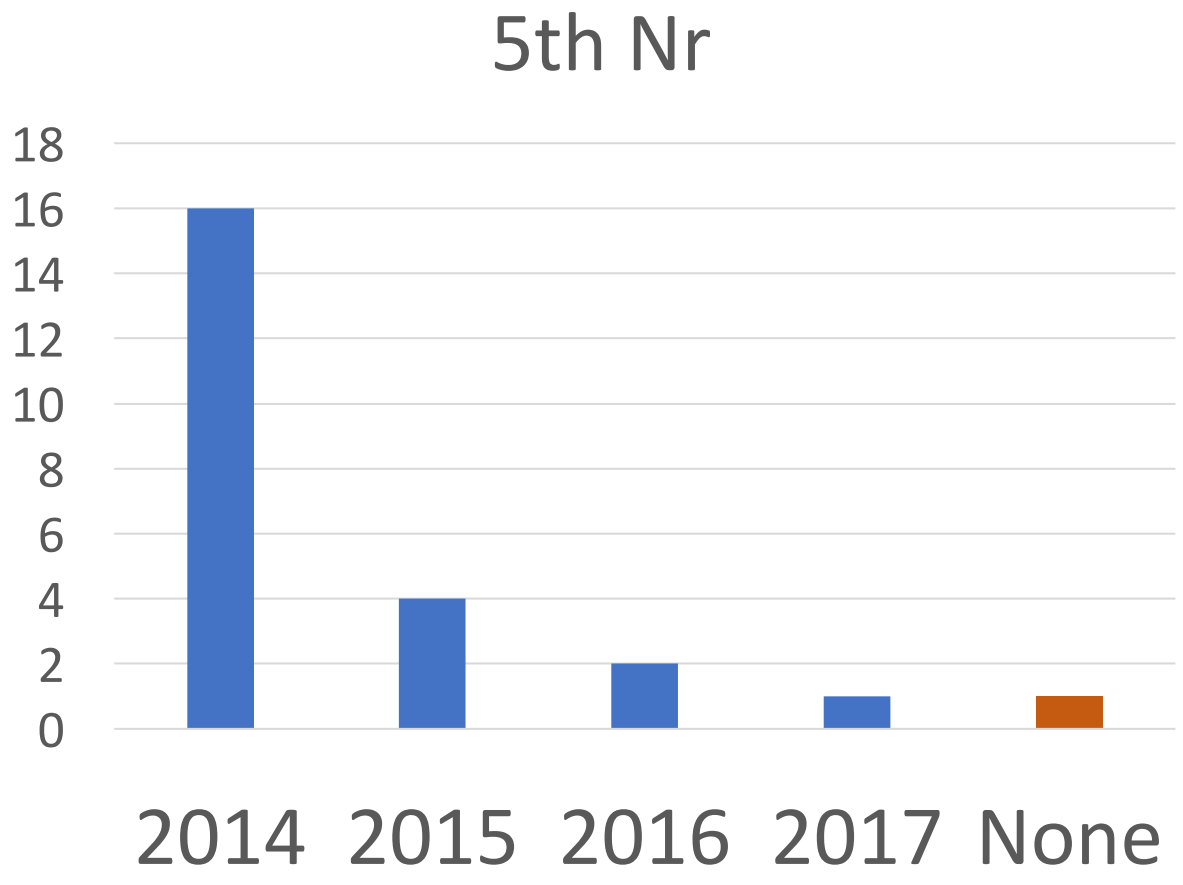
Convention on Biological Diversity

FERI

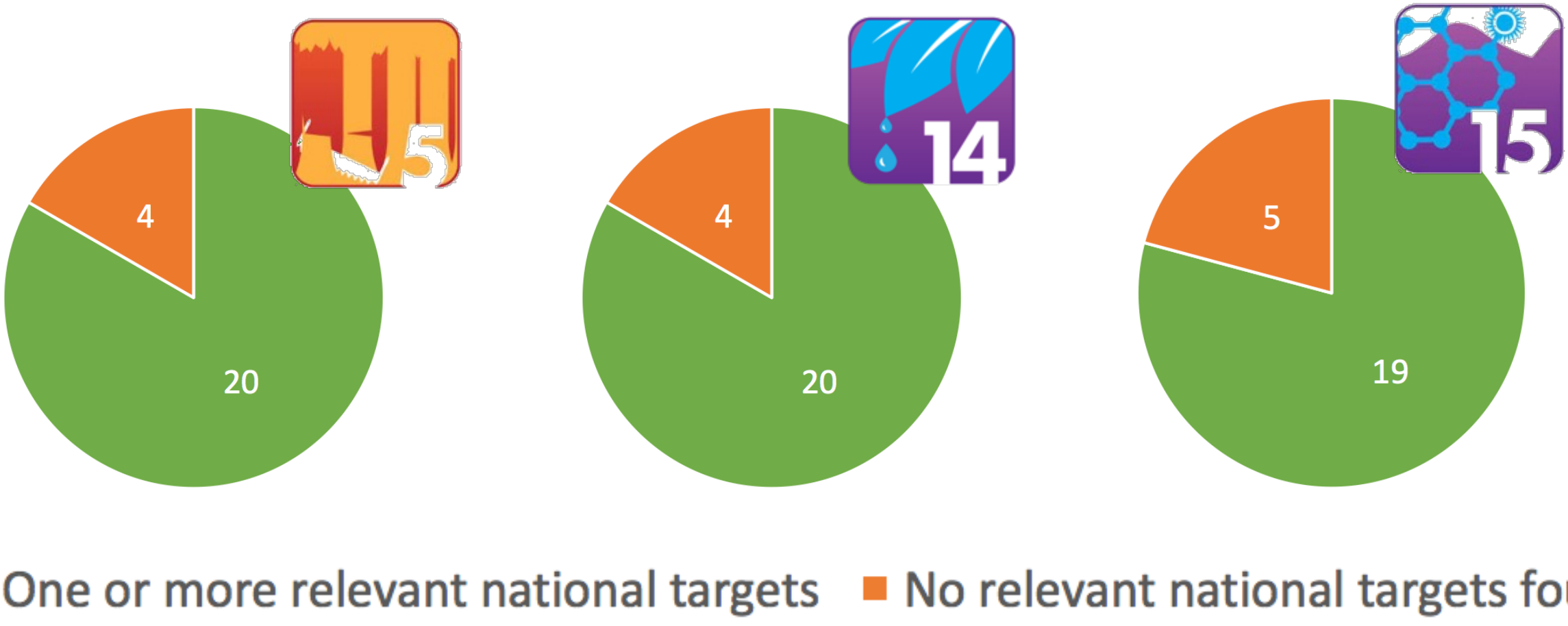
산림청
Korea Forest Service

Completeness of 5th National reports and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (24 countries)

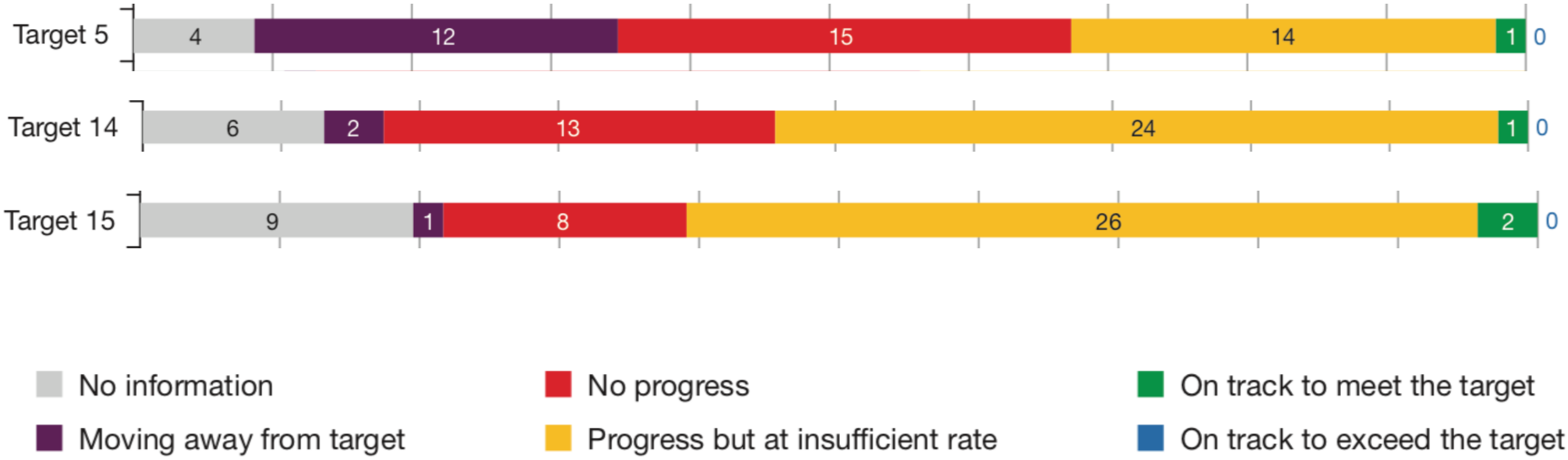




National Targets under Aichi Targets 5, 14 and 15 (24 countries in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa)



Self-Assessment of progress on targets 5, 14 and 15 in African countries (Source: 5th National Reports)



Quantitative elements of Targets 5, 14 and 15

- Halve the rate of loss of natural forests and reduce it to zero where possible
- Halve the rate of loss of natural habitats and reduce it to zero where possible
- Significantly reduce the rate of degradation and fragmentation

- Ecosystem resilience has been enhanced through conservation and restoration, [...] thereby contributing to climate change adaptation and to combating desertification
- The contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation.

- Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded
- ... taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

Halve the rate of loss of **natural forests** and reduce it to zero where possible

Trends in forest cover loss in Africa (Source: Hansen et al. 2013)

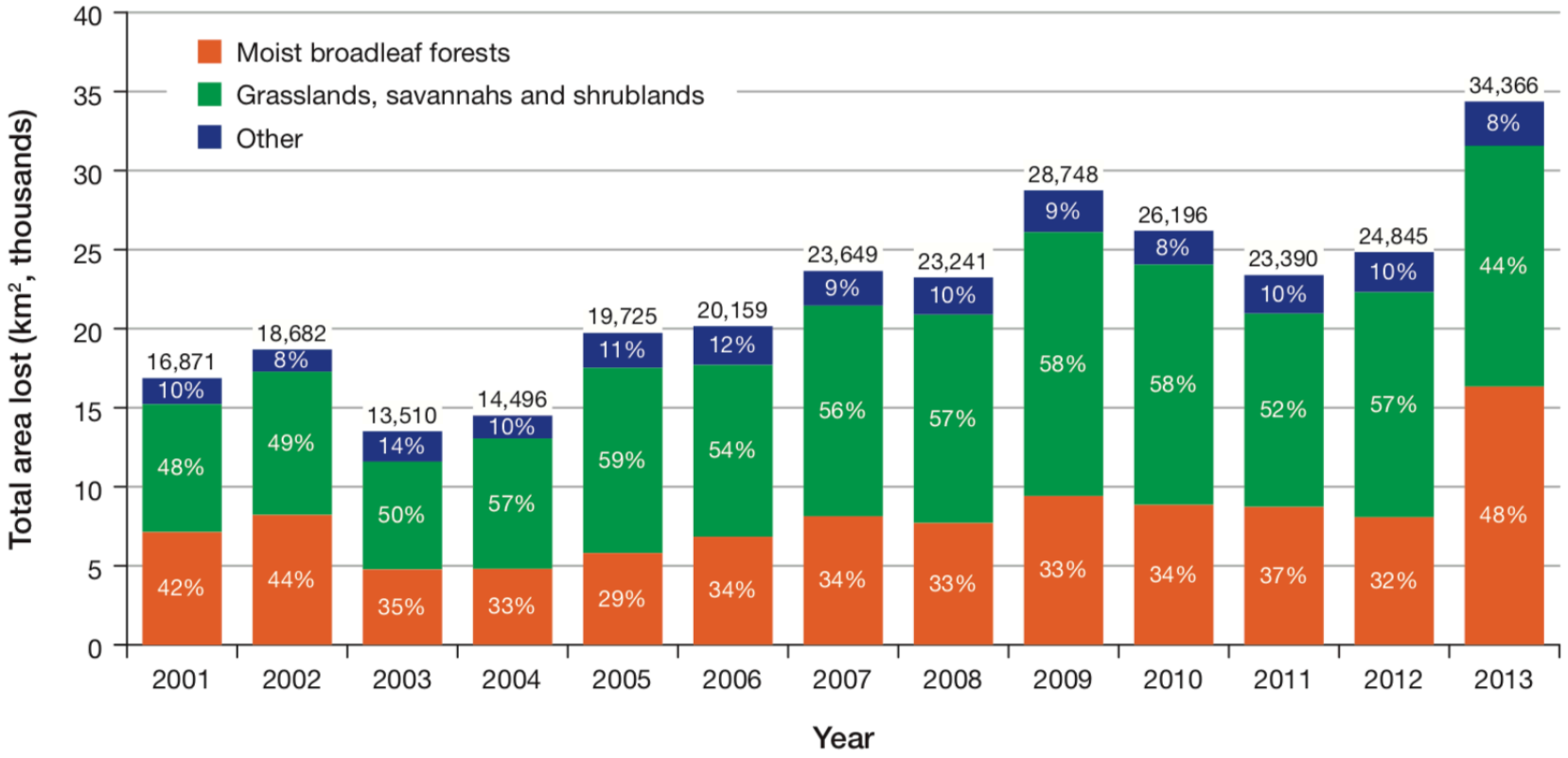


Figure 5.2: Proportion of total forest loss in different biomes (source: Hansen et al. 2013).

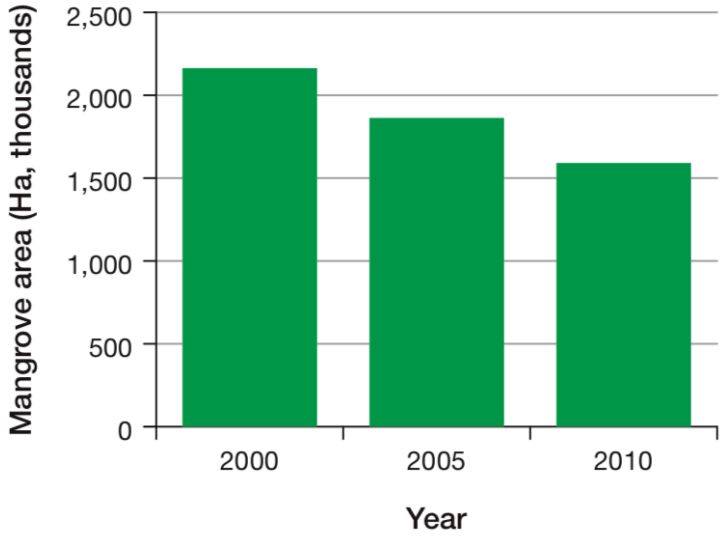
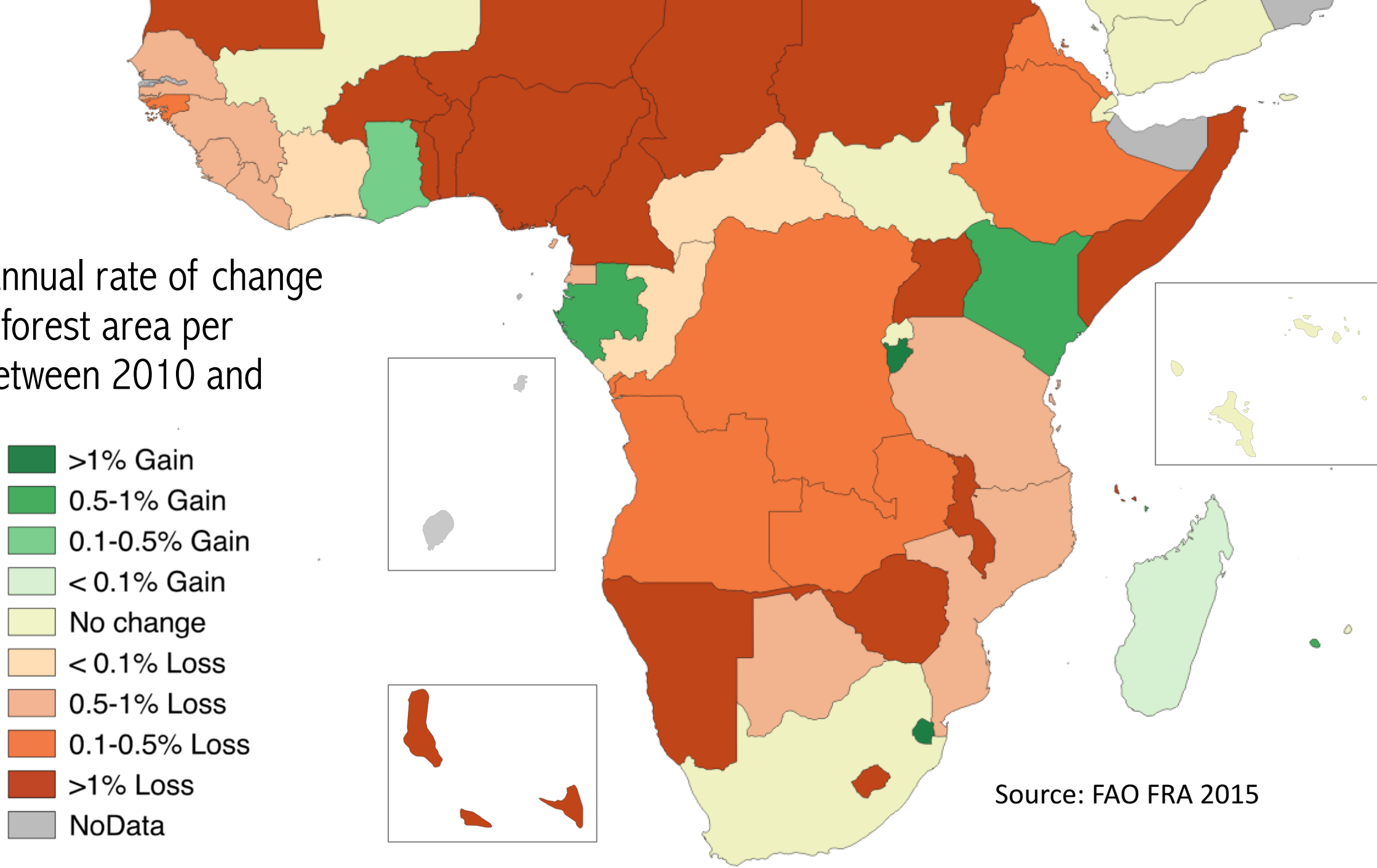


Figure 5.3: Total mangrove area in Africa in 2000, 2005 and 2010 in thousands of hectares. Data uses hybrid supervised and unsupervised image classification techniques on 30 m Landsat imagery corresponding to 2000, 2005 and 2010 (source: Giri et al. 2011).

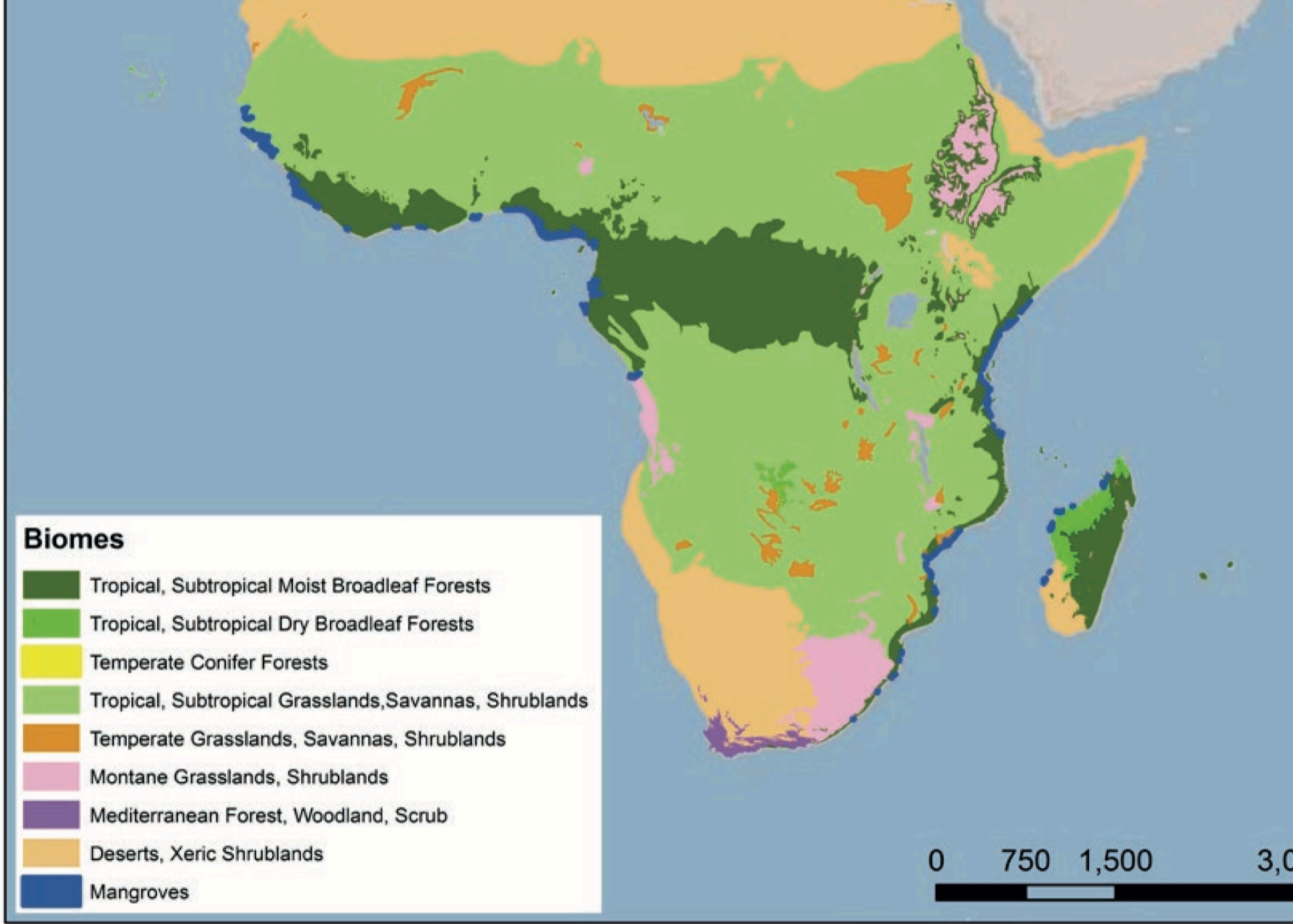
Average annual rate of change in natural forest area per country between 2010 and 2015

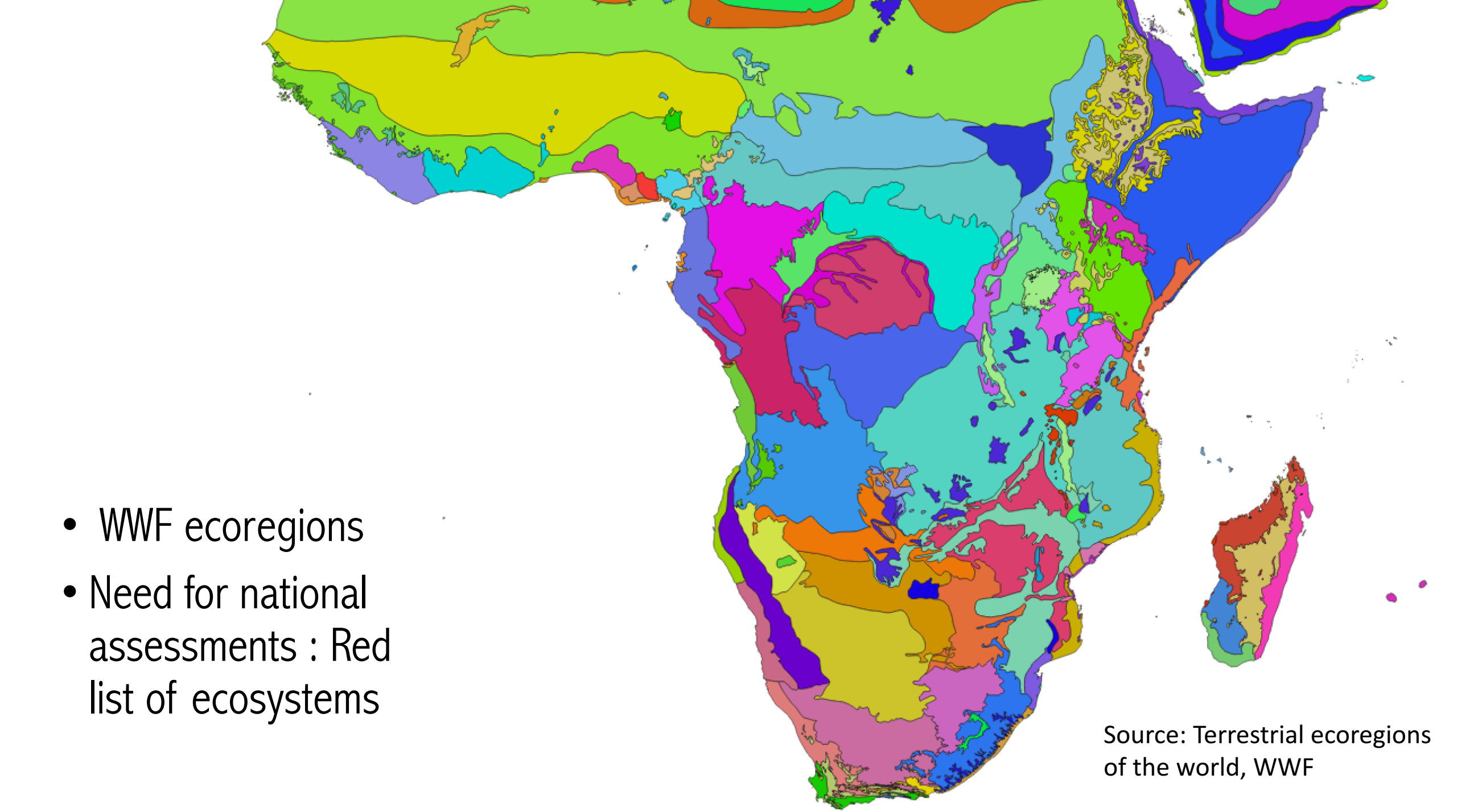


Source: FAO FRA 2015

Halve the rate of loss of **natural habitats** and reduce it to zero where possible

Ecosystems other than forests (Source: Olson et al. 2001)

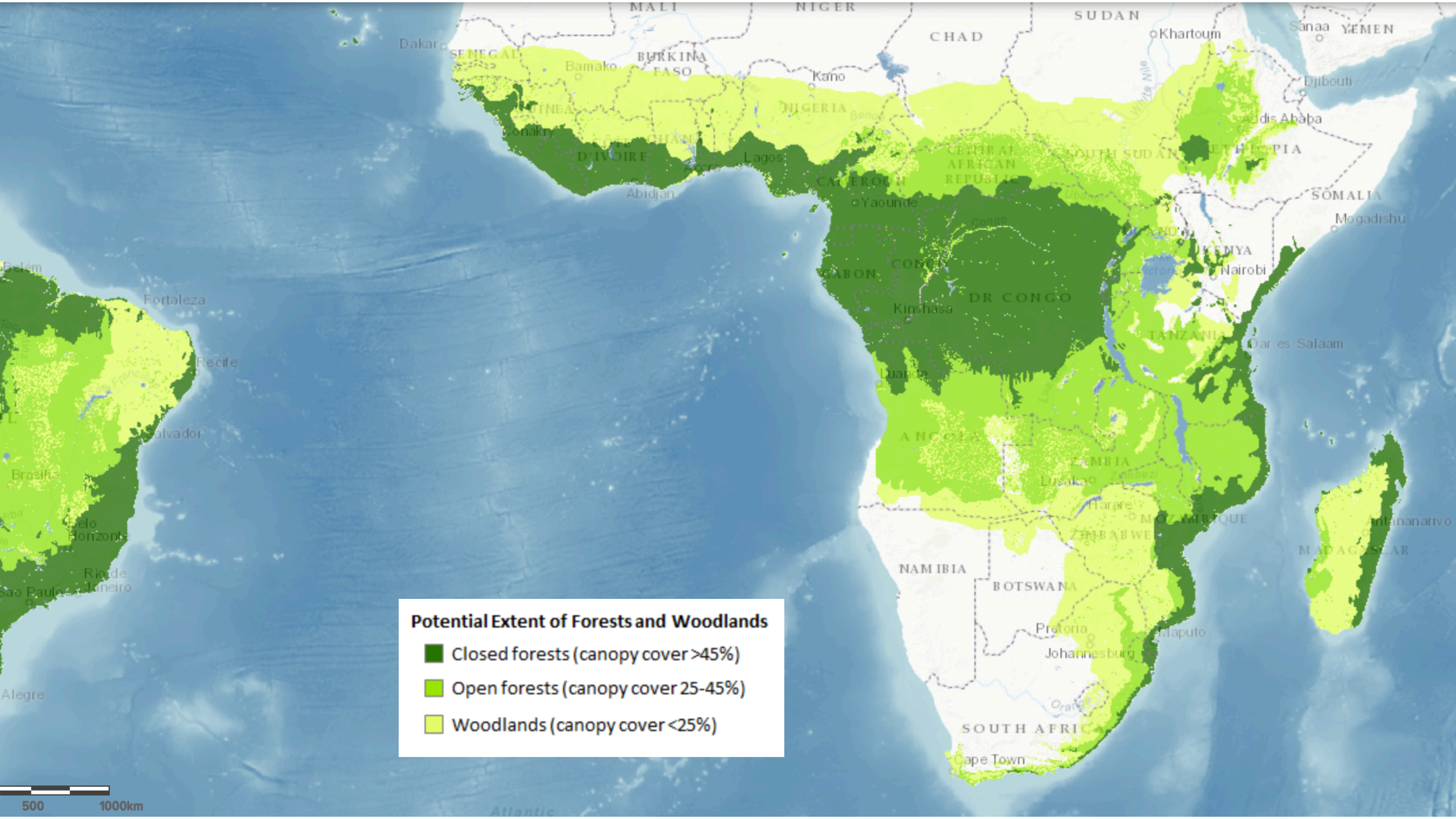


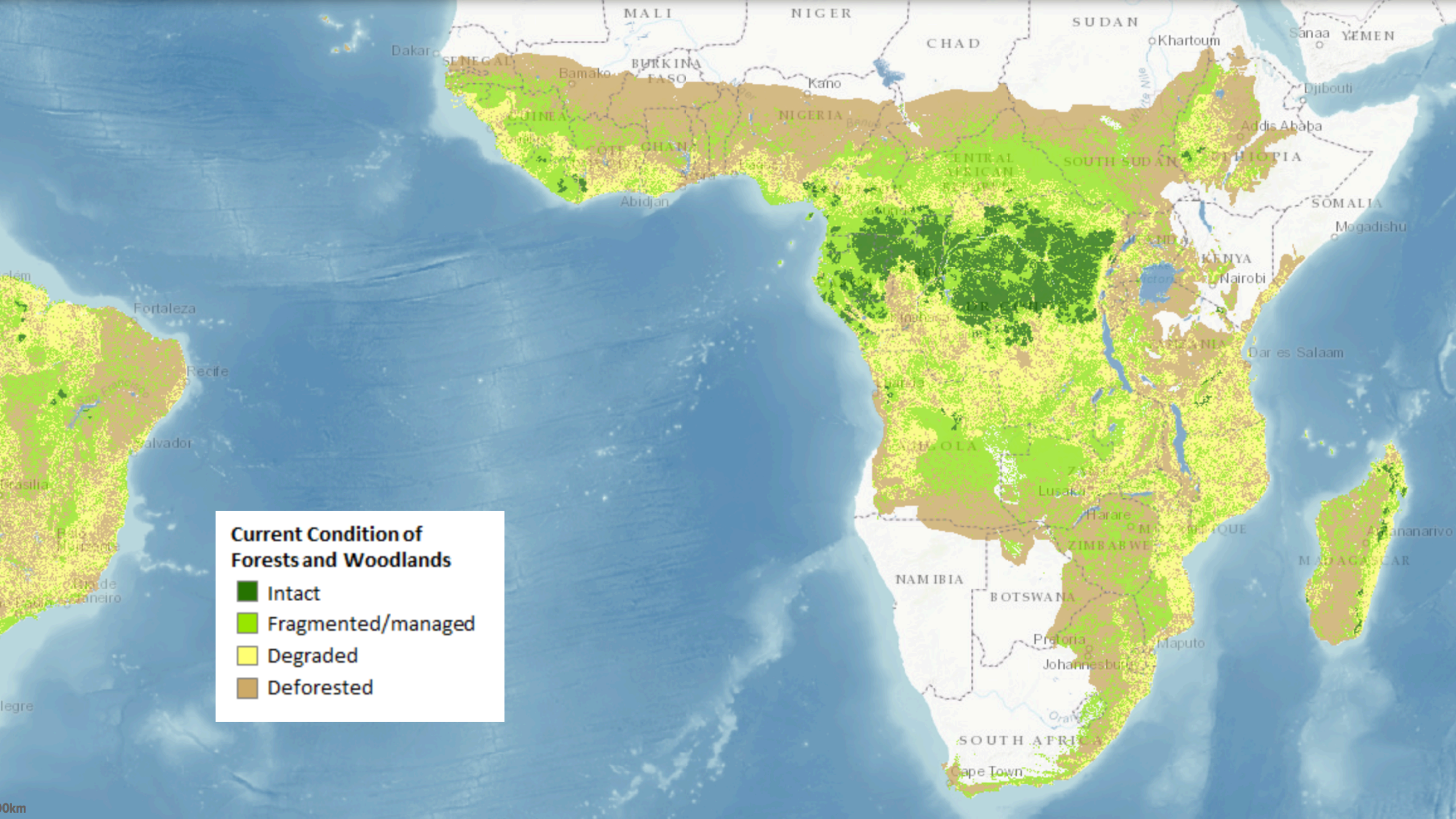


- WWF ecoregions
- Need for national assessments : Red list of ecosystems

Source: Terrestrial ecoregions of the world, WWF


15
Restoration of at least 15 per cent
of degraded ecosystems


Potential Extent of Forests and Woodlands
Closed forests (canopy cover >45%)
Open forests (canopy cover 25-45%)
Woodlands (canopy cover <25%)
500
1000km
MALI
NIGER
SUDAN
CHAD
Khartoum
Sanaa
YEMEN
Dakar
SENEGAL
Bamako
BURKINA FASO
Kano
NIGERIA
Djibouti
Addis Ababa
Conakry
Lagos
Abidjan
CAMEROON
Yaounde
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
GABON
DR CONGO
Kinshasa
Nairobi
Fortaleza
Recife
Salvador
Brasília
Belo Horizonte
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Alegre
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Harare
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
Antananarivo
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Maputo
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Atlantic


Current Condition of Forests and Woodlands
Intact
Fragmented/managed
Degraded
Deforested
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Khartoum
Sanaa
YEMEN
Dakar
SENEGAL
Bamako
BURKINA FASO
Kano
NIGERIA
GUINEA
GHANA
Abidjan
Djibouti
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOUTH SUDAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
KENYA
Nairobi
Fortaleza
Recife
Salvador
Brasilia
Rio de Janeiro
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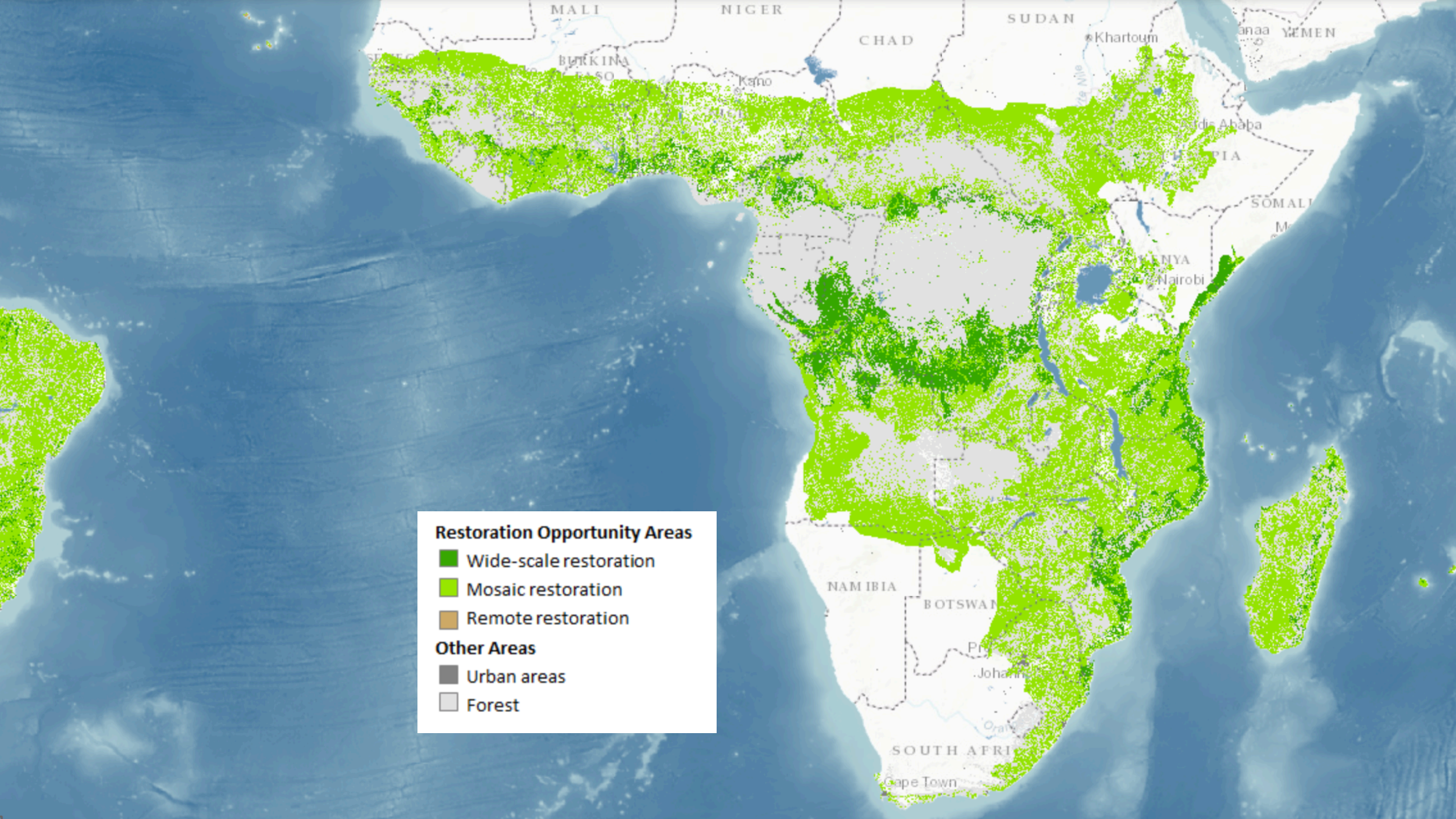
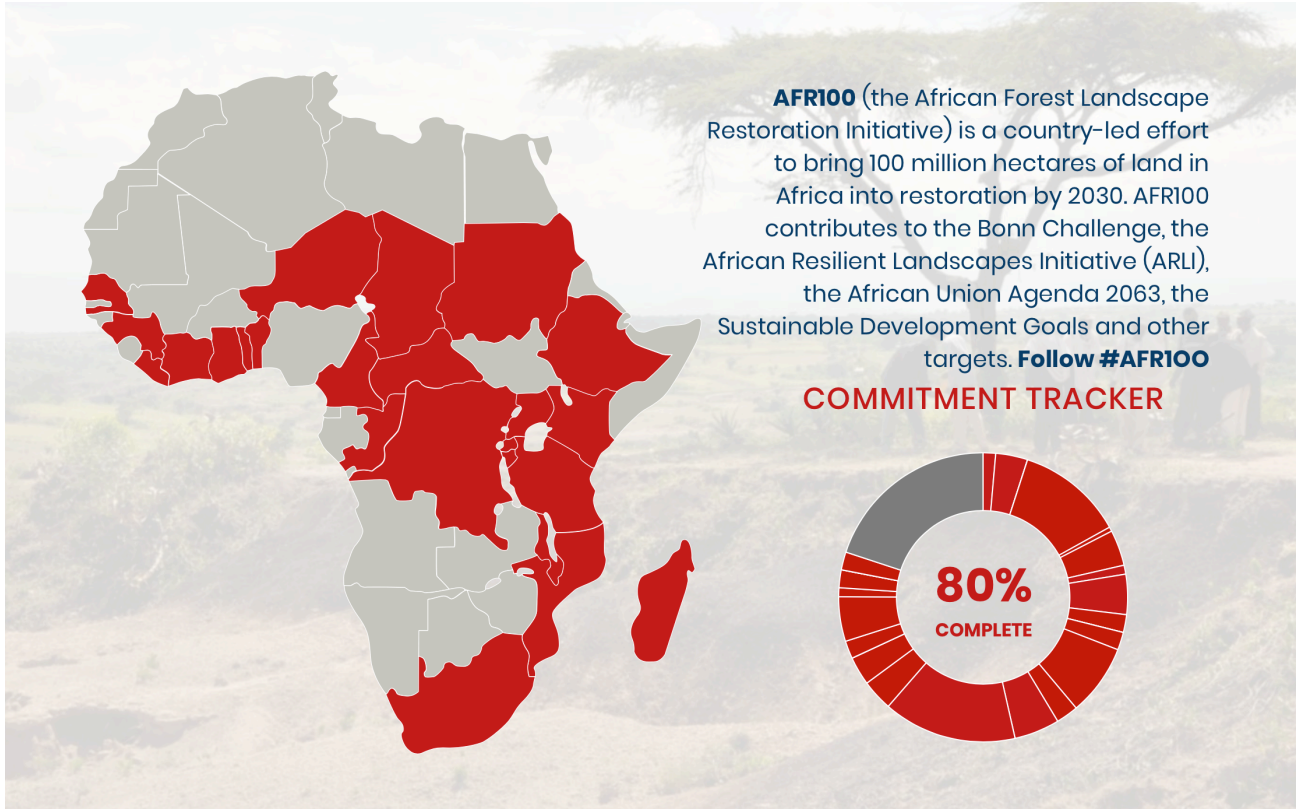
Johannesburg
Maputo
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Antananarivo
MADAGASCAR

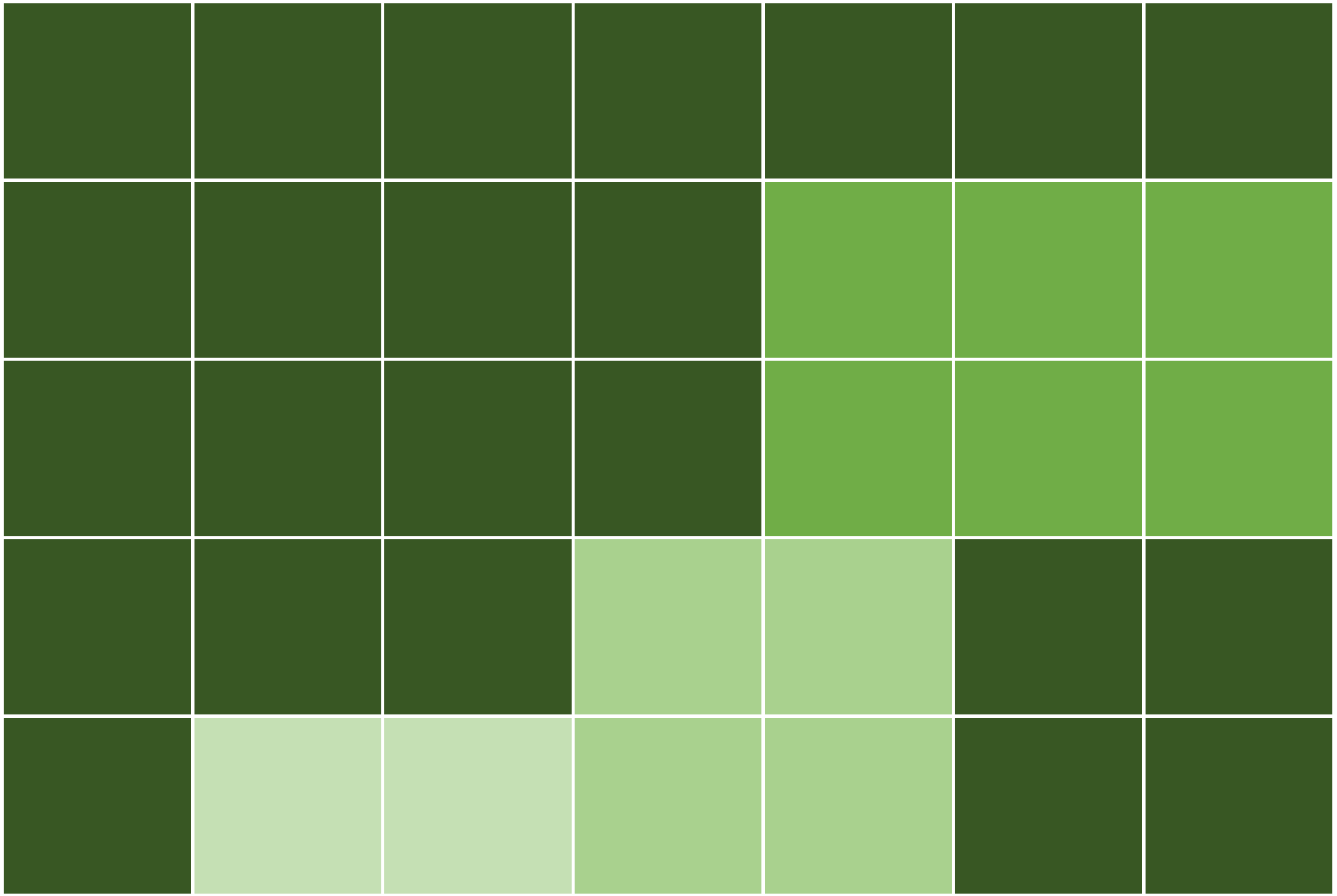

MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Khartoum
YEMEN
BURKINA
Kano
Addis Ababa
SOMALI
KENYA
Nairobi
NAMIBIA
BOTSWA
SOUTH AFRI
Cape Town
Restoration Opportunity Areas
Wide-scale restoration
Mosaic restoration
Remote restoration
Other Areas
Urban areas
Forest

Countries	AFR 100	Bonn Challenge
Angola	N/A	N/A
Botswana	N/A	N/A
Burundi	2,000,000	2,000,000
Central African Republic	3,500,000	3,500,000
Chad	N/A	5,000,000
Comoros	N/A	N/A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,000,000	8,000,000
Equatorial Guinea	N/A	N/A
Eritrea	N/A	N/A
Ethiopia	15,000,000	15,000,000
Gabon	N/A	N/A
Madagascar	4,000,000	1,000,000
Malawi	4,500,000	4,500,000
Mozambique	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rwanda	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sao Tome and Principe	N/A	N/A
Seychelles	N/A	N/A
South Africa	3,600,000	N/A
South Sudan	N/A	N/A
Swaziland	N/A	N/A
Uganda	2,500,000	2,500,000
United Republic of Tanzania	N/A	N/A
Zambia	N/A	N/A
Zimbabwe	N/A	N/A



Restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems

How do we calculate 15 per cent?



Based on : Kotiaho et al. 2015: Target for ecosystem repair is impractical - *Nature* 519: 33.

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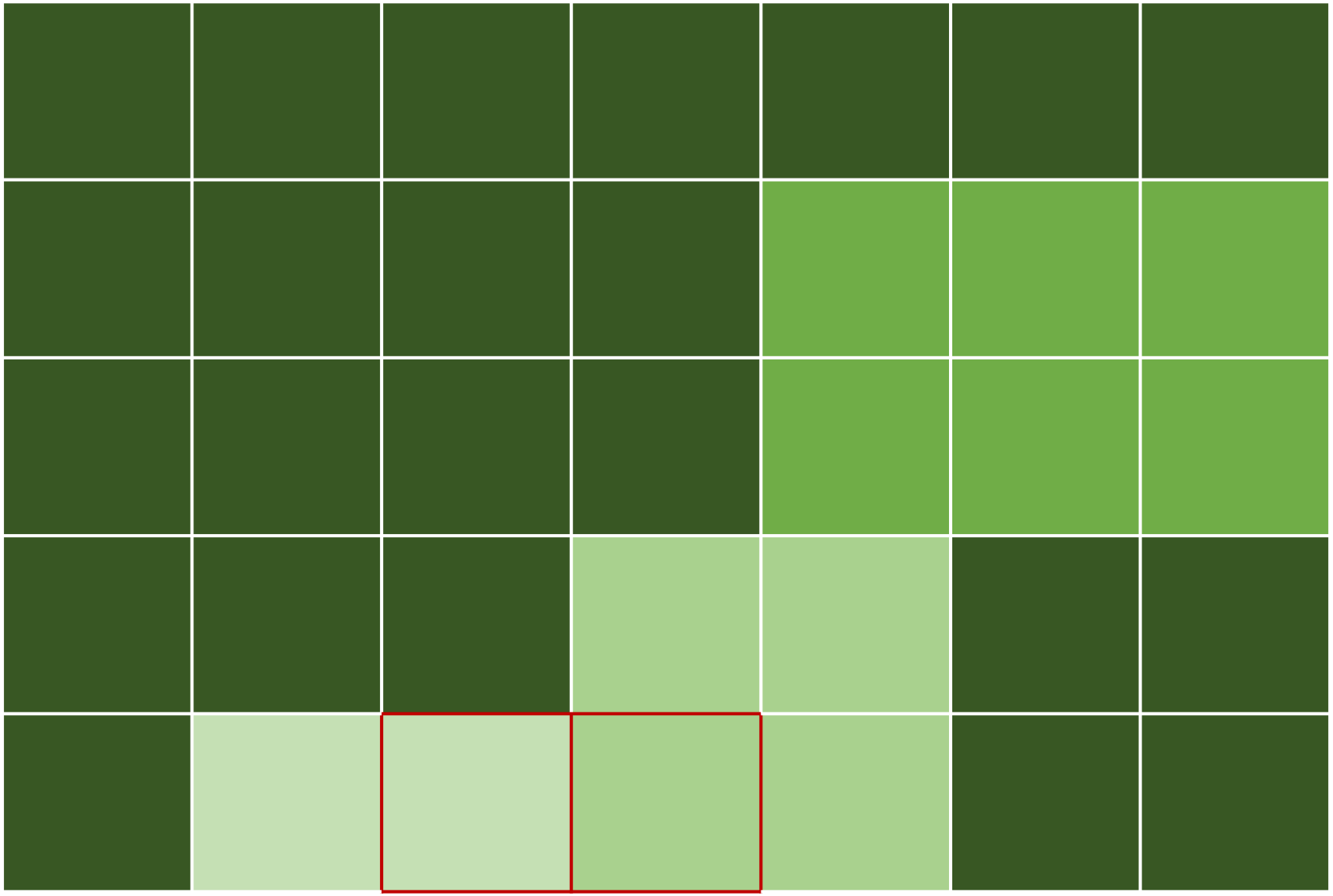

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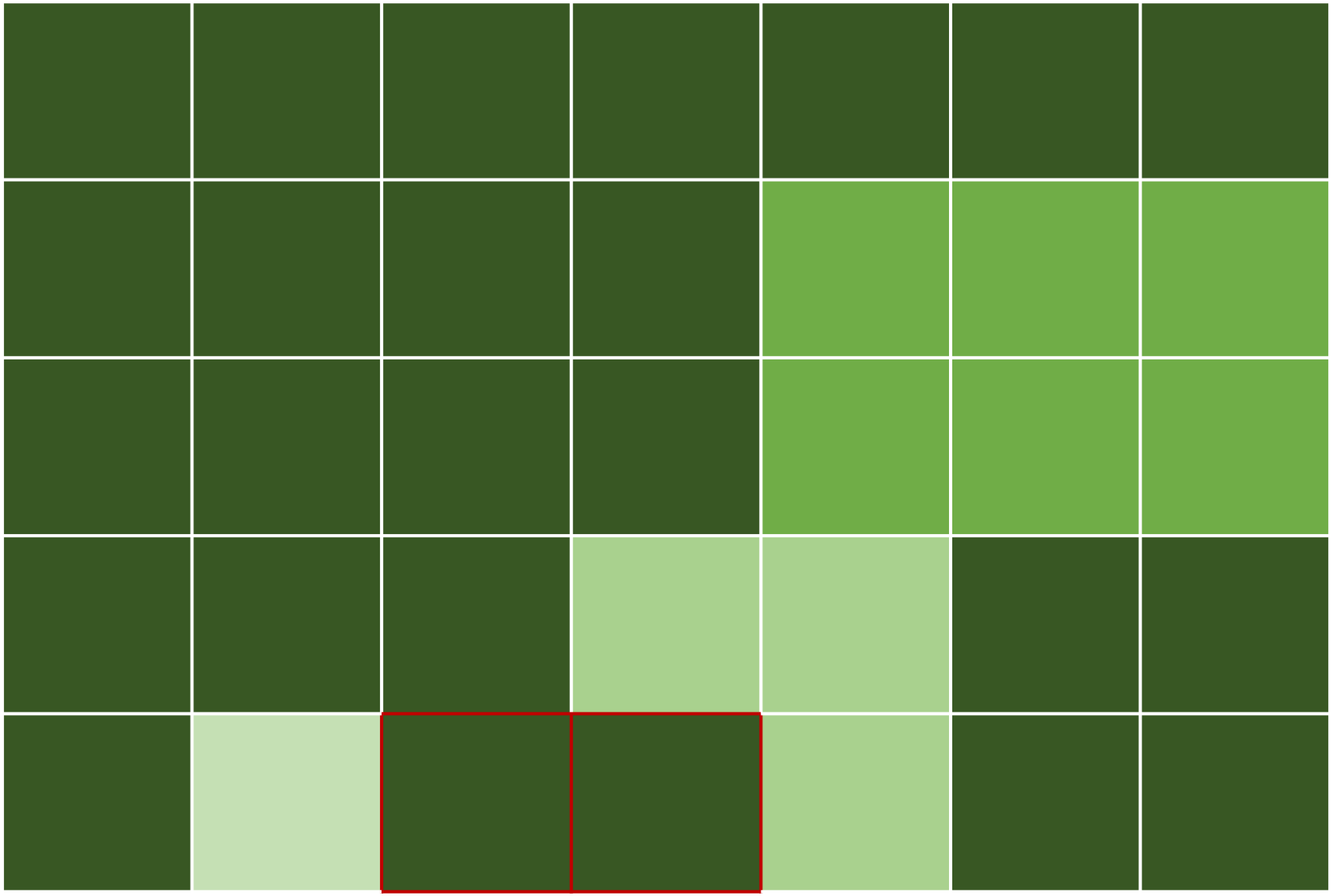

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Restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems

How do we calculate 15 per cent?

100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%
100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%
100%	100%	100%	20%	20%	100%	100%
100%	5%	5%	20%	20%	100%	100%

Based on : Kotiaho et al. 2015: Target for ecosystem repair is impractical - *Nature* 519: 33.

Restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems

How do we calculate 15 per cent?

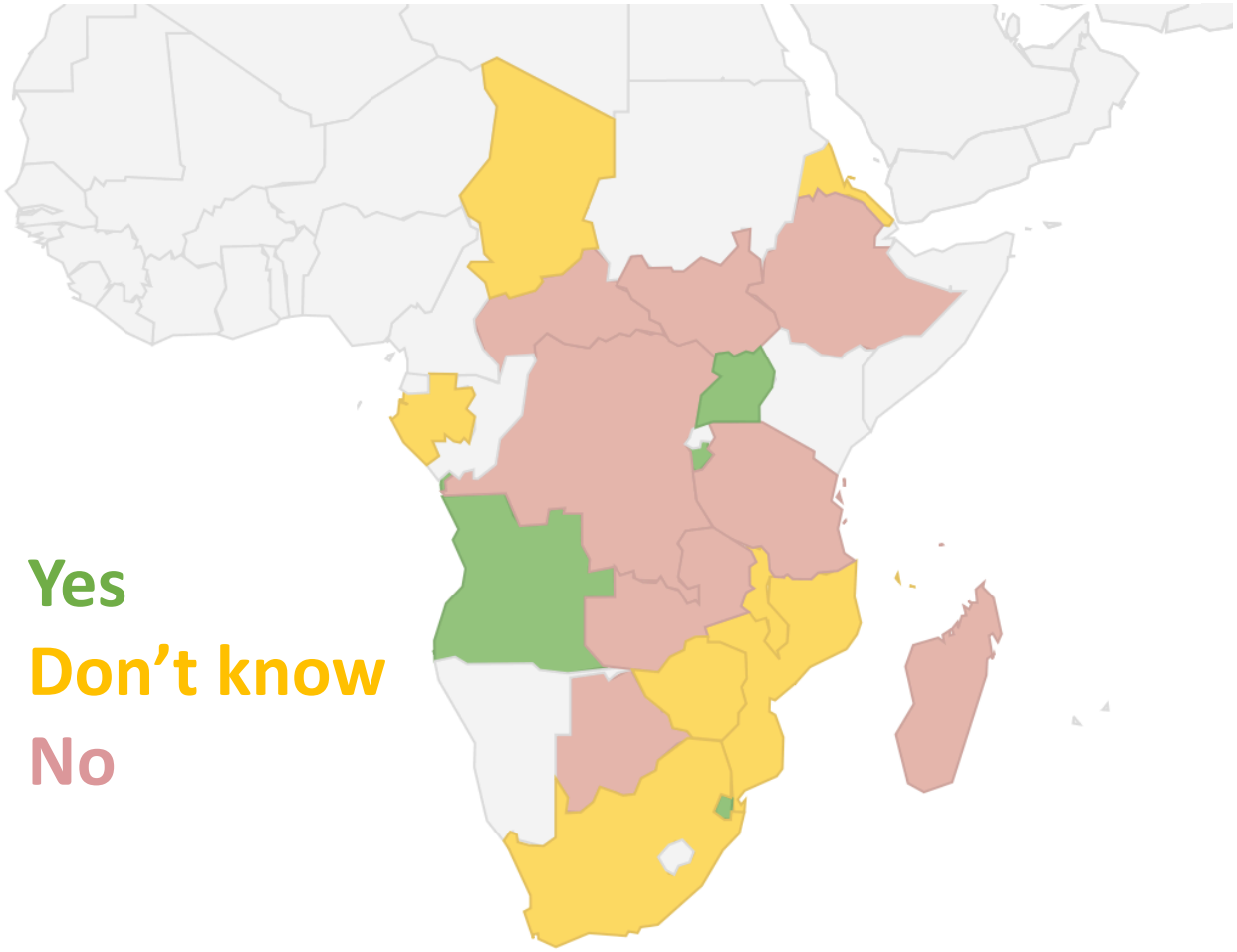
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	57.5%	57.5%	57.5%
100%	100%	100%	100%	57.5%	57.5%	57.5%
100%	100%	100%	23%	23%	100%	100%
100%	5.75%	5.75%	23%	23%	100%	100%

Based on : Kotiaho et al. 2015: Target for ecosystem repair is impractical - *Nature* 519: 33.

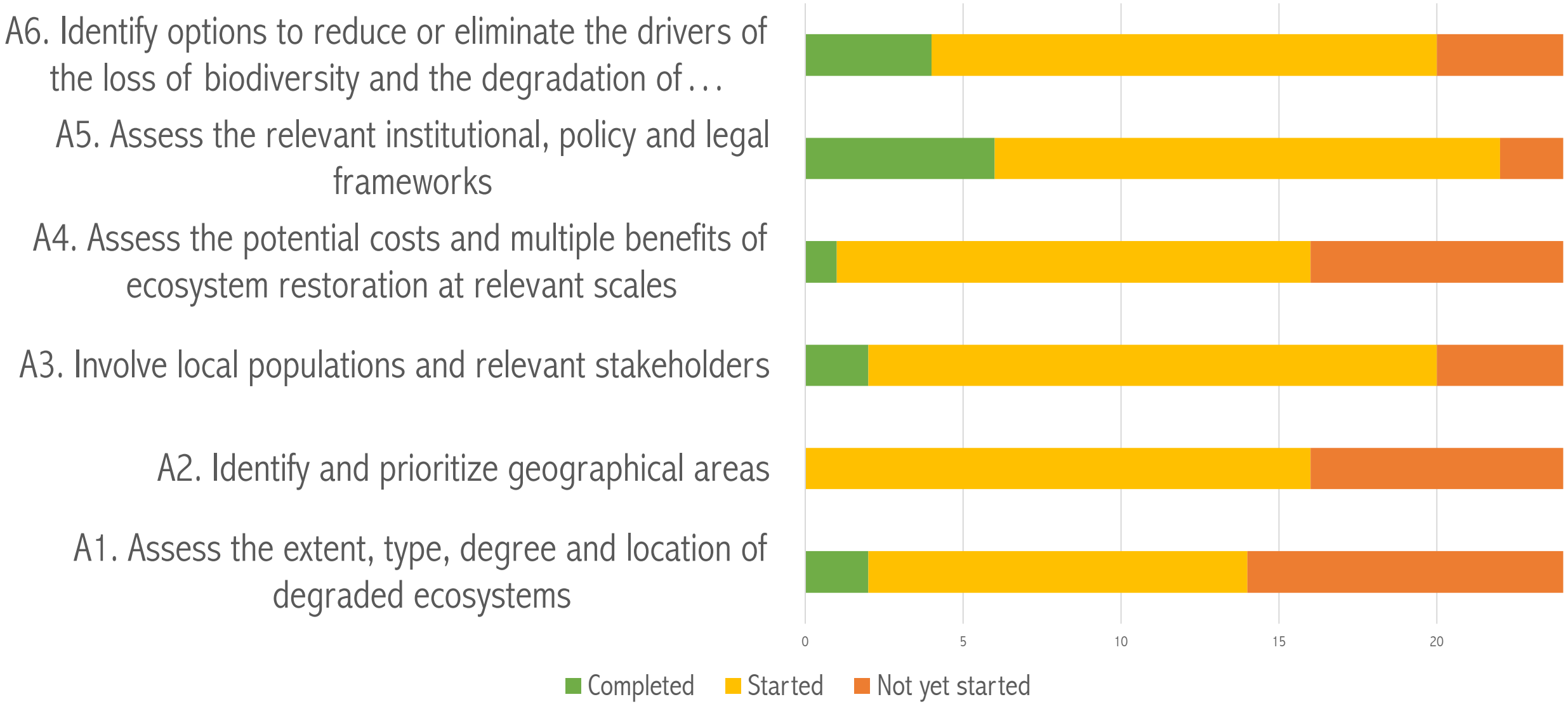
Responses to the questionnaire on the Short Term Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration

Prior to this workshop had you heard of the STAPER?

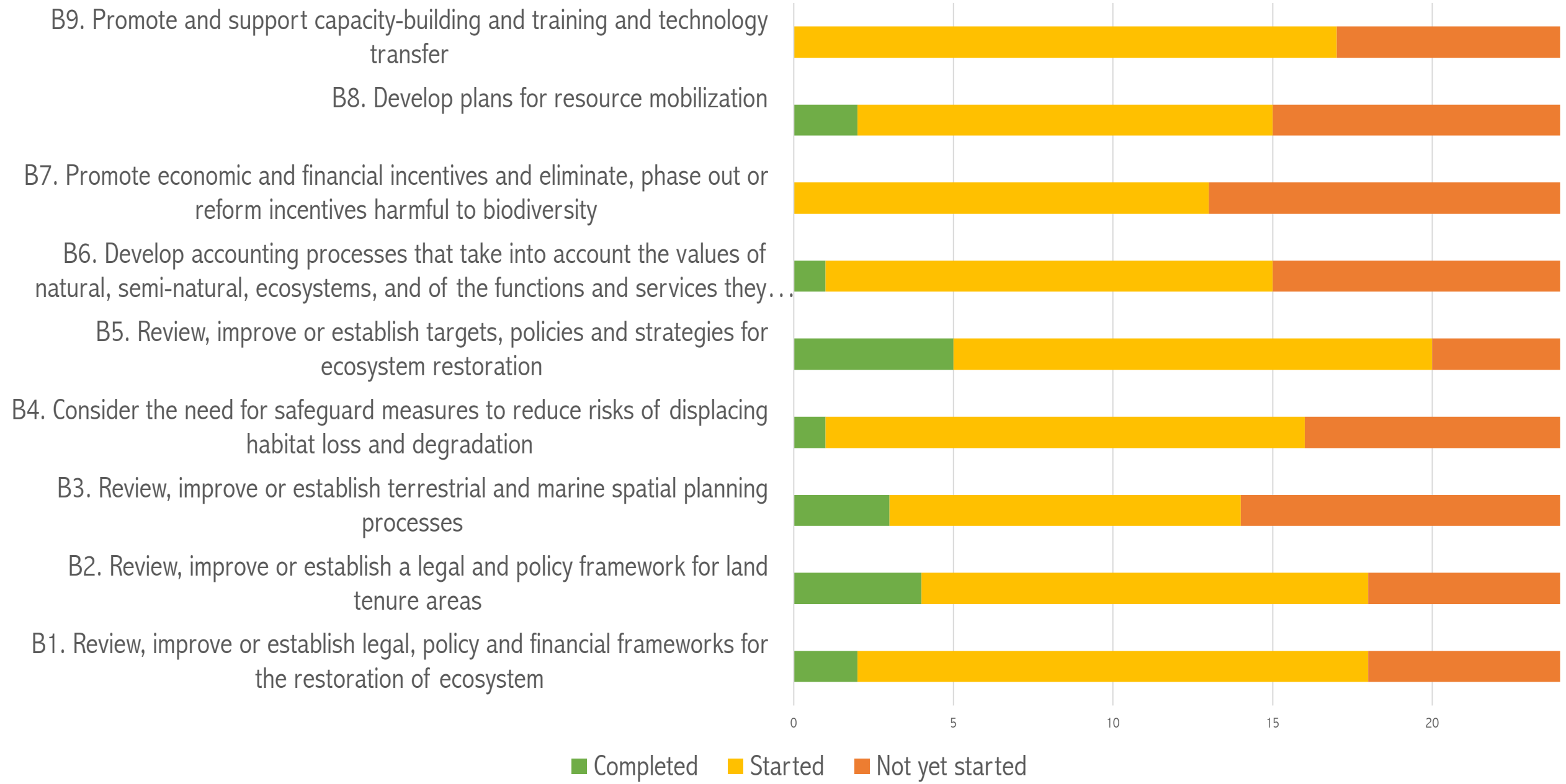
Has your government made use of the STAPER?



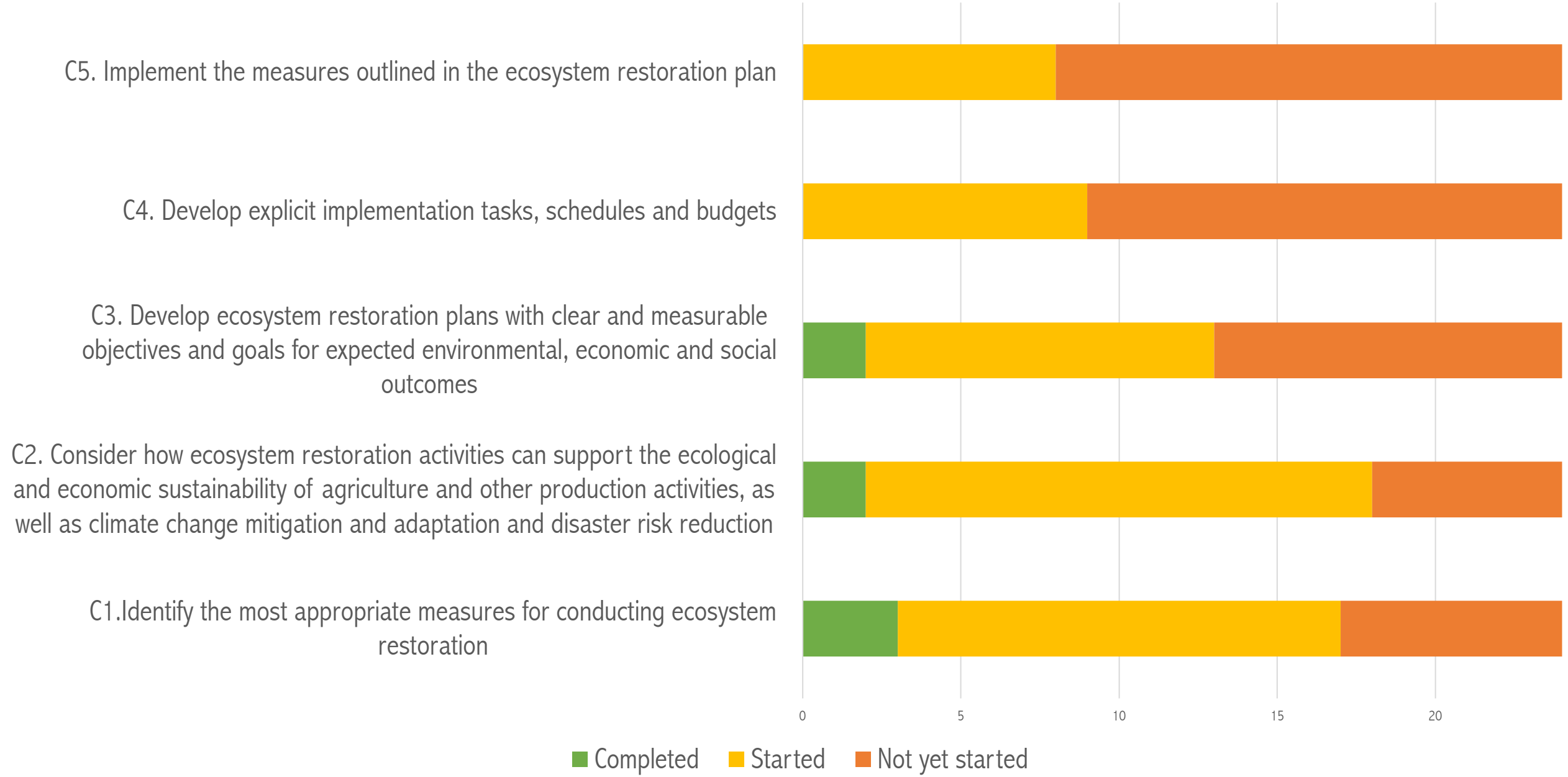
A) Assessment of opportunities for ecosystem restoration



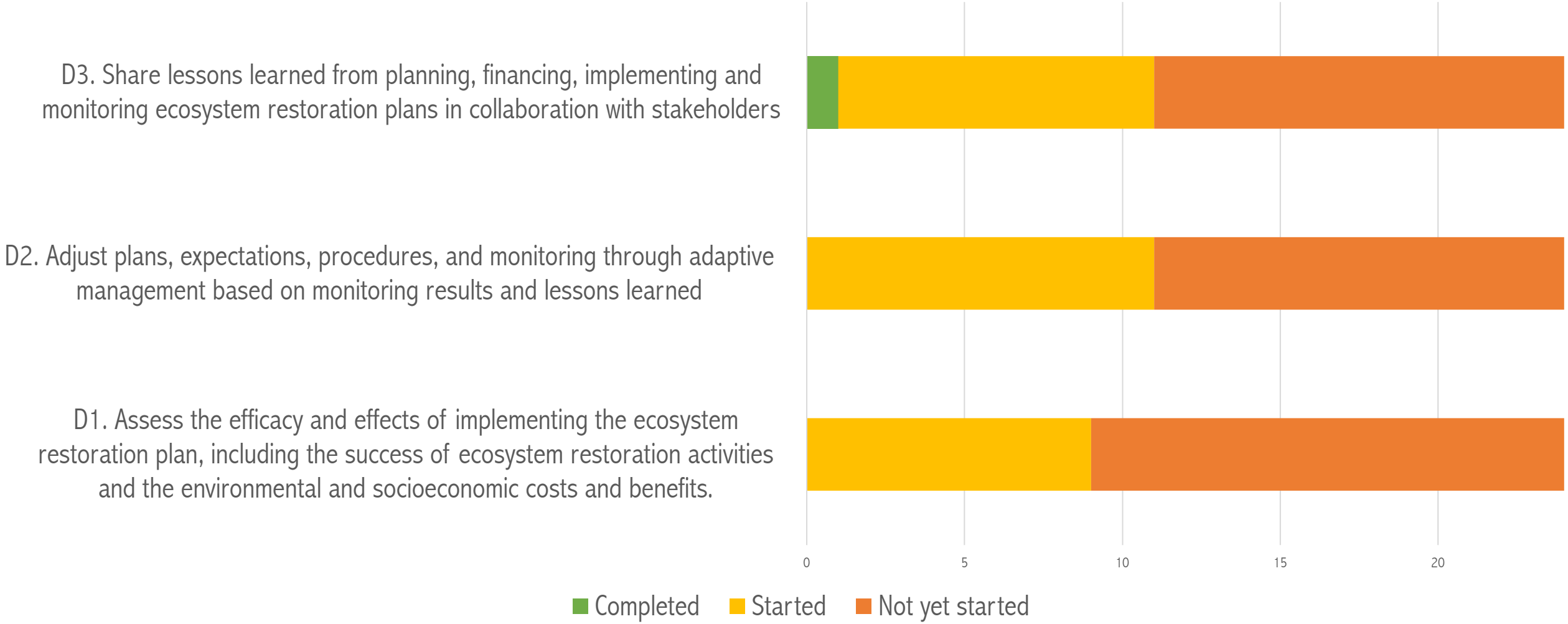
B) Improving the institutional enabling environment for ecosystem restoration



C) Planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration activities



D) Monitoring, evaluation, feedback and disseminating results




Thank you