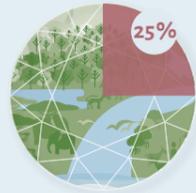


AFRICA'S PROTECTED NATURAL ASSETS

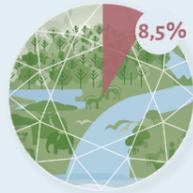
PROTECTED NATURAL CAPITAL STOCKS ARE AT RISK TODAY...



DEGRADATION:
40 COUNTRIES: ¼ OF CONSERVATION AREA LAND IS DEGRADING.



DEFORESTATION:
6% OF CONSERVED FORESTS WERE LOST SINCE 2000.

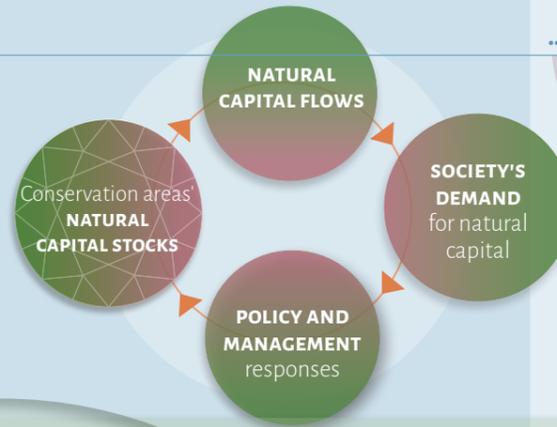


LAND USE CHANGE:
8,5% OF AFRICA'S CROPLAND IS INSIDE CONSERVATION AREAS

THE CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

Today, 30% of Africans live close to conservation areas. While urgent development needs translate into high pressures and threaten their ecological integrity, the multiple benefits they provide are poorly understood, their value as natural asset is hence largely unrecognized.

A **INCLUSIVE NATURAL CAPITAL PERSPECTIVE** helps to better understand society's dependence on nature:



...AND WILL LIKELY CONTINUE TO DEGRADE IF EFFORTS ARE NOT INTENSIFIED

FOREST LOSS IN CONSERVATION AREAS
WILL INCREASE TO UP TO **10%.**

DEGRADED CONSERVATION LAND AREA
WILL INCREASE BY MORE THAN **40%.**

INVESTING IN NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS PAYS OFF, **BENEFIT-COST RATIOS** ARE IN THE ORDER OF E.G.:

- 8:1** IN ETHIOPIA
- 8:1** IN ZAMBIA
- 9:1** IN NAMIBIA

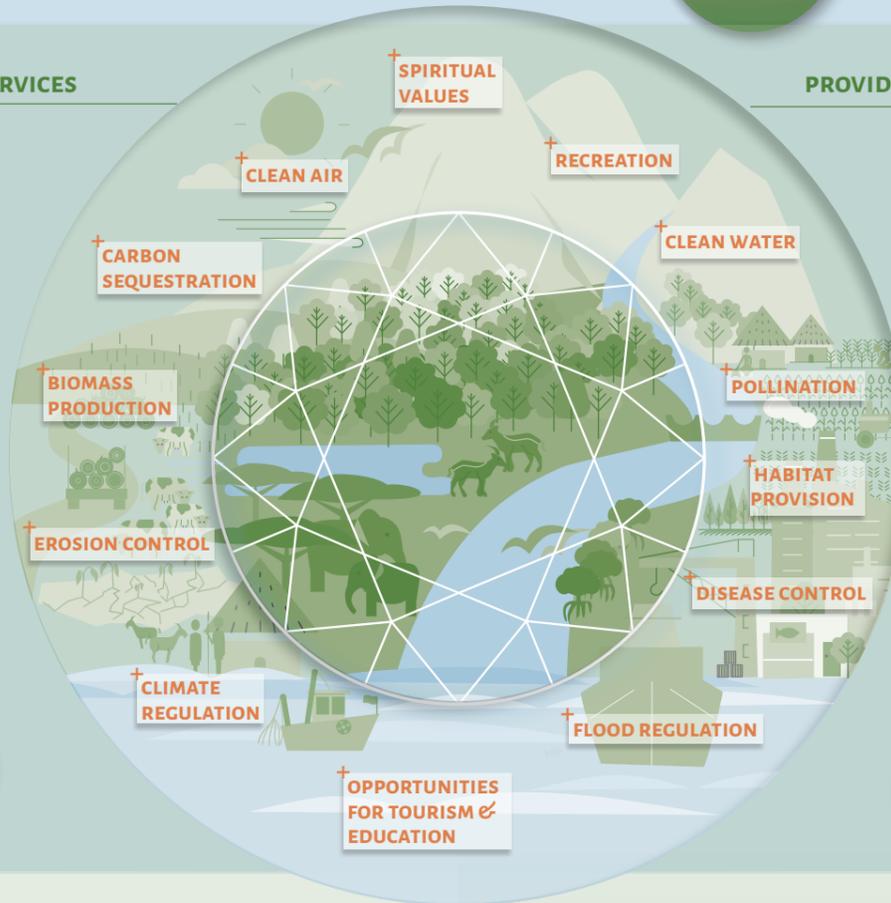
KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND POLICY AREAS IN AFRICA DEPEND ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY CONSERVATION AREAS

GLOBAL WARMING
African conservation areas lock away carbon stocks in excess of 60Gt. Reducing deforestation and degradation would avoid social costs of climate damage of US\$ 8.7–10.9 billion annually until 2030.

TOURISM
Nature tourism generates 50 billion \$/year and 10 million jobs. Wildlife tourism accounts for 88% of total annual revenues for trips to Africa.

FISHERIES
5 out of the top 10 African fishing nations prefer to fish closer to marine conservation areas.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
More than 11 million people benefit from the coastal protection provided by mangroves – however, only 34% of Africa's mangroves are protected.



HYDROPOWER
Conservation areas provide clean and stable water for 8 large hydropower facilities in East Africa, safeguarding up to 73% of national electricity production.



WATER SECURITY
40 of Africa's 50 largest reservoirs receive their water partly from conservation areas.



PUBLIC HEALTH
Conservation areas slow down deforestation, lowering the incidence and spread of Malaria and zoonotic diseases such as Ebola.



RESILIENT CITIES
Conservation areas make more than 1.200 African cities more resilient and liveable by providing clean air and regulating local climate, among other benefits.



AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS
28,5 % of Africa's total cropland area – i.e. 1 million km² – is located inside conservation areas (8,5%) or within 10 km distance to them (20%) benefiting from their services.

APPLYING AN INCLUSIVE NATURAL CAPITAL PERSPECTIVE IN SIX AFRICAN COUNTRIES

MOROCCO: ARGANERAIE BIOSPHERE RESERVE
Land use and water scarcity connect people and ecosystems from the mountains to the coastline

MAURETANIA: DIAWLING NATIONAL PARK
Using evidence from fisheries and other park benefits to position a RAMSAR site within a regional development context

COTE D'IVOIRE: BANCO NATIONAL PARK
Urban national park prevents water pollution and shut down of adjacent wells

ETHIOPIA: BORENA SAYINT, CHEBERA CHURCHURA, BALE MOUNTAINS AND SIMIEN MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARKS
Investing in Ethiopia's protected natural assets pays off economically and socially

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: LOMAMI NATIONAL PARK
Developing the profile of the relatively new park as a source of local livelihoods and other benefits

MADAGASCAR: ANKARAFANTSIKA NATIONAL PARK
Modelling erosion and hydrological systems shows how the park contributes to regional water and food security

AN EXPANDED CONSERVATION VISION

CONSERVATION IS POORLY EQUIPPED FOR SPEED AND SCALE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES. IT WILL HAVE TO EVOLVE FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL TO A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUE:

1. It pursues a broad set of goals – beyond biodiversity – to also ensure the supply of natural capital benefits.
2. Conservation areas are an integral part of multifunctional landscapes with natural assets maintained also beyond their boundaries.
3. This requires diverse combinations of conservation area goals, governance, and management, together with non-area-based approaches.
4. Governments, donors and practitioners promote, fund and pursue these multiple conservation pathways.
5. Conservationists also act as 'stewards of public benefits from nature'.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

