

Figure SPM 1 Map of Africa showing subregions and ecosystem units of analysis.

Africa comprises five subregions under different climatic conditions: a Mediterranean climate at the northernmost and southernmost fringes; an equatorial and tropical climate characterized by high mean rainfall in Central Africa and across the southern part of West Africa; climates ranging from hyper-arid to semi-arid, with very sparse or no rainfall, in a great part of North Africa and West Africa, and also part of Southern Africa; and a subtropical climate in East Africa and adjacent islands and a great part of Southern Africa. These climatic variations have contributed towards a wide range, and significant richness, of biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and genetic levels. Source: Map layers adapted from Olson *et al.* (2001).⁵

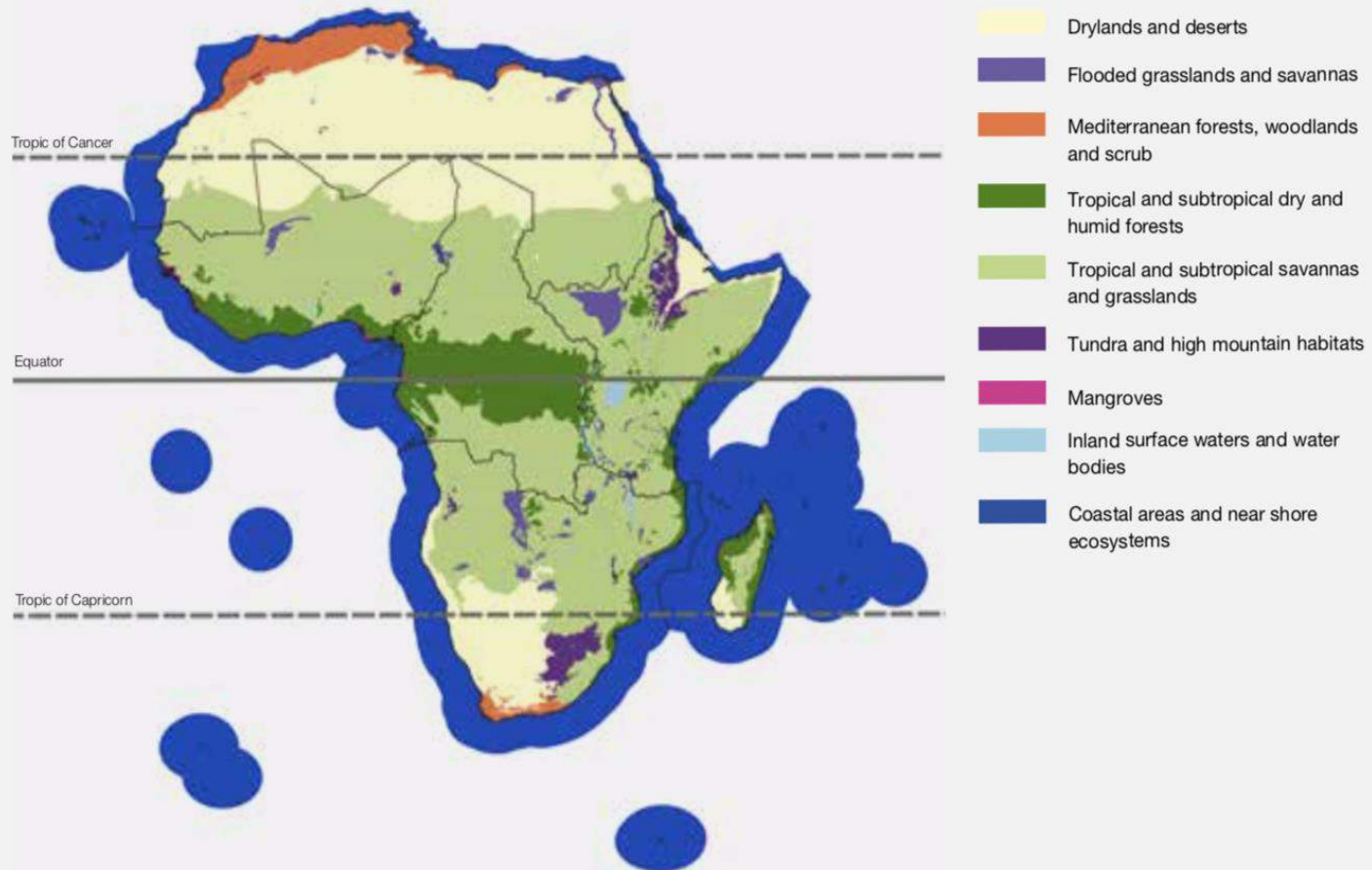


Figure SPM 2 Indicative lists of economic values of nature's contributions to people in Africa.

Sample values of some ecosystem services in selected ecosystems (freshwater, marine and coastal areas and forests) in Africa. Data come from various sources, with methodological differences, which means that comparisons of values between subregions or ecosystems is not currently possible. For further explanation on the methodology for Figure SPM.2, see supporting material Appendix 1.1 available from <https://www.ipbes.net/supporting-material-e-appendices-assessments>

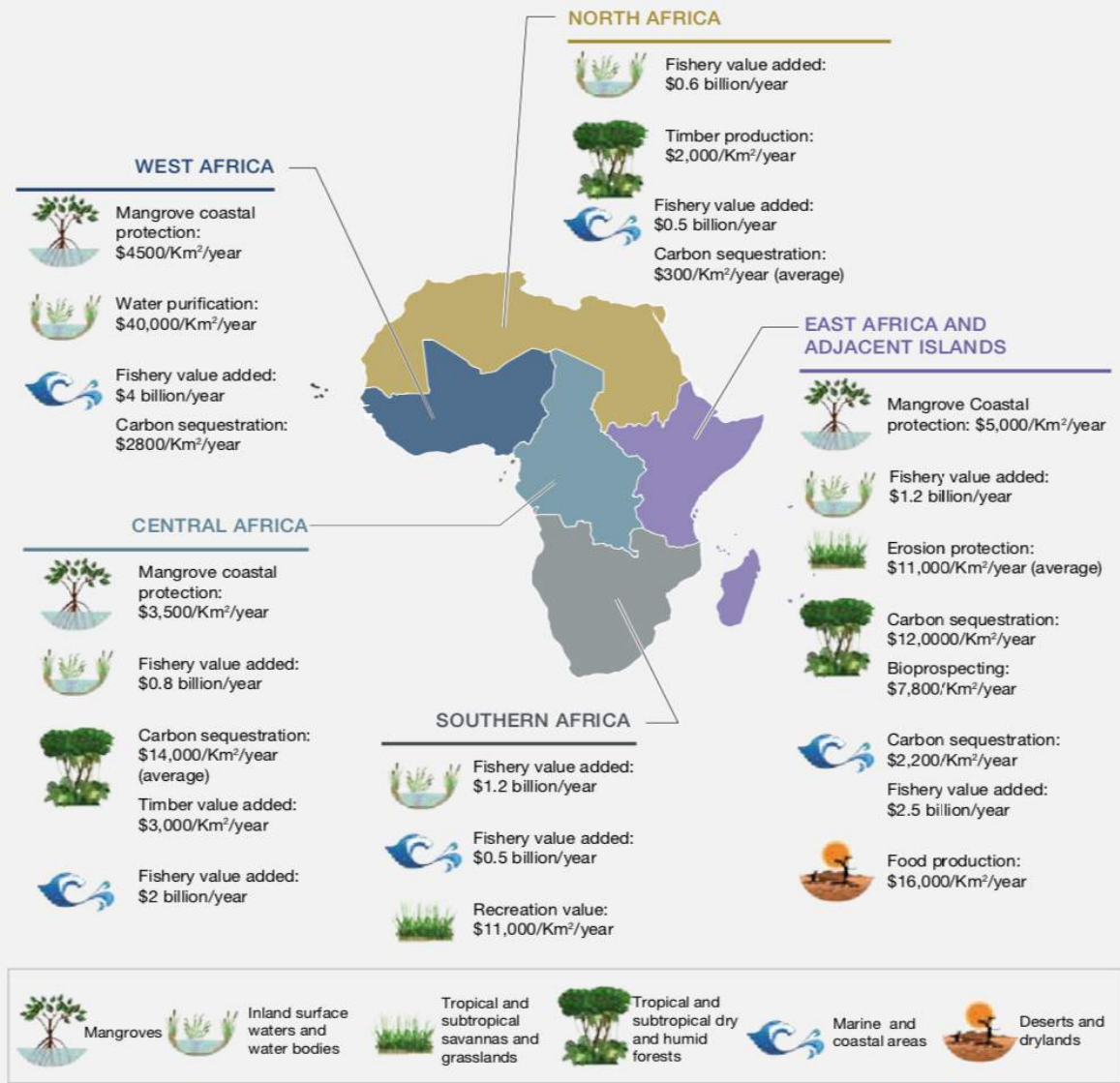
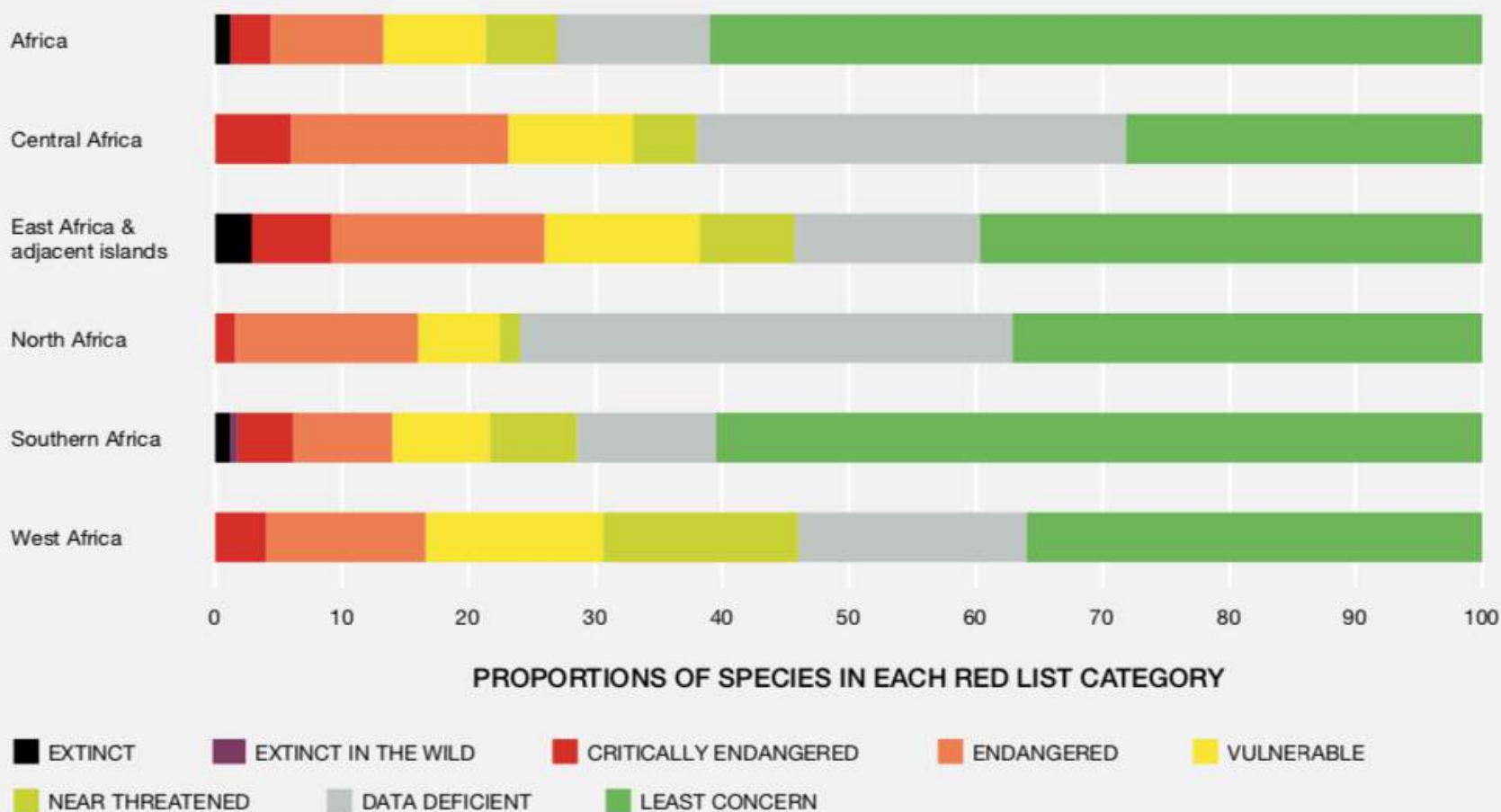
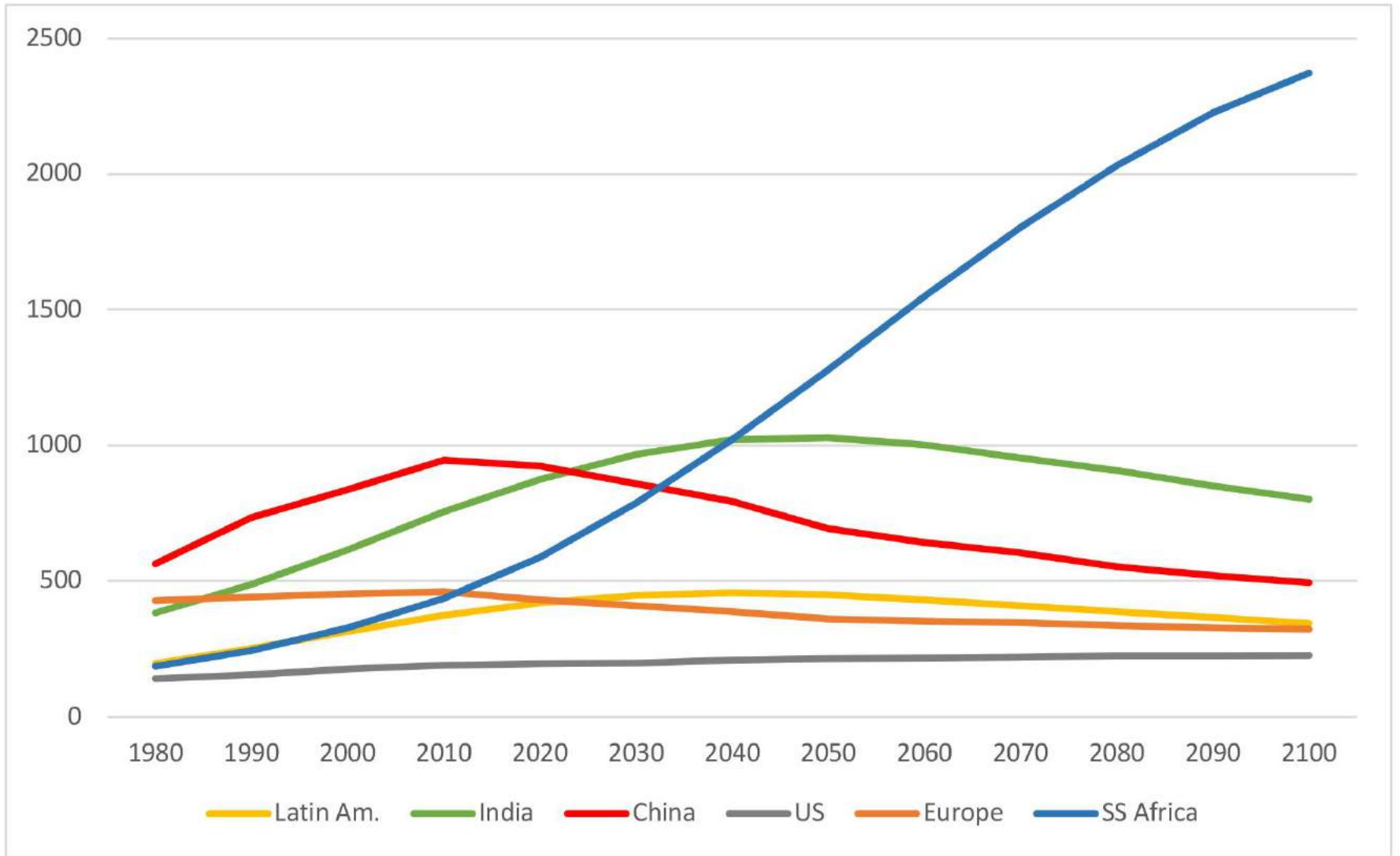


Figure SPM 5 Extinction risk of species endemic to Africa and its subregions.

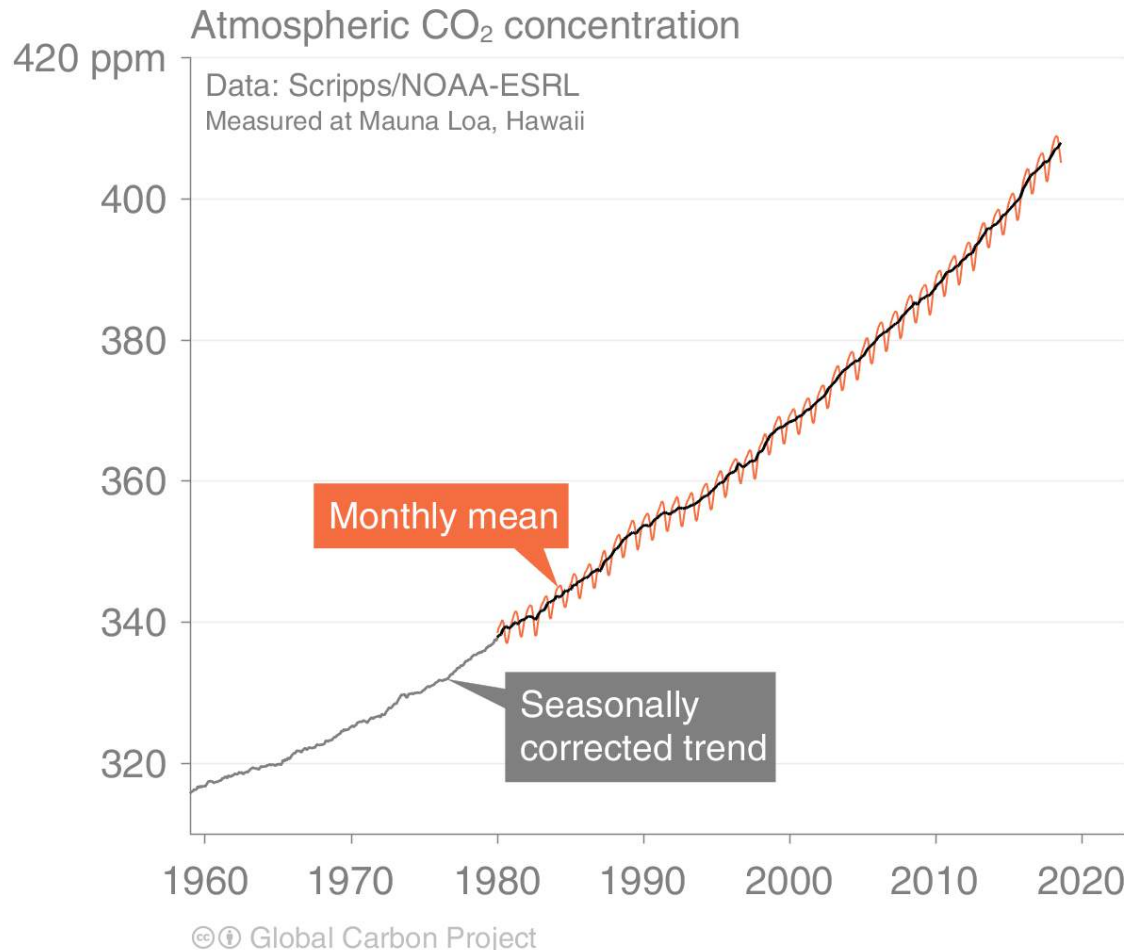
The Red List categories presented include species that are Critically Endangered, Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct, of Least Concern, Near Threatened, and Vulnerable while in some cases, there was data deficiency. The data show that extinction risks vary with regions and provides a basis for policy interventions. Source: Brooks *et al.* (2016).⁶





Atmospheric concentration

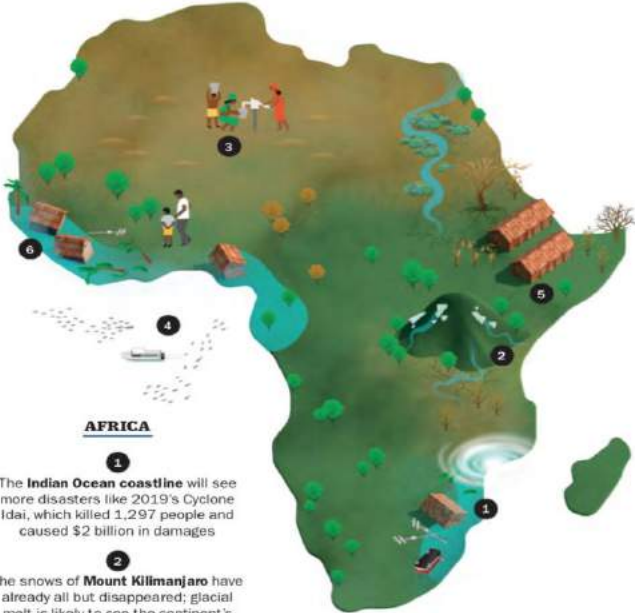
The global CO₂ concentration increased from ~277ppm in 1750 to 405ppm in 2017 (up 46%)
 2016 was the first full year with concentration above 400ppm



Globally averaged surface atmospheric CO₂ concentration. Data from: NOAA-ESRL after 1980; the Scripps Institution of Oceanography before 1980 (harmonised to recent data by adding 0.542ppm)
 Source: [NOAA-ESRL](#); [Scripps Institution of Oceanography](#); [Le Quéré et al 2018](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2018](#)

Climate change is likely to result in significant losses of many African plant species, some animal species, and a decline in the productivity of fisheries in inland waters of Africa during the twenty-first century. The conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems enhances adaptive capacity, strengthens resilience and reduces vulnerability to climate change, thus contributing to sustainable development.

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AFRICA

- 1 The **Indian Ocean coastline** will see more disasters like 2019's Cyclone Idai, which killed 1,297 people and caused \$2 billion in damages
- 2 The snows of **Mount Kilimanjaro** have already all but disappeared; glacial melt is likely to see the continent's glaciers disappear in the next decade
- 3 In the **Sahel**, droughts have led to deadly fighting over resources in arid regions south of the Sahara
- 4 Estimates suggest rising ocean temperatures will lead to a 53% drop in the fisheries of **Nigeria**, 56% in **Ivory Coast** and 60% in **Ghana**
- 5 **The Horn of Africa** is facing the worst food crisis in the 21st century, affecting some 12 million people in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
- 6 Rising sea levels have led to the flooding of **coastal villages in West African countries**, driving inhabitants to migrate to urban areas or abroad

Dienaba Aka pulls her heavily laden donkey cart to the side of the road. She and her extended family have spent the day cutting grass in a "forage bank" managed by the national Great Green Wall agency. For the past eight months, the 1,700-acre field has been fenced off to let the grass, along with 250,000 saplings, grow undisturbed by the cattle, sheep and goats that roam free in this region. The field reopened in July, and now herders pay \$1.70 a day to harvest the waist-high grass for their cattle until the rains bring new grazing opportunities. For Aka, the idea of a grass "bank" is a radical departure from an itinerant childhood spent following the family herd in search of forage. Now she can feed her cattle in the lean season without stripping trees. Aka, like women from many villages in the region, has been planting trees for the

ILLUSTRATION BY JACQUELINE BAILEY FOR TIME