

The Future of Biodiversity in Africa

Background

With swelling human demand upon natural resources and inadequate institutional infrastructure, Africa has witnessed the destruction and degradation of vast natural areas, from forests and savannahs to freshwater and marine areas. Nevertheless, significant areas in Africa still remain where the habitat is relatively intact, and Africa holds much of the world's biodiversity and natural resources. However, climate change, ongoing population growth till late in the century and globalization of trade

4. **Reduce impacts of migration and natural population growth**
(including improving access to healthcare and family planning services and information; promoting girls education and women's empowerment; and reducing the impacts of migration)

B. Promote good conservation practices

1. **Promote conservation of existing biodiversity** (by practicing effective management of protected areas and endangered species management, and adopting matrix approaches to conservation using broad landscape areas)
2. **Promote restoration/rehabilitation of degraded systems and natural resources** (including research, monitoring and evaluation of montane, forest,

1. The global urgency for a sustainable world demands multidimensional approaches and a persistent push for ideals based on innovative and pragmatic strategies. Faith-based communities comprise the largest social organizations in Africa, representing a repository of opportunities to spread the cause for sustainability in the continent. Conservation leaders should reach out to religious communities to collaborate in implementing these recommendations, with a view to enhancing the capacity for value-based sustainability decisions that link nature and human well-being.