



How can we use IUCN's One Programme Approach to build and strengthen wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa?

IUCN Secretariat, Member Organizations and Commission Members in Eastern and Southern Africa are invited to participate in an online session on the *IUCN Resolution WCC-2020-Res-076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa*

4th of August 2021

The IUCN Regional Director Luther Anukur opened the meeting by highlighting the increasingly important role that the Wildlife Economy is playing in this region and the potential for IUCN as a Union to play a significant part in implementing key actions to expand the Wildlife Economy and support livelihoods by implementing the Resolution 076 (Resolution Text in Annex 1).

1. Presentation of Purpose of the meeting and introduction to the IUCN One Programme Approach (Leo Niskanen, IUCN Secretariat)

In his introductory presentations, Leo Niskanen, Technical Coordinator of the Conservation Areas and Species programme of ESARO, outlined the main Objectives of this online consultation. This was to raise awareness of Resolution *WCC-2020-Res-076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa*, discuss and agree on a process for implementation as a Union and gauge interest of all of the participants in this consultation in being part of the further implementation.

Leo then briefly explained the IUCN process to get to a Resolution and what this means in the context of IUCN:

- Resolutions and Recommendations are the mechanism by which Members guide the policy and Programme of IUCN, and influence third parties.
- Members vote to approve **Motions**, and once adopted, they become **Resolutions** and **Recommendations**
- **Resolutions** are how IUCN Members guide the programme for IUCN work and are directed to IUCN itself (for action)
- **Recommendations** are directed at other third parties, and may deal with any matter of importance to the objectives of IUCN.
- IUCN Members have adopted 1,300+ Resolutions and Recommendations since 1948
- Environmental treaties (e.g. CITES, Ramsar, World Heritage and CBD) have origins in IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations
- For more information: <https://iucncongress2020.org/event/members-assembly/motions>.

The **One Programme Charter** was endorsed by the IUCN Council (76th Meeting, May 2011) and the 2012 World Conservation Congress (Decision 19) and calls upon the Secretariat, Commissions, and National and Regional Committees to work together to develop and implement the IUCN Programme collaboratively. The One Programme approach *strengthens*

the delivery and impact of the IUCN Programme, more effectively leveraging the respective roles, capacities and unique features of the constituent parts of the Union – our Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees and Secretariat.

The **key principles** of the One Programme Approach in the implementation of resolutions are to:

- 1) **Practice subsidiarity and use the best-placed entity of the Union** *“the most appropriate constituent parts of IUCN make decisions, participate in the Programme in line with their capacities, and are assigned responsibilities at the most appropriate level for specific program activities”*
- 2) Cooperate, not compete
- 3) Link resources to responsibility
- 4) Be transparent and communicate

Implementation of Resolutions through the One Programme Approach means that for each Resolution, focal points are designated from each part of the Union: Secretariat, Commission and Member-assigned Focal Point. The coordination of the implementation of the resolution is normally through the Secretariat Focal Point, who also leads feedback and annual reporting from Members, Commissions and Secretariat on the respective resolution.

To illustrate how the One Programme Approach has been successfully used for other resolutions, the example of the First Line of Defence (FLoD) methodology was outlined, where all three parts of the Union (here: ESARO-SULi-IIED) are playing a role in design, resource mobilization and implementation of this approach in this region.

2. Presentation of WCC-2020-Res-076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa (Dilys Roe, IUCN Commission SULi)

Dilys Roe, Chair of the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (IUCN SULi), then gave an overview of the content of the resolution and some existing initiatives already operational in support of the Resolution.

The sponsors of the motion were several members from southern Africa (EWT, ACT, BLSA, GRAA, KCS, SAWC, Wildlife ACT TF), as well as the International Institute for Environment and Development. They identified an urgent need to secure additional financing for wildlife conservation in Africa, not least to prevent, or at least slow, conversion of private or communal land to other uses. They noted a wealth of successful examples from the Eastern and Southern African region of sustainable wildlife-based land uses that have been good for wildlife and good for people – including photographic tourism, conservation hunting, game ranching, carbon and non-timber forest product enterprises. However, the Impact of Covid19 highlights the urgency of diversifying away from a reliance on international tourism and trying to make sure that we have a wide range of opportunities that continue to bring revenue in and continue to make wildlife a viable land use option. We also know that there is an increased interest from communities in taking a stronger role in wildlife management AND receiving a fairer share of the benefits. There is much expertise and knowledge in communities that remains untapped.

The Resolution therefore calls for the establishment of a One Programme Initiative to:

- ❖ evaluate social, economic and ecological opportunities provided by wildlife-based land uses(WBLUs) for local communities, governments and the private sector;
- ❖ investigate the barriers and limitations of current financing mechanisms for WBLUs (what other funding mechanisms can we tap into?);
- ❖ work with investors and financial institutions to identify and pilot novel funding opportunities;
- ❖ share information on the above with role players from all relevant sectors

It was noted that WBLUs are not limited to animals only and does not mean one specific approach for the whole region, but rather encourages diversified approaches specific to each context. The overall principle is that responsible WBLUs ensure sustainable use of the resource and lead to community beneficiation.

The Resolution also specifies a number of different roles of the various parts of IUCN to secure expertise across the Union. It calls on:

IUCN ESARO to coordinate the development of the initiative with Commissions and Members including helping to secure the necessary technical expertise, and joint fundraising;

IUCN SULi to provide technical support and

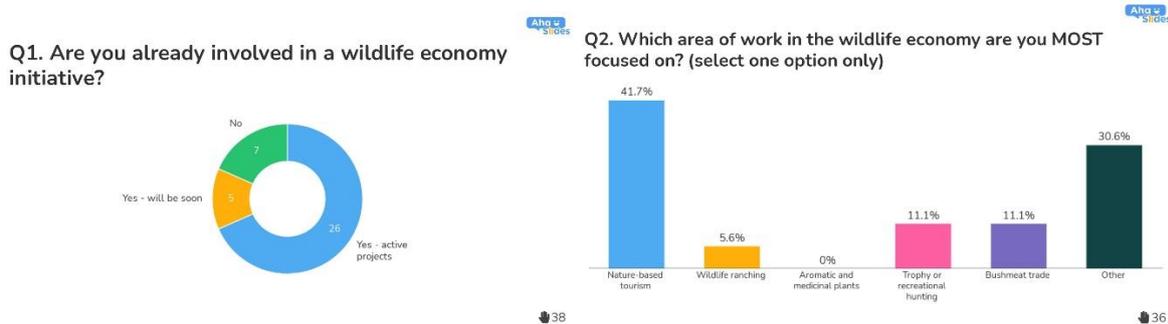
IUCN State Members to integrate WBLUs, where relevant and feasible, into national and landscape level planning processes and to develop partnerships with financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and communities, to unlock social, economic and ecological benefits of WBLUs as viable and optimal land-use options

The resolution suggests that a significant amount of funding will be needed to get this initiative running properly, at least 2 million USD. The table gives a rough estimate of resources required and currently already pledged. Some resources have been pledged or secured already – generally in-kind support from various members, or as a result of piggy-backing on existing activities – but a significant amount of fundraising will still be needed to roll this out and can only be achieved jointly with all parts of IUCN.

Activity	Estimated financial resources required (USD)	Estimated financial resources pledged (USD)
Field activities	2000000	300000
Scientific activities	200000	50000
Education/ communication/ raising awareness	10000	0
Fundraising	0	0
Policy influencing	50000	0
Convening stakeholders/ networking	100000	20000
Capacity building	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	2360000	380000

After this introductory overview by Leo and Dilys, a short poll was conducted to get a rough overview of whether, and how, participants in the meeting were already involved in wildlife economy activities. The result is shown in the graphic below.

Poll:



Participants that selected ‘Other’ provided some details in the chat and this category therefore includes: capacity development, performance-based conservation; capacity development; policy work; Trophy or recreational hunting, Wildlife ranching,

3. The State of Wildlife Economy in Africa and Gaps (Presentation by Sue Snyman, African Leadership University)

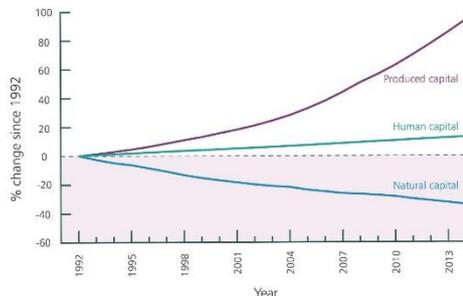
Defining the Wildlife Economy (ALU): The wildlife economy uses indigenous wildlife, both plants and animals (marine and terrestrial), as an economic asset to create value **that aligns with conservation objectives and delivers sustainable growth and economic development.** For e.g. it includes artisanal fisheries, but not commercial. This is because largely commercial fisheries contribute to the economic development, but do not always align with conservation objectives. It is about seeing wildlife (marine, terrestrial, plants, etc.) as an economic asset.

The Economics of Biodiversity report published earlier this year showed that countries in Africa have developed at nature’s expense – in the graph below this is shown as produced capital (purple line) increase and natural capital (blue line) decrease. In essence, this means that as economies have developed, wildlife has declined. However, Africa can develop differently – through Wildlife Economy, we believe that we can use nature and still have economic development, thus aligning natural capital curve with produced capital and

human capital curves.

Can Africa develop differently?

Growth in produced and human capital has come at nature's expense



Source: Dasgupta, P. (2021), The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review. (London: HM Treasury)



The challenge is that governments currently see nature as resource, but not an asset to invest in. The work of Wildlife Economy research is to encourage governments to recognise wildlife as a key strategic asset and thus to create an enabling environment for unlocking the potential for the wildlife economies and promote legal and sustainable logging, fishing, wildlife trade, etc. and capture the benefits from exporting ecosystem services such as carbon storage and ecotourism. In doing so, countries will improve local livelihoods, increase their fiscal revenues, promote job creation and promote conservation. Natural capital forms the bulk of wealth in our countries, and if we can use this well, it can contribute to poverty alleviation and thus we need to change the narrative around wildlife from a resource to an asset.

A short overview of some facts and figures from the 'State of the Wildlife Economy in Africa' report, which was published in 2021 by the African Leadership University provided some further context for the discussion of this IUCN resolution. The report focusses on the 'Big Five' areas of the wildlife economy and 5 country case studies – Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and South Africa:

- Ecotourism: The wildlife safari industry in Africa is estimated at between USD 12.4 billion (direct) and USD 42.9 billion (total)
- Wildlife ranching: In South Africa, the sale of wild meat generates USD 56 million annually
- Fishing: 25% of all marine catches in Africa are by non-African countries Fisheries and aquaculture directly contribute USD 24 billion to the African economy
- Carbon: Carbon markets present an untapped opportunity Zambia REDD+ paid approx. USD 4.5 million to 13 communities in the Luangwa Valley
- Non-timber forest products: The value of honey produced in Africa increased from USD 159 million in 2005 to USD 384 million in 2016 Most is consumed locally, potential for growth in exports

Some key recommendations that have come out of this research include:

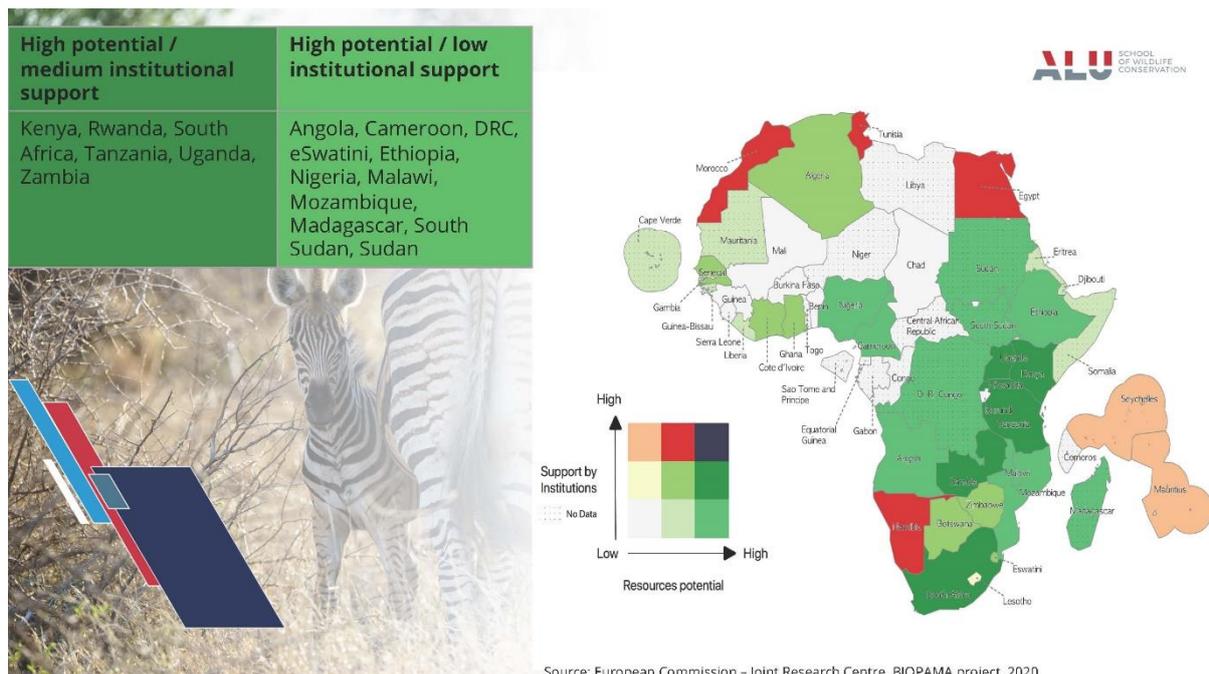
- Government support for protected and conserved area management, as well as investment in wildlife, is critical

- Creation of a supportive enabling environment that encourages private sector investment
- Institutional arrangements in place for benefit-sharing, to ensure greater inclusiveness & equity and to garner support from local communities
- Government strategy that provides direction, guidance and structural coordination to all stakeholders
- Strategic partnerships & the breaking down of silos
- Building of capacity and provision of supportive institutions
- The diversification of wildlife economy activities and products is important in order to reduce risk, build resilience and engage more stakeholders
- The establishment of data collection and analysis protocols and/or systems for Africa, which allow for comparable data over time - promoting data-driven decision-making

Some areas for engagement in the future were highlighted such as:

- Close data gaps, including through improved data collection and centralization; consistency of data collection – agree on indicators; setting up database of resources – members contribute (ALU Wildlife Economy Resource Database to be launched in August 2021)
- National stakeholder dialogues – to raise awareness and unlock national and local potential of the wildlife economy
- Capacity building – build capacity to engage in and manage wildlife economy activities

ALU plans to work further in this field, including developing a guidance report (exec summary) for decision makers, the development and launch of the database, additional country case studies, the Business of Conservation Conference in September 2021 and a Wildlife Economy Investment Ranking. This is intended to be annually published and highlight how each country is doing and thus create an environment of competition for countries to improve and encourage investment (see also first course ranking below):



Key take-away messages from the report:

- Research on, and understanding the value of, the Wildlife Economy is critically important as countries revise strategies & reform policy & practice post-COVID
- Government support for and investment in wildlife, given the economic benefits provided by it, is crucial
- There is a need to raise awareness, build capacity & provide supportive institutions as well as establish institutional arrangements for benefit-sharing
- Diversification of wildlife economy activities is important to reduce risk & build resilience
- Monitoring and evaluation is important, including robust, regular data collection, to allow for data-driven decisionmaking going forward

After this overview of the research done by ALU, a discussion was held on questions arising from the report and the resolution as well as what priorities for wildlife economy work would be useful for the region. The paragraphs below summarise the questions and discussion.

***Q:** Please explain the influence of policies on conservation business and conservation of wildlife within international cooperation?*

A: Most countries have policy framework in place, but implementation and alignment of policies is weak, often with conflicting policies and overlapping policies. The key is to do a comprehensive review of policies and identify gaps and overlaps, conflicts and work on harmonization to enable Wildlife Economy activities. Policies need to encourage investment into the wildlife economy and make business easy.

***Q:** What is the Travel Tourism and Competitive index between countries mentioned in the reports and how is the calculated?*

A: Annual report that is published by the World Bank on all types of tourism and from this we pulled out the indicators related to nature-based tourism and analysed those.

***Q:** What about the sustainability and how does it fit in with all the competing needs within the countries? How does the Wildlife Economy maintain its competitive advantage and sustainability?*

A: Important to highlight the reinvestment into conservation and natural resources, for this to work and be sustainable. It is also related to changing the narrative from 'resources' to 'assets' – which mean that for any resource to remain sustainable, a re-investment into that asset is needed, i.e. just as you would never just keep removing produce from a shop, without restocking it, so one should reinvest and 're-stock' natural resources to maintain their value. There has to be the balance between alignment with conservation activities and economic development.

***Q:** Did you think about how to integrate indicators that reflect the « growth » of wildlife economy through ecological/conservation success rather than just economic growth? Does growth = \$ revenue, jobs created, but also wildlife base itself and the resilience improvement indicators? Can we use the wildlife itself as a growth indicator, rather than just these economic factors?*

A: Yes, we need to also measure the asset base – which is part of the ranking. This also needs to include quality indicators for how it is being managed. The report is focussed on government audiences, to underpin the importance of Wildlife Economy and its contribution to the overall economy on the economic aspects, as this is what governments often focus more on.

Comment: Structure and breaking silos are very important. Using the OECM framework to achieve this and recognise and include a broader range of stakeholders. And then using the IUCN Green List for PCAs as the measure for effectiveness in governance, management, planning and conservation outcomes. It is critical that we need to include all stakeholders – cannot only rely on government. In Wildlife Economies we need to be very inclusive to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged. This is why it is also important to think about property rights as communities and private sector need to have the rights to resources so that they will invest in them – there needs to be a mind-set change towards this more business-based approach.

Q: *Is there any process planned to take these results and recommendations on investment and wildlife economies to state investment authorities in various countries?*

A: Part of the Strategy of ALU was to do exactly this – that is also the background for the Country Case Studies – to show for each country what the opportunities and potential are and meet with governments to discuss how they can unlock these opportunities.

Poll:

After this overview from Sue and the discussion on what is planned, we want to focus again on how IUCN as a Union should focus our work on this topic - and this means all parts of the Union, not just an instruction to the Secretariat. The bullet points below are the inputs received from participants around suggestions of how to take this resolution forward:

- *“Measuring the effectiveness of governance, management and conservation outputs using the OECM framework and IUCN Green List of PCAs, and contributing to the ranking system”.*
- *“Linking climate change and EbA to the wildlife economy”.*
- *“Support the development of the SADC Wildlife Economy Strategic Framework that is currently being developed”*
- *“Let's put numbers to the identified gap in Wildlife economics”.*
- *“Ensure that IUCN member institutions have one voice on the issue of wildlife economy to avoid internal conflicts and be coherent when interacting with other government and non-government actors”.*
- *“Standardizing the language/terms used within the wildlife economy”*
- *“I'm not sure I agree with your restricted definition of the wildlife economy. If it were expanded to the service 'industries' associated with wildlife conservation and tourism this would emphasise its importance from a governments perspective. It also broadens the possibilities for local community engagement”. (Editor: NB that the definition is what ALU used for their report – we are able to adjust this for our approach to this resolution).*
- *“Looking at the relative economics of farming and food production in marginal (wildlife) environments, rural livelihoods, market/property failure, etc”.*

- *“Emphasise community access and not only beneficiation, and social dimensions instead of only economic, beyond assigned values”*
- *“International awareness-raising about the importance of wildlife economies (including sustainable use / hunting)”*
- *“Being a platform between impact investors and projects”*
- *“Bringing wildlife economists together to start framing the right questions”*
- *“Policy analysis and policy advocacy”*
- *“Sharing of best practices amongst members, possibly creating a platform similar to that mentioned by Sue, or supporting the expansion of the ALU platform”*
- *“Collection of adequately standardized, independent data to compare wildlife economies”*
- *“Taking this to government”*
- *“Payment for Ecosystem services and carbon auditing in more diverse ecosystems than just forests”*
- *“The link between policy and the field implementation”*

4. Process for implementing the resolution & mobilizing the Union for implementation (Presentation by Harriet Davies-Mostert, EWT, IUCN Member)

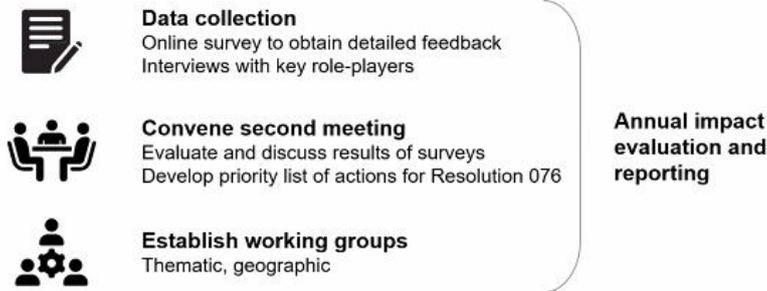
In her presentation, Dr. Harriet Davies-Mostert outlined how we could move forward in the implementation of this resolution by all parts of the Union.

How does IUCN develop a One Programme Initiative to build and strengthen Wildlife Economies?



In the resolution there were four key elements of focus noted (see icons above), and to achieve this we need several inputs (see list on the left). We now need to decide what elements specifically do we want to pull out and focus the One Programme Approach on? We need to discuss this jointly and all parts of the Union need to think about the role they each want to play.

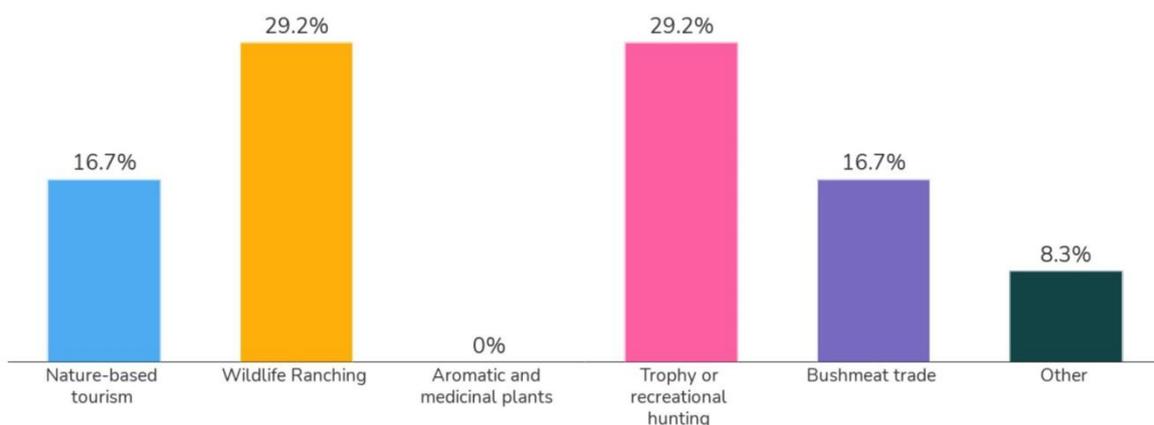
The next steps we have identified after today are:



- Data collection: Who is involved in what and where, what can IUCN do, etc.? Make sure you forward it to other colleagues in your organisations that are directly involved in Wildlife Economy to ensure we really gather detailed information from all parts of the Union. Please look out for the next communications from us on this – this is the start of a conversation and we would like to hear from all of you to co-create this initiative.
- Convene second meeting: This should really be a working session to delve into the details of what IUCN as a union should focus on and develop a specific work plan.
- Based on the work plan, we would then establish working groups to take parts of the work plan forward.

In a last poll, participants were asked:

Q4. Which area of work in the wildlife economy should be the highest priority for an IUCN One Programme Approach? (select one option only)



Other (priority): Flow of international funding to maintain wild areas, ecosystem services etc. in business-like ways

Mike Murphree: *“If you are including medicinal plants in wildlife, should we not have a category for trees: deforestation is destroying habitat in whole region”.*

Pete Goodman: *Other - alternative livelihoods more closely linked to tradition land use and local resource use knowledge.*

Q5. Is there anything else you want to suggest for how this One Programme Approach should move forward?

- *“Get each IUCN Specialist Group involved in these areas of Africa to form a working group or appoint an individual rep to engage with the broader initiative in a coordinated way”*
- *“Sensitising philanthropic investors as to the opportunities presented by this programme*
- *“strengthening national structures in this process”*
- *“Selecting organizations doing similar work in different countries and getting them to learn from each other”*
- *“Strengthening and developing community driven wildlife economy”*
- *“Application of good governance”*
- *“Learning between countries important”*
- *“Love the idea of a wildlife economy group. Noting subsidiarity. And also that actors in the wildlife economy do not necessarily trust IUCN and/or it’s members”*
- *“Strategic land restoration projects centred around wildlife economy potential”*
- *“How to include nationals (not only communities but other nationals in general) awareness in these matters”*
- *“Building a network of people working in this space across countries and science, policy and practice”*
- *“Check govt responses to the covid economic shock to align with their initiatives”*
- *“Promote mutual learning between the countries”*
- *“Include the community voice in the creation of the initiative”*

The polls in this session were used to get a first indication of the situation amongst participants and the thinking on how to move forward, but these will be followed up with a much more detailed questionnaire that will allow a more comprehensive analysis that further feeds into the development of this initiative.

In closing, Leo thanked all participants for a very interactive session and all their inputs and contributions to the thinking and planning for this joint initiative. From the discussion held today it is clear, that many attendees are already deeply involved and very interested in continuing. He encouraged participants to keep sending their ideas and inputs to the Secretariat (Leo Niskanen: leo.niskanen@iucn.org). This is the start of a process, so we will be delving more deeply into this as outlined by Harriet (data collection, reaching out, discussion workshop, working groups). We are hoping to broaden the participants in this initiative even beyond this group and make sure that all active stakeholders participate.

Luther then closed the session by thanking everyone for their participation and noted that this is a very exciting piece of work and well suits the priorities of this region. We look forward to further discussion also at the congress to move forward with a joint approach on this.

Annex 1: Questions and Answers:

Chat excerpt – questions and answers covered only in the chat (not included in the summary above).

Questions on the Wildlife Economy Report:

The agencies managing wildlife economies tend to have few/no economic/policy skills, for example, even major investments like KAZA are ultimately dependent on wildlife economy, economic corridors, etc. While I can find lots about elephant collars and corridors I can't find anything about the plan, vision, strategy for justifying or paying for KAZA economically on public and non-public land. If KAZA remains dependent on spending donor money, where is the sustainability? who is even thinking about this? what are trade offs between transport (road, rail, bridges) and wildlife economy... just an example.

to continue, Holly, as said by Sue, I can't find a wildlife agency or even a park, that measures economic impact or is able to use data on jobs, added value, etc. to argue for financing. USA similar - tourism generates much impact in "gateway communities" but parks greatly underfunded relative to economic impact. these "market failures" are ubiquitous. Africa. Brazil. etc.

Response (Holly): You might be interested in the work UNEP was doing in one of the KAZA wildlife corridors using a System Dynamics approach and looking at tradeoffs.

Dilys: I think separating out wildlife uses that have conservation impacts from those that are purely commercial is quite challenging. eg aquaculture figures for Uganda - is that contributing to conservation rather than just being commercial? Same with timber production - disaggregating the stats likely to be hard

Luc de Bisthoven: The indirect effect of aquaculture is that it could relieve the pressure on wild catch, but aquaculture also bears risks of pollution.

UNESCO-Man and The Biosphere programme is about to publish a manual on valuation of ecosystem services in Biosphere reserves (in press). I will explain this at the CapDev stand on 4 September in Marseille.

Roland Vorwerk: SANBI has developed an excellent Compendium of Benefits of Biodiversity as Supplementary Material to the South African National Biodiversity Assessment (2018). 418,000 biodiversity related jobs have been identified (compared to 434,000 in mining). For every job in protecting biodiversity, 5 jobs

... have been identified in using biodiversity (such as ecotourism, recreation, wildlife economy, fisheries, bioprospecting

UN Biodiversity Lab is undertaking an Essential Life Support Areas Project in South Africa (one of the

The intention is to create a tool that helps Parties prioritize nature-based actions for conservation and sustainable development

Harriet: I am interested in whether the investment rankings incorporate marine resources?

Richard: @Sue - in the rankings - some countries are colour coded but also background dots = No Data. So is the ranking a broad qualitative assessment?

What about the sustainability and where does it fit into all the competing needs of countries? How does WE maintain its competitive advantage?

Answer: Reinvestment back into wildlife – cannot just take and not reinvest; encourage only activities that have the dual focus of conservation and development; needs policy framework in place – it is an asset, not a resource (comparison to shop)

Questions on the One Programme Approach:

Real Loon: How can the IUCN One Programme Approach support the development of a framework strategy for a SADC Wildlife-based Economy?

@Rael - I think that IUCN, as a Union, would be very well placed to support the SADC framework. I think this is also well aligned with the MoU between SADC and IUCN. We will discuss this with SADC Secretariat in one of our upcoming meetings

Danny Govender: Can we perhaps get an attendance list, to identify key country gaps and stakeholders that are missing.

Will be working with all of you on who else to add to the list

Inputs on the last poll:

Brian Child: Not sure that asking this question from a single sector approach is economic - should we not be looking at how to combine this (and farming) towards livelihoods, jobs, etc.

Annex 2: Participants Agenda for consultation session

How can we use IUCN's One Programme Approach to build and strengthen wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa?

IUCN Secretariat, Member Organizations and Commission Members in Eastern and Southern Africa are invited to participate in an online session on the *IUCN Resolution WCC-2020-Res-076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa*

4th of August 2021 11.00-1240 EAT

Final Agenda

Time (EAT)	Session	Speakers
1100-1120	Welcome and Introduction to the session	Luther Anukur – IUCN ESARO Leo Niskanen – IUCN ESARO
1120-1130	Presentation of <i>WCC-2020-Res-076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa</i>	Dilys Roe – IIED and IUCN SuLi
1130-1140	Q&A + poll	
1140-1200	The State of Wildlife Economy in Africa and Gaps	Sue Snyman – African Leadership University
1200-1210	Q&A +poll	
1210-1225	Process for implementing the Resolution	Harriet Davies-Mostert – Endangered Wildlife Trust
1225-1235	Q&A +poll	
1235-1240	Wrap up and closure	Leo Niskanen – IUCN ESARO