

Building a wildlife economy



AWEI

African Wildlife
Economy Institute

### The wildlife economy used to be called conservation



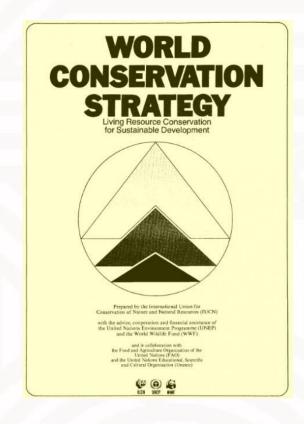


#### Conservation:

- the management of human use of the biosphere
- so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations
- while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

Thus, conservation is positive, embracing

- preservation,
- · maintenance,
- sustainable utilization,
- restoration, and
- · enhancement of the natural environment.



IUCN, with UNEP and WWF in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO (1980)

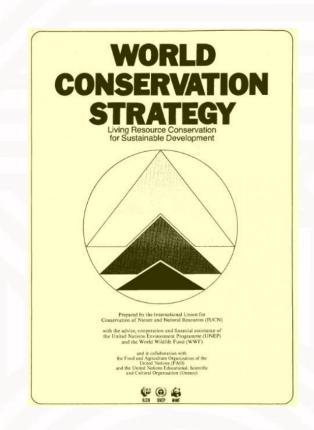
### **WCS** conservation objectives





Living resource conservation has three specific objectives:

- to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems (such as soil regeneration and protection, the recycling of nutrients, and the cleansing of waters), on which human survival and development depend;
- to preserve genetic diversity (the range of genetic material found in the world's organisms), on which depend the breeding programmes necessary for the protection and improvement of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, as well as much scientific advance, technical innovation, and the security of the many industries that use living resources;
- to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems (notably fish and other wildlife, forests and grazing lands), which support millions of rural communities as well as major industries.



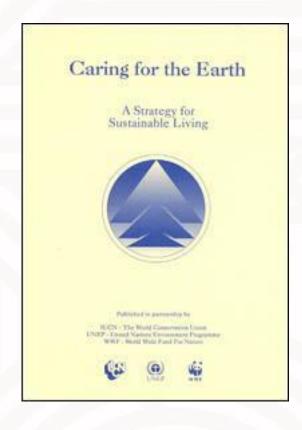
#### Conservation is sustainable use





#### Conservation:

- The management of human use of organisms or ecosystems to ensure such use is sustainable.
- Besides sustainable use, conservation includes
  - protection,
  - · maintenance,
  - rehabilitation,
  - restoration, and
  - enhancement of populations and ecosystems



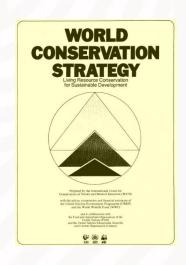
IUCN UNEP, and WWF in collaboration with ADB, FAO, IIED, ICH, ILO, OAS, UN Habitat, UNDP and UNESCO. UNFPA, World Bank, WHO, WMO, WRI (1991)

## From a conservation to biodiversity objectives





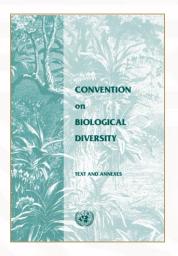
#### **WCS** conservation objectives



- maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems
- ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems
- preserve genetic diversity

#### **CBD** biodiversity objectives

- conservation of biological diversity
- sustainable use of its components
- fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources



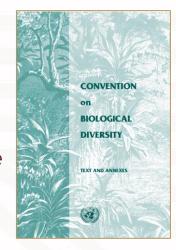
# Ensuring the sustainable use of wild species





#### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

Target 5 - Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.



Target 9 - Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.



# CITES, GBF Targets 5 & 9, and the wildlife economy







#### Ensure that...

Management

• Use

Harvest and



Trade

of wild species is ...

Sustainable



Safe

Legal and

• Benefits people

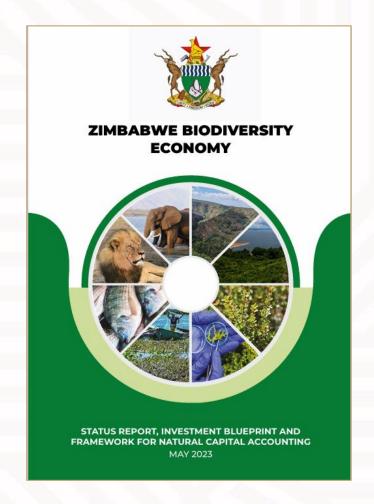
such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species

the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the law

## **Building the wildlife economy - Zimbabwe**







Allowing communities to form authentic community owned conservancies – as has been done successfully in Namibia – has the potential to increase the attractiveness of wildlifebased land use for communal land users.

#### Building the wildlife economy - South Africa







STAATSKOERANT, 8 MAART 2024

No. 50279 3

8 March 2024

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 4492

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)

COMMENTS INVITED ON THE DRAFT NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY STRATEGY

Goal 1: Leveraging biodiversity-based features to scale inclusive ecotourism industry growth...

Goal 2: Consumptive use of Game from extensive wildlife systems at scale...

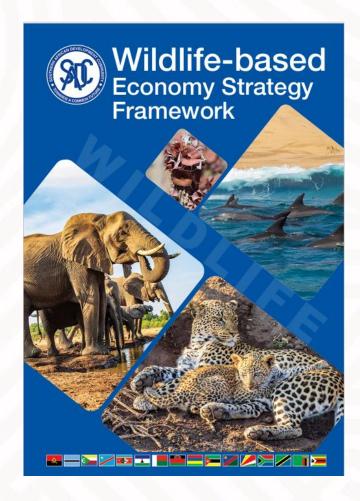
Goal 3: Consumptive use of wild and produced marine and freshwater resources...

Goal 4: Well structured, inclusive, integrated and formalised Bioprospecting, Biotrade, and Biodiversity-based Harvesting...

## **Building the wildlife economy - SADC**







Objective 1: Globally competitive utilisation of wildlife resources drives development of innovative, transformative, and sustainable wildlife-based value chains

Objective 2: The SADC wildlife-based economy drives inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation

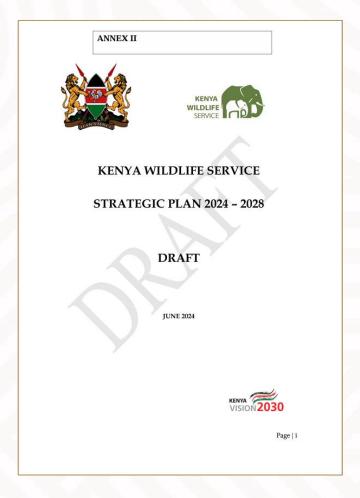
Objective 3: SADC and its member states enabled to implement the strategy in a cooperative manner through alliances

Objective 4: The SADC strategy recognised by the Member States and globally

## Building the wildlife economy - Kenya







The **KWS 3.0** is a result of extensive stakeholder consultations, review of performance data, Board and staff engagement. It symbolizes the desire of the Service and its stakeholders to place the wildlife economy at its rightful place in Kenya's Economic Development.

S/No	KRA	Strategic objective
6.	KRA 6: Wildlife economy	Increased sustainable consumptive utilization of Wildlife Resources
		Increase sustainable Non-Consumptive Utilization of Wildlife Resources
		Promote community livelihoods through wildlife-based enterprises



Building a wildlife economy



AWEI

African Wildlife
Economy Institute