

Community engagement in wildlife enterprise value chains

AWEI training session at APAC 2022
Reinhard Nyandire, AWEI Fellow



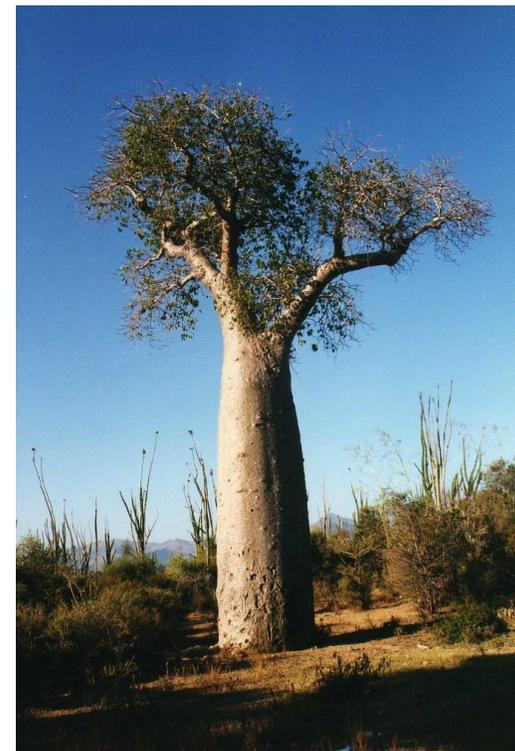
Why do we want to engage communities in wildlife enterprise value chains?

A wildlife enterprise value chain

- Creates jobs
- Generates income
- Alleviates poverty
- Builds community resilience
- Restores and protects landscapes
- Conserves biodiversity

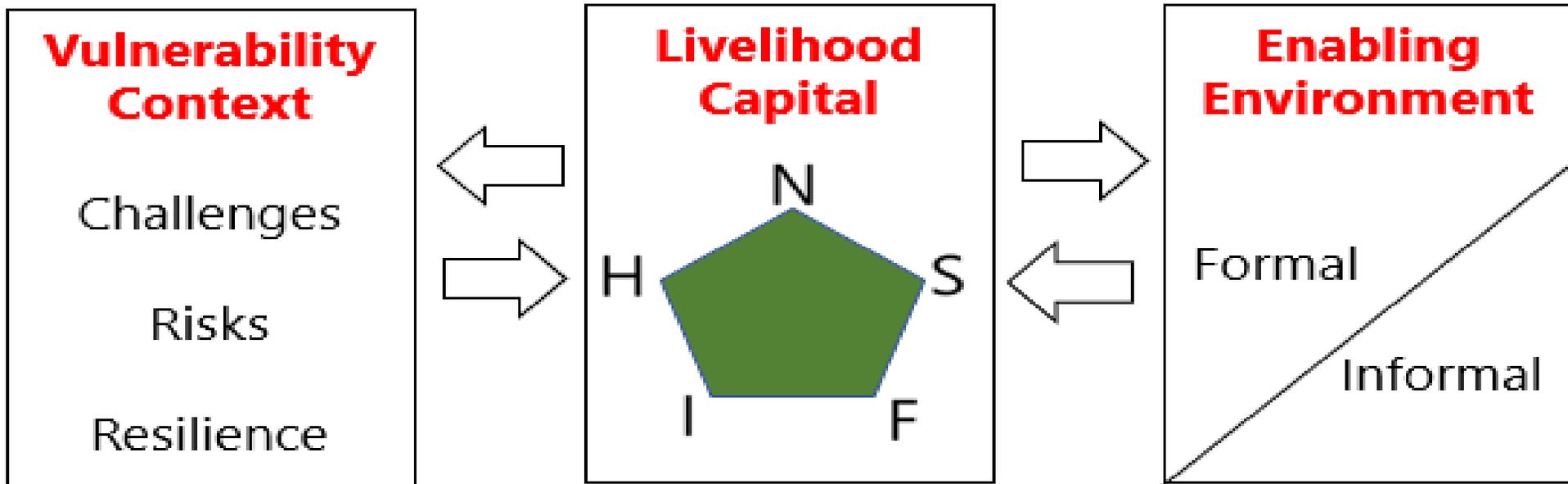
Contributes to several SDGs

- 1 to end poverty
- 8 on inclusive economic growth
- 12 on sustainable production and consumption
- 14 on sustainable use of marine resources
- 15 on sustainable use of terrestrial resources

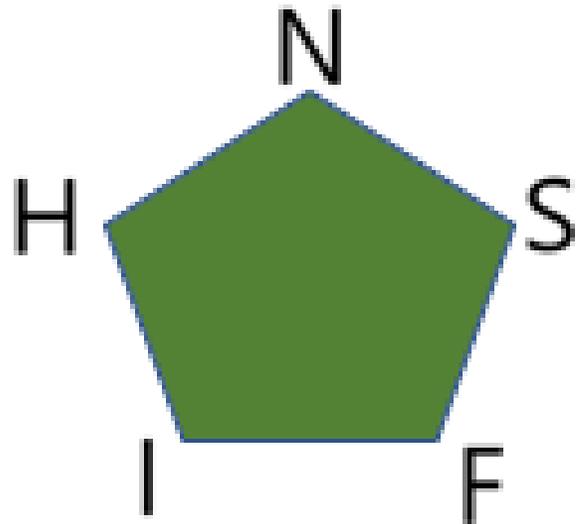


Part A – To engage effectively in wildlife enterprise value chains, we need to understand the community

Using a sustainable livelihoods approach

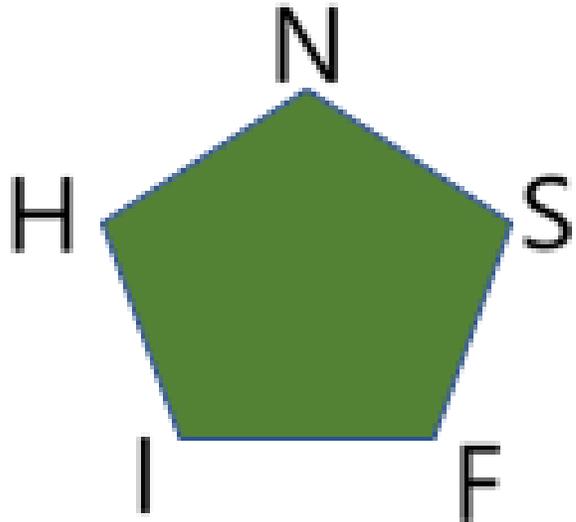


Livelihood Capital



5 capitals	Examples
Natural capital	Land, forests, coastal areas, lakes or rivers, and wildlife – all of which can be used for products to sell
Human capital	Formal education, acquired knowledge and skills, good health – enabling the capacity to work
Social capital	Community structures, family and social relationships, group structures – providing a social framework
Infrastructure capital	Roads, buildings, landing sites, markets, digital communications – making up the physical framework
Financial capital	Savings in the form of cash, income, remittances, or liquid assets such as livestock, jewelry, etc – for investing

Livelihood Capital



5 capitals	<i>Examples of capitals needed for wildlife enterprise?</i>
Natural capital	
Human capital	
Social capital	
Infrastructure capital	
Financial capital	

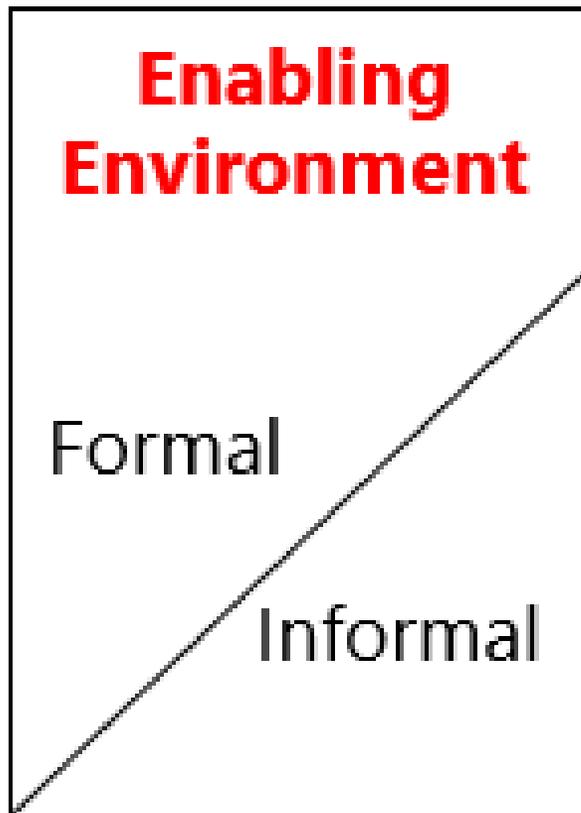
Vulnerability Context

Challenges

Risks

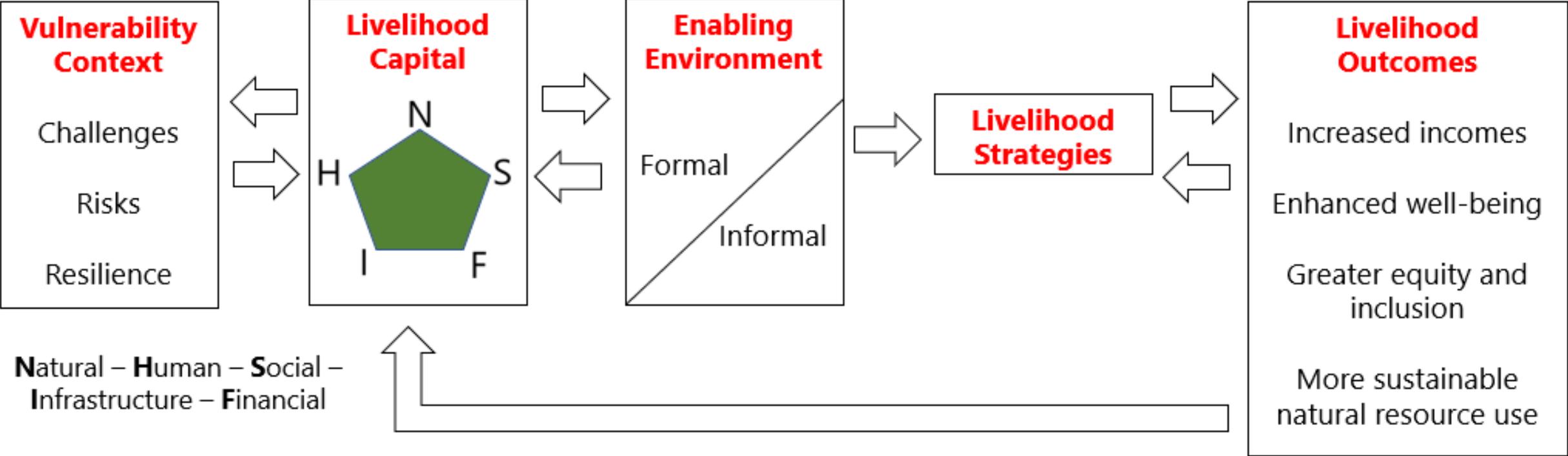
Resilience

Challenges	Unsustainable harvesting levels, land degradation, increasing costs of basic needs, lack of market access
Risks	Natural disasters, political upheaval, economic downturns, lack of community support, change in social status
Resilience	Maintaining the functioning of an interdependent system of people and nature despite expected or unexpected shocks – coping, adapting, transforming



Formal Governance	laws, regulations and political institutions – including access rights, property rights, quotas, and licensing,
Informal Governance	a community's cultural structures, norms, and values – impacts on inclusion and equity

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach



Livelihood Strategies	Activities including wildlife enterprises to secure livelihood outcomes
Livelihood Outcomes	Social, environmental, and economic livelihood impacts
Feedback Loops	Informing communities of what worked and what did not

A community SWOT analysis to identify pathways forward including engaging in wildlife enterprise value chains

S trengths	Internal positive elements including community capital – natural, human, social, infrastructure, and financial
W eaknesses	Internal negative factors – such as weak governance, regulatory challenges, and limited business skills
O pportunities	External positive factors – such as a supportive enabling environment and community cohesion
T hreats	External negative factors – such as natural disaster risks or economic instability

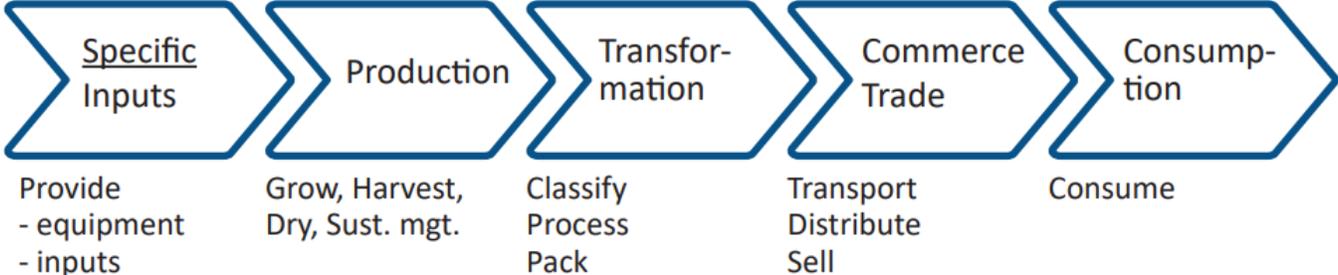
A community-based wildlife enterprise SWOT analysis

SWOT	Positive	Negative
Internal	<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
External	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>

*Knowing your community...
What might go into these boxes?*

Part B – What are the opportunities for community engagement in wildlife enterprise value chains?

Biodiversity-based Value Chain Functions



Categories of actors in BBVC and their relations



Assessing wildlife enterprise value chains

- ▶ SMME opportunities in value chain tourism; hunting; meat processing; taxidermy; tannery; curio; fencing; alien plant clearing.

Some examples of wildlife enterprise value chains

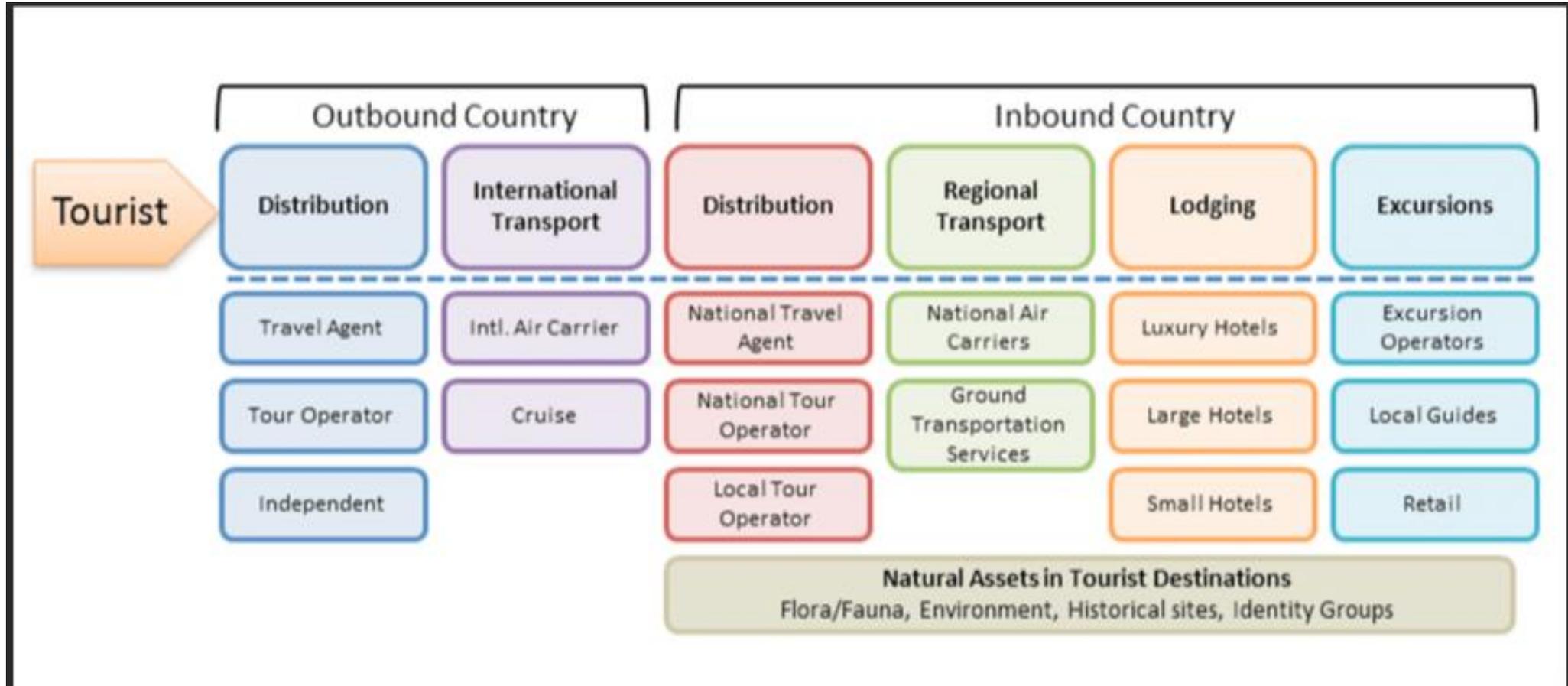
Biodiversity-based Products (BBP) and Value Chains (BBVC)

BBPs include natural cosmetic, pharmaceutical and food products, additives, leather, textiles, flowers, fish products, handicrafts, and other agricultural and forest-based (non-timber) products.

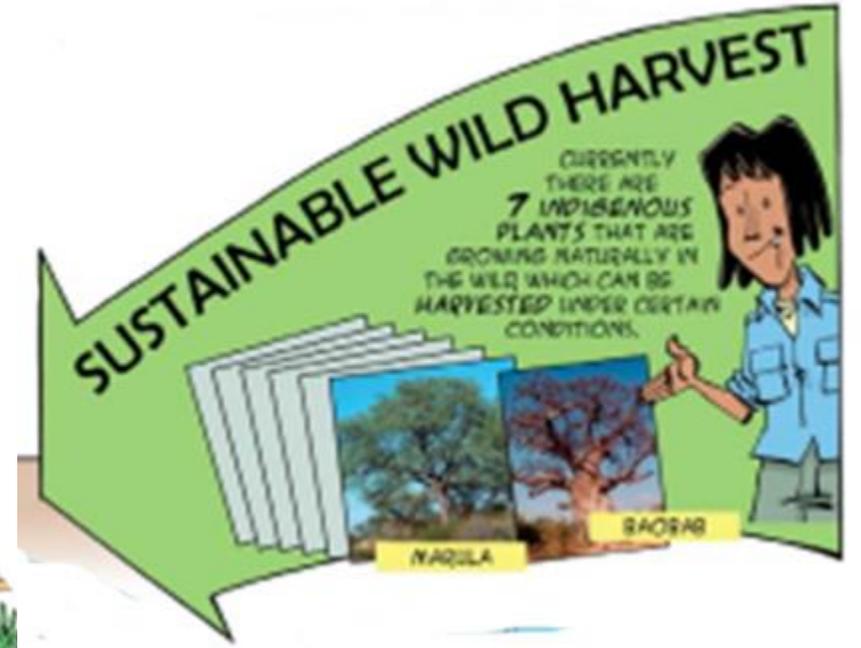
- Collected and cultivated food products such as fruits, herbs, and nuts
- Biological materials such as parts of plants, resins, oils, fibres, aromas, etc.
- Pharmaceutical products (phytomedicine)
- Cosmetics and personal care products
- Agrochemicals, especially biological control agents
- Handicrafts using biological material
- Ecotourism services around natural attractions such as bird watching and recreational hunting
- Payment for ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration certificates, water, etc.
- Bioprospecting genetic resources of scientific and commercial value



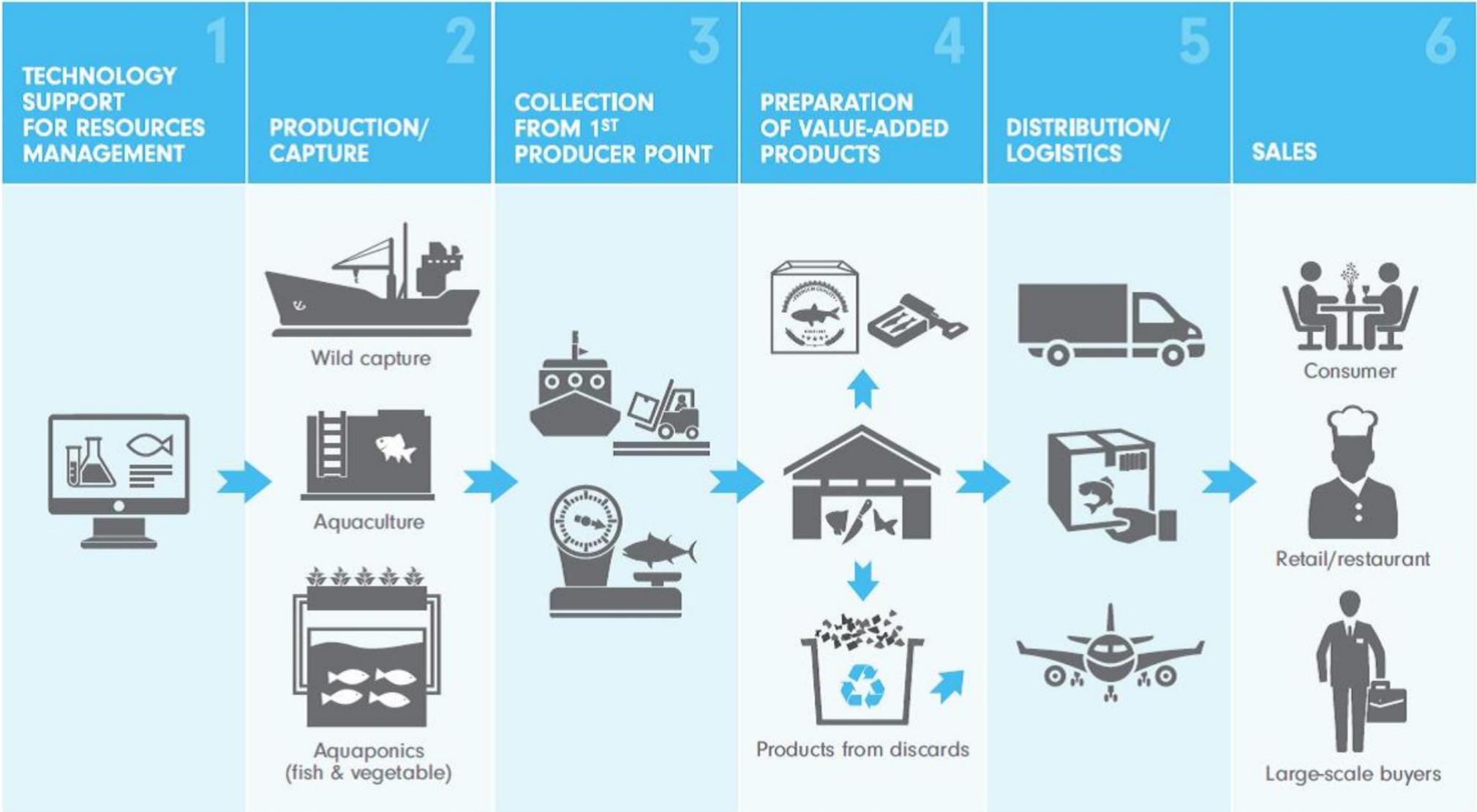
Community engagement in an wildlife tourism value chain?



Community engagement in a wild plants value chain?



Community engagement in a fishing value chain?



Community engagement in a game meat value chain?



Wildlife ranching	Wildlife activities	Wildlife products
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Breeding – Live sale ▪ Secondary contributors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Live captures – Translocation Services – Veterinary Services – Fencing and maintenance 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wildlife Viewing – Trophy Hunting – Biltong Hunting ▪ Secondary contributors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accommodation – Transport – Equipment & Supplies (Arms, Ammunition etc.) – Taxidermy 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Game Meat Processing – Skin and Hide Production – Other products (e.g. curios and decorations) ▪ Secondary contributors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Packaging and Transportation

Engaging communities in wildlife enterprise value chains

A wildlife enterprise value chain

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- **Generates income**
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- **Restores and protects landscapes**
- **Conserves biodiversity**

Contributes to several SDGs

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Living in harmony with nature

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