

Unlocking Africa's Wildlife Economy



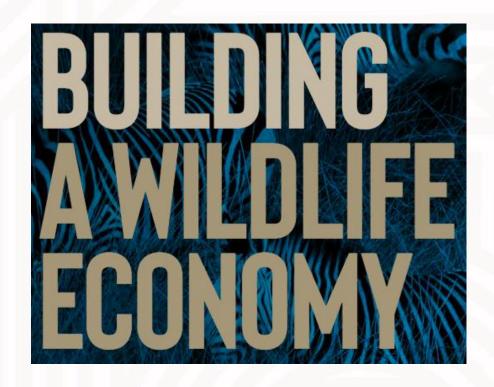


From wildlife conservation to the wildlife economy



What do we mean by a wildlife economy?

- The meaning of wildlife?
- The meaning of conservation?
- The meaning of economy?



Wildlife - dictionary definitions



- living things and especially mammals, birds, and fishes that are **neither human nor domesticated** (Merriam-Webster)
- animals that have not been domesticated or tamed and are usually living in a natural environment, including both game and nongame species (The Free Dictionary)
- wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region (Oxford Living Dictionaries)
- animals and other living things that live in the wild; all wild animals collectively; esp., the wild vertebrates hunted by humans (Collins)
- undomesticated animals living in the wild, including those hunted for food, sport, or profit (dictionary.com)



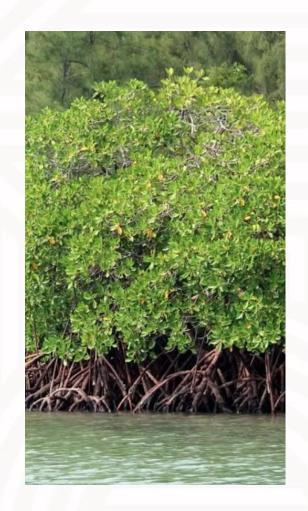
Wildlife - more definitions



Wild species are populations of species that have not been domesticated and can survive independently of human intervention. They can be found in any environment.

(CBD GBF Explanatory Notes)

Wildlife includes undomesticated terrestrial and marine animals, plants, and other life forms, as well as their abiotic and biotic interactions. Wildlife is linked to the habitats and ecosystems where it naturally lives.



(AWEI)

Conservation – dictionary definitions





planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect (Merriam-Webster)

protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and of natural resources; controlled utilization or official supervision of natural resources to preserve or protect them (The Free Dictionary)

preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment and of wildlife (Oxford Living Dictionaries)

protection, preservation, and careful management of natural resources and of the environment (Collins)

preservation; **official supervision** of rivers, forests, and other natural resources in order to preserve and protect them (dictionary.com)



Conservation – more definitions



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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.

...conservation is that aspect of management which ensures that utilization is sustainable

(IUCN World Conservation Strategy, 1980)



Economy – dictionary definitions



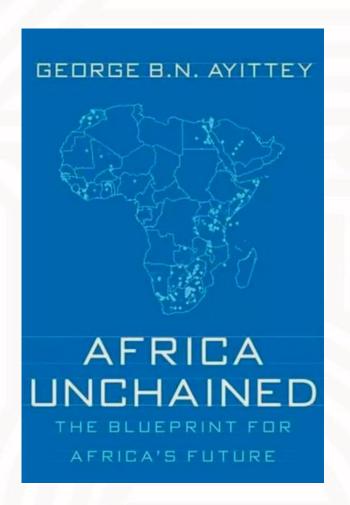
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Economy – the **system of trade and industry** by which the wealth of a country is made and used (Cambridge Dictionary

An economy is a system for **distributing** scarce resources (Bank of England)

An economy is a complex system of interrelated production, consumption, and exchange activities, which ultimately determine how resources are allocated among participants. (Investopedia)



From wildlife conservation to the wildlife economy



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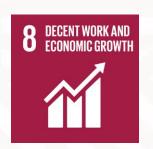
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Conservation - management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit... (IUCN)



Wildlife Economy – sustainable use of wild species and the ecosystems in which they live for human benefit (AWEI)













Elephant leather products

Key wildlife-related agreements & strategies





1969 - African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

- 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 🗸
- 1975 Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- 1975 World Heritage Convention (WHC)
- 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)





- 1980 World Conservation Strategy (from IUCN et al) ✓
- 1991 Caring for the Earth (from IUCN et al)



- 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- 1994 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)







- 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
- 2022 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 🗸





CITES aims to

- Ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants is legal, sustainable, and traceable, and
- Does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild

CITES

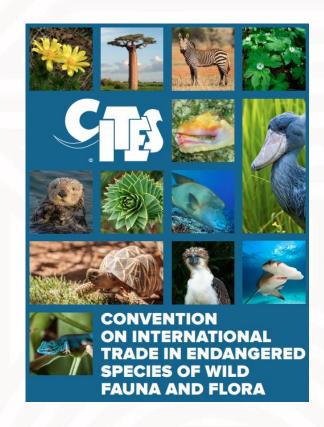
- Regulates international trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora
- Based on a system of permits and certificates issued under certain conditions

It covers

- export,
- · re-export,
- import, and
- landing from the high seas

of

- live and dead animals,
- live and dead plants, and
- their parts and derivatives



1980 - World Conservation Strategy

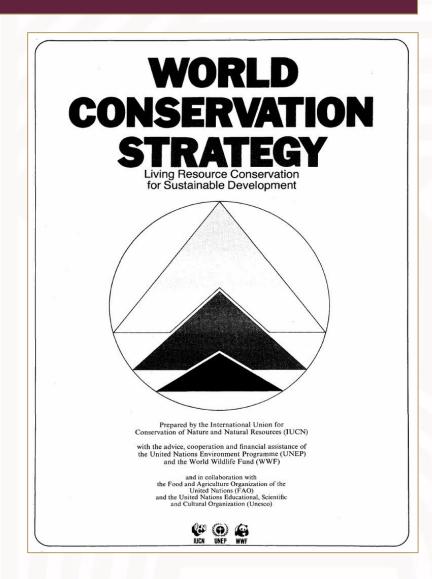


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Conservation is defined under this agreement as the management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

Living resource conservation has three specific objectives:

- to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems
- to preserve genetic diversity
- to ensure the **sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems** (notably fish and other wildlife, forests, and grazing lands), which support millions of rural communities as well as major industries.







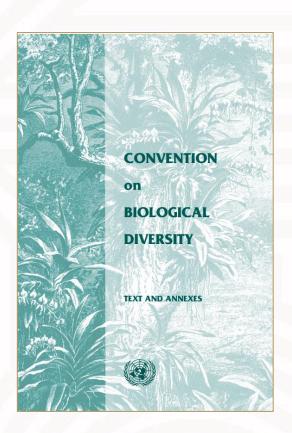
Aware that conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are critical to meeting the food, health, and other needs of the growing world population and determined to conserve and use biological diversity sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations.

The **objectives** of this Convention are:

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

Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity

Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing **methods for sustainable use** of biological





The vision of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** is a world of living in harmony with nature where "by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used"

Target 5

• Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal...



Target 9

 Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people...

Key trade agreements





1910 - Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

- 1992 Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- 1994 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) 🗸
- 1995 World Trade Organisation (WTO) 🗸
- 2000 African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) ...with the USA
- 2008 SACU Free Trade Agreement with the European Free Trade Association
- 2024 Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement with South Africa ... with the EU
- 2019 African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) <









1910 - SACU

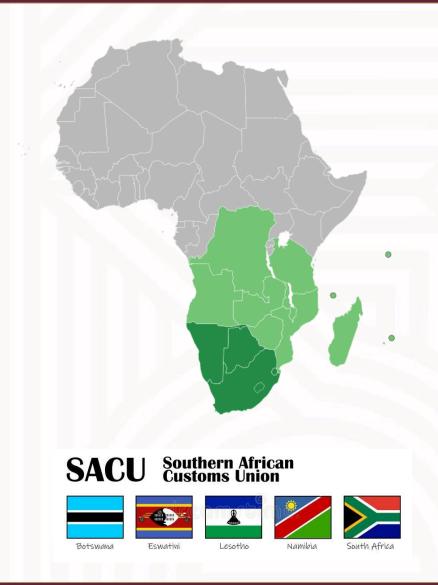






From the 2002 agreement as amended in 2013

- Goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Common Customs Area shall be free of customs duties and quantitative restrictions
- Take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the simplification and harmonization of trade documentation and procedures
- Member States shall have the right to impose restrictions on imports or exports for the protection of (a) health of humans, animals or plants; (b) the environment; ...





- Abolish all non-tariff barriers to trade among themselves
- Cooperate in customs procedures and activities
- Simplify and harmonize their trade documents and procedures
- Develop a collective and coordinated approach to rational exploitation and utilisation and the protection of wildlife
- Establish wildlife ranches in arid and semi-arid regions as a complement to agricultural and livestock production
- Establish uniform trophy hunting prices so as to reduce depletion of wildlife stocks



1995 - WTO





The Parties to this Agreement

Recognizing that their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and expanding the production of and trade in goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, seeking both to protect and preserve the environment...

Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the **substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade** and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations





2019 - AfCFTA





The general objectives of the AfCFTA are to...

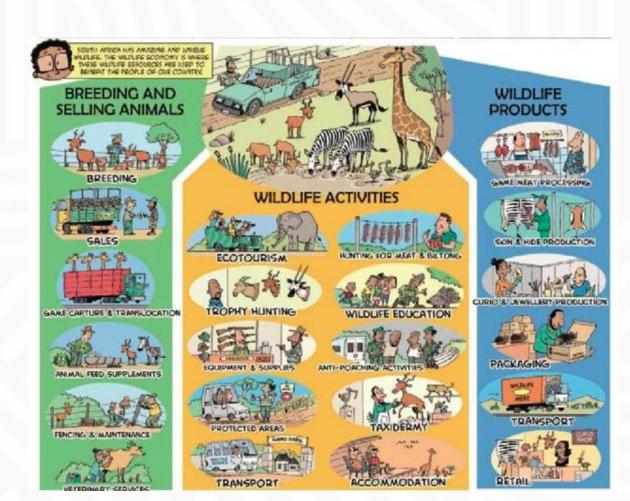
- Create a single market for goods, and services, facilitated by the movement of persons to deepen the economic integration of the African continent
- Create a liberalised market for goods and services
- Promote and attain sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development
- Progressively eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods
- Enhance the efficiency of customs procedures, trade facilitation, and transit



THE WILDLIFE ECONOMY THERE'S WEALTH IN WILDLIFE!

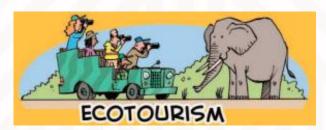






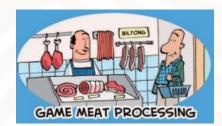
















Our work

Thought leadership

Addressing barriers inhibiting the wildlife economy addressed Through impactful research, analysis, and commentary

Stakeholder engagement

Engaging stakeholders engaged to improve understanding and to empower them to build a sustainable and inclusive wildlife economy

Professional development

Strengthening capacity to promote and participate in the wildlife economy through academic programmes and technical training

AWEI's Theory of Change - 2/2





Influencing, encouraging, and assisting decision-makers to

Strengthen the enabling environment

Key public and private policy and regulatory frameworks enhanced to support the growth of a transformative wildlife economy

Promote thriving and responsible wildlife enterprise

Across Africa, wildlife enterprises developed and wildlife product global value chains deliver inclusive, sustainable development

Leading to

Inclusive, diversified, and flourishing wildlife economies across the continent

Supporting transformed, enhanced, and conserved African landscapes

i.e., complex social-ecological systems that deliver biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, inclusive economic opportunities, and community well-being

AWEI's Research Priorities – 1/2





Our original research framework

The ethical context of the wildlife economy

Values, beliefs and perceptions about the role of wildlife in society, and attitudes to the use of wildlife influence how we govern the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wildlife.

The governance of the wildlife economy

Policies, laws and regulations at the local, national, continental and international levels shape the way in which any wildlife economy functions – either at the entity-level or at the economy-wide level – and how it can contribute to conservation and development.



The sustainability of the wildlife economy depends on well-functioning value chains in sectors such as tourism, hunting, and meat production; and on effective systems of production management, product development, marketing, sales, and finance.



AWEI's Research Priorities – 2/3



AWEI African Wildlife Economy Institute

Our current research priorities

- Wild Meat assessing and promoting inclusive and sustainable wild meat value chains
- Wild Enterprise assessing and developing wildlife-based enterprises based at the landscape level
- **Wild Standards** developing and promoting voluntary sustainability standards and certification schemes for wildlife enterprises and products
- **Wild Policy** dssessing and promoting enabling strategies, policies, and regulations (at the national, continental, and international levels) to support Africa's wildlife economy



Recent Outputs from AWEI

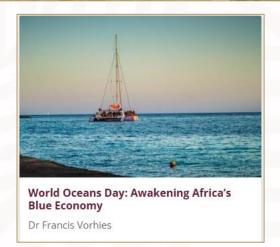


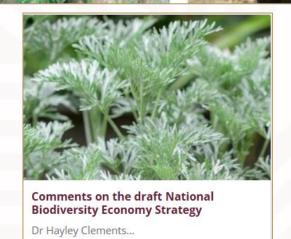


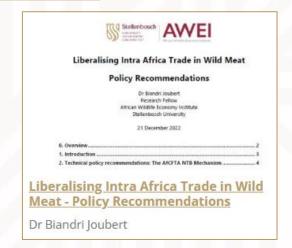
Ensuring the use of wild species benefits people

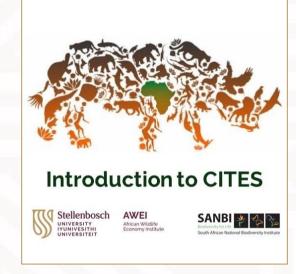
By Dr Francis Vorhies, Dr Wise

an Ndlovu









The 2024 Zimbabwe Dialogues

What's next for Zimbabwe's wildlife economy?



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EXPLORING EAST AFRICA'S WILDLIFE ECONOMY

A series of online dialogues hosted by AWEI African Wildlife Economy Institute, Stellenbosch University In partnership with School of Wildlife Conservation, African Leadership University ShareScreen Africa and Oppenheimer Generations Research and Conservation

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