

**Freedom Week 2024**

Selwyn College  
Cambridge, UK

**Dr Francis Vorhies**

[wfv@sun.ac.za](mailto:wfv@sun.ac.za)



**Unlocking Africa's Wildlife Economy**

 Stellenbosch  
UNIVERSITY  
IYUNIVESITHI  
UNIVERSITEIT

**AWEI**  
African Wildlife  
Economy Institute

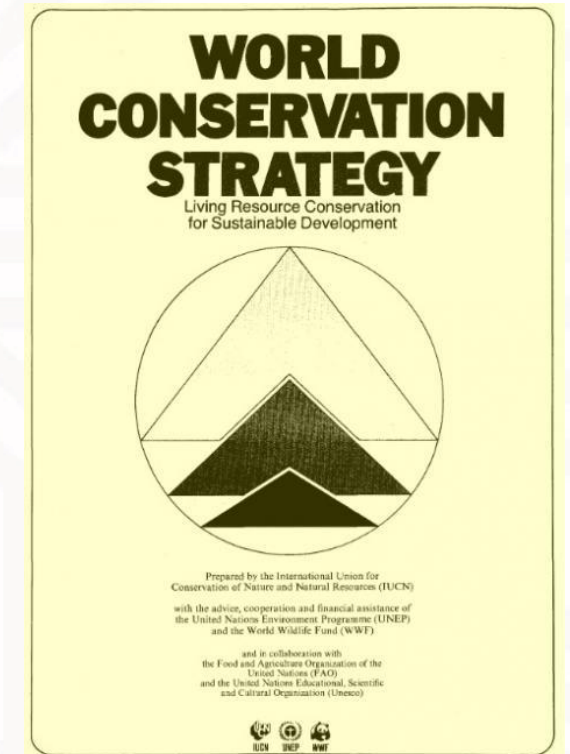
# The wildlife economy used to be called conservation

## 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.

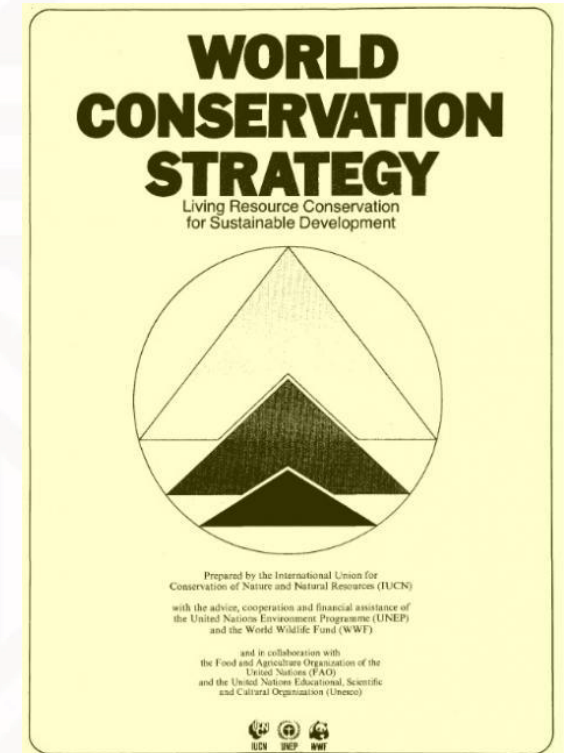


IUCN, with UNEP and WWF in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO (1980)

# WCS conservation objectives

Living resource conservation has three specific objectives:

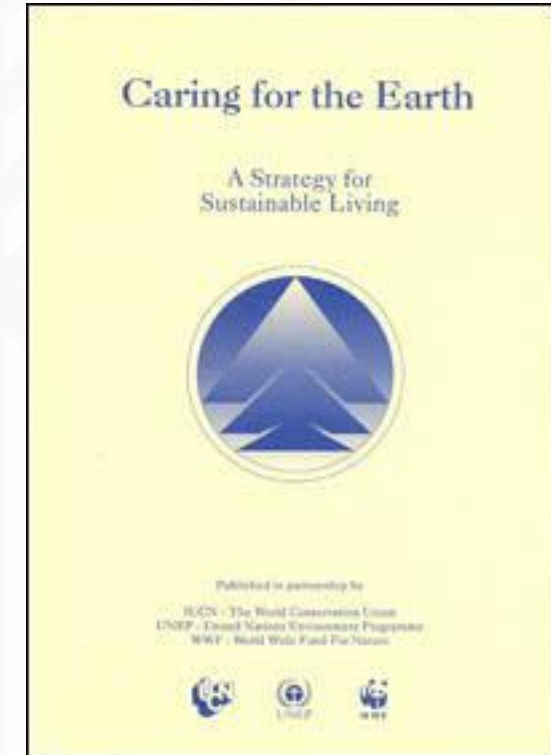
- ***to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems*** (such as soil regeneration and protection, the recycling of nutrients, and the cleansing of waters), on which human survival and development depend;
- ***to preserve genetic diversity*** (the range of genetic material found in 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.



# Sustainable use is conservation

## Conservation:

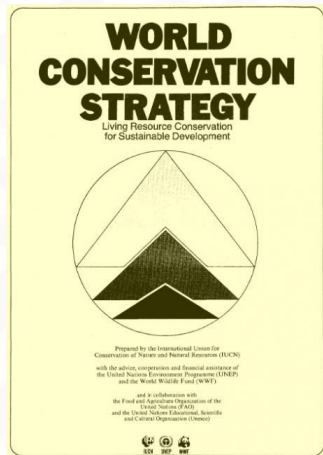
- The management of human use of organisms or ecosystems to ensure such use is sustainable.
- Besides sustainable use, conservation includes
  - protection,
  - maintenance,
  - rehabilitation,
  - restoration, and
  - enhancement of populations and ecosystems



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)

# Or is it? ... From conservation to biodiversity

## World Conservation Strategy (1980)



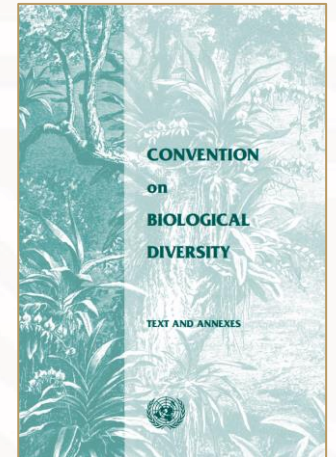
### 3 conservation objectives

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

## Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

### 3 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




# The return of wildlife use


## KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

**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...

 **UN**  
environment  
programme

**CBD**

 **Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Distr.  
LIMITED

CBD/COP/15/L.25  
18 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Fifteenth meeting – Part II  
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022  
Agenda item 9A

**Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework**

**Draft decision submitted by the President**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

*Noting also* the outcomes of the first,<sup>1</sup> second,<sup>2</sup> third<sup>3</sup> fourth<sup>4</sup> and fifth meetings<sup>5</sup> of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, of the regional and thematic consultations and workshops conducted based on decision 14/34 and of the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources,

*Noting* the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the following Governments of [...] for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), for supporting the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the submissions by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or

---

<sup>1</sup> CBD/WG.2020/1/5.  
<sup>2</sup> CBD/WG.2020/2/4.  
<sup>3</sup> CBD/WG.2020/3/5.  
<sup>4</sup> CBD/WG.2020/4/4.  
<sup>5</sup> CBD/WG.2020/5/-

CBD COP15 – Dec 2022

# But what about wildlife trade?

## CITES

- Aims to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants is legal, sustainable & traceable
- Based on a system of permits and certificates issued under certain conditions

## CITES covers

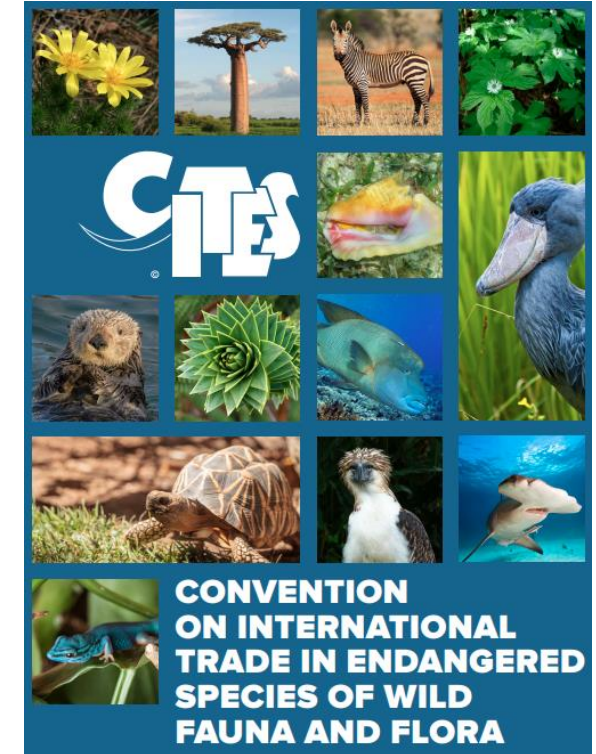
- export
- re-export
- import
- high seas landings

## of

- live & dead animals,
- live & dead plants
- parts & derivatives

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

*the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the law*



Launched in 1975

# GBF, CITES & the wildlife economy

Ensure that...

- Management
- Use
- Harvest &
- Trade

of wild species is ...

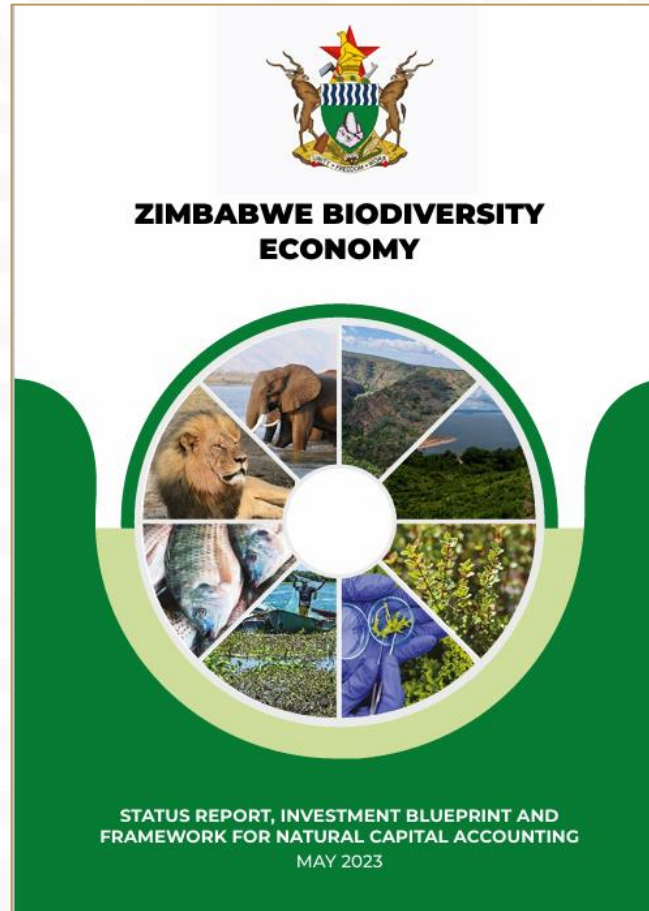
- Sustainable
- Safe
- Legal &
- Benefits people



Elephant leather products



# 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 wildlife-based land use for communal land users.

# Building the wildlife economy – South Africa



STAATSKOERANT, 8 MAART 2024

No. 50279 3

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 4492

8 March 2024

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

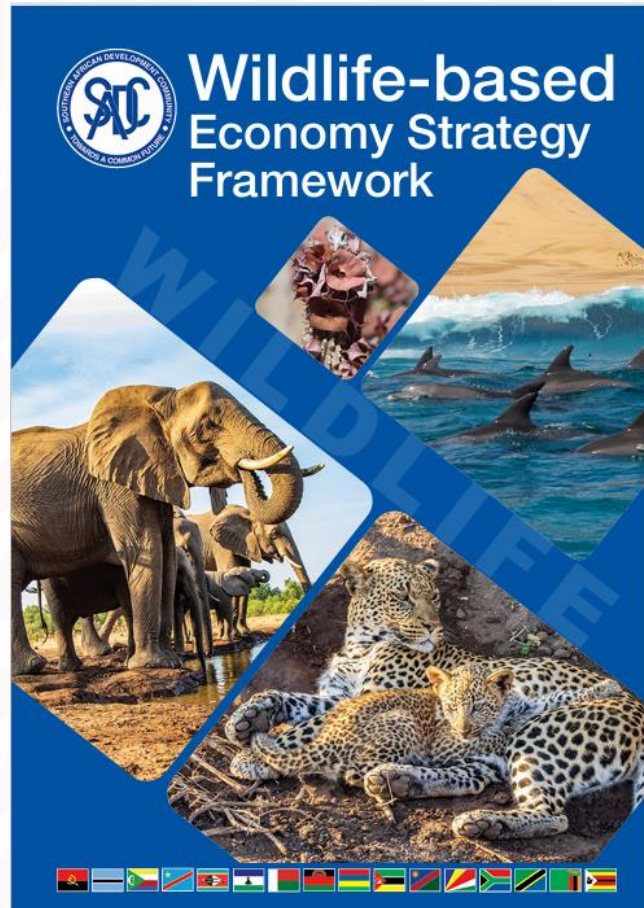
COMMENTS INVITED ON THE DRAFT NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY STRATEGY

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...



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

ANNEX II



KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE  
STRATEGIC PLAN 2024 - 2028

DRAFT

JUNE 2024

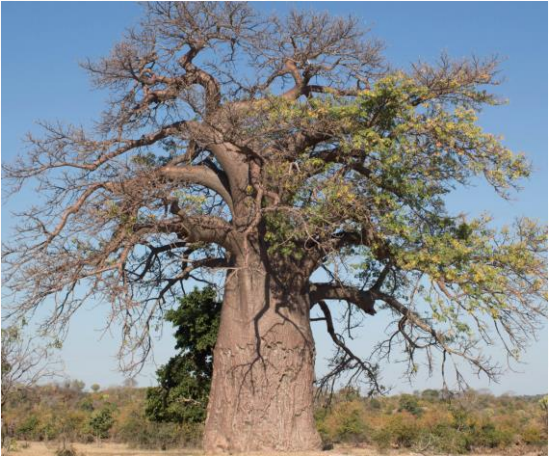


Page | 1

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

# Management, use, harvesting & trade of wild species



# 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 the Oppenheimer Generations Research and Conservation.

JOIN AT SHARESREENAFRIA.ORG/



**African Wildlife Economy Colloquium**  
4-6 November 2024  
Stellenbosch University



## Elephant in the Room

Why a trophy hunting ban would hurt conservation and development



**Dr Francis Vorhies**  
Director of African Wildlife Economy Institute  
August 2024

### Summary

- The proposed United Kingdom trophy hunting import ban is illiberal, harmful to conservation efforts, and detrimental to local communities in source countries.
- Well-managed trophy hunting is recognised by major conservation bodies (including IUCN and CITES) and many developing nation governments as a conservation tool.
- Trophy hunting, when properly regulated, can generate economic incentives for habitat protection, support contribute to local livelihoods.

A ban would undermine the UK's international commitment to its trade liberalisation stance as a World Trade Organization member and its support for the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The proposal overrides existing CITES regulations and legal wildlife trade, trophies.

The proposed bill banning the trade creates an unworkable regulatory regime by referring to EU annexes solely on CITES appendices.

A more nuanced approach aligned with existing management practices is more appropriate than a unilateral prohibition.

## Scaling up Africa's elephant economy

Issue Brief

July 2024

Dr Francis Vorhies  
African Wildlife Economy Institute, Stellenbosch University

Dr Michael Musgrave  
School of Wildlife Conservation, African Leadership University



### Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
The global targets for wildlife use.....	2
Sustainable uses of elephants.....	4
Using elephants in Kruger National Park.....	5
Liberalising trade in elephant products.....	8
Developing African-wide value chains for elephant products.....	12
Pathways to scaling up Africa's elephant economy.....	13
References.....	14



Figure 1. Elephants in Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe

African Wildlife Economy Institute, Stellenbosch University

[aweisun.ac.za](http://aweisun.ac.za)

<https://www0.sun.ac.za/awei/>

## Liberalising intra Africa trade in wild meat



## AWEI e-learning journey



**AWEI**  
African Wildlife  
Economy Institute

[www0.sun.ac.za/awei](http://www0.sun.ac.za/awei)

# Unlocking Africa's Wildlife Economy



**AWEI**  
African Wildlife  
Economy Institute