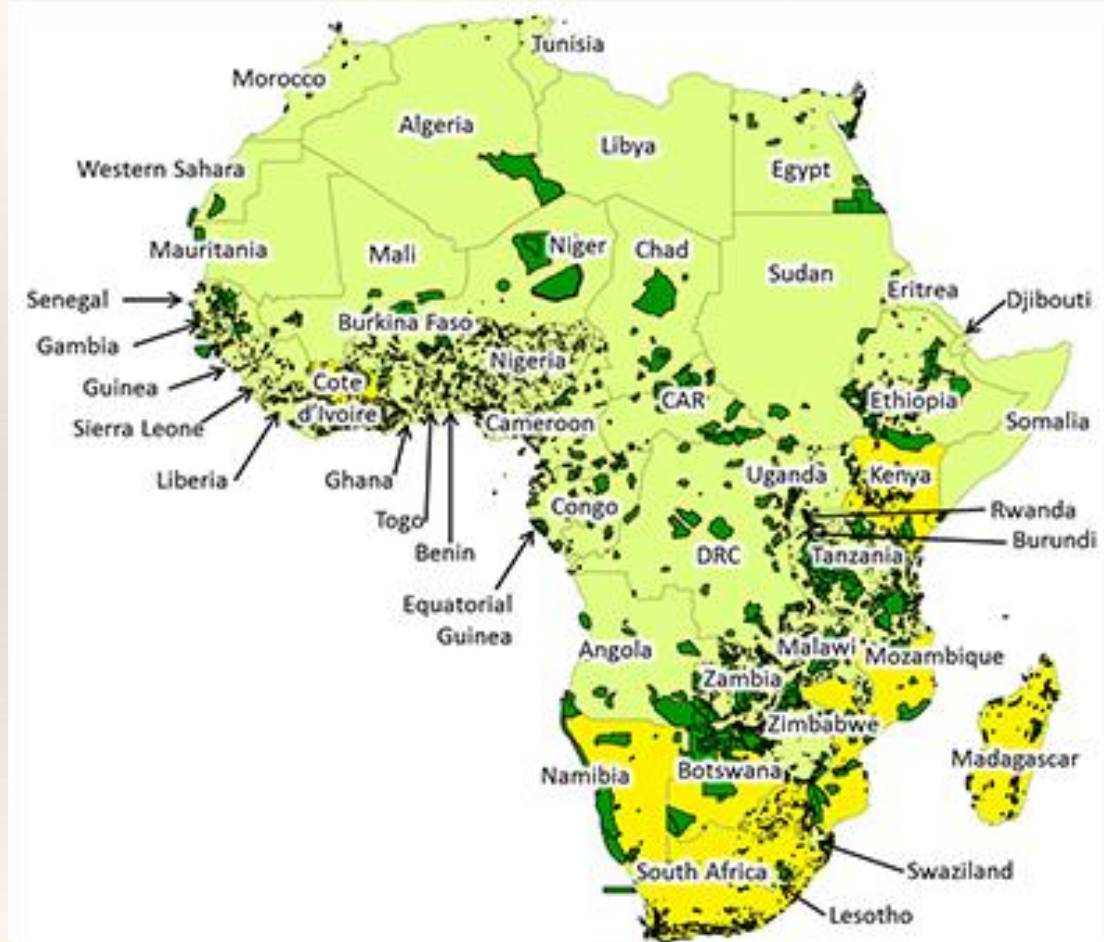


Collaborative management approaches as a means of improving conservation outcomes in Africa, with particular focus on SADC TFCAs



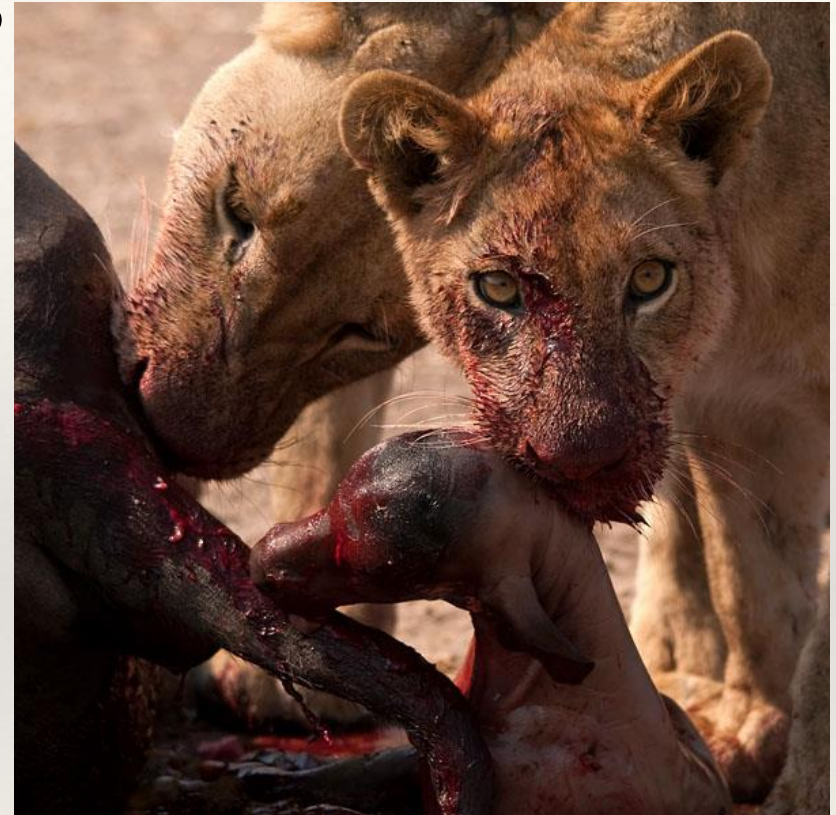
Photo: Egil Droge

Some African countries have exceptionally large protected area estates (and notably in the SADC region)



Africa is also home to some exceptionally large individual protected areas

- e.g.
- Air-Tenere – Niger – 244,000 km²
- Luiana-Luengue – Angola - ~78,000 km²
- CKGR – Botswana - ~53,000 km²
- Namib-Naukluft – Namibia ~51,000 km²
- Selous – Tanzania - 44,000 km²
- Niassa – Mozambique – 42,000 km²
- Kafue – Zambia – 22,400 km² (plus 44,000 km² of GMAs)



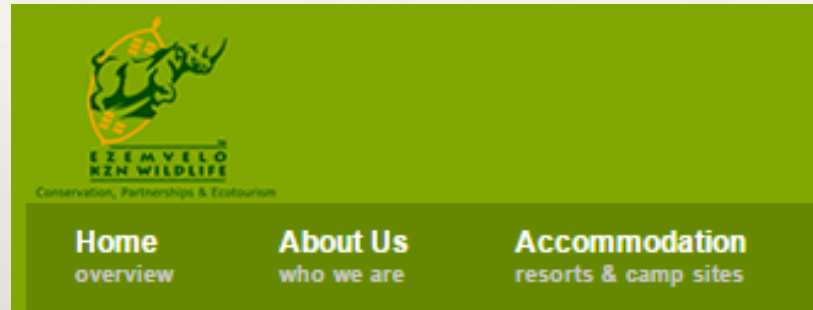
In parts of the continent, PAs have become increasingly inter-connected through the development of TFCAs

TFCAs provide for increased:

- International cooperation
- Ecological connectivity
- Security of ecosystems that do not follow international boundaries
- Scope for wildlife-based economies and rural development
- Resilience against climate change



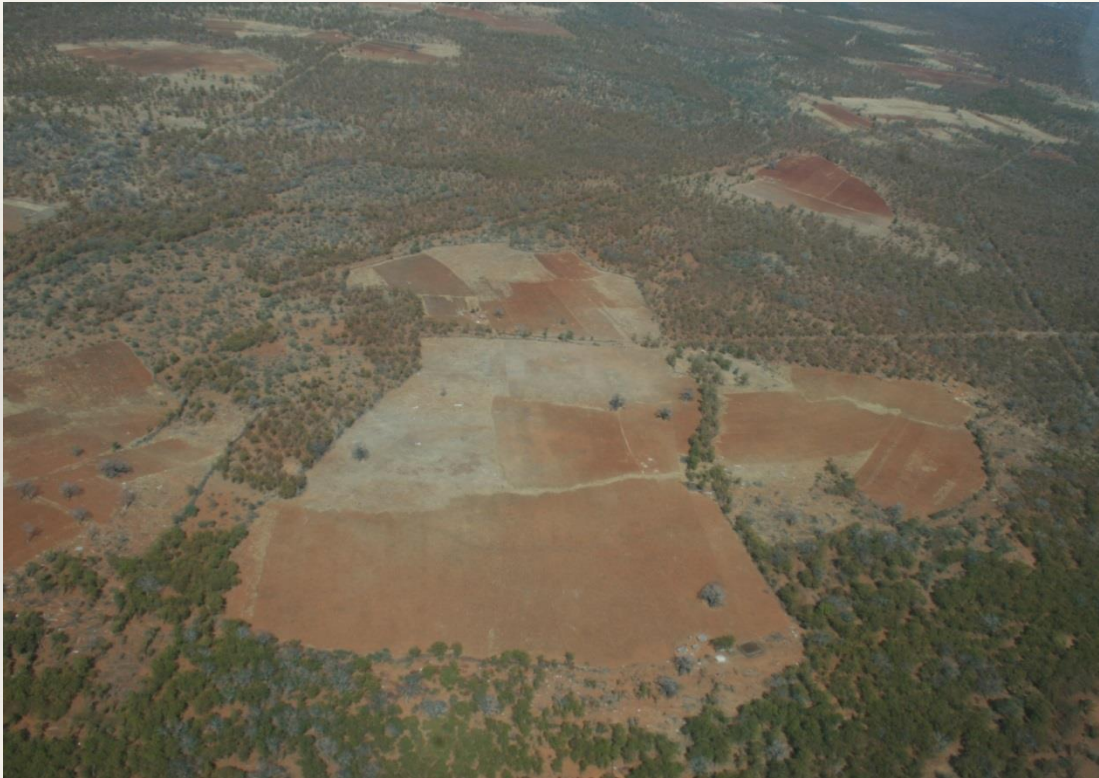
There are new models for engaging communities and private land owners in conservation emerging which are effectively expanding PA estates



BIODIVERSITY STEWARDSHIP SA

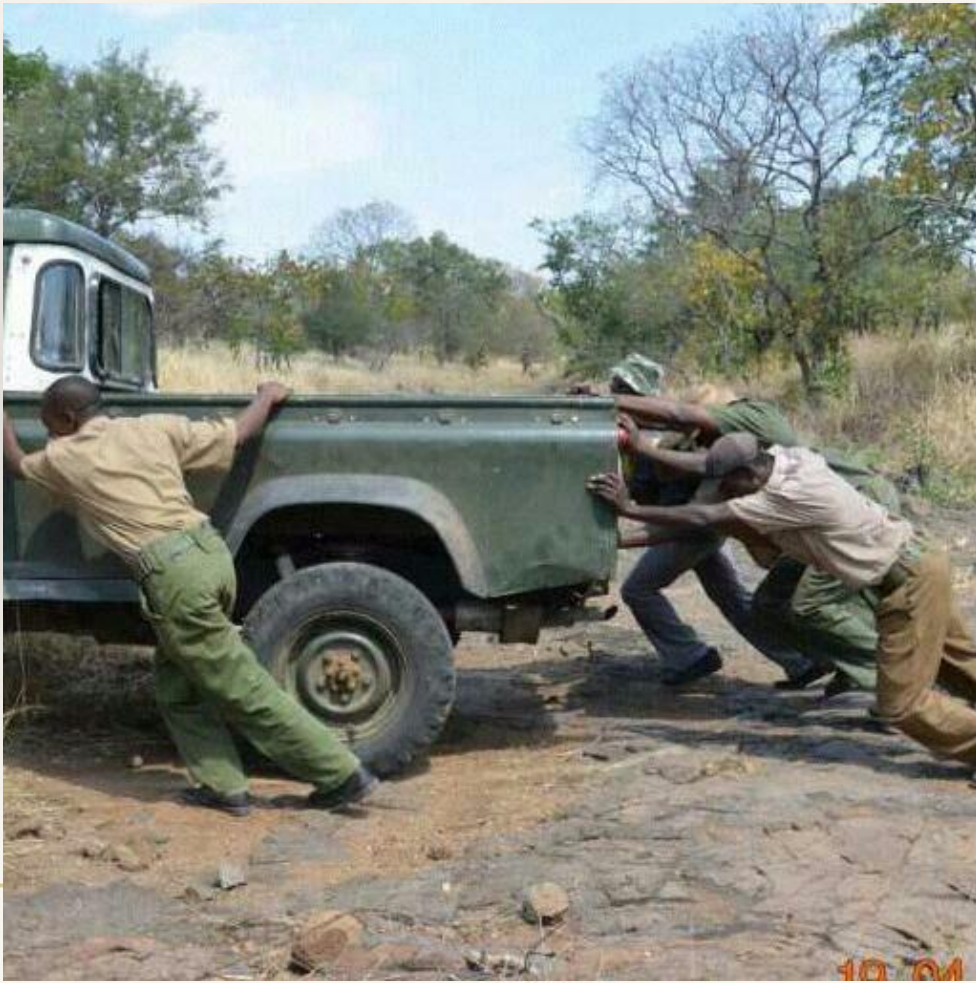


However, human pressures on and threats towards wildlife areas are increasing



Plus over-arching threats such as climate change

At the same time, due to competing needs, state wildlife authorities often lack the resources needed to manage and protect wildlife effectively



Protected areas frequently yield strongly positive economic and livelihood benefits

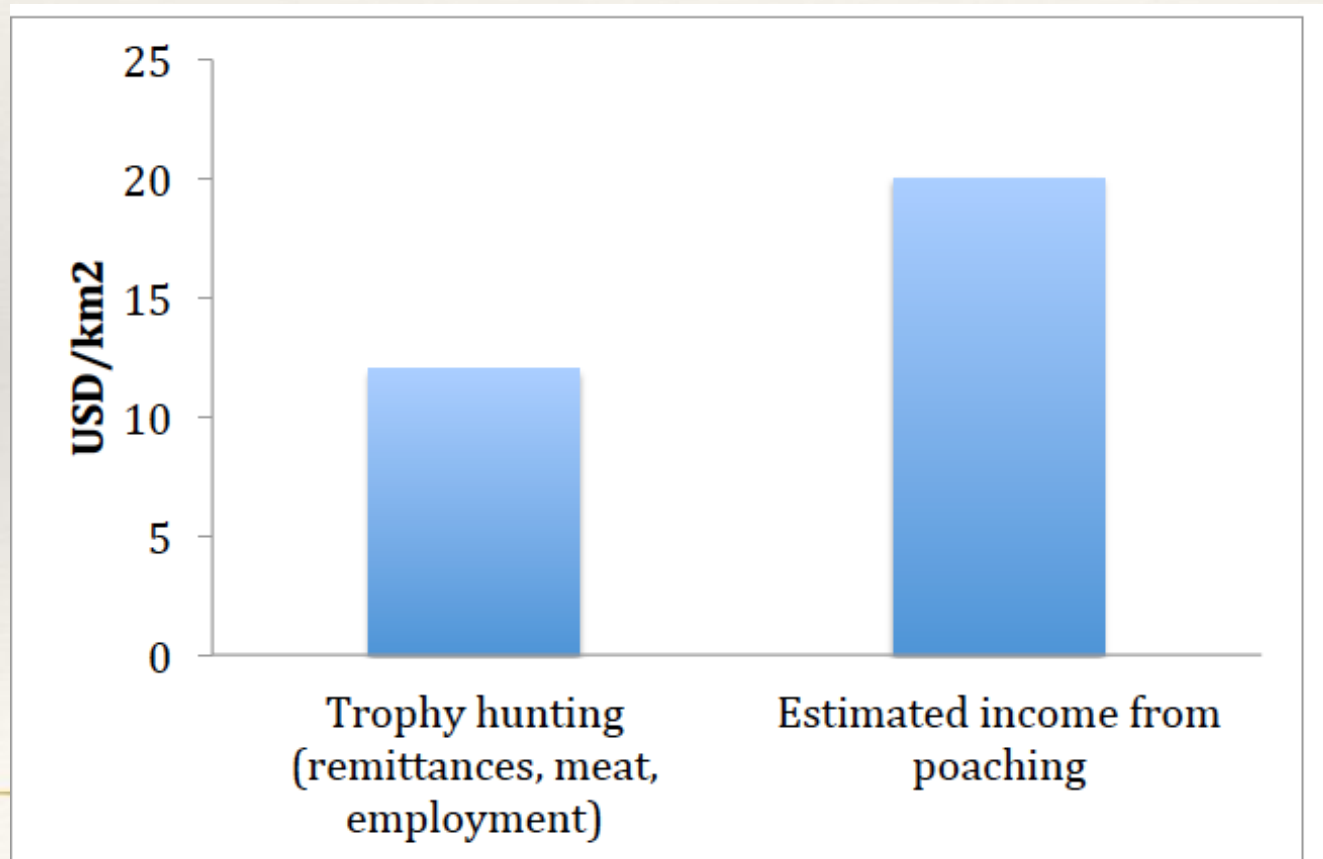
However, a small minority of PAs are financially viable at the park level

Realistically, to deliver potential benefits PAs are going to require ongoing subsidy

Whereas PA budgets of hundreds of dollars (and in some cases, thousands) per km² are needed to achieve effective management, many PAs are run on miniscule budgets



In addition, in parts of the continent – legal frameworks to incentivize wildlife-based land uses on communal or private lands are inadequate

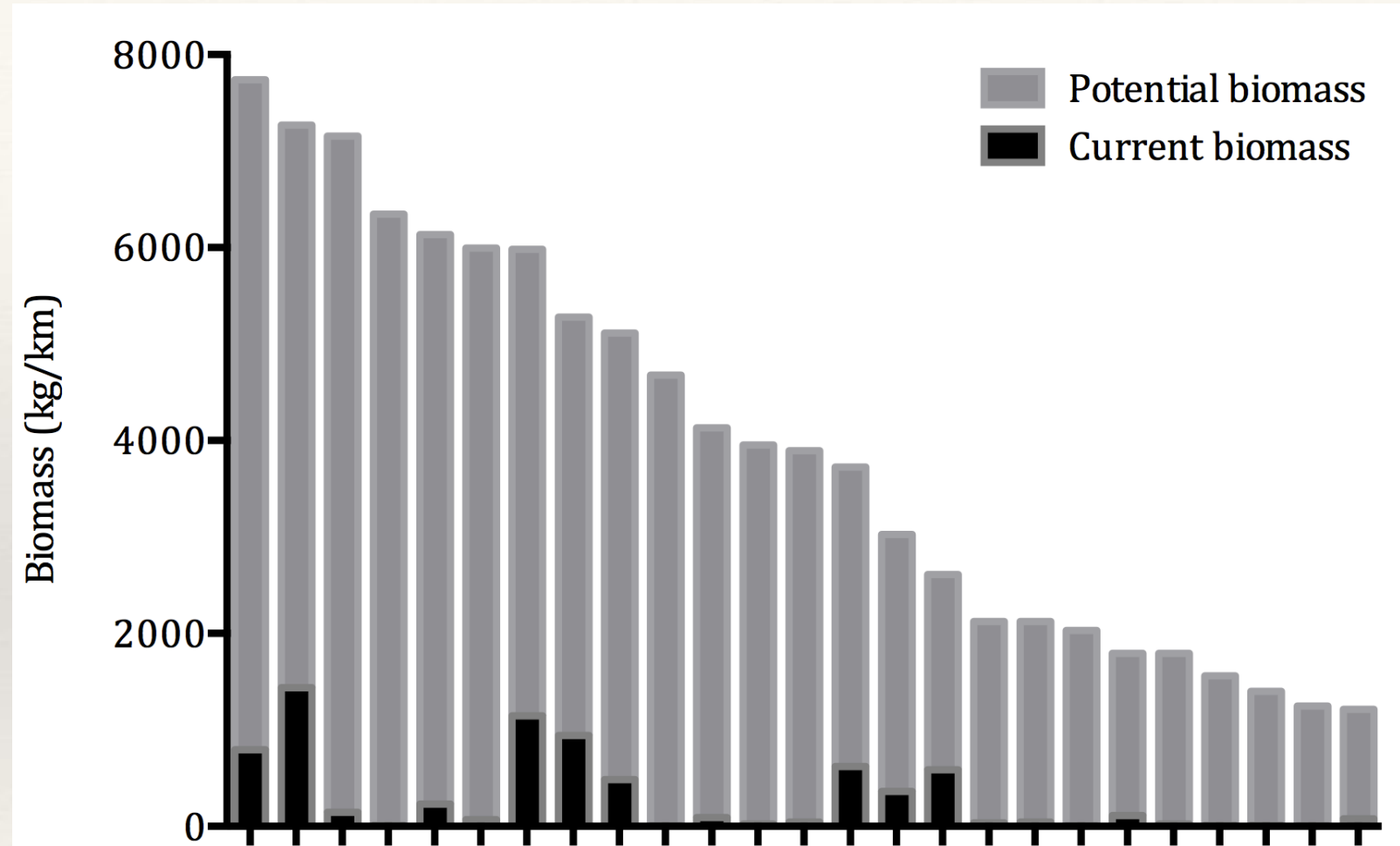


- NB this often also applies equally for photo-graphic tourism
- NB benefits from poaching are rarely sustainable

The upshot of these challenges is that:

Many protected areas are increasingly depleted

And many are failing to fulfil their social or economic potential



Several African countries risk losing their wildlife resources before ever having a chance to benefit from them



Risk of loss of

- Biodiversity
- Tourism potential
- Ecological services
- Resilience to climate change
- etc

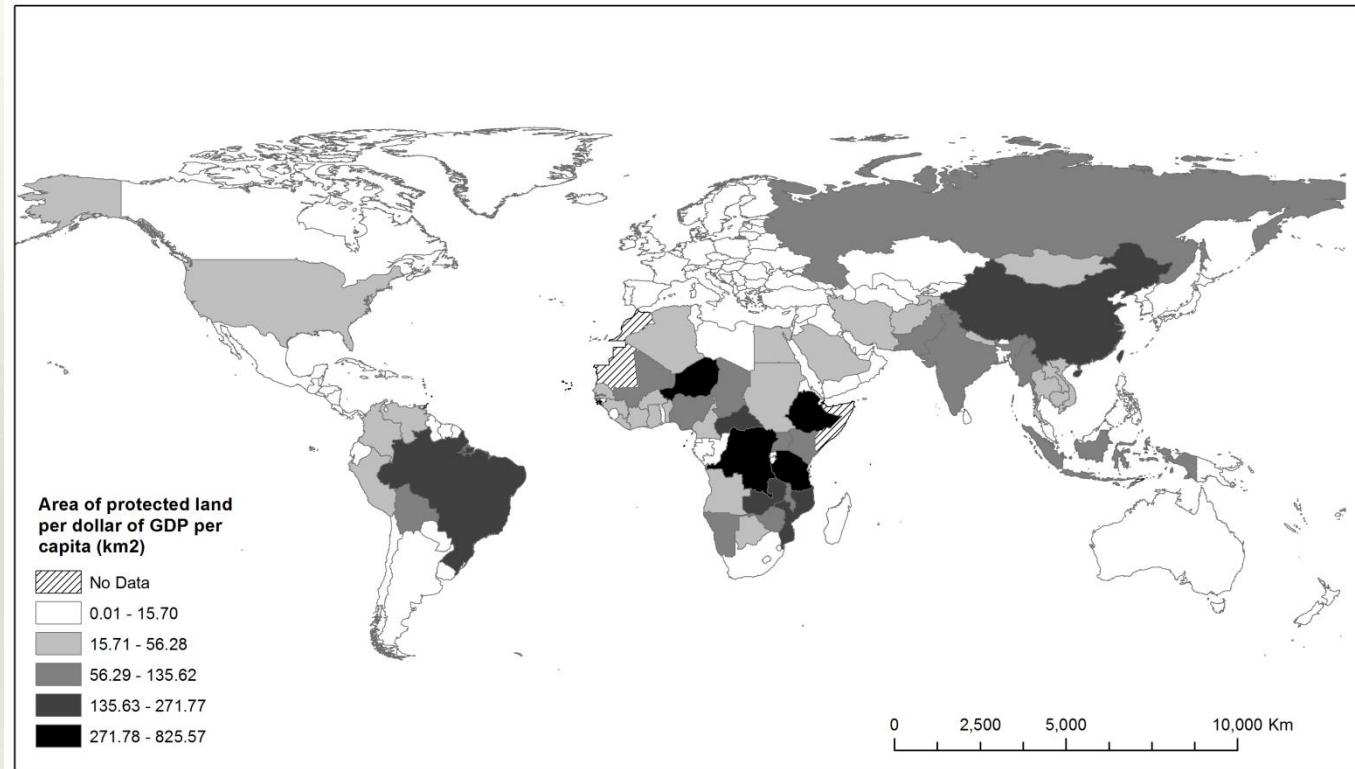
In this context, there is a need for:

- Elevated funding for conservation from African governments
- Elevated support for conservation from the international community
- Frameworks that create strong incentives for communities and private land owners to engage in wildlife-based land uses
- New partnerships for conservation among governments, communities, private sector and NGOs/donors

Before discussing the case for global support for African conservation efforts, I would like to stress the case for elevated domestic support for conservation

- This should be seen as a means of investing in tourism and rural development
- The tourism industry in many African countries is under-developed largely due to underinvestment in protecting the product
- For every 1% increase in tourism-related investment in the SADC region, a 0.3% increase in GDP per capita accrues (Makoche Kanwa 2013).

There is also a strong case for elevated investment in African conservation by the international community



African countries carry a burden that is sometimes beyond their means to bear

The global community has fallen short of fulfilling the promises made at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit

Industrialised nations committed to allocating USD2 billion/year for conservation in other nations

Current levels of international biodiversity related aid for biodiversity have stood at approximately USD1 billion since 2002

(Miller et al. 2013).



Previous Page | Next Page
[Briefing Notes Home](#) | [Introduction](#) | [Child Summit](#) | [Women](#)
[How to Order](#)

UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992)

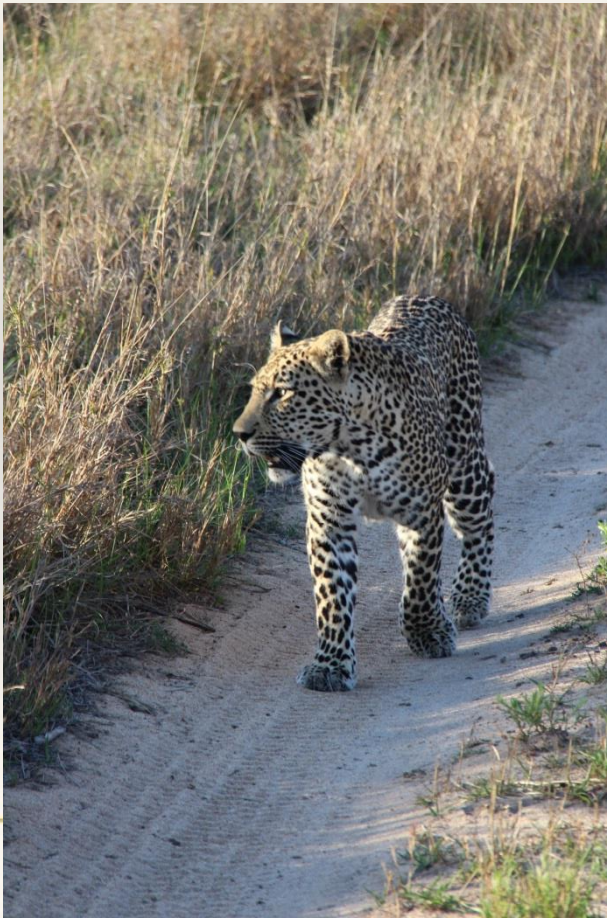
Conference	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992
Informal name	The Earth Summit
Host Government	Brazil
Website	http://www.unep.org/summit/

Demand for illegal wildlife products is often international in nature



Photos from Game Rangers International

The international community benefits from the existence values associated with charismatic megafauna, and environmental services provided by intact forests/woodlands



Whereas local people bear the costs of living with wildlife



The global community is imposing gradually tighter restrictions on the options of African countries to generate revenues for conservation



Investment in conservation in Africa can help achieve sustainable rural economic and livelihood development

E.g. in South Africa, tourism generates (*Statistics South Africa, 2013*):

- ~USD11.3 billion dollars
- 2.9% of GDP
- ~4.4% of total employment

In Africa overall, tourism creates 8.3 million jobs, projected to increase to 26 million in 2025 (6% of total employment, WTTC 2015)

There is a need to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of limited funding resources

There are challenges associated with the use of financial resources:

- Inefficiency and inadequate proportion reaching the ground
- Allocation of large, indigestible, non-recurrent chunks
- Challenges in capacity to absorb funding
- Geographic skews in funding



One means of potentially achieving more effective conservation outcomes is through collaborative management approaches

For example there are partnerships in the following contexts:

- State wildlife authorities + NGOs for management of PAs
- State wildlife authorities + private sector for management of tourism concessions
- Communities + state for the management of PAs
- Communities + state + NGOs/private sector for management of community conservation areas

Collaborative management projects provide wildlife authorities with a means of:

- Sharing the burden of managing vast PA estates with the international community
- Accessing a broader swath of prospective donors
- Attracting long term technical and financial support
- Helping to secure national assets
- Helping to achieve national, regional and global commitments (e.g. Aichi, SDGs)
- Retaining complete sovereignty of host nations over their wild areas

Collaborative management projects provide donors with a means to:

- Provide direct, effective and efficient route to improved conservation outcomes
- To secure public goods of local and global significance
- Helping to develop capacity among state wildlife authorities and communities
- Contribute to both conservation and sustainable development
- Ensure accountability in the use of donor funds
- Provide scope for long term partnerships to achieve continuity

Collaborative management projects provide communities with

- Improved recognition regarding rights and responsibilities over natural resources
- Greater benefits from natural resources
- Access to funding and technical support
- Opportunities for capacity building
- Platforms for improved communication with other stakeholders





There are of course challenges associated with collaborative management approaches

- Compromises
- Conflicts of interest
- Discussions over rights and responsibilities
- Matching expectations with realities
- Sustainability issues
- Etc

Within TFCAs these complexities are even greater

We are here to look at what models are available and to learn of successes, failures and lessons learned

These partnerships will be look at in various land tenure contexts across TFCAs

- State protected areas (parks / reserves)
- State owned hunting/tourism concessions
- Communal lands
- Community owned PAs/concessions
- Private lands



Photo: Paul Funston

Collaborative management approaches are based on variation in three different factors, that will be discussed

- Ownership (state, community, private)
- Governance arrangements
- Management and how that is conducted



The objectives of the meeting are to understand:

- What kinds of models are being attempted
- The roles and responsibilities of different parties in these models
- How expectations of partners can be managed
- How these arrangements contribute to achieving national, regional and international obligations
- Successes, failures, lessons learned
- Recommendations for the design of future partnerships
- Potential of these partnerships to help make the TFCA vision work more effectively

Thank you



Photo: Egil Droge