

# A COSTED ACTION PLAN (CAP) AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) TOOL FOR THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



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Economy Strategic Framework

## **About SADC**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an organisation founded and maintained by countries in southern Africa that aim to further the socio-economic, political and security cooperation among its Member States and foster regional integration in order to achieve peace, stability and wealth. The Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY

Term	Recommended Definition
Access and benefit-sharing (ABS):	The process through which, as a result of accessing biodiversity components (e.g. specimens, samples, biochemicals), genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, and using them in research and development or value chains, the different types of benefits generated thereby are shared fairly and equitably between the provider and user (UNCTAD, 2020, UNCTAD, 2017).
Adaptive management:	Allows for the implementation of corrective measures in systems on an ongoing basis, based on a process of continued monitoring. This type of management allows for the appropriate adjustment of the productive processes, including modification or suspension of activities that are affecting the populations and their habitat (UNCTAD, 2017).
Aquaculture	According to the FAO definition, it is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants with some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators (SADC, 2016).
Asset	In this framework refers to native species that is the input resource to the value chains of the W-bE
Biodiversity	The variation between ecosystems and habitats; the variation between different species; and the genetic variation within individual species. It is a system of interactions between genes, species, and the ecosystems they form, influencing and influenced by ecological and evolutionary processes. The processes help to sustain biological systems and to ensure their productivity (CBD, 1996).
Biodiversity prospecting (Bioprospecting or Bio-prospecting)	The systematic search for biochemical and genetic information in natural sources that can be developed into commercially-valuable products for pharmaceutical, agricultural, and other applications (CBD, 2001).
Biological Resources	Include genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity (CBD, 1996).
BioTrade:	Activities of collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from biodiversity under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability (UNCTAD, 2017).
BioTrade products and services	<p>BioTrade activities are generally oriented towards the production, transformation and commercialisation of products derived from the sustainable use of biological resources, or the provision of services derived from such resources (UNCTAD, 2017).</p> <p>BioTrade products may include those coming from wild collection or from cultivation practices. The latter refers to products derived from cultivation of native species (domesticated and wild varieties) through activities such as agriculture or aquaculture. Products derived from wild collection include animal (e.g. ornamental fish), animal derivatives (e.g. crocodile leather or meat) and plant (e.g. medicinal plants, flowers and foliage). Services include, for example, carbon sequestration and sustainable tourism (UNCTAD, 2017).</p>
Conservation	The protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife and includes management of the use of wildlife to ensure sustainability of such use (SADC, 1999).

Fish	For the purposes of this document 'fish 'means any native/indigenous aquatic plant or animal species whether piscine or not, and any mollusc, crustacean, coral, sponge, holothurian or other echinoderm, and reptiles and includes their eggs, larvae and all juvenile stages.
Game farming	Enterprises that confine indigenous animal species in demarcated areas, in a semi-domestic state, with the animals being fed. Game farming includes for example, ostrich and crocodile farming and their related value chains.
Game ranching	Enterprises that manage indigenous wildlife animals in defined areas delineated by fences, similar to cattle ranching, where the animal has access to and roam freely in the natural vegetation (Snyman et al., 2021). The animals are under the custodianship (ownership) of the ranch owner, as long as they remain on the property.
Genetic material	Any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity (CBD, 1992).
Genetic resources	Genetic material of actual or potential value (CBD, 1992).
Indigenous people	Peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations that inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest, or colonisation, or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions (ILO Convention 169).
Indigenous species	Indigenous species = native species (ICES, 2003)
Introduced species	= non-indigenous species, = exotic species (ICES, 2003)  Any species transported intentionally or accidentally by a human-mediated vector into habitats outside its native range. Note: Secondary introductions can be transported by human-mediated or natural vectors (ICES, 2003).
Local community	The human population in a distinct geographic and ecological area who depend directly on its biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services for all, or part of, their livelihood and who have developed or acquired traditional knowledge as a result of this dependence, including farmers, fisher folk, pastoralists, forest dwellers and others.
Marine species	Any aquatic species that does not spend its entire life cycle in fresh water.
Native species	A species, or lower taxon, living within its natural range (past or present) including the area it can reach and occupy using its natural dispersal systems (modified after CBD, GISP) (ICES, 2003).
Natural ecosystem	An ecosystem where human impact has been of no greater influence than that of any other native species (EEA Glossary).
Natural habitat	Land and/or water areas where the ecosystem's biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species and human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions (EEA Glossary).
Providers	Countries, persons, institutions or communities from where biodiversity components and genetic resources are accessed and obtained (UNCTAD, 2017).
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.  Use in a way and at a rate that does not lead to long-term decline of wildlife species (SADC, 1999).

Traditional knowledge	Knowledge, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (UNCTAD, 2017).
Users	Countries, persons or institutions that access and utilise biodiversity components, genetic resources and related traditional knowledge (UNCTAD, 2017).
Utilisation of genetic resources	To conduct research and development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology as defined in Article 2 of the Convention (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2011).
Value chain	Alliances among producers, processors, distributors, traders, regulatory and support institutions, whose common starting point is the understanding that a market exists for their products and services. They set out a joint vision to identify mutual needs and work cooperatively in the achievement of goals. They are willing to share the associated risks and benefits, and invest their time, energy, and resources into realising these goals (UNCTAD, 2017).
Wildlife	Animal, plant and microorganism species occurring within natural ecosystems and habitats (adapted from SADC (1999)).
Wildlife-based Economy	The Member States' and region's economy that use marine, freshwater and terrestrial wildlife as an economic asset to create value that aligns with conservation objectives and delivers sustainable growth and economic development. The sustainable use of biodiversity within the wildlife-based economy may be both consumptive and non-consumptive.



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ABS:</b>	Access and Benefit-sharing
<b>AfCFTA:</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>BABS:</b>	Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing
<b>CBD:</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CEPF:</b>	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
<b>CITES:</b>	UN Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
<b>COP:</b>	United Nations Conference of the Parties
<b>EFSA:</b>	European Food Safety Authority
<b>FAO:</b>	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGD:</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FLO:</b>	Fair Trade Labelling Organisation
<b>FPIC:</b>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
<b>GAPs:</b>	Good Agricultural Policies
<b>GBF:</b>	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>GCA:</b>	Green Choice Alliance
<b>GDP:</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GI:</b>	Geographical Indications
<b>GMP:</b>	Good Manufacturing Practices
<b>GRAS:</b>	Generally Regarded as Safe
<b>HACCP:</b>	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
<b>IK:</b>	Indigenous Knowledge
<b>ILC:</b>	Indigenous and Local Mommunity(s)
<b>IPPC:</b>	The International Plant Protection Convention
<b>MAPs:</b>	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
<b>MAT:</b>	Mutually Agreed Terms
<b>NASP:</b>	National Adaptation Strategy and Plan
<b>PIC:</b>	Prior Informed Consent
<b>R&amp;D:</b>	Research and Development
<b>SAG.A.P.:</b>	South African Good Agricultural Practices
<b>SASPs:</b>	Sector Adaptation Strategies and Plans
<b>SoW:</b>	Scope of Work
<b>SU:</b>	Sustainable Use
<b>SWOT:</b>	strength, weaknesses, opportunities, threats
<b>TK:</b>	Traditional Knowledge
<b>TRIPS:</b>	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
<b>UEBT:</b>	Union for Ethical BioTrade
<b>VC:</b>	Value Chain
<b>W-bES:</b>	Wildlife-based Economy Strategy
<b>WIPO:</b>	World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>WTO:</b>	World Trade Organization

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report should be read in conjunction with the Member State endorsed Wildlife-based Economy Strategic Framework for SADC ([https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2024-04/Wildlife%20Strategy%20Engl\\_low-res.pdf](https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2024-04/Wildlife%20Strategy%20Engl_low-res.pdf))

## 1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Biodiversity is a foundation for many cultures and livelihoods (Obura et al., 2023). The direct use of biodiversity has been estimated to support over a billion people globally and is a substantial part of local and global economies and markets (Obura et al., 2023). Economic estimates were that nature supports well over half of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while broader perspectives on the values of biodiversity contributions to people and their livelihoods was substantially higher (Obura et al., 2023). The majority of biological taxa have demonstrated multiple human uses, including native species enriching people's physical and psychological experiences, including their religious and ceremonial lives (Barron et al., 2022).

The recent global Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species showed that over 50,000 harvested native species of plants, animals, fungi, and algae were critical for the livelihood of people across the globe (Fromentin et al., 2022). Of these, an estimated 31,100 plant species were used directly by humans to meet the needs of billions of people, with these plants used as human food (5,538 species), for medicines, for social purposes (21,695 plants), as sources of fuel (1,621 species) and as raw materials (11,365 species) (Barron et al., 2022). The FAO had also previously reported 34,000 species, including fruit- and nut-trees and their wild relatives, that were used on a regular basis for a range of uses such as for logging, for environmental, social and scientific purposes and for food (Barron et al., 2022). Direct use of native plants was estimated to contribute to the survival and livelihoods of about 70% of the global poor (Barron et al., 2022).

Fishing, terrestrial animal harvesting, logging, and nature-based tourism are also vital to regional and local employment and economies in many developing and developed countries, and further contribute to public infrastructure, development and provisioning of related ecological goods and services (Barron et al., 2022). Estimates suggested that globally, as many as 2,000 species of invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are used for food and considered as wild meat (Barron et al., 2022). The top uses of aquatic animals were human food (bony fishes and crustaceans), specimen harvest, as pets and for display (i.e. fish) (Barron et al., 2022). Additional uses of the aquatic animals included handicrafts and jewellery and medicine (Barron et al., 2022).

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region has been globally recognised for its rich endowment of biological resources and its large and diverse heritage of flora and fauna. A Regional Economic Community comprising the 16 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, SADC is committed to regional integration and poverty eradication within Southern Africa through economic development and ensuring peace and security. The biodiversity of the Member States is gaining increased recognition for its contribution to the economic and sustainable development of the individual SADC Member States and the region as a whole. These biodiversity resources can be found across a range of environments that are recognised for their high species richness (e.g. in Angola and South Africa) and for their globally renowned high level of endemism (i.e. Lake Malawi, Succulent Karoo, Cape Floristic Region) (IUCN et al., 2006). Of the 82 sites noted for their species richness and endemism in sub-Saharan Africa, 26 fall within the SADC region, with more than 40% of the species found in southern Africa being endemic (IUCN et al., 2006). The SADC Members States have set aside large tracts of forests, wildlife, and wetlands as protected areas to conserve and protect these valuable biodiversity resources with Zambia and Tanzania having the highest proportion of protected areas at 31% and 28% respectively, followed by Botswana (18%), Namibia (14%) and Zimbabwe (12%) (SADC Secretariat, 2019). These protected areas are increasingly being combined across borders through the creation of Transfrontier Conservation Areas.

Although the SADC region is richly endowed with natural resources, it is also characterised by high levels of poverty, and low economic development. Many of the people of the Member States are directly dependent on the rich biodiversity for survival and to sustain their livelihoods, particularly in the rural areas of the region (IUCN et al., 2006). Biodiversity also contributes to local human health and well-being through the provision of clean air, potable water, food, and providing crucial resources for the sustainable socio-economic development of the region (IUCN et al., 2006, Snyman et al., 2021). Furthermore, it represents a source to drive sustainable economic development, through tourism and other nature-based economic sectors. It was estimated that the biodiversity of the region contributed 4.6% (equivalent to USD33.9 billion) of the SADC GDP in 2018 and had the potential to grow up to USD158 billion by 2030 (SADC Secretariat, 2023). The opportunity exists to expand the sustainable use of the incredible biodiversity beyond the borders of conservation and protected areas in the region.

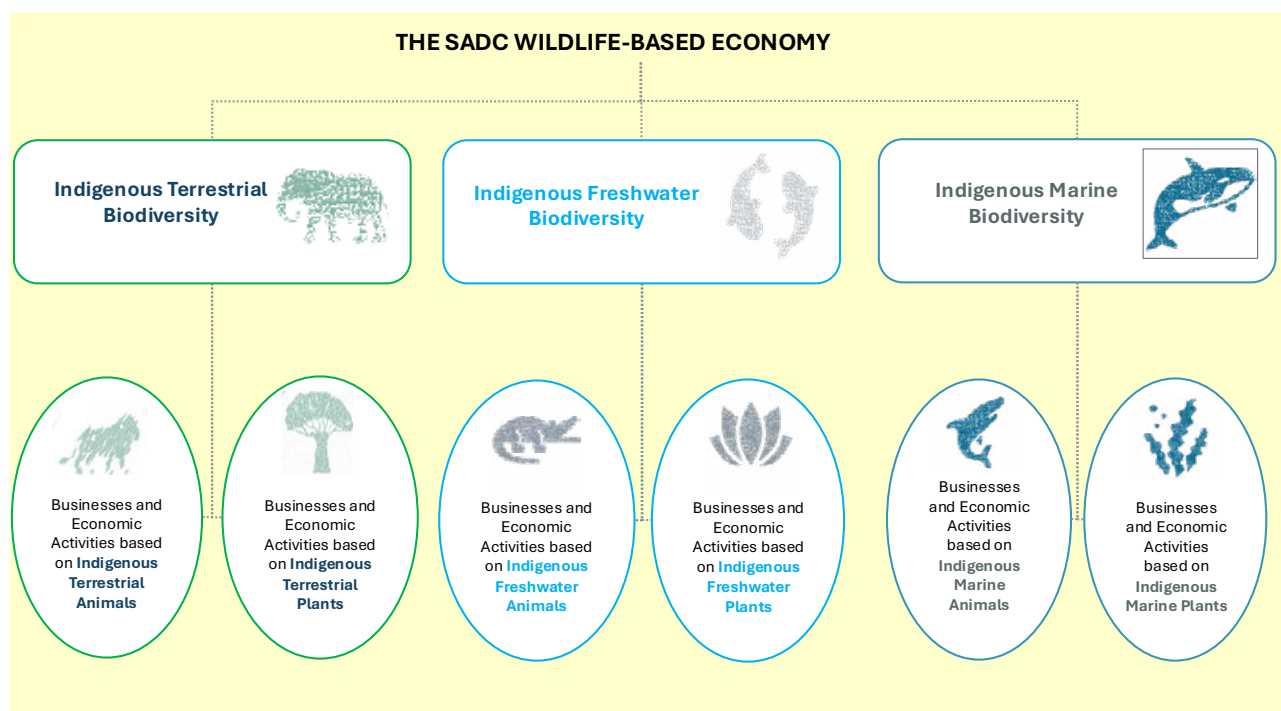
Noting the rich resources, the low levels of economic development, the poverty challenges in the region and the reliance of many poor communities and economies on local biodiversity resource to sustain their livelihoods, households and economic development, a SADC Wildlife-based Economy (W-bES) Strategy Framework was developed by the SADC Secretariat, with funding support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and approved by the Ministers responsible for Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism in June 2023 (SADC Secretariat, 2023). The scope and purpose of the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework was to provide strategic direction for the growth and expansion of

sustainable use of wildlife resources in the SADC Member States, while simultaneously conserving and protecting biodiversity with which the region is richly endowed. The strengths of the wildlife-based economy at the Member State level includes the significant potential of biodiversity resources to contribute to regional and local economic growth, employment generation, and conservation efforts. The W-bES Framework provides mechanisms to optimise the SADC region wildlife-based economy given its potential for growth. In this regard, the strategy, aims to promote trade and investment in wildlife-based economy products and services, via the following four key strategic objectives (SADC Secretariat, 2023):

- 1) SO1: Globally competitive utilisation of wildlife resources drives the development of innovative, transformative, and sustainable wildlife-based value chains that contribute to employment and economic development in the region
- 2) SO2: The SADC wildlife-based economy drives inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in its Member States and the region
- 3) SO3: The SADC and its Member States are enabled to implement the Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework cooperatively through international, regional, and national alliances
- 4) SO4: The SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework is recognised by the Member States and globally.

The W-bES Framework defines wildlife-based economy as the Member State and region's economies and businesses that use marine, freshwater and terrestrial native species as an economic asset to create commercial and cultural use value that aligns with conservation objectives and delivers sustainable growth and economic development. The sustainable use of native biodiversity within the wildlife-based economy includes both consumptive and non-consumptive utilisation. The wildlife-based economy, shown in Figure 1, includes (SADC, 2023):

- a) **the sustainable harvesting, use and trade in native terrestrial, freshwater and marine plants** - while recognising indigenous knowledge (IK) rights, fair and equitable benefit sharing, the wildlife-based economy focusses on the sustainable and equitable harvesting, use and trade of native plant species for use directly or as teas, actives, plant oils and butters, tinctures, extracts, hydrosols, gums, resins, essential oils and many more, in value chains such as pharmaceutical and complimentary medicines, herbal medicines, cosmeceutical and biocosmetic, nutraceutical, soap and detergents, surfactant and many others and in wildlife-tourism; and
- b) **the sustainable harvesting, use and trade in native terrestrial, freshwater, oceans and marine fauna** - while recognising indigenous knowledge (IK), fair and equitable benefit sharing and equity in beneficitation, the wildlife-based economy focusses on the sustainable and equitable harvesting, use and trade of native game species and freshwater and marine native animal species in value chains such as game ranching, live animal sales, game hunting, game products and services, commercial inland and marine fishing, wildlife-tourism.



**Figure 1: Diagrammatic Depiction Of The SADC Wildlife-Based Economy (Adapted From Sadc (2023))**

The wildlife-based economy recognises that the value chains within this economy are based on the sustainable and equitable harvesting, use and trade of the native fauna and flora assets within the Member States and the region, with investment in the sustainable management and use of these assets necessary for the conservation of biodiversity in a Member State and within the region. The wildlife-based economy thus aligns with conservation objectives, recognises indigenous knowledge, fair and equitable benefit sharing and beneficiation by local communities, while delivering sustainable growth and economic development of the value chains that underpin and drive the wildlife-based economy.

The wildlife-based economy in the SADC region presents several opportunities, including the following:

- Sustainable Resource Utilisation: The sustainable use of native resources can provide opportunities for various industries, such as the production of handicrafts, traditional medicines and natural products.
- Community Empowerment: The wildlife-based economy can empower local communities by involving them in sustainable resource management, wildlife-based enterprises and benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- Job Creation: The wildlife-based economy has the potential to generate employment opportunities across various sectors.
- Tourism: The rich biodiversity and native resources in the region provide opportunities for nature-based tourism, including wildlife safaris, eco-tourism, bird-watching, and adventure tourism.
- Conservation and Research: The wildlife-based economy offers opportunities for conservation efforts and research initiatives, including the establishment of protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries and conservation programmes.
- International Cooperation: The SADC region's participation in international biodiversity agreements and protocols provides opportunities for collaboration and trade in native products and regional value chains based on the native resources.
- Green Economy Transition: The wildlife-based economy aligns with the principles of a green economy, promoting sustainable development, resource efficiency and low-carbon practices.
- Blue Economy Transition: The wildlife-based economy aligns with the principles of a blue economy, promoting economic growth, social inclusion, and preservation or improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystems.
- Ecosystem Services: The conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources contribute to the provision of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, and biodiversity conservation.

These opportunities can contribute to economic growth, job creation, poverty alleviation, community development, improved livelihoods, and the conservation of biodiversity in the SADC region.

The Joint Meeting of the SADC Ministers responsible for Environment, Natural Resources, and Tourism held, virtually, on 22 June 2023 directed the SADC Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a Costed Action Plan (CAP) and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Tool to implement the W-bE Strategy Framework. In implementing this directive, the SADC Secretariat, with the support of the SADC/GIZ Climate Change and Natural Resources Management Programme (C-NRM), have developed this CAP and M&E Tool for the SADC W-bE Strategy Framework.

## 1.2 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE WILDLIFE-BASE ECONOMY STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

The W-bES Framework seeks to address a number of weaknesses in the region's wildlife-based economy, including:

- A lack of integration and coordination among stakeholders, leading to fragmented efforts and inefficient resource allocation;
- Limited local community engagement and benefits, resulting in exclusion and marginalisation;
- Dependence on tourism, making the economy vulnerable to external shocks and fluctuations;
- Insufficient infrastructure and services, hindering accessibility and development;
- Limited value addition and diversification, limiting economic benefits and resilience;
- Inadequate monitoring and evaluation, making it challenging to assess outcomes and make informed adjustments;
- Weak enforcement of regulations, undermining conservation efforts and credibility; and
- Limited research and innovation, hindering adaptation to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The SADC and Member States wildlife-based economy also faces several threats that can undermine its sustainability, viability and impact on achieving the benefits and success of the W-bES Framework. These threats include the following:

- Habitat Loss and Degradation: The conversion of natural habitats for agriculture, population growth, urbanisation, and infrastructure development leads to the loss and fragmentation of wildlife habitats. This reduces the availability of resources for the wildlife-based economy and disrupts ecosystems.
- Climate Change: Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events associated with climate change can have detrimental effects on wildlife populations and their habitats. This can disrupt the functioning of ecosystems and impact the availability of resources for the wildlife-based economy.

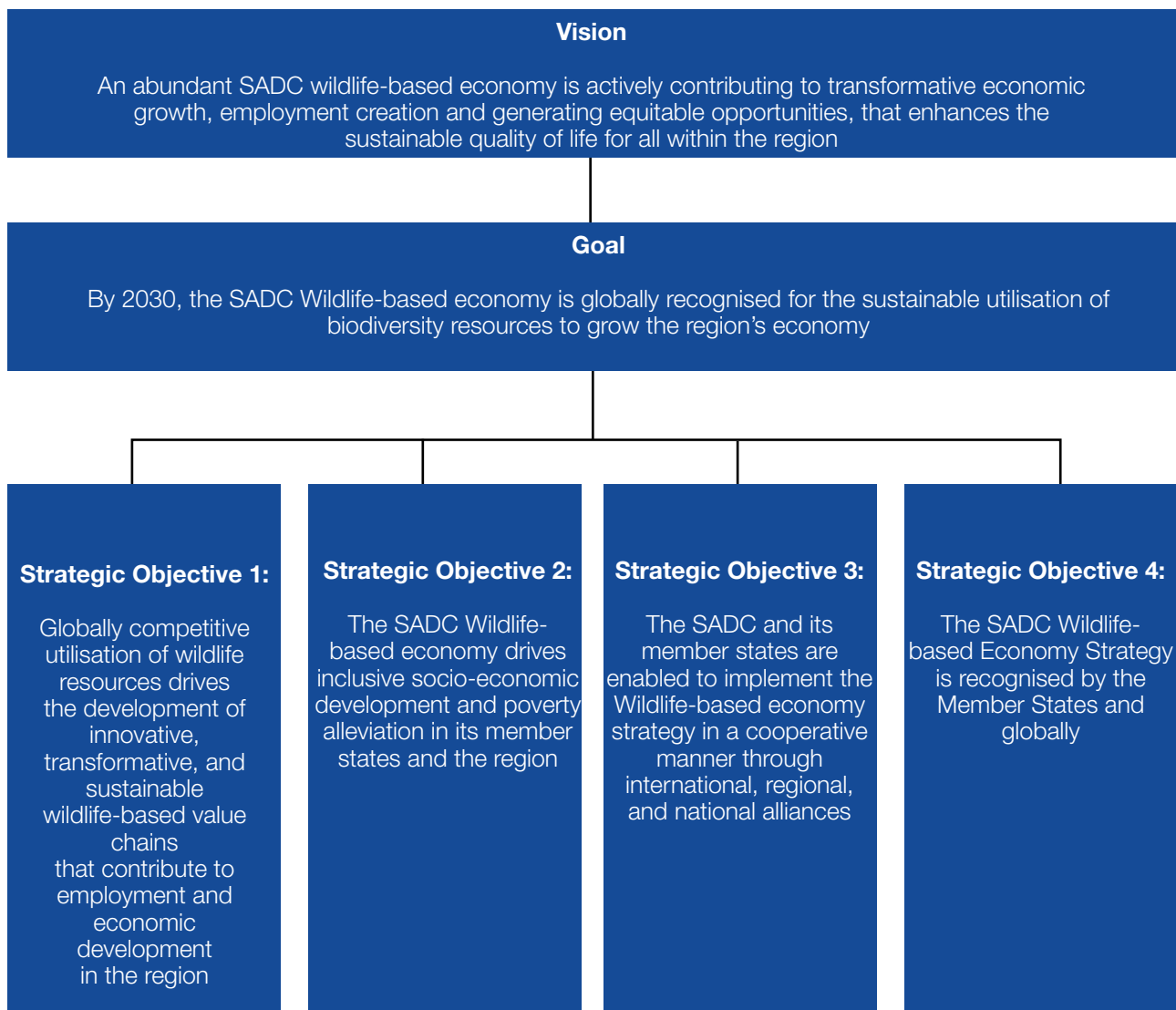
- **Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade:** Poaching for bushmeat, ivory, rhino horn, and other wildlife products, as well as the illegal wildlife trade, pose significant threats to wildlife populations. These activities undermine conservation efforts, deplete wildlife populations, and disrupt the wildlife-based economy.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict:** As human populations expand and encroach upon wildlife habitats, conflicts between humans and wildlife increase. Crop raiding, livestock predation, and human injuries or fatalities caused by wildlife can lead to negative perceptions and conflicts that can impact the wildlife-based economy.
- **Invasive Species:** The introduction of non-native species into ecosystems can have detrimental effects on native wildlife populations. Invasive species can outcompete native species for resources, disrupt ecological processes, and negatively impact the wildlife-based economy.
- **Disease Outbreaks:** Wildlife populations can be susceptible to disease outbreaks, which can have devastating effects on their numbers and health. Disease outbreaks can disrupt ecosystems and impact the wildlife-based economy, particularly in cases where wildlife-based tourism is a significant economic driver.
- **Lack of Sustainable Financing:** Insufficient funding for wildlife conservation and the development of the wildlife-based economy can hinder its sustainability. Without adequate financial resources, conservation efforts, community engagement, and economic development initiatives may be compromised.
- **Policy and Governance Challenges:** Weak policies, inadequate enforcement, and governance issues can undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management efforts. Inconsistent regulations, corruption, and lack of coordination among stakeholders can pose threats to the wildlife-based economy.

Addressing these weakness and threats requires that the W-bES Framework be implemented, while not directly responsible for these efforts, in alignment with efforts to conserve and restore natural habitat and manage invasive species, and to introduce and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, assist and facilitate processes to strengthen law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts, and align with disease surveillance and prevention efforts. The W-bES Framework can also, through implementation and direct actions, strengthen community engagement in the W-bE and contribute to livelihood development, assist with developing and implementing sustainable financing mechanisms and ensure an improved policy and governance frameworks for the W-bE in the region. Addressing these weakness and threats requires both vertical and horizontal collaborative efforts of stakeholders within the W-bE to promote inclusive approaches, to invest in infrastructure and services, to diversify economic activities within existing value chains, to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, to enhance law enforcement and compliance, and encourage and foster research and innovation in the W-bE.

Figure 2 shows the vision and goal of the W-bES Framework, which are expected to be addressed through the SADC Secretariat, the Member States and stakeholders in the wildlife-based economy, focussing on four strategic objectives (SOs). The W-bES Framework recognises that implementation will need to be based on the core principles of:

- conservation and maintenance of biodiversity abundance;
- ensuring sustainable utilisation of native resources;
- fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of native resources;
- inclusivity;
- supporting socio-economic sustainability;
- compliance with national and international legislation; and
- respecting the right to use and access natural resources.

The Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework recognises that the conservation, sustainable use and trade in biodiversity and biodiversity economy strategies of the Member States are necessary to advance the development of cross-border/trans-boundary value chains that better enable the utilisation of native resources within the region, and to grow and expand the products and services of the wildlife-based economy.



**Figure 2: Vision, Goal And Strategic Objectives Of The Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework**

The success of the wildlife-based economy can also be measured through the achievement of strategic objectives outlined in the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework, such as globally competitive utilisation of wildlife resources, inclusive socio-economic development, cooperative implementation, and recognition of the Strategy Framework. Indicators and actions outlined in the following sections of this document, such as the number of new businesses created, value add contribution to GDP, investment in the wildlife-based economy, and adoption of new technology, can also be used to assess the success of the wildlife-based economy.

The implementation of the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework involves a coordinated and collaborative effort among member states, stakeholders, and relevant institutions. Key potential focus areas related to the implementation of the Strategy Framework include:

**Policy and legal frameworks:** Member states need to align their national policies, laws, and regulations with the objectives and principles of the Strategy Framework. This includes integrating wildlife conservation, sustainable management and use, and the wildlife-based economy into national development plans and sectoral policies. Member States can also consider enacting or strengthening legislation that supports the sustainable management and utilisation of wildlife resources.

**Institutional coordination and capacity building:** Effective implementation requires strong institutional coordination and capacity building. Member States can establish or strengthen dedicated institutions or departments responsible for wildlife conservation, sustainable management and use, and the wildlife-based economy. These institutions should have the necessary resources, expertise, and authority to implement and monitor the Strategy Framework. Capacity building efforts can include training programmes, workshops, and knowledge sharing platforms to enhance the skills and knowledge of relevant stakeholders.

**Stakeholder engagement and participation:** The involvement of various stakeholders is crucial for successful implementation. Member States can engage with local communities, traditional authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society organisations, private sector entities, and academia to ensure their active participation and contribution. This can be done through consultation processes, partnerships, and the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms or forums. Stakeholders should be involved in decision-making, planning, and the implementation of specific actions and initiatives.

**Conservation and sustainable use:** Member States should prioritise the conservation and sustainable use of native/indigenous resources. This includes implementing measures for habitats protection and restoration, combat wildlife trafficking, re-establish viable wildlife populations and manage wildlife populations sustainably. Conservation efforts can involve the establishment and management of additional protected and conservation areas with a community-focused approach and the promotion of community-centre management of areas not under formal conservation legislation. These areas should be managed for sustainable harvesting, hunting, fishing, and tourism practices. Sustainable use should be based on scientific research, monitoring, and adaptive management approaches.

**Value chain development and economic opportunities:** The Strategy Framework emphasises the development of wildlife-based value chains that contribute to economic growth and employment. Member States can support the development of sustainable wildlife-based enterprises, such as ecotourism, game farming, and bioprospecting and biotrade products and services. This can involve providing financial incentives, technical support, and market access for entrepreneurs and communities engaged in the wildlife-based economy. Member States can also promote the sustainable trade of products from native species, ensuring compliance with international regulations and standards.

**Monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptive management:** Regular monitoring and evaluation are essential for tracking the progress and effectiveness of the Strategy Framework's implementation. Member States can establish monitoring, evaluation and learning systems to assess the status of native populations, habitat conditions, and the socio-economic impacts of the wildlife-based economy. Evaluation should be based on clear indicators and targets, allowing for the identification of successes, challenges, lessons learnt, and areas for improvement. Adaptive management approaches should be adopted to adjust strategies and actions based on monitoring and evaluation findings and lessons learnt.

**Resource mobilisation and partnerships:** Adequate financial and technical resources are necessary for effective implementation. Member States can mobilise domestic and international funding sources, including government budgets, grants, loans, tourist levy, and public-private partnerships. They can also engage with international organisations, development agencies, and donors to access technical expertise, capacity building support, and funding opportunities. Collaboration and partnerships with regional and international institutions, such as the SADC Secretariat, UNEP, and CBD, can enhance resource mobilisation, knowledge co-creation and knowledge exchange.

**Communication and awareness-raising:** Effective communication and awareness-raising efforts are crucial for promoting the Strategy Framework and garnering support. Member States can develop communication plans and campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of wildlife conservation, sustainable use, and the benefits of the wildlife-based economy. This can involve media engagement, public events, educational programmes, and the dissemination of information through various channels. Communication should target different audiences, including policymakers, communities, tourists, and the general public etc.

By addressing these key focus areas and taking appropriate actions, Member States can effectively implement the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework and achieve its objectives of promoting sustainable economic development, biodiversity conservation, and the equitable utilisation of wildlife resources.

### 1.3 CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE W-BE AND ITS REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS

The implementation of the W-bES Framework is designed to focus on, in year 1 and 2 of implementation, creating the enabling environment for successfully implement the W-bES Framework and for each of the individual SOs. The enablers are prioritised as they are prerequisites to the implementation of a number of other actions and activities within the W-bES Framework. The enabling environment requires the prioritisation of (amongst others) the following:

**Develop an understanding of the native resource assets that have the potential to sustain and grow wildlife-based economy** – there is a need to capture and analyse the existing, emerging and potential regional value chains in the SADC wildlife-based economy. The implementation of the W-bES Framework will focus on understanding assets that are 'shared' by more than one country, which can be sustainably harvested, used and traded in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets.

**Quantify and map the regional native resource assets and ecosystem services and risks to these assets** – implementation of the W-bES Framework prioritises conducting an inventory and resource assessment of regional native resource assets and ecosystem services that are inputs into regional value chains and market and identifying the risks to these

assets. A sustainable wildlife-based economy in the SADC region requires resource assessments and monitoring that include quantification of the volume of native resources that can be supplied to regional value chains and the market, as well as the social, cultural and environmental conditions of the native resources.

**Introduce measures to expand the conservation and protection of the native resource asset and ecosystem services base of the wildlife-based economy value chain and market**, e.g. sustainable harvesting standards; cultivation of species; expanding protected areas to include greater extent of the input resource assets, ensuring sustainable use (particularly for communities) is licensed/permitted (i.e. protected areas, nature reserves; conservancies; stewardship agreements; community-owned conservation area agreements, community resource conservation agreements, etc.

**Recognise/introduce mechanisms to protect the indigenous knowledge (IK) rights of the Member States linked to the genetic resource inputs into the wildlife-based economy value chains and markets** – mechanism to ensure equitable access and benefit sharing of the genetic resource inputs into the wildlife-based economy value chains and markets.

**Explore and develop quality and process standards, good management practices (GMP), certifications, etc. for the wildlife-based economy value chains.**

**Develop a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework for the monitoring of the regional native resource assets and wildlife-based economy value chains and markets** – this document is the initiation of the MEL Framework.

**Develop information material and a strategy to increase community awareness for access and benefit sharing agreements (ABS) related to the resource inputs to the regional wildlife-based economy value chains.** Once these enablers are in place, implementation of the W-bES Framework to support, develop and expand the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and market should begin with a marketing and communication campaign at community, Member State and SADC levels, building networks and business partnerships, and developing and expanding the skills and capacities within the wildlife-based economy value chains.

**At the same time, the Member States should individually and/or collectively seek business partnerships and networks, funding and technology transfer** to be able to expand the wildlife-based economy value chains in the region, wildlife-based economy value chains in individual Member States, and the wildlife-based economy within the SADC region.



## 2 COSTED ACTION PLAN FOR THE WILDLIFE BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

The costed action plan (CAP) in this document outlines the investment needed for mandated and recommended actions for the SADC Secretariat and the Member States to build a wildlife-based economy in the region, that is actively contributing to transformative economic growth, employment creation, and generating equitable opportunities that enhance the sustainable quality of life for all within the region.

The CAP is divided into the four Strategic Goals of the W-bES Framework, each with specific actions and associated costs. The CAP will be implemented at four levels:

- The regional level, which will be the responsibility and be driven by the SADC Secretariat.
- The member state level, through individual Member States and their respective Public Sector institutional structures and agencies (where applicable) that will be responsible for implementing activities and actions within the country and between partner countries.
- The Value Chain level, through stakeholders, private, public, and community-level that will be responsible for implementing the activities and actions related to the value chain in which implementation is taking place.
- Community/local level, which will be responsible to implement and drive certain activities and actions at a local level.

Implementation of the W-bES Framework at these levels will need the establishments of partnership modalities with a wide range of stakeholders. To ensure clarity, consistency, and complementarity in the implementation of the W-bES Framework, the roles to be performed by these levels are describe in four categories in the CAP, namely:

1. advocacy: to publicly support or suggest the initiative, the action and/or to provide recommendations;
2. facilitate: to help stakeholders with a process to reach an agreement or work towards a solution;
3. participate: actively participate and support the implementation; and
4. implement: take responsibility for the implementation of the activity or action.

### 2.1 CAP FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE UTILISATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES DRIVES THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE, TRANSFORMATIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE-BASED VALUE CHAINS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

Wildlife value chain growth and expansion for economy advancement and development of Member States and the region

#### 2.1.1 What is the purpose and intent of SO1?

This objective aims to harness the economic potential of SADC native resources while ensuring their conservation and sustainable use. It emphasises access to and the development of wildlife-based value chains, transformative and sustainable growth, employment creation, inclusive economic development, innovation and competitiveness, and collaboration and partnerships. Overall, Strategic Objective 1 seeks to create an enabling environment for the development and promotion of the wildlife-based economy in the SADC region, while ensuring the conservation and responsible utilisation of wildlife resources.

The 2022 United Nations Biodiversity Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD, 2022). Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Framework requires the signatory states to the framework ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of native species is sustainable, safe, and legal. The target aims to prevent overexploitation, minimise impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reduce the risk of pathogen spill-over. The SADC region and the Member States should develop and expand innovative, transformative and sustainable wildlife-based value chains based on the following Target 5 actions:

- a) Adopt sustainable use, harvesting and trade practices: ensure that the rate of use, harvesting and trade of native species are within sustainable limits and do not lead to population declines or ecological imbalances.
- b) Minimise impacts of sustainable use, harvesting and trade: implement measures to avoid by-catch or unintended harm to other species and ecosystems when harvesting native species that are inputs in the regional and local wildlife-based economy value chains.
- c) Prevent pathogen spill-over when using, harvesting and trading native species: ensure proper handling, processing and trade practices that minimise the transmission of diseases and reduce the risk of pathogen spill-over from native species that are inputs in the Member States and regional wildlife-based economy value chains and market to humans or other species.
- d) Adopt an ecosystem approach to sustainable use, harvesting and trade practices: consider the broader ecological context and maintenance of the integrity and functioning of ecosystems when utilising, harvesting and trading of native resource assets that are inputs in the Member States and regional wildlife-based economy value chains and market.

- e) Respect customary sustainable use, harvesting and trade practices: recognising and protecting the customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in the sustainable use, harvesting and trading practices of native resource assets that are inputs in the Member States and regional wildlife-based economy value chains and market.

Effectively, in implementing SO1 of the W-bES Framework requires that the use, harvesting and trade of native species that are inputs in the Member States and regional wildlife-based economy value chains market are conducted in a sustainable, safe, and legal manner.

### **2.1.2 Why is SO1 Important to the W-bES Framework**

Not all the value chains that underly the wildlife-based economy (W-bE) of the SADC regional will have application to all the Member States. As noted in the Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework, the globally recognised and relatively well-established value chains in the SADC region are those of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector, the Game Ranching and Game Farming sector and the Wildlife-based Tourism sector. The SADC region may opt to focus on growth and development of these value chains or specific sub-components under these, i.e. game meat, live animal trade, etc. The SADC region may also opt to focus on specific emerging wildlife-based value chains, i.e. honey production.

The value chains covered in this SO are commercial value chains that rely of the wildlife assets of the SADC Member State. The commercial value chains can be categorised as:

- a) already established in one or more of the Member States;
- b) emerging in one or more of the Member States; or
- d) demonstrating good potential for development in one or more Member States.

The needs of these commercial value chains may differ and would require difference actions and activities to ensure their sustainability, growth and expansions.

### **2.1.3 How do Established Commercial W-bE Value Chains Implement the W-bES Framework**

Established commercial value chains are regional value chains, based on native resource assets, that are already actively contributing to the economy of more than one Member State and have the potential to expand to other Member State. This will require linking of new Member States into the already established regional value chain. For example, Member States such as Angola, Mozambique and [Zambia], may consider collaborating and cooperating to build innovative, transformative, and sustainable timber value chains as these value chains of the Member States already contribute a significant amount to the SADC wildlife-based economy. Similarly, countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe may wish to collaborate and cooperate on building innovative, transformative, and sustainable wildlife-based value chains in the already-established Game Hunting sector of the wildlife-based economy.

Implementing the W-bE Framework within the context of these value chains will include

- a) Support to ensure the sustainability and legality of these established W-bE value chains. Members States need to have value chains that are legal, national, subregional, regional, and internationally, and are operating within the production capacities of the native asset used in the value chain i.e. sustainable harvesting or cultivation. Ensuring sustainability may also include expansion of protected areas within a Member State to protect and secure the gene pool of the assets and inputs into these established commercial W-bE value chains;
- b) Stimulate growth and expansions i.e. supply chain diversification; product diversification; increase value-addition in current value chains; expanding the enterprises participating in established commercial W-bE value chains.

### **2.1.4 How do Emerging Commercial W-bE Value Chains Implement the Framework**

A number of emerging value chains exist in the SADC region, which require additional support to upscale and commercialisation in one or more Member States. Member States may cooperate and collaborate to build these value chains that are not yet regional but are already commercialised in one of the Member States. These value chains have the potential, through participation of more Member States, to expand to a regional value chain. The 'proof of concept' or business case for the goods and services in the value chain has already been demonstrated by some Member States. Example of these value chains, include the game meat and game ranching VC in South Africa, honey production in Madagascar and Zambia, and seaweed farming in the Republic of Tanzania and Seychelles. These value chains currently only contribute a small percentage to the SADC wildlife-based economy. Through cooperation and collaboration, South Africa, Madagascar, Zambia, the Republic of Tanzania and Seychelles could partner with the other Member States to build innovative, transformative and sustainable regional value chains for the native resource assets, increasing the contributions of the value chains to the SADC wildlife-based economy.

Implementing the W-bE Framework within the context of these emerging value chains will include:

- a) Support to ensure the sustainability and legality of these value chains as they are upscaled to regional value chains;
- b) Support for development, upscaling and commercialising of new products and services into existing and new markets – will require regional norms, standards and guidelines; new market info and access; R&D of the resources, products and services; new and innovated technologies and equipment; start-up finance, etc.;
- c) Good-will and commitments of the governments, value chains stakeholder, communities, and stakeholders in the existing value chains to share their expertise, knowledge, markets and to support the development and growth of the value chains in the newly participating Member States that wish to form part of the emerging regional value chains – will require business partnerships and associations, networking and collaboration, sharing information and knowledge, collectively marketing and negotiations, shared R&D, mentoring (to name a few).

### **2.1.5 How do Potential W-bE Value Chains Implement the Framework**

There are value chains in the SADC Wildlife-based Economy that have potential to become regional value chains. Examples are African native edible fruit, insects and vegetable value chains; artisanal fishing in Member States; sale of tropical birds from island states to name a few. Implementing the W-bE Framework within the context of these potential value chains will include:

- a) Research and development (R&D) of value chains, potential products and services and market – business plan/ business case for the value chain; pilots; proof of concept; networking and collaboration between Member States, etc.;
- b) Support to understand and ensure the sustainability and legality of these value chains as the upscale and become more commercialised (see above); and
- c) Support for development, upscale and commercialisation of new products and services – good management practices and standards; market information and access; R&D; equipment; start-up finance, etc.

The CAP of outcomes, strategic enablers and activities required to address SO1 are shown in the table below. Costs are shown for the 6 year period to 2030 (the date of achievement of the goals of the W-bES Framework) and provides details of what the costs/budgets relate to, as well as responsibilities of the various levels of implementing stakeholders in W-bES Framework, i.e. which of the four levels of stakeholders are responsible for implementing (I) the activity (i.e. assume responsibility for sourcing and oversight of budgets and actions within the activities); which stakeholders should play a facilitation (F) or advocacy (A) role in the activity, and which stakeholders should actively participate (P) in the implementation of the activities.

**The CAP of outcomes, strategic enablers and activities required to address SO1**

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> By 2030, tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable economic value chains based on SADCs wildlife-based resources are contributing to regional economic development	<b>A1.1.1:</b> Identify tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains	Established VC: Conduct Market Research and Sizing for new Members States to participate in existing value chains, i.e. joining established value chains	100,000						Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to procure professional services to conduct the market research and sizing	I	P	P	P
		Emerging VC: Conduct Market Research and Sizing to expand a Member State value chain to more Member States, i.e. expanding country value chain to regional VC	100,000							Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to procure professional services to conduct the market research and sizing	I	P	P
		Potential VC: Conduct Market Research and Sizing to identify commercialisation potential of value chain for the SADC, i.e. emerging value chain to regional VC	100,000						Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to procure professional services to conduct the market research and sizing	I	P	P	P
		Support VC Development Plans for Prioritised VC for the SADC Region	100,000 per VC	100,000 per VC	100,000 per VC	100,000 per VC	100,000 per VC	100,000 per VC	Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to procure professional services to develop Sector Development Plans for the regional VCs	I	P	P	P
	<b>A1.1.2:</b> Resource (i.e. incentives, investments, etc.) tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains.	Develop SADC Wildlife-based Trade and Funding Guidelines/ Recommendations, i.e. sources of funding; free trade agreement options; incentives; etc.	50,000						Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to procure professional services to develop guidelines and recommendations for the regional VCs	I	P	P	P
		Support the Development of Member State Strategic Plans for Existing/ Emerging/Potential Wildlife-based Economy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to support development by Member States via workshops, meetings; network opportunities; webinars; sharing of information; lessons learnt, etc.  Actual cost of developing the Member State National W-bE Strategies is assumed to be the responsibility of the Member States (approx. 200,000 per member state)	F	I	I
		Support the development of VC Business Plans by Member States, with funding/finance options, for Existing/ Emerging/ Potential VCs (could be based on the input asset or on the end-use market)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	• Cost is estimated for the Secretariat to support development of in-country VC business plans via workshops, meetings; network opportunities; webinars; sharing of information; lessons learnt, etc • Actual cost of developing the Member State VC Business Plan is assumed to be a cost to the Member State (approx. 50,000 per VC Business Plan)	F	I	I	I

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
	<b>A1.1.3:</b> Enable (i.e. infrastructure, agreement, share knowledge, skills develop) tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains.	Develop a SADC Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading i.e. collaboration between government and multiple stakeholders in the national process called "Bioproducts Advancement Network South Africa" – BioPANZA. In particular, this network has two clusters that are supported by ABioSA – Market Access and Finance. BioPANZA arises out of a "Biodiversity Economy Lab."	200,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	I	P	P	P
		Develop a training and skills development strategy and programme for regional VC and the SADC W-bE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills Gap Analysis</li> <li>• Training and Skills Strategy</li> <li>• Training and Skills Development Programme for each regional VC</li> </ul> Advocate and support Member States to domesticate training and skills development programmes for the W-bE and VC (should be develop collectives by Member States in the VCs)	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	I	P	P	P	P
		Advocate that the native resources that are the inputs to regional VCs are included in the valuation of ecosystem services	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	A	I	P	P	P
	<b>SADC Green Economy Strategy actions that can contribute to this outcome include:</b> Assist the economic valuation of ecosystem services (e.g. coastal, marine, forest ecosystems).		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		A	I	P	P

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
<b>Outcome 1.2.</b> By 2030, SADC is an active supplier of wildlife-products and life-economy services to local, Member State, regional and global market	<b>A1.2.1:</b> Integrate SADC wildlife-economy value chains with Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy.	Conduct an analysis of Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy  Provide recommendations for Member States to align VCs with local and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policies		50,000					Costs relate to procurement of professional services	SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
				Incl in above						Costs relate to procurement of professional services			
	<b>A1.2.2:</b> Secure technical and funding partners for the implementation of wildlife-based VCs	International and SADC W-bE Trade Expo to link VCs with potential technical and financial partners, business associations, i.e. matchmaking and exchange platforms	150,000	10,000	10,000	150,000	150,000	10,000	Cost is for approximately 1,000 delegates to attend a 3-day Expo in year 1 and in year 3. Costs in other years are for support to information sharing efforts		P	P	P
										Cost is for meetings, workshops, translation and translators, legal requirements, etc.	A		F
	<b>A1.2.3:</b> Member States increase procurement of goods and services from the wildlife-based economy, ensuring higher capital inflows to the region.	Advocate for preferential procurement and collaborative trading agreements between Member States and VC Business Associations  Publicly promote new collaborative and preferential procurements agreements through trade fairs, round tables, meetings and business associations	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost is for the SADC Secretariate to provide support to these actions. Cost of agreements is assumed to be the responsibility of Member States and VC Business Association.	I	P	P	P
										Cost is for the SADC Secretariate for this action.	I		P

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
<b>Outcome 1.3.</b> By 2030, the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains are actively discovering and adopting best practice and innovation	<b>A1.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to encourage innovation in wildlife-based economy products and services.  <b>A1.3.2:</b> The SADC and Member States to pursue, adopt and share best practice and innovation in goods and services in the wildlife-based economy and value chains.	VCs promote joint ventures and technology transfer to increase innovation, local value addition and job creation, i.e. innovation challenges; incentives; technology sharing; ring-fenced funding for innovation; communication and promotion platforms for innovations.  Member States to create the enabling environment to encourage and stimulate best practices, domestication and uptake of innovations, i.e. policy environment; regulations; highlight funding sources; etc.  VCs to source incentives and funding that enables the commercialisation and domestication of innovations, i.e. allow for piloting; proof of concept; failures  Marketing of innovations for uptake by users and VCs, i.e. demonstrations; consumer surveys; awareness and promotions; adverts, etc.  Establish regional norms for the protection of IP, PDO, GI, etc.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost is for the SADC Secretariate to support these actions.	A	I	P	P
			n/a	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Member States to source funding for review of innovation enabling environment	A	I	P
	<b>A3.1.3:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains recognise and comply with Member State intellectual property rights, protected designation of origin (PDO) and geographical indicator (GI) registrations and certification (i.e. market-led voluntary Sustainable Standards and Certification Schemes).	VCs to source incentives and funding that enables the commercialisation and domestication of innovations, i.e. allow for piloting; proof of concept; failures  Marketing of innovations for uptake by users and VCs, i.e. demonstrations; consumer surveys; awareness and promotions; adverts, etc.  Establish regional norms for the protection of IP, PDO, GI, etc.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost is for the SADC Secretariate and Member States to support this activity. VCs to source funding for implementation of the activity.	A	I	P	P
			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost is for the SADC Secretariate and Member States to support this activity. VCs to source funding for implementation of the activity.	A	I	P
					30,000				Cost in year 3 is for procurement of professional services to develop a regional Framework of Incentives. Cost in year 6 is for procurement of professional services to update a regional Framework of Incentives.				
									Member States to source funding for review of the enabling environment for innovation.	A	I	P	P

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget	Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility
			2025	20,000	SADC Secretariate
			2026	10,000	SADC Secretariate
			2027	10,000	SADC Secretariate
			2028	10,000	SADC Secretariate
			2029	10,000	Value Chain Stakeholders
			2030	10,000	Communities
	<b>A1.3.4:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are actively supporting, adopting and monitoring SDG6 to SDG15.	Design, develop and implement an effective monitoring and reporting system for tracking of contributions to the SDGs, i.e. food security, poverty alleviation; gender equity; inclusivity, etc.		Cost is for setting up of monitoring system in year 1 and the operation and maintenance in the following years.	
	<b>A.3.1.5:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are supported by information sharing platforms, such as Think-tanks between academia, industry, government, etc.	<b>see A1.1.3 above</b> Develop a SADC Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading. <b>see A.4.1.5 below:</b> SADC Secretariate to develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; discussion forums; Annual Trade Expos, etc			
<b>Outcome 1.4</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy is underpinned by the principle of sustainable use and grows within the constraints of scientifically determined resources limits	<b>A1.4.1:</b> Define and adopt principles and environmental safeguards (including risk assessment and mitigation; best practices, standard operating procedures, standards, certification) for wildlife-based economy value chains.	Taking into account the existing standards in Member States and VCs, identify, prioritise and support the development of standards required across the regional value chains, i.e. for all pillars within the value chains such as harvesting; extracts; oils and butters; taxidermy; tannery; wildlife-based tourism; fishing products; may include intellectual property protection of W-bE VC goods and services; TRIPS Agreement, standards for testing methods and quality of goods and service; process (ISO) etc.	30,000 per VC	Cost relates to procurement of professional service to develop regional standards for VCs.	
		Domesticating, implement and enforce the regional VCs standards, i.e. develop means to monitor (monitoring system) and enforce (suasion; punitive) adherence to standards.	n/a	Cost is assumed to be the responsibility of Member States and VCs	
		Develop and conduct regional training programmes on best practice sustainable harvesting for VC	20,000	Cost for procurement of professional services to develop training material and programme for VCs. Cost in years 3-6 are allocated to expand the training programme to other VCs.	



Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget	Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility
	<b>A1.4.2:</b> Develop and implement best practice monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms and systems for sustainable use of wildlife resources in wildlife-based economy value chains	Support the establishment of regional native resource inventories for the regional VCs through mapping, resource measurements, and assessments.	2025	200,000	SADC Secretariate SADC Secretariate SADC Secretariate Value Chain Stakeholders Communities
			2026	100,000	
		2027	100,000	Cost is for setting up of the monitoring system in year 1 and for the operation and maintenance in the following years.	SADC Secretariate SADC Secretariate SADC Secretariate Value Chain Stakeholders Communities
		2028	100,000		
		2029	20,000	Cost in year 1 is for procurement of professional services to compile the inventory of prioritised VCs. Cost in years 2-4 are allocated to expand the inventory to other Member States and VCs. Cost in years 5-6 is for maintenance and update of the inventory	
		2030	10,000		

## 2.2 CAP FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY DRIVES INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN ITS MEMBER STATES AND THE REGION

*Wildlife-based economy value chain growth and expansion for household and individual socio-economic advancement and development*

### 2.2.1 What is the purpose and intent of SO2

The focus of this Strategic Objective (SO) is to develop and grow the wildlife-based economy for socio-economic and poverty alleviation benefits to communities, households and individuals. This strategic objective focuses on ensuring that all people of all races, creeds, religions, gender and socio-economic levels, especially vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities, youth, etc. are not marginalised or excluded, and are treated fairly and equally in growing the wildlife-based economy.

This SO focusses on growth of the value chains and wildlife-based economy for sustainable livelihoods, poverty alleviation and households' incomes. The wildlife-based economy can be expanded by the supply of native wildlife good and services by local communities to other economic value chains (i.e. tourism, hospitality, bio-based chemicals, pharmaceutical and medical, cosmetic etc.). For example, the tourism sector in the Member States consume a wide range of products and services that are not based on native wildlife resources or participation of local communities in these value chains. There is, however, potential for local communities to produce these products and services using native wildlife assets, to benefits local economies. Various mechanisms such as tax incentives and preferential sourcing policies can facilitate and encourage these value chains to be more inclusive and support sustainable use of native wildlife assets in their value chains. There is opportunity to leverage these niche 'ethically sourced' or 'wild harvested' products and services through branding and using the story line behind the products and services to attract a premium e.g., COMACO brand "Its wild"; Zambia's Natures Nectar and Musanya honey. The SO follows a similar decision-making process as SO1, but the endpoint of the process will be largely at a household level and not necessarily at a Member State or regional scale. This SO differs from SO1 in that SO1 has a focus on growth of the W-bE chains and market for the economic development of the Member States and the SADC region.

Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Framework requires the signatory states to the Framework ensure that the use, harvesting, and trade of native species is sustainable, safe, and legal. To achieve this target in the W-bE, Member States and the SADC region will need to develop and expand innovative, transformative and sustainable wildlife-based value chains in a manner that respects and protects the customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to sustainably use, harvest and trade the native resources or wildlife-based products from the native resource assets that are inputs in the Member State and the SADC regional wildlife-based economy VCs and market.

Target 9 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework focuses on ensuring that the sustainable use, harvesting and trade in native species provide social, economic, and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity. For the implementation of the W-bE Strategy Framework to contribute to this target, the following actions need to take place:

- Sustainable management, use, harvesting and trade of native species: adopting use, harvesting and trade practices of native species that are input assets to the Member State and regional W-BE VCs in manner that ensure the long-term viability of populations and ecosystem functionality. Sustainable management may include measures such as setting harvest quotas, implementing habitat restoration programs, and promoting sustainable harvesting techniques.
- Recognising the social, economic, and environmental benefits of native species requires the management, use harvest and trade of native species within the W-bE and value chains for benefits, such food security, income, cultural preservation and ecosystem services, for local people, particularly those in vulnerable situations and those who depend on biodiversity for their livelihoods.
- Encouraging biodiversity-friendly practices in the sustainable use, harvesting and trade of native species: encourage the application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry value chains of the SADC W-bE. This includes promoting sustainable intensification, agro-ecological approaches, and other innovative practices that enhance the resilience, efficiency, and productivity of these production systems while conserving and restoring biodiversity.
- Recognising customary sustainable use, harvesting and trade of native species requires the management, use, harvest and trade of native species within the W-bE and value chains in a manner that recognises and protects the customary sustainable use practices of indigenous peoples and local communities. The W-bE and value chains will need to respect and encourage traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices related to the sustainable management and use, harvesting and trade of the native species that are inputs into Member State and SADC regional value chains and the W-bE.

By implementing these actions, the aim is to ensure that the management and use of native species are conducted in a sustainable manner, providing social, economic, and environmental benefits for local people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity for livehoods. This involves adopting sustainable management practices, promoting biodiversity-friendly approaches in various sectors, and respecting and supporting the customary sustainable use practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

## 2.2.2 Why is SO2 Important to the W-bE Framework Strategy

A number of challenges are faced by local communities in the wildlife-based economy. These challenges include the following:

- Currently there are limited participation of communities in income generation opportunities from the W-bE: Many local communities within the SADC region have limited opportunities to generate income from the wildlife-based economy value chains and market. This can be due to various factors, such as lack of opportunities to actively participate (ownership, providing products and services) in commercial value chains due to lack of knowledge and awareness of the value of native assets to commercial access to markets, limited infrastructure, access to capital and inadequate skills and training.
- Poor or crumbling infrastructure: Local communities often face challenges related to poor or inadequate infrastructure, which can hinder the growth and development of the wildlife-based economy. This includes issues such as inadequate transportation networks (i.e. roads, boats, ferries, etc.), lack of proper facilities for tourists (i.e. accommodation, restaurants, etc) and limited access to basic services like electricity, water and sanitation.
- Limited education, training, and awareness: There is often a lack of good education, training, and awareness at the local level regarding wildlife conservation and sustainable value chain development within the wildlife-based economy. This can hinder the ability of local communities to fully participate and benefit from the sector.
- Threats to sustainable growth: Rising development on the borders or within protected or conservation wildlife areas can threaten the sustainable growth of the wildlife-based economy. Wildlife is an asset which doubles as both an asset since it can be used to generate income and it needs to be conserved to ensure the sustainability of these native resources, now and into the future. Failure to balance and link native resources and communities and the ability to generate improved livelihoods can pose challenges to the sector.
- Climate change: Climate change poses risk to community livelihoods and conservation in general through its effects on the carrying capacity of the habitat. This has resulted in increased human-wildlife conflict since the incidences of wild animals roaming outside protected areas in search of food and water has increased.

Addressing these challenges at the local level requires efforts to improve infrastructure, provide access to education and training, promote market linkages, and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources. It is important to empower local communities and enhance their capacity to actively participate in and benefit from the wildlife-based economy.

## 2.2.3 How do Local Communities Implement the W-bE Strategy

Local individuals and communities can participate in the regional Wb-E value chains and markets in a number of ways:

- a) As signatories to, and beneficiaries of, Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Agreements for the native plant genetic resource assets that are the inputs into the SADC and Member State value chains.
- b) As owners of land on which the native wildlife assets are wild harvested, cultivated and ranched, communities can participate and benefit through signing of agreements to increase the protection and thus control of the use of these resources on their land i.e. community-public-private-partnerships, stewardship agreements etc..
- c) As the providers of the native plant (biotraders) and animal resource inputs into the commercial value chains, through the sustainable harvesting, cultivation and use of these resources.
- d) Through local beneficiation of the resources and actively participating and driving the commercial value chains discussed in SO1.

### 2.2.3.1 How do local communities implement ABS Agreements in the W-bE Framework

The Ngoya Protocol requires that there be fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of plant genetic resources. It ensures that the communities and countries that provide these resources are compensated for their use. ABS regulations and benefit-sharing in the development of the W-bE value chains and market must ensure that the sector operates in a fair and sustainable manner, benefiting both the industry and the communities and countries that provide the native genetic resources that are the asset inputs into these value chains.

- Negotiate and sign ABS Agreements – this will require communities and value chain stakeholder to engage, negotiate and agree on the equitable sharing of the indigenous knowledge (IK) that underpins the value chains products and services.
- Development of Biocultural Community Protocols that provide the rules-of-the-game for sharing of benefits of ABS agreements within the beneficiary communities, i.e. outline who are beneficiaries, how they can participate in the agreement, how the benefits of the ABS agreement will be dispersed, etc.
- Conduct baseline assessments/livelihoods analyses of beneficiaries and develop indicators of change to demonstrate the positive impact of ABS (over time).
- Monitor and report on ABS Agreements, i.e. financial, benefits, activities and actions, indicators of progress.

### 2.2.3.2 How do local communities implement Genetic Resource Protection and Sustainable Use Agreements in the W-bE Framework

Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Framework seeks to ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognising indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognising and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. To achieve this target, the Kunming-Montreal Framework suggests the following actions:

- Establish new community terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas that are protected that contribute to a protected area network that is ecologically representative, well-connected, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes, and the ocean. These protected areas should also recognise indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable.
- Effectively conserve and manage protected areas to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, while implementing sustainable use practices in these areas that are fully consistent with conservation outcomes. The rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional territories should be recognised and respected.
- While the primary focus is on conservation, the sustainable use of the native resources within these protect area that is fully consistent with conservation outcomes should be permitted/licensed.

Communities that are custodians of the native resource asset inputs in the SADC regional value chains and the Wildlife-based Economy could contribute to achieving this target through commitments to manage and use these resources on their lands in a manner that protects and conserves the resource, while allowing for the sustainable use of these native resource assets. This would require the community custodians to formalised agreements through some form of legal instrument (i.e. conservancy agreement, stewardship agreement, Trust agreements, formal contract, CPPP agreements, etc) to protect and conserve the resources under their custodianship and to ensure that utilisation of any of the native resources that contribute to local and regional value chains take place in a sustainable manner. Effectively, the community custodians would legally commit to conserving the value chain resource and where appropriate permit/license the sustainable use of the resources in a manner that is consistent with conservation of the genetic resources in their custody. Community custodians would need to manage the sustainable use of these protected and conserved native resource assets, within the national legal frameworks, by activities such as establishing and implementing zoning of use of the native resources on their land and enforcing and monitoring harvesting seasons and off-take limits for native resources such as fish, thatching grass, tree poles, reeds, and medicinal plants. Sustainable use of these native resources under community custodianship will need to be within the legal frameworks of the particular Member State, be based on good governance practices and sound scientific information, data and guidance from experts, and sustainable use standards.

For communities to implement genetic resource protection and sustainable use in the W-bE Framework requires the following actions:

- Inventory and mapping of the extent and distribution of native species on community/traditional land that are already and can in future provide inputs into the W-bE and value chains.
- Determining the level and extent of protection of these inventory resources and developing of strategies/plans to integrate community lands into the protection mechanism in Member States that would afford higher levels of conservation and control of sustainable use of these native resource on community land.
- Communities to negotiate and sign agreements for the conservation and sustainable use of the native resource on their lands.
- Monitor and control the extent, distribution and sustainable use of the wild species that are protected on community lands as input assets to the W-bE and value chains.

### **2.2.3.3 How do local communities implement Sustainable Harvesting and Farming in the W-bE Framework**

Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Framework recognises that the use, harvesting, and trade of native species are sustainable, safe, and legal. Use, harvesting and trade of native species in the W-bE and value chains need to prevent overexploitation and minimise impacts on non-target species and ecosystems. Communities, when implementing the W-bE Strategy Framework, can contribute to this target through two actions:

- By cultivation or farming on their lands, native species that are inputs into the Member State and regional W-bE and value chains. Cultivation and farming of native species refer to the deliberate and controlled growing of native plants, animals or organisms.
- By wild harvesting and biotrade of species on their lands that are inputs into the Member State and regional W-bE and value chains.

Communities can implement the W-bES Framework through cultivating and/or farming on their land of native species that are inputs into the W-bE and value chains. The cultivation and farming practices will at the same time assist in conserving and enhancing native species by providing alternative sources of these native resource assets and reducing pressure on wild harvested and traded populations. Harvesting and farming actions by communities may include cultivating medicinal plants, food crops, ornamental plants or species that provide the actives, oils, butters, tincture, extract, etc. in the W-bE value chains. The practices could also include sustainable community farming/ranching of native wild animal species that are native to their lands, to a particular region of a Member State, or that form part of the regional W-bE value chains. While community cultivation and farming of native species can contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of these resources, it is important to ensure that community cultivation and farming practices are carried out in an environmentally responsible manner.

Wild harvesting of native species that are inputs into the W-bE and value chains refers to the collection or extraction of resources from natural ecosystems, such as plants, fungi, animals, and other organisms, for various purposes. Wild harvesting the W-bE is generally carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and individuals, often by women and the youth, for

subsistence, cultural, medicinal or economic reasons. In the context of Target 9 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, wild harvesting by local communities is relevant to the sustainable management and use of native species. Communities can implement W-bE by sustainably harvesting and trading the native species that are inputs into the W-bE and value chains of Member States and of the SADC region. Sustainable wild harvesting and trading of these species by communities will need to ensure the continued availability and regeneration of the harvested resources by taking only a portion of the population, leaving enough individuals to reproduce and maintain the population's viability. An understanding of group dynamics and biological parameters is required to achieve sustainable use and management of native wildlife resources. The W-bES Framework also recognises and respects the traditional knowledge systems and customary sustainable use practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the use of traditional harvesting techniques that ensure the long-term availability of resources while maintaining the ecological balance.

For communities to implement sustainable biotrade and harvesting in the W-bES Framework requires the following actions:

- Inventory and mapping of the extent and distribution of native species on community/traditional land.
- Put regulation and management in place for cultivation, framing and harvesting of native species, which may include setting quotas or limits on the amount that can be harvested, establishing protected areas or seasonal restrictions, ensuring sustainable agricultural practices, and implementing monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with sustainable use, harvesting and trade practices.
- Negotiate and sign benefit-sharing and equitable access agreements with the stakeholder that are utilising the resources in the W-bE and related value chains (see previous section).
- Develop relevant harvesting, cultivation, trading and quality standards, such as certification and standards, to ensure sustainable harvesting, cultivation, farming and resource trading practices, standards for the quality, safety, and sustainability of wild harvested, cultivated, farmed and traded products; standards for quality testing; Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures; Voluntary Sustainability Standards; Intellectual Property Standards, etc.

#### **2.2.3.4 How do local communities develop Commercial Value Chains in the W-bES Framework**

The fourth manner in which local communities and individuals can implement the W-bES Framework is to actively participate in the commercial value chains outlined in SO1 above. Local enterprises are W-bE businesses or economic activities that are owned and operated by individuals or groups within a specific local community or region. These enterprises play a crucial role in promoting local economic development, creating local employment opportunities and contributing to the overall well-being of the community. These local enterprises contribute to local economic development by using local native resources and producing value-add product and services from these resources. These local community enterprises can empower individuals and communities by providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and self-employment, enabling community members and residents to utilise their skills, talents and resources to start and operate businesses that cater to the W-bE and value chains. These community enterprises may engage in activities such as local sourcing of native resources and materials and production of goods and services using these native species. These community enterprises can play a role in preserving and promoting local culture and traditions related to the native species within the W-bE and value chains through the products, the manufacture, the marketing of traditional crafts, artisanal products, or cultural experiences that showcase the unique heritage and identity of the community. This can contribute to cultural tourism and the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Additionally, local enterprises can contribute to community resilience by diversifying the local economy and reducing dependence on external sources.

For communities to implement local enterprises in the W-bES Framework, the following actions are required:

- i. Collaboration and networks: Local enterprises need to collaborate with other local businesses, organisations, and stakeholders in their area to strengthen their collective impact, form networks, cooperatives, or associations to share resources, knowledge, and market opportunities.
- ii. Policy support: Member States and the SADC Secretariat need to develop policies and initiatives that create an enabling environment for the development and growth of local community enterprises that participate in the W-bE and value chains. This may include providing access to finance, business development services, infrastructure, and market opportunities. Supportive policies can help local enterprises thrive and contribute to local economic development.

The CAP of outcomes, strategic enables and activities required to address SO2 are shown in the table below. Costs are shown for the 6 year period to 2030 (the date of achievement of the goals of the W-bES Framework) and provides details of what the costs/budgets relate to, and responsibilities of the various levels of implementing stakeholders in W-bES Framework, i.e. which of the four levels of stakeholders are responsible for implementing (I) the activity (i.e. assume responsibility for sourcing and oversight of budgets and actions within the activities); which stakeholders should play a facilitation (F) or advocacy (A) role in the activity, and which stakeholders should actively participate (P) in the implementation of the activities.

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget	Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility								
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy ensure inclusive socio-economic growth and reduces poverty in the region	<b>A.2.1.1</b> Adopt inclusive socio-economic development plans that have scoped the value and determined the socio-economic development potential of the wildlife-based economy value chains  <b>A.2.1.2</b> Develop Member State feasibility of the potential of wildlife-based economy value chains to underpin inclusive socio-economic growth and development  <b>A.2.1.3:</b> Develop and implement a SADC Framework for benefit sharing in the wildlife-based economy to drive poverty alleviate	Inventory and mapping of the extent and distribution of native species on community/ traditional land  Scoping Assessment/baseline of socio-economic potential of the VC, i.e. status of IK holders and communities that are custodians of the native resource assets and economic opportunities to participate in the value chain (i.e. CBOs, cooperatives etc.)  Best practice regional enabling environment has been developed for cultivation, farming and harvesting of native species by local communities  Domestic and implement socio-economic develop plans for the VCs  Develop socio-economic development strategy for equity, equality and inclusiveness in the regional VCs  Develop a SADC Framework and Standards for benefit sharing with an empowerment component leading to ownership by primary producers, i.e. templates for ABS agreements; guideline for protocols; AU Traditional Knowledge and Plant Genetic Resources Guidelines, etc.  Domesticate and implement the SADC Framework for benefit sharing, with MS ABS legislative and regulations  Negotiate and sign ABS agreements	2025	200,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2026	100,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2027	100,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2028	100,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2029	20,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2030	20,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2025	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2026	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2027	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2028	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2029	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities
			2030	10,000	10,000 per VC	I	SADC Secretariate	P	SADC Secretariate	P	Value Chain Stakeholders	P	Communities

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility								
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities					
	<b>A1.3.4:</b> the SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are activity supporting, adopting and reporting their contribution to the SDG1; SDG2; SDG3; SDG4 and SDG10	Design, development and implement an effective monitoring and reporting system for tracking of contributions to SDGs i.e. food security; poverty alleviation; gender equity; inclusivity etc.	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost is for setting up of monitoring system in year 1 and the operation and maintenance in the following years.	I	P	P	P	I				
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> By 2030, wildlife-based value chains drive inclusive employment creation at the local, Member State and regional level	<b>A.2.1:</b> Identify employment opportunities in the wildlife-based economy (including for CBOS and other local community enterprises) <b>A.2.2:</b> Upskill and train the wildlife-based economy workforce for employment growth	See <b>A.2.1.2</b>																
		Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis within W-bE custodian communities Develop training materials and programme for regional VCs Domestical and implement tm and prog in MS		100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Cost for procurement of professional services to development training material and programme for VCs. Cost in year 3-6 are allocated to expand the training programme to other VCs.	I				I				
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> By 2030, local Communities, SMMEs and Entrepreneurs are supported (i.e. skills knowledge finance) to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains	<b>A.2.3.1:</b> Identify and determine support required for Local community, CBOs, cooperatives SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	Conduct Scoping Assessment, Gap Analysis and Feasibility Study for Local community, CBOs, cooperatives SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains		10,000 per VC	10,000 per VC	10,000 per VC	10,000 per VC	10,000 per VC	Cost is for procurement of professional services to conduct the assessment, analysis and feasibility study.	I				I	P	P	P	

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
	<p><b>A.2.3.2:</b> SADC and Member States to actively pursue and support (skills, knowledge, finance) for local SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains</p>	<p>Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis within W-bE SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains</p> <p>Develop training materials and programme for regional VCs</p> <p>Domesticate and implement training material and programme in member states</p> <p>Support local SMMEs, enterprises and entrepreneurs to source funding/finance to enter and participate in the regional VCs, i.e. development of business plan; proposal for funding/finance, etc. Private sector, international development agencies and NGOs can play a big role in providing resource to develop and support existing SMEs but these opportunities need to be identified and invite investors and funders.</p>	n/a	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	n/a	Cost is for procurement of professional services to development training material and programme for local enterprise participation in the VCs	I	P	I	I
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost in years 3-6 are allocated to expand the training programme to other VCs.			
	<p><b>A.2.3.3:</b> Identify and create incentives to support community businesses, in particular SMMEs, in supply chains</p>	<p>Development Frameworks of Incentives for local community SMME, enterprise and entrepreneurs as preferred suppliers in and to the VCs.</p> <p>Domesticate the Framework of Incentives</p>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost is assumed to be the responsibility of Member States and VCs	A	I	I	I
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost in year 3 is for procurement of professional services to develop a regional Framework of Incentives. Cost in year 6 is for procurement of professional services to update a regional Framework of Incentives.	I	P	P
<p><b>Outcome 2.4</b> By 2030, local communities underpin growth and development of the wildlife-based economy in Member States and in the region</p>	<p><b>A.2.4.1:</b> The wildlife-based economy and value chains to actively adopt best practices in recognizing and valuing indigenous knowledge (i.e. implementing the Nagoya protocol)</p>	<p>See <b>A.2.1.3</b> above</p>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost is assumed to be the responsibility of Member States and VCs	A	I	I	I



Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
	<b>A.2.4.2:</b> Local communities to become the preferred suppliers of goods and services that support the wildlife-based economy value chains	Development Frameworks of Incentives for local communities as preferred suppliers in and to the VC			30,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	Cost in year 3 is for procurement of professional services to develop a regional Framework of Incentives Cost in year 6 is for procurement of professional services to update a regional Framework of Incentive	SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
	<b>A.2.4.3:</b> ABS-compliant value chains to be created as a win-win-win for providers of genetic resources, users of genetic resources and, ultimately, for biodiversity and sustainable development	Domesticate the Framework of Incentives			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost is assumed to be the responsibility of Member States and VCs				
		See <b>A2.4.1</b> and <b>A2.4.2</b>												
<b>Outcome 2.5</b> By 2030, vulnerable groups (women, disabled, youth) are prioritised and supported to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains	<b>A.2.5.1:</b> Identified and supported vulnerable groups to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	Develop guideline for equity and Inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional VCs  Domesticate, implement, monitor and report progress equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional VCs	n/a	10,000 per VC	n/a	n/a	10,000 per VC	n/a	10,000 per VC	Cost is for procurement of professional services to compile equity and inclusivity guideline for the participation of vulnerable groups in the VCs	I	P	P	I
										Assume cost will be the responsibility of Member States and VCs	A	I	I	I

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	SADC Secretariate	SADC Secretariate	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
	<b>A.2.5.2:</b> Upskilled and trained women, disabled and youth to participate in employment growth	Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis of vulnerable group participation in the wildlife-based economy and the regional value chains - specifically to increase active participation and involvement of vulnerable groups in the VCs and W-bE. Develop training materials and programme for vulnerable group participation in the wildlife-based economy and the regional value chains	n/a	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	I	P	I	I
		Domesticate and implement, by Member States, training materials and programmes for the participation of vulnerable groups in the wildlife-based economy and the regional VCs.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	I			
	<b>A.2.5.3:</b> Create Incentives to support vulnerable groups, such as women, disabled, youth in participating in supply chains	Development Frameworks of Incentives for vulnerable groups to participate in the regional VC	n/a	n/a	30,000	n/a	n/a	20,000	20,000	I	P	P	P
	<b>A.2.5.4:</b> Prioritise vulnerable groups as preferred suppliers of goods and services that support the wildlife-based economy value chains	Domesticate the Framework of Incentives Development Frameworks of Incentives for vulnerable groups as preferred suppliers in and to the VC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A	I	I	I
		Domesticate the Framework of Incentives	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	I	P	P	P
			n/a	n/a	30,000	n/a	n/a	20,000	20,000	I			
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A	I	I	I

## 2.3 CAP FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: THE SADC AND ITS MEMBER STATES ARE ENABLED TO IMPLEMENT THE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY IN A COOPERATIVE MANNER THROUGH INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL ALLIANCES

### 2.3.1 What is the purpose and intent of SO3

Strategic Objective 3 of the W-bES Framework recognises the importance of collaboration and partnerships in creating an enabling environment for the growth and development of the wildlife-based economy. The key aim of SO3 is to foster cooperation and coordination among the SADC member states and other stakeholders, such as international organisations, regional bodies, and national governments at various levels. By forming alliances and partnerships, SO3 seeks to enhance the capacity of the SADC and its member states to implement the Strategy Framework effectively, encouraging knowledge sharing, adoption of best practices and resources, as well as coordinating efforts to address common challenges and opportunities. The objective also emphasises the importance of aligning the W-bES Framework with national and international legislation, policies, and frameworks. This ensures that the W-bES Framework is implemented in a manner that is consistent with existing legal and regulatory frameworks, promoting compliance and harmonisation.

Article 11 of the Nagoya Protocol emphasises the need, where a natural-occurring genetic resource occurs in more than one country, for these Parties to cooperate to implement the Protocol. The management of a resource to be accessed can accordingly be trans-boundary.

Cooperation is a crucial aspect of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), recognising that achieving the goals and targets for the GBF requires collaboration and partnerships at various levels. It encourages countries to work together, share knowledge and best practices, and collaborate on research, capacity building, and technology transfer. This cooperation is essential for addressing transboundary issues, promoting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, and mobilising financial resources for biodiversity conservation. The framework recognises the role of existing multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, as platforms for cooperation, coordination, and the implementation of biodiversity-related actions at the global level. Cooperation within the GBF is essential for sharing knowledge, resources, and experiences, fostering innovation, and ensuring the effective implementation of actions to conserve biodiversity.

### 2.3.2 Why is SO3 important to the W-bES Framework

While SO3 of the W-bES Framework aims to foster cooperation and coordination, there are several challenges that may hinder its successful implementation. These challenges include the following:

- a) Limited institutional capacity: Many SADC member states may have limited institutional capacity and resources to effectively implement the strategy and engage in cooperative efforts. This can hinder the establishment of alliances and partnerships and limit the ability to coordinate and collaborate effectively.
- b) Diverse national policies and regulations: The SADC member states have their own national policies and regulations related to biodiversity, the wildlife-based economy and value chains. Harmonising these policies and regulations to align with the W-bES Framework's objectives can be challenging, as it requires consensus-building and coordination among different countries with varying priorities and interests.
- c) Lack of financial resources: Implementing the W-bES Framework and establishing cooperative initiatives often require financial resources. However, many SADC member states may face financial constraints, making it difficult to allocate sufficient funds for the implementation of W-bES Framework. Limited financial resources can hinder the establishment of alliances, capacity-building efforts, and the implementation of cooperative regional value chains.
- d) Limited data and information sharing: Effective cooperation and coordination rely on the availability and sharing of accurate and up-to-date data and information. However, there may be challenges in data collection, management, and sharing among SADC member states. Limited data and information can hinder evidence-based decision-making and the development of collaborative W-bES efforts and actions.
- e) Political and governance challenges: Political instability, governance issues, and competing priorities can pose challenges to the implementation of cooperative efforts. Differences in political systems, governance structures, and decision-making processes among the SADC member states can impact the ability to establish and sustain alliances and partnerships.
- f) Stakeholder engagement and participation: Engaging and involving a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous groups, civil society organisations, and private sector actors, is crucial for the successful implementation of SO3. However, ensuring meaningful participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders can be challenging, requiring effective communication, consultation processes, and mechanisms for inclusive decision-making.

Addressing these challenges will require sustained commitment, collaboration, and capacity-building efforts among the SADC member states and other stakeholders. It will also be important to leverage existing regional and international frameworks and initiatives to support the implementation of SO3 and overcome these challenges. Actions to address these challenges may include

The CAP of outcomes, strategic enablers and activities required to address SO3 are shown in the table below. Costs are shown for the 6 year period to 2030 (the date of achievement of the goals of the W-bES Framework) and provides details of what the costs/budgets relate to, and responsibilities of the various levels of implementing stakeholders in W-bES Framework, i.e. which of the four levels of stakeholders are responsible for implementing (I) the activity (i.e. assume responsibility for sourcing and oversight of budgets and actions within the activities); which stakeholders should play a facilitation (F) or advocacy (A) role in the activity, and which stakeholders should actively participate (P) in the implementation of the activities.

### 2.3.3 How do stakeholders implement SO3

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its member states are enabled to implement the Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy through a combination of international, regional, and national alliances. A Cooperative Implementation Framework will be required for Coordination and Good Governance of the implementation of the SADC W-bES Framework. The SADC Secretariat acts as the central coordinating body, ensuring member states adhere to the strategy and facilitating cross-border cooperation. A National Coordinators would need to be appointed by each member state to oversee the implementation of the strategy and report progress.

Implementation of the W-bES Framework in a cooperative manner will be required:

- International, regional and national partnership and alliances
- Cooperative funding mechanisms
- Capacity Building and Training
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Key or strategic partners identified at international level, include

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Provides technical assistance, funding, and global policy advocacy.
- Global Environment Facility (GEF): Funds large-scale environmental projects, including biodiversity conservation.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Regulates international trade in wildlife to ensure it does not threaten species' survival.

These international strategic partners could contribute to the W-bES Framework by contribution Funding and Grants: International partners provide significant financial resources for implementing various aspects of the strategy, such as anti-poaching initiatives, habitat restoration, and community-based projects.

- Technical Expertise: Access to global best practices and technical expertise in wildlife management, sustainable tourism, and climate adaptation.
- Policy Support: Assistance in developing and harmonizing wildlife policies with international standards and commitments.

At a regional level, key Organizations and Partners may include:

- SADC Secretariat: Coordinates regional cooperation and ensures alignment with the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy.
- African Union (AU): Promotes continent-wide initiatives and policies for sustainable wildlife management.
- Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs): Facilitate cross-border conservation efforts and sustainable use of shared wildlife resources.

Regional partnership could include contributions:

- Regional Policy Harmonization: Aligns member states' policies to facilitate cross-border wildlife management and conservation efforts.
- Resource Sharing: Shares financial, technical, and human resources among member states to enhance implementation capacity.
- Joint Projects: Develops and implements regional projects, such as transboundary conservation areas, to protect and utilize wildlife resources collaboratively.

At a regional level, key national partners may include

- National Governments: Implement and enforce policies, provide funding, and ensure national alignment with the SADC strategy.
- Local Communities: Engage in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and benefit directly from wildlife based economic activities.
- Private Sector: Invests in ecotourism, wildlife ranching, and other commercial activities that support sustainable wildlife use.
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Support conservation efforts, provide technical assistance, and facilitate community engagement.

Regional partner contribution may include:

- Policy Implementation: National governments enact and enforce legislation aligned with the SADC W-bES Framework, ensuring a cohesive approach to wildlife management.
- Community Involvement: Empower local communities through CBNRM programs, ensuring they benefit economically from conservation efforts.
- Private Investment: Attracts private sector investment in sustainable tourism and wildlife-based enterprises, boosting economic development.

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility					
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities		
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> By 2030, SADC trade positions related to the wildlife-based economy are increasingly supported through cooperation at bilateral, regional, multilateral alliances	<b>A.3.1.1:</b> SADC advocates for the wildlife-based economy in the member states and the AU  <b>A.3.1.2:</b> SADC and Member States to activity promoting the wildlife-based economy in the region and internationally	Linked to A.4.1.1: A.4.1.3:  Linked to A.4.1.1: A.4.1.3:													
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> SADC and Member States to support active collaborative networks that disseminate knowledge in the region	<b>Linked to A1.1.3:</b> Develop a Web-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading <b>Linked to A.4.1.5:</b> Develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; Discussion forums; Annual Trade Expo													
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> SADC and Member States to promote sharing and transfer of technology, DSI, science knowledge, innovation etc.	Linked to A1.3.1: VC promotes joint ventures and technology transfer to increase innovation, local value addition and job creation i.e. innovation challenges; incentives; technology sharing; ring-fenced funding for innovation; communication and promotion platforms for innovations.													

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
	A.3.1.3: SADC and Member States to support and actively encourage compliance of the wildlife-based economy and value chains to intellectual property and other good practice requirement	Advocate and support Members State in their efforts to ensure compliance to	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cos is for the Secretariate to support efforts	A	I	P	P
	A.3.2.1: SADC and Member States to identify, agree on and effectively implement appropriate institutional arrangements for successful, efficient and sustainable SADC wildlife-based economy	Institutional Needs Analysis Agree and Design Institution Framework Implement the Institutional Framework		100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Cost for procurement of professional services to development training material and programme for local enterprise participation in the VCs. Cost in years 3-6 are allocated to expand the training programme to other VCs.				
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> By 2030, Institutional roles in the SADC have the financial and human resources required to meet the wildlife-based economy obligations	A.3.2.2: SADC and Member States to appropriately delegate and capacitate institutions to implement wildlife-based economy obligation	Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis of SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the VC and W-bE. Develop training materials and programme for SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the VC and W-bE Domestic and implement training materials and programmes for SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the VC and W-bE		100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Cost for procurement of professional services to development training material and programme for local enterprise participation in the VCs. Cost in years 3-6 are allocated to expand the training programme to other VCs.	I	P	I	I
			10,000		10,000			10,000	Cost is for implementation of training materials and programme for the Secretariat. Assume Member States will source the budgets for this activity.	A	I	I	I

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> By 2030, effective strategy, policy and scientific structure representing key role players is in place for the coordination and implementation of the wildlife-based economy	<b>A.3.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to establish the SADC wildlife-based economy scientific advisory committee(s)  <b>A.3.3.2:</b> SADC and Member States to recognise and commitment to enforcing and where possible, sharing, wildlife-based economy intellectual property, protected designation of origin (PDO) and geographical indicator (GI) registrations and certification.	Design and capture Scientific Advisory Committee for the SADC W-bES Framework  Linked to <b>A.3.1.3:</b> Establish regional norms for the protection IP, PDO, GI etc	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost in first year is for establishment and formalising, cost in following years is to support operation of the committee i.e. translation, printing, meetings etc.	A	I	P	P	P
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Already costed in A.3.1.3				
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> By 2030, effective strategy, policy and scientific structure representing key role players is in place for the coordination and implementation of the wildlife-based economy	<b>A.3.4.1:</b> SADC and Member States to development and ensure that a good governance framework is in place to ensure accountability of key partners in the wildlife-based economy and value chains	Develop a Regional Good Governance Framework for the W-bE and the VC  Member States to domesticate and implement the Regional Good Governance Framework		30,000				20,000	Cost in year 2 is for procurement of professional services to develop a regional Framework of good governance Cost in year 5 is for review and update of the framework	I	P	P	P	P
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost assume to be responsibility of the Member States	A	I	P	P



## 2.4 CAP FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY IS RECOGNISED BY THE MEMBER STATES AND GLOBALLY

### 2.4.1 What is the purpose and intent of SO4

Strategic Objective 4 of the SADC W-bES Framework focuses on the recognition of the Framework by member states and globally. This objective aims to highlight the importance and benefits of the strategy and ensure its acceptance and endorsement.

### 2.4.2 What is SO4 important to the W-bE

The challenges faced in the implementation of SO4 of the W-bES Framework include limited awareness and understanding, policy and regulatory gaps, limited financial resources, weak institutional capacity, illegal wildlife trade and poaching, climate change and habitat loss, limited coordination and collaboration and limited access to finance and markets.

These challenges can be addressed in the implementation of SO4 through raising awareness, policy reforms, resource mobilisation, capacity building, enforcement measures, climate change adaptation, coordination and collaboration and improving market access.

### 2.4.3 How do W-bE Stakeholder Implement SO4

Here are some key aspects and potential actions related to SO4:

**National recognition:** Member states are encouraged to recognise and acknowledge the SADC W-bES Framework at the national level. This involves incorporating the strategy into national policies, plans, and frameworks related to wildlife conservation, sustainable use, and economic development. National recognition helps to ensure that the strategy is integrated into the broader development agenda of each member state.

**Global recognition:** The W-bES Framework aims to gain recognition and visibility on the global stage. This involves promoting the W-bES Framework and its achievements through international platforms, conferences, and events related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and economic growth. By showcasing the W-bES Framework's success stories and lessons learnt, it can inspire and influence other regions and countries to adopt similar approaches.

**Advocacy and communication:** Effective communication and advocacy efforts are crucial for gaining recognition and support for the strategy. This includes developing communication materials, such as brochures, reports, and videos, to raise awareness about the W-bES Framework's objectives, benefits, and achievements. Advocacy efforts can target policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public to generate support and mobilise resources for the implementation of the W-bES Framework.

**Partnerships and collaborations:** Strategic partnerships and collaborations with international organisations, non-governmental organisations, research institutions, and other relevant stakeholders can enhance the recognition and implementation of the W-bES Framework. These partnerships can facilitate knowledge exchange, technical support, and resource mobilisation. Engaging with global initiatives and networks focused on wildlife conservation and sustainable development can also contribute to the recognition of the W-bES Framework.

**Monitoring and reporting:** Regular monitoring and reporting on the progress and impact of the strategy are essential for demonstrating its effectiveness and gaining recognition. To ensure effective implementation, the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy includes a detailed action plan with specific targets, timelines, and responsibilities. Regular monitoring and evaluation are essential to track progress and adapt strategies as needed. Member States can establish monitoring and evaluation systems to track the implementation of the strategy's objectives and actions at a country level. They can also report on the achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt to regional and international bodies, such as the SADC Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

**Policy influence:** The W-bES Framework can aim to influence global policies and frameworks related to wildlife conservation, sustainable use and economic development. This can be done through active participation in international negotiations, policy dialogues, and decision-making processes. By sharing experiences and best practices, Member States can contribute to the development of global policies that support the wildlife-based economy and its sustainability.

Overall, SO4 seeks to ensure that the SADC W-bES Framework is recognised and valued both within member states and globally. Recognition can lead to increased support, resources, and collaboration, ultimately contributing to the successful implementation of the W-bES Framework and the achievement of its objectives.

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> By 2030, SADC is a global leader in the wildlife-based economy	<b>A.4.1.1:</b> SADC to develop and implemented wildlife-based economy marketing campaign targeting the regional and international markets.	Develop SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Cost related to fees for marketing company to develop plan for SADC Secretariate	A	I	P	P	P
		Implement SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Cost to be determined based on the plan					
	<b>A.4.1.2:</b> SADC to commissioned and adopted a refreshed brand identity for the wildlife-based economy.	Commission SADC Wb-E Brand Identity Development (e.g. Wb-E; SADC Game Meat or SADC Cosmeceuticals)	200,000						Cost related to fees for development of brand for SADC Secretariate					
		Adopt and Refresh Brand through Marketing Plan		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Cost to be determined based on the plan above					
	<b>A.4.1.3:</b> SADC to develop, adopt and roll out a wildlife-based economy communication strategy.	Commission development of W-bE Communication Strategy	200,000						Cost related to professional fees for an organisation to develop the strategy for the SADC Secretariate	I	P	P	P	P
		Adopt and roll-out Communication Strategy		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Cost to be determined based on the Strategy above	A	I	P	P	P

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities	
	<b>A.4.1.4:</b> SADC to ensure appropriate human, financial and institutional resources are in place to lead branding, marketing and communicate.	Advertise and Appoint W-be Programme Officer at SADC Secretariate	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Cost related to fees for marketing company to development plan for SADC Secretariate	A	I	P	P	P
	<b>A.4.1.5:</b> SADC to ensure leaders and citizens are engaged in positive conversations and activities related to promoting the W--based economy and its brand.	Identification of country reps for W-be  SADC Secretariate to develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; discussion forums; Annual Trade Expos, etc  SADC discussion forums; 3-yearly SADC W-be Trade Expo	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost to be determined based on the plan					
	SADC Green Economy Strategy actions that can contribute to this outcome include:	T1.2. Advocate for inclusions of wildlife tourism in the devising and operationalising of regional campaigns for the promotion of eco-tourism.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cost related to fees for development of brand for SADC Secretariate	A	A	A	A	A
<b>Outcome 4.2</b> By 2030, the Wildlife-based Strategy has been adopted and domesticated by all SADC Member States	<b>A.4.2.1:</b> SADC to facilitate and encourage Member States to domesticate the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy	Support Member State efforts to domesticate the Framework	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Cost for Secretariate to support Member State efforts in domestication i.e. translation, workshops, printing etc.	A	I	P	P	P

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Activity	Budget						Description of budget	Roles and Responsibility			
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		SADC Secretariate	Member States	Value Chain Stakeholders	Communities
<b>Outcome 4.3</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy stewardship is recognised and valued regionally and globally	<b>A.4.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to development, implement and enforce environmental compliance, guideline for extractive use of natural resources	Resource assessment of all potential wildlife-based assets – prioritise (see A1.4.2; and A2.1.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Already costed in A1.4.2; and A2.1.1	A	I	P	P
		VC/Sector Development Plans for regional VC (see A1.1.1.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Already costed in A1.1.1.				
		Develop Regional Extractive Use Standards for each wildlife asset	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Already costed in A1.4.1 and A1.1.1				

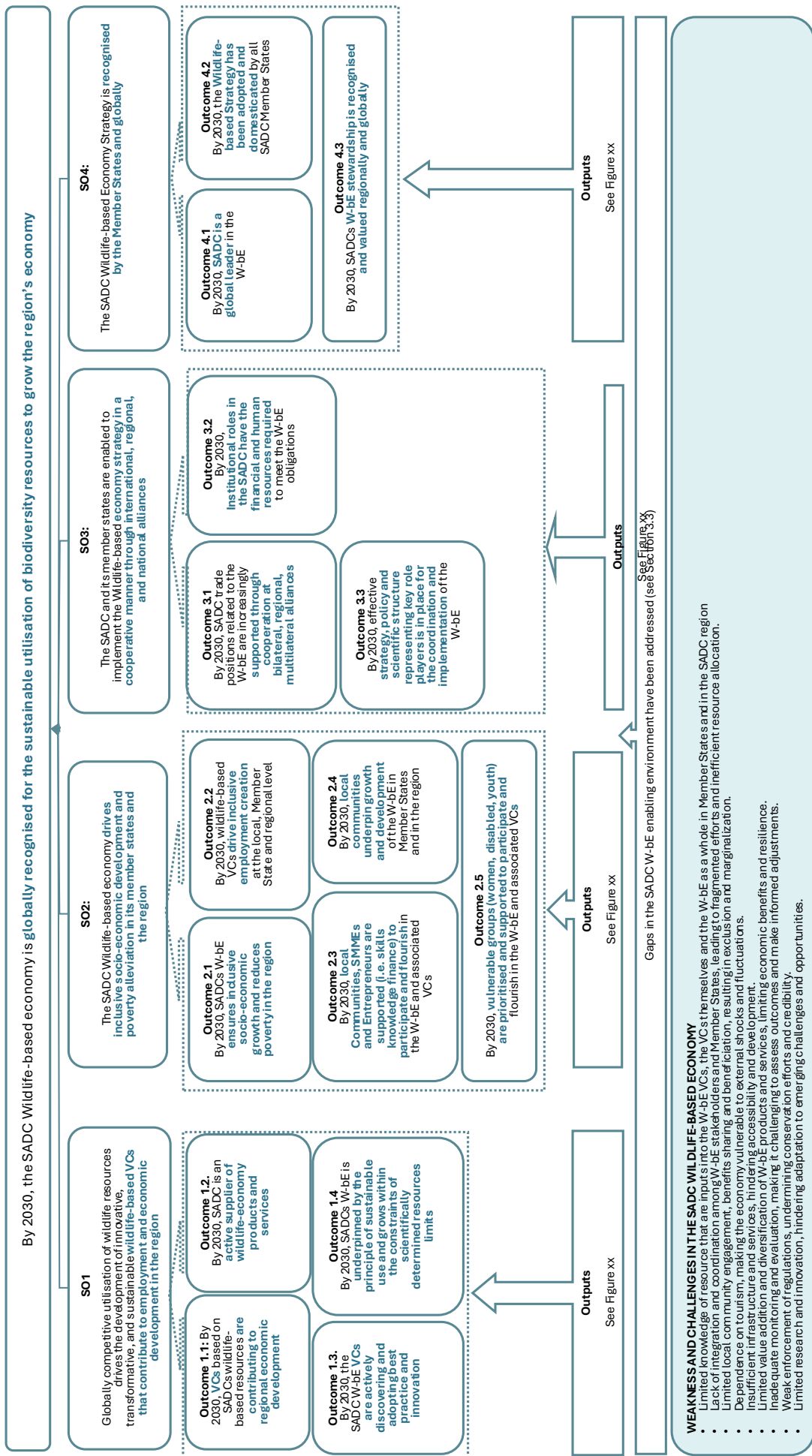
# 3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK FOR THE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR THE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

The goal of the strategic framework for the SADC wildlife-based economy is: *By 2030, the SADC Wildlife-based economy is globally recognised for the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity resources to grow the region's economy.* To achieve the goal, the SADC region and Member States will need to address the suite of challenges being experienced by the sector (discussed in Section 2.2). To address these challenges the SADC Secretariat and Member States will need to create a vibrant, thriving and inclusive enabling environment for the wildlife-based economy.

IF this enabling environment is in place, **AND** the SADC regional value chains are globally competitive, innovative, transformative, and sustainable in the utilisation of wildlife resources to drive employment and economic development in the region, **AND** the SADC W-bE drives inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in its member states and the region, **AND** the SADC and its member states are enabled to implement the W-bES Framework in a cooperative manner through international, regional, and national alliances, **AND** the W-bES Framework is recognised by the Member States, regionally and globally, THEN the SADC Wildlife-based economy can be globally recognised for the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity resources to grow the region's economy.

**Figure 3 diagrammatically depicts the theory of change for the W-BES Framework.**



**Figure 3: Theory Of Change Diagram For The SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework (Read From Bottom Up)**

### 3.2 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR SO1: GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE UTILISATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES DRIVES THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE, TRANSFORMATIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE-BASED VALUE CHAINS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

IF the above mentioned enabling environment is in place, AND the SADC regional value chains have been identified, resources and enabled, AND the regional value chains are integrated with the Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy, AND the value chains are being innovative and adopting best practice in management strategies and standards and monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms and systems for sustainable use native resources, AND the regional value chains are recognising and protecting intellectual property (IP), indigenous knowledge, access and benefit sharing and other rights, AND the regional value chains are based on ongoing and empowering knowledge and information sharing, THEN the SADC regional value chains can be globally competitive, innovative, transformative, and sustainable in the utilisation of wildlife resources to drive employment and economic development in the region.

The logic-based framework for SO1 of the W-bES Framework is shown in Figure 4 below.

## SO1: Globally competitive utilisation of wildlife resources drives the development of innovative, transformative, and sustainable wildlife-based VCs that contribute to employment and economic development in the region

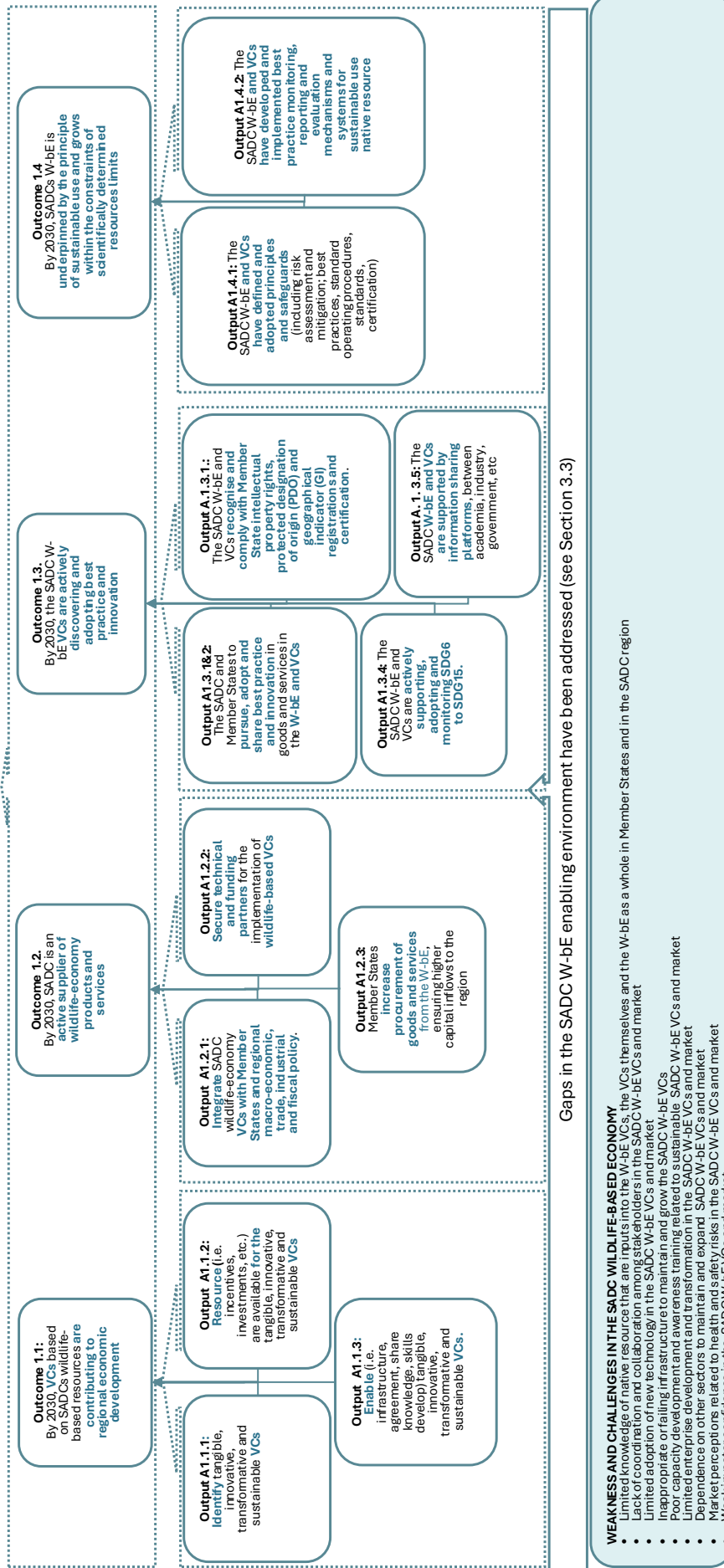


FIGURE 4: LOGIC-FRAMEWORK FOR SO1 OF THE W-BES FRAMEWORK



Figure 4 shows that the challenges and weakness in the wildlife-based economy, which are targeted by SO1, are:

- Limited knowledge of native resource that are inputs into the W-bE value chains, the value chains themselves and the W-bE as a whole in Member States and in the SADC region;
- Lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and market, particularly to grow and expand regional value chains;
- Limited adoption of new technology in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets;
- Inappropriate, or failing, infrastructure to maintain and grow the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains;
- Poor capacity development and awareness training related to sustainable the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets, particularly related to sustainable harvesting of native resource, quality assurance and standards in the products and services from these native resources, market knowledge and awareness, and funding and investment for growth of value chains and markets;
- Limited enterprise development and transformation in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets;
- Dependence on other sectors to maintain and expand the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets, particularly related to accessing markets for products and services from the W-bE, i.e. dependence on sectors such as tourism, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, etc.;
- Market perceptions related to health and safety risks in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets, particularly related to quality assurance and standards; and
- Weak investor confidence in the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains and markets.

By addressing these challenges, Strategic Objective 1 aims to promote the growth and development of a globally competitive, innovative, transformative, and sustainable wildlife-based economy in the SADC region.

Table 1 provide the provides a suite of activities that can be prioritised to address the outputs of SO1, as well as the indicators that can be utilised to track progress with the outcomes, outputs and activities of SO1. Note: when indicators referred to % progress, the scale against which % progress will be measured will be determined by the activity that is being track and the nature of the activity itself. Percent progress will thus be specific to the individual activity.

**TABLE 1: OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY INDICATORS FOR SO1**

Outcome	Strategic Enablers	Output Indicator	Activity	Activity Indicator
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> By 2030, tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable economic value chains based on SADCs wildlife-based resources are contributing to regional economic development	<b>A1.1.1:</b> Identify tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains	[insert number] of tangible (established, transformed and potential) value chains have been identified and prioritised for implementation as regional value chains	Established value chains: Conduct Market Research and Sizing for new Members States to participate in existing value chains, i.e. joining established value chains	% progress with Market Research and Size of Established Value Chains – progress will be measured based on the actually design of the studies
			Emerging value chains: Conduct Market Research and Sizing to expand a Member State value chain to more Member States, i.e. expanding country value chain to regional value chains	% progress with Market Research and Size of Established Value Chains - progress will be measured based on the actually design of the studies
			Potential value chains: Conduct Market Research and Sizing to identify commercialisation potential of value chain for the SADC, i.e. emerging value chain to regional value chains	% progress with Market Research and Size of Established Value Chains- progress will be measured based on the actually design of the studies
			Support value chain Development Plans for Prioritised value chains for the SADC Region	% of regional value chains that have Development Plans

	<b>A1.1.2:</b> Resource (i.e. incentives, investments, etc.) tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains.	[insert number] of tangible (established, transformed and potential) value chains have adequate resources for implementation as regional value chains (SADC Secretariat and MS to agree on what is deemed to be adequate)	
		Develop SADC Wildlife-based Trade and Funding Guidelines/ Recommendations, i.e. sources of funding; free trade agreement options; incentives; etc.	% progress with development of the SADC Wildlife-based Trade and Funding Guidelines/ Recommendations
		Support the Development of Member State Strategic Plans for Existing/Emerging/ Potential Wildlife-based Economy	Number/% of Member States with Strategic Plans for the W-bE
		Support the development of value chain Business Plans by Member States, with funding/finance options, for Existing/Emerging/ Potential VCs (could be based on the input asset or on the end-use market)	% of Member States with Business Plans, by VC, for the regional value chainsi
	<b>A1.1.3:</b> Enable (i.e. infrastructure, agreement, share knowledge, skills develop) tangible, innovative, transformative and sustainable value chains.	[insert number] of tangible (established, transformed and potential) value chains are enabled for implementation as regional value chains (SADC Secretariat and MS to agree on what is deemed to be enabled)	
		Develop a Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading, i.e. collaboration between government and multiple stakeholders in the national process called “Bioproducts Advancement Network South Africa” – BioPANZA. In particular, this network has two clusters that are supported by ABioSA – Market Access and Finance. BioPANZA arises out of a “Biodiversity Economy Lab.”	% progress with development of the Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading - progress will be measured based on the actually design of the studies i.e. Terms of Reference issued, IP appointed, project 20%, 50%, 100% complete, Trade Portal live, Trade Portal updated annually etc.
		Develop a training and skills development strategy and programme for regional value chains and the SADC W-bE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills Gap Analysis</li> <li>• Training and Skills Strategy</li> <li>• Training and Skills Strategy</li> <li>• Training and Skills Development Programme for each regional value chains</li> </ul>	% progress with Developing a training and skills development strategy and programme for regional value chains and the SADC W-bE
		Advocate and support Member States to domesticate training and skills development programmes for the W-bE and value chains (should be develop collectives by Member States in the VCs)	% of Member States that have domesticated training and skills development programmes for the W-bE and value chains

<b>Outcome 1.2.</b> By 2030, SADC is an active supplier of wildlife-economy products and services to local, Member State, regional and global market	<b>A1.2.1:</b> Integrate SADC wildlife-economy value chains with Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy.		Conduct an analysis of Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy	% progress with conducting an analysis of Member States and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policy
			Provide recommendations for Member States to align value chains with local and regional macro-economic, trade, industrial and fiscal policies	see above
	<b>A1.2.2:</b> Secure technical and funding partners for the implementation of wildlife-based VCs		W-bE Trade Expo to link value chains with potential technical and financial partners, business associations, i.e. matchmaking and exchange platforms	Number of Trade Expos successfully held Number of information sharing events
			Establish SADC Business Associations for value chains (all value chain Member States participate) e.g. Southern Africa Essential Oil Producers Association (SAEOPA), African Baobab Alliance (ABA), etc	Percent of regional value chains with Business Associations or equivalent – baseline will be determined as part of review of regional value chains
	<b>A1.2.3:</b> Member States increase procurement of goods and services from the wildlife-based economy, ensuring higher capital inflows to the region.		Advocate for preferential procurement and collaborative trading agreements between Member States and Value Chain Business Associations	% of regional value chains with preferential procurement and collaborative trading agreements
			Publicly promote new collaborative and preferential procurements agreements through trade, round tables, meetings and business associations	Number of sharing events
<b>Outcome 1.3.</b> By 2030, the SADC wildlife-based economy value chains are actively discovering and adopting best practice and innovation	<b>A1.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to encourage innovation in wildlife-based economy products and services.	% of regional value chains that have domesticated at least three new innovation or best practices		
			Value chains promote joint ventures and technology transfer to increase innovation, local value addition and job creation, i.e. innovation challenges; incentives; technology sharing; ring-fenced funding for innovation; communication and promotion platforms for innovations.	Number of joint ventures/ technology transfer events/ actions per value chain per year
	<b>A1.3.2:</b> The SADC and Member States to pursue, adopt and share best practice and innovation in goods and services in the wildlife-based economy and value chains.	% progress with adopting of best practice and innovations		
			Member States to create the enabling environment to encourage and stimulate best practices, domestication and uptake of innovations, i.e. policy environment; regulations; highlight funding sources; etc.	Number of joint ventures/ technology transfer events/ actions per value chain per year

			Value chains to source incentives and funding that enables the commercialisation and domestication of innovations, i.e. allow for piloting; proof of concept; failures	Number or % of value chains with incentive/funding sources domesticated in Member States i.e. piloting of innovations; seed funding for proof of concept etc.
			Marketing of innovations for uptake by users and value chains, i.e. demonstrations; consumer surveys; awareness and promotions; adverts, etc.	Number of events
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains recognise and comply with Member State intellectual property rights, protected designation of origin (PDO) and geographical indicator (GI) registrations and certification.	% of value chains complying with ALL Member States IP and other W-bE rights		
	<b>A1.3.4:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are actively supporting, adopting and monitoring SDG6 to SDG15.		Establish regional norms for the protection of IP, PDO, GI, etc.	Percent of W-bE linked rights having norms for protection of the rights
			Domesticate norms for protection of IP, PDO, GI, etc	Percent of participating Member States that have domesticated the norms
	<b>A.3.1.5:</b> The SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are supported by information sharing platforms, such as Think-tanks between academia, industry, government, etc.		Design, develop and implement an effective monitoring and reporting system for tracking of contributions to the SDGs, i.e. food security; poverty alleviation; gender equity; inclusivity, etc.	Level of progress with development and implementation of the M&E System
			<b>Linked to A1.1.3:</b> Develop a Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading.	See A1.1.3
			<b>Linked to A.4.1.5:</b> Develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; discussion forums; Annual Trade Expos, etc	See A4.1.5

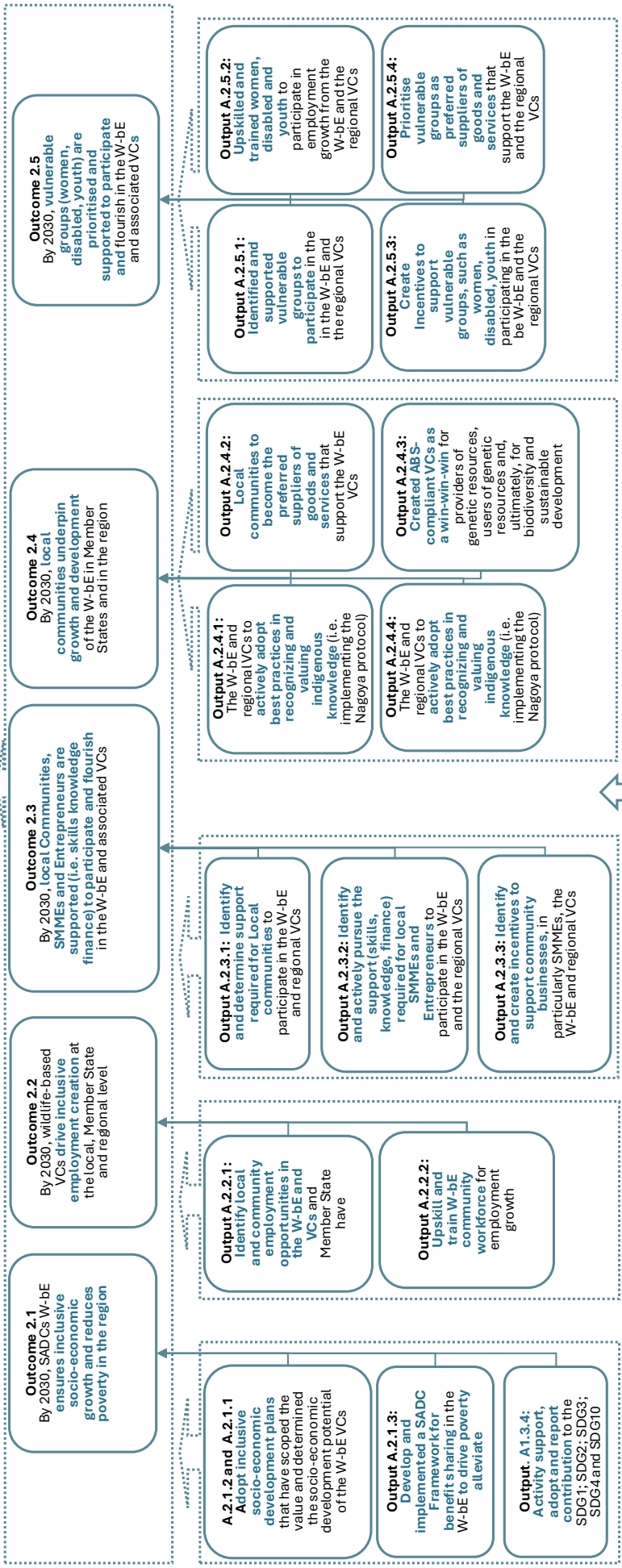
<p><b>Outcome 1.4</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy is underpinned by the principle of sustainable use and grows within the constraints of scientifically determined resources limits</p>	<p><b>A1.4.1:</b> Define and adopt principles and safeguards (including risk assessment and mitigation; best practices, standard operating procedures, standards, certification) for wildlife-based economy value chains.</p>	Number of native species that have sustainable use standards and % of value chains adhering to the standards			
			<p>Taking into account the existing standards in Member States and value chains, identify, prioritise and support the development of standards required across the regional value chains, i.e. for all pillars within the value chains such as harvesting; extracts; oils and butters; taxidermy; tannery; wildlife-based tourism; fishing products; may include intellectual property protection of W-bE value chain goods and services; TRIPS Agreement, standards for testing methods and quality of goods and service; process (ISO) etc.</p>	<p>% progress with development and domestication of the standards</p>	
			<p>Domesticate, implement and enforce the regional value chains standards, i.e. develop means to monitor (monitoring system) and enforce (suasion; punitive) adherence to standards.</p>		
			<p>Develop and conduct regional training programmes on best practice sustainable harvesting for value chains</p>	<p>Number of training events and number of trainees completing the training</p>	
		<p>A1.4.2: Develop and implement best practice monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms and systems for sustainable use of wildlife resources in wildlife-based economy value chains</p>	<p>% progress with developing and implementing M&amp;E mechanisms and systems</p>		
				<p>Support the establishment of regional native resource inventories for the regional value chains through mapping, resource measurements, and assessments.</p>	<p>Number of Member States and native species included in the inventory</p>
		<p>Design, development and implement an effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system to monitor and report on the sustainable use and trade in native species, i.e. harvesting, cultivation, market data on use and market data traded in the regional value chains.</p>	<p>Progress with the design, development and implementation of the monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system</p>		

### 3.3 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR SO2: THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY DRIVES INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN ITS MEMBER STATES AND THE REGION

IF the above mentioned enabling environment is in place, AND the regional W-bE has inclusive socio-economic growth that contributes to reducing poverty, AND the regional W-bE is driving inclusive employment creation at the local, Member State and regional level, AND local communities, SMMEs and entrepreneurs are being supported (i.e. skills knowledge finance) to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains, AND local communities underpin growth and development of the wildlife-based economy in Member States and in the region, AND vulnerable groups (women, disabled, youth) are prioritised and supported to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains, THEN the SADC W-bE can contribute to driving inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in its Member States and the region.

The logic-based framework for SO2 of the W-bES Framework is shown in Figure 5 below.

**SO2:**  
**The SADC Wildlife-based economy drives inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in its member states and the region**



Gaps in the SADC W-bE enabling environment have been addressed (see Section 3.3)

**WEAKNESS AND CHALLENGES IN THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY**  
 • see bullets below figure

**FIGURE 5: LOGIC-FRAMEWORK FOR SO2 OF THE W-BES FRAMEWORK**

Strategic Objective 2 of the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy addresses the following challenges in the wildlife-based economy:

- Lack of or limited inclusivity in the benefits derived from the use of wildlife resources in the W-bE and value chains.
- Underutilization of indigenous knowledge and resources in the W-bE and value chains.
- Limited benefit sharing and value beneficiation for local communities in the W-bE and value chains.
- Limited access to resources and opportunities for marginalised and disadvantaged communities in the W-bE and value chains.
- Insufficient focus on sustainable livelihoods, poverty alleviation, and household incomes in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inadequate support for sustainable livelihoods and income generation.
- Lack of capacity building and skills development for local communities in the W-bE and value chains.
- Limited participation of local communities in the decision-making processes of the W-bE and value chains.
- Lack of inclusive development and opportunities for vulnerable groups, such as women, people with disabilities, and youth in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inadequate integration of gender considerations in the in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inequality within and among Member States of the SADC W-bE and value chains.
- Limited local and community employment opportunities in the in the W-bE and value chains.
- Lack of support for local communities, SMMEs, and entrepreneurs to participate and flourish in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inadequate skills, knowledge, and finance support for participation of local communities, SMMEs, and entrepreneurs in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inadequate progress by Member States towards achieving relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty, hunger, health, gender equality, and reducing inequality.
- Lack of new native resource product development initiatives and know-how and lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders focusing on product development and value chains.
- Limited market-oriented capacity development and training programs in the W-bE and value chains.
- Inadequate policy and regulatory frameworks for community communities, SMMEs, and entrepreneurs and vulnerable groups to participate W-bE and value chains.
- Lack of a clearly defined policy for the wildlife-based economy across the region.

By addressing these challenges, Strategic Objective 2 aims to drive inclusive socio-economic development, poverty alleviation, and sustainable livelihoods in the Member States and the SADC region through the growth and expansion of the wildlife-based economy. SO2 focuses on promoting the development and growth of value chains and the wildlife-based economy to create equitable opportunities and enhance the quality of life for all within the region.

Table 2 provides a suite of activities that can be prioritised to address the outputs of SO2, as well as the indicators that can be utilised to track progress towards the outcomes, outputs and activities of SO2. Note: when indicators referred to % progress, the scale against which % progress will be measured will be determined by the activity that is being track and the nature of the activity itself. Percent progress will thus be specific to the individual activity.



**TABLE 2: OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY INDICATORS FOR SO2**

Outcome	Strategic Enablers/Output	Output Indicator	Activity	Activity Indicator
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy ensure inclusive socio-economic growth and reduces poverty in the region	<b>A.2.1.2 and A.2.1.1</b> SADC and Member States have adopted inclusive socio-economic development plans that have scoped the value and determined the socio-economic development potential of the wildlife-based economy value chains	% of regional value chains with W-bE socio-economic development plans		
			Inventory and mapping of the extent and distribution of native species on community/traditional land	% of value chains with native species on community/traditional land had have been inventoried and mapped
			Scoping Assessment/ baseline of socio-economic potential of the VC, i.e. status of IK holders and communities that are custodians of the native resource assets	% progress of value chains with scoping of land custodians W-bE socio-economic opportunities and potential
			Best practice regional enabling environment has been developed for cultivation, farming and harvesting of native species by local communities	% progress of value chains with scoping of socio-economic opportunities and potential
			Domestic and implement socio-economy develop plans for the value chains	% of Member States, per value chain, with scoping of socio-economic opportunities and potential
			Develop a strategy for socio-economic development for equity, equality and inclusiveness in the regional value chains	% progress with development of a regional socio-economy development strategy for regional value chains
	<b>A.2.1.3:</b> Develop and implement a SADC Framework for benefit sharing in the wildlife-based economy to drive poverty alleviate	% progress with implementation and domestication in Member States of a SADC Benefit-sharing Framework for the W-bE		
			Develop a SADC Framework and Standards for benefit sharing with an empowerment component leading to ownership by primary producers, i.e. templates for ABS agreements; guideline for protocols; AU Traditional Knowledge and Plant Genetic Resources Guidelines, etc.	% progress with development of a SADC Benefit-sharing Framework and Standards
			Domesticate and implement the SADC Framework for benefit sharing, with MS ABS legislative and regulations	% of Members States that have domesticated and are implementing SADC Benefit-sharing Framework and Standards
			Negotiate and sign ABS agreements	Number of signed ABS agreements per Member State and regional value chains

	<b>A2.1.4:</b> the SADC wildlife-based economy and value chains are activity supporting, adopting and reporting their contribution to the SDG1; SDG2; SDG3; SDG4 and SDG10		Design, development and implement an effective monitoring and reporting system for tracking of contributions to SDGs i.e. food security; poverty alleviation; gender equity; inclusivity etc.	% progress with development and implementation of the M&E System for report W-bE contribution to the socio-economic SDG
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> By 2030, wildlife-based value chains drive inclusive employment creation at the local, Member State and regional level	<b>A.2.2.1:</b> Identify employment opportunities in the wildlife-based economy	Number of new local employment opportunities created, per VC, in the W-bE	Conducting a Scoping of Employment Opportunities in the W-bE VCs	% progress with the Scoping of Employment Opportunities for Custodian Communities in the value chains
			Conduct Employment skills and Capacity Gap Analysis within W-bE custodian communities	% progress with Custodian Community Employment Skills and Capacity Gap analysis per value chain
	<b>A.2.2.2:</b> Upskill and train the wildlife-based economy community workforce for employment growth		Develop training materials and programme for regional value chains	% progress with Custodian Community Employment Training Materials, per value chain
			Domesticate and implement Custodian Community Employment Training Programmes in Member States	% progress of Member States with domestication of the Custodian Community Employment Training Programmes, per value chain
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> By 2030, local Communities, SMMEs and Entrepreneurs are supported (i.e. skills knowledge finance) to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains	<b>A.2.3.1:</b> Identify and determine support required for local communities (IK holders and native species custodians) to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	% of regional value chains that are implementing training programmes for Local community (IK holders and native species custodians) to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains		
			% of regional value chains that are implementing training programmes for Local community (IK holders and native species custodians) to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	% progress with Scoping of Support required for opportunities for local custodian communities to participate in the value chains
			Develop training materials and a programme for local communities to participate in regional value chains	% progress with developing Custodian Community Participation Training Materials, per value chain
			Domesticate and implement Local Community training material and programme in member states	% progress of Member States with domestication of the Custodian Community Participation Training Programmes, per value chain
			Support local communities to source funding/finance to enter and participate in the regional value chains, i.e. development of business plan; proposal for funding/finance, etc.	% progress with sourcing of funding/finance for Custodian Communities to participate in the regional value chains

	<b>A.2.3.2:</b> SADC and Member States to activity pursue and support (skills, knowledge, finance) for local SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	% of regional value chains that are implementing training programmes local SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate		
			Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis within W-bE SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	% progress with Scoping of Skills and Capacity Required for SMMEs and Entrepreneurs to participate in the value chains
			Develop training materials and programme for regional VCs	% progress with Custodian Community Participation Training Materials, per value chain
			Domesticate and implement training material and programme in the Member States	% progress of Member States with domestication of the Custodian Community Participation Training Programmes, per value chain
		Support local SMMEs, enterprises and entrepreneurs to source funding/finance to enter and participate in the regional value chains, i.e. development of business plan; proposal for funding/finance, etc.	% progress with sourcing of funding/finance for Custodian Communities to participate in the regional value chains	
	<b>A.2.3.3:</b> Identify and create incentives to support community businesses, in particular SMMEs, in supply chains	% of Member States, by value chain, that are domesticating the Incentive Framework for SMME, enterprise and entrepreneurs as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains.		
			Development Frameworks of Incentives for SMME, enterprise and entrepreneurs as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains.	% progress with development of the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for SMME, enterprise and entrepreneurs
			Domesticate the Framework of Incentives	% of Member States, per value chain, that have domesticated the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for SMME, enterprise and entrepreneurs
<b>Outcome 2.4</b> By 2030, local communities underpin growth and development of the wildlife-based economy in Member States and in the region	<b>A.2.4.1:</b> The wildlife-based economy and value chains to actively adopt best practices in recognising and valuing indigenous knowledge (i.e. implementing the Nagoya Protocol)	See <b>A.2.1.3:</b>		
	<b>A.2.4.2:</b> Local communities to become the preferred suppliers of goods and services that support the wildlife-based economy value chains	% of Member States, by value chain, are domesticating the Incentive Framework for local communities (IK holders, native species custodians etc.) as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains.		

			Development Frameworks of Incentives for local communities (IK holders, native species custodians etc.) as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains.	% progress with development of the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for local communities (IK holders, native species custodians etc.)
			Domesticate the Framework of Incentives for local communities (IK holders, native species custodians etc.)	% of Member States, per value chain, that have domesticated the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for local communities (IK holders, native species custodians etc.)
	<b>A.2.4.3:</b> ABS-compliant value chains to be created as a win-win-win for providers of genetic resources, users of genetic resources and, ultimately, for biodiversity and sustainable development	See <b>A.2.1.3:</b> and <b>A2.4.2</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.5</b> By 2030, vulnerable groups (women, disabled, youth) are prioritised and supported to participate and flourish in the wildlife-based economy and associated value chains	<b>A.2.5.1:</b> Identified and supported vulnerable groups to participate in the wildlife-based economy and the value chains	% of participation of vulnerable individuals in the regional value chains		
			Develop guideline for equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional value chains	% progress with development of guideline for equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional value chains
			Domesticate, implement, monitor and report progress equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional value chains	% of Member States, by VC, reporting equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in regional value chains
	<b>A.2.5.2:</b> Upskilled and trained women, disabled and youth to participate in employment growth	% of regional VC that are implementing training programmes for vulnerable groups to participate Number of vulnerable individuals participating in value chains		
			Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis of vulnerable group participation in the wildlife-based economy and the regional value chains - specifically to increase active participation and involvement of vulnerable groups in the value chains and W-bE.	% progress with Scoping of Opportunities for Vulnerable Groups to participate in the value chains
			Develop training materials and programme for vulnerable group participation in the wildlife-based economy and the regional value chains	% progress with Vulnerable Group Training Materials, per value chain
			Domesticate and implement, by Member States, training materials and programmes for the participation of vulnerable groups in the wildlife-based economy and the regional value chains.	% progress of Member States with domestication of the Vulnerable Groups Training Programmes, per value chain

	<b>A.2.5.3:</b> Create Incentives to support vulnerable groups, such as women, disabled, youth in participating in supply chains	% of Member States, by value chain, that are domesticating the Incentive Framework for Vulnerable Groups to participate in the value chain		
			Development Framework of Incentives for vulnerable groups to participate in the regional value chains	% progress with development of the Incentive Framework for Vulnerable Groups to participate in the value chains
			Domesticate the Framework of Incentives	% of Member States, per value chain, that have domesticated the Incentive Framework for Vulnerable Groups to participate in the value chain
	<b>A.2.5.4:</b> Prioritise vulnerable groups as preferred suppliers of goods and services that support the wildlife-based economy value chains	% of Member States, by value chain, that are domesticating the Incentive Framework for vulnerable groups as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains.		
			Development Frameworks of Incentives for vulnerable groups as preferred suppliers in and to the value chains	% progress with development of the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for vulnerable groups
			Domesticate the Framework of Incentives	% of Member States, per value chain, that have domesticated the Preferred Supplier Incentive Framework for vulnerable groups

### 3.4 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR SO3: THE SADC AND ITS MEMBER STATES ARE ENABLED TO IMPLEMENT THE WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY IN A COOPERATIVE MANNER THROUGH INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL ALLIANCES

IF the above mentioned enabling environment is in place, AND the SADC trade positions related to the wildlife-based economy are increasingly supported through cooperation at bilateral, regional, multilateral alliances, AND the institutional roles in the SADC have the financial and human resources required to meet the wildlife-based economy obligations, AND effective strategy, policy and scientific structure representing key role players are in place for the coordination and implementation of the wildlife-based economy, AND good governance underpins the development and implementation of the SADC W-bE, THEN the SADC and its Member States are enabled to implement the W-bES Framework in a cooperative manner through international, regional, and national alliances.

The logic-based framework for SO2 of the W-bES Framework is shown in Figure 6 below.

### S03:

## The SADC and its member states are enabled to implement the Wildlife-based economy strategy in a cooperative manner through international, regional, and national alliances

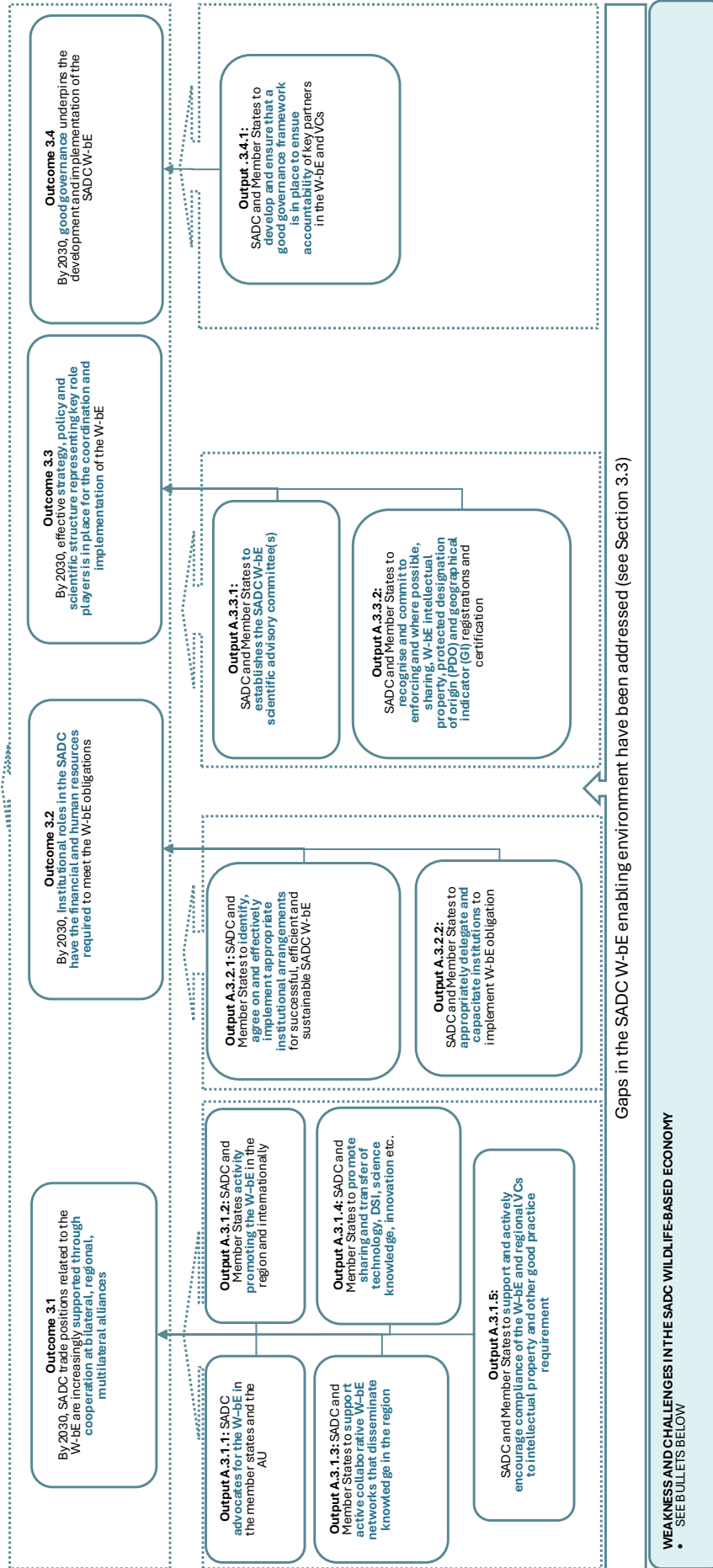


FIGURE 6: LOGIC-FRAMEWORK FOR S03 OF THE W-BES FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 3 of the SADC W-bES Framework addresses the following challenges in the wildlife-based economy:

- No clearly defined policy for the wildlife-based economy has been adopted across the region.
- Poor coordination and collaboration of wildlife-based economy efforts across the different value chains of the W-bE reduces the socio-economic growth potential of the sector.
- Research, development and innovation in the SADC W-bE is limited, uncoordinated and often carried out in isolation i.e. within and between value chains.
- There is a lack of coordination among stakeholders focusing on product development and the various value chains remain segmented.
- Currently a poor or limited adoption of new technology underpins the sector.
- Intellectual property and other W-bE rights (i.e. indigenous knowledge; equitable benefit sharing etc.) are at various levels of recognition in the Member States and implemented in different manners and at various levels of effectiveness in these countries.
- The W-bE institutional structure is limited in some Member States and not existent in others – coordination and collaboration among the existing institutions is also limited or does not occur at all.
- Best practice for good governance of the W-bE in SADC is not available.

By addressing these challenges, Strategic Objective 3 aims to enhance research and development, international and regional alliances, and the enabling environment for the wildlife-based economy.

Table 3 provides a suite of activities that can be prioritised to address the outputs of SO3, as well as the indicators that can be utilised to track progress towards the outcome, outputs and activities of SO3. Note: when indicators referred to % progress the scale against which % progress will be measured will be determined by the activity that is being track and the nature of the activity itself. Percent progress will thus be specific to the individual activity.

**TABLE 3: OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY INDICATORS FOR SO3**

Outcome	Strategic Enablers/Output	Output Indicator	Activity	Activity Indicator	
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> By 2030, SADC trade positions related to the wildlife-based economy are increasingly supported through cooperation at bilateral, regional, multilateral alliances	<b>A.3.1.1:</b> SADC advocates for the wildlife-based economy in the member states and the AU	% of Member States Domesticating the W-bES Framework	See marketing and communication strategies and activities related to development of Member State W-bE Strategies		
	<b>A.3.1.2:</b> SADC and Member States to activity promoting the wildlife-based economy in the region and internationally	% of Member States participating in marketing and communication plan activities and actions	See marketing and communication strategies and activities related to development of Member State W-bE Strategies		
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> SADC and Member States to support active collaborative networks that disseminate knowledge in the region	% of Member States participating in collaborative networks and events		<b>Linked to A1.1.3:</b> Develop a Wb-E Information and Trade Portal for knowledge sharing and exchange; information on potential funding sources and trading	
				<b>Linked to A.4.1.5:</b> Develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; Discussion forums; Annual Trade Expo	
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> SADC and Member States to promote sharing and transfer of technology, DSI, science knowledge, innovation etc.	% of Member States that are participating in regional value chains that have domesticated at least three new innovation or best practices	<b>Linked to A1.3.1:</b>		

			value chains promote joint ventures and technology transfer to increase innovation, local value addition and job creation, i.e. innovation challenges; incentives; technology sharing; ring-fenced funding for innovation; communication and promotion platforms for innovations.	% of Member States participating in joint ventures and technology transfer activities
	<b>A.3.1.3:</b> SADC and Member States to support and actively encourage compliance of the wildlife-based economy and value chains to intellectual property and other good practice requirement	% of Members States, per value chain, monitoring and report on compliance mechanisms (by mechanism)		
			Advocate and support Members States in their efforts to ensure agreement to various compliance mechanisms	% progress with support provided to Member States to implement compliance mechanisms
	<b>A.3.2.1:</b> SADC and Member States to identify, agree on and effectively implement appropriate institutional arrangements for successful, efficient and sustainable SADC W-bE	% of regional value chains and Members States with a capacitated W-bE institution		
			Conduct a value chain and Member State institutional Needs Analysis	% progress with institutional needs analysis
			Agree and Design Institutional Framework	% progress with development of an Institutional Framework
			Implement the Institutional Framework	% of Member States domesticating the W-bE Institutional Framework
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> By 2030, Institutional roles in the SADC have the financial and human resources required to meet the wildlife-based economy obligations	<b>A.3.2.2:</b> SADC and Member States to appropriately delegate and capacitate institutions to implement wildlife-based economy obligation	% of progress with delegation and capacitating institutions		
			Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis of SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the VC and W-bE	% progress with Scoping of W-bE Skills and Capacity Gap Analysis for management of the W-bE
			Develop training materials and programme for SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the value chains and W-bE	% progress development of Training Materials, per VC value chain, for Managers and Regulators of the W-bE
			Domestical and implement training materials and programmes for SADC and Member State institutions to manager and regulate the VC and W-bE	% progress of Member States with domestication of Training Materials, per value chain, for Managers and Regulators of the W-bE



<b>Outcome 3.3</b> By 2030, effective strategy, policy and scientific structure representing key role players is in place for the coordination and implementation of the wildlife-based economy	<b>A.3.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to establishes the SADC wildlife-based economy scientific advisory committee(s)	% of progress with establishment of Scientific Advisory Committee(s)	Design, capture and implement Framework Scientific Advisory Committee for the SADC W-bES	
	<b>A.3.3.2:</b> SADC and Member States to recognise and commitment to enforcing and where possible, sharing, wildlife-based economy intellectual property, protected designation of origin (PDO) and geographical indicator (GI) registrations and certification.	% of Member States domesticating W-bE rights framework		
			Linked to <b>A.3.1.3:</b> Establish regional norms for the protection IP, PDO, GI etc	
<b>Outcome 3.4</b> By 2030, Good governance underpins the development and implementation of the SADC wildlife-based economy	<b>A.3.4.1:</b> SADC and Member States to development and ensure that a good governance framework is in place to ensue accountability of key partners in the wildlife-based economy and value chains	% of Member States within regional value chains that are domesticating the W-bE good governance framework		
			Develop a Regional Good Governance Framework for the W-bE and the value chains	% of progress with development of the good governance framework
			Member States to domesticate and implement the Regional Good Governance Framework	% of Member States within regional value chains that are domesticating the W-bE good governance framework

### 3.5 THEORY OF CHANGE FOR SO4: THE SADC WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY STRATEGY IS RECOGNISED BY THE MEMBER STATES AND GLOBALLY

IF the above-mentioned enabling environment is in place, AND SADC is a global leader in the W-bE, AND the Wildlife-based Strategy Framework has been adopted and domesticated by all SADC Member States, AND the SADCs W-bE stewardship is recognised and valued regionally and globally, THEN the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy will be recognised by the Member States and globally.

The logic-based framework for SO4 of the W-bES Framework is shown in Figure 7 below.

# SO4: The SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy is recognised by the Member States and globally

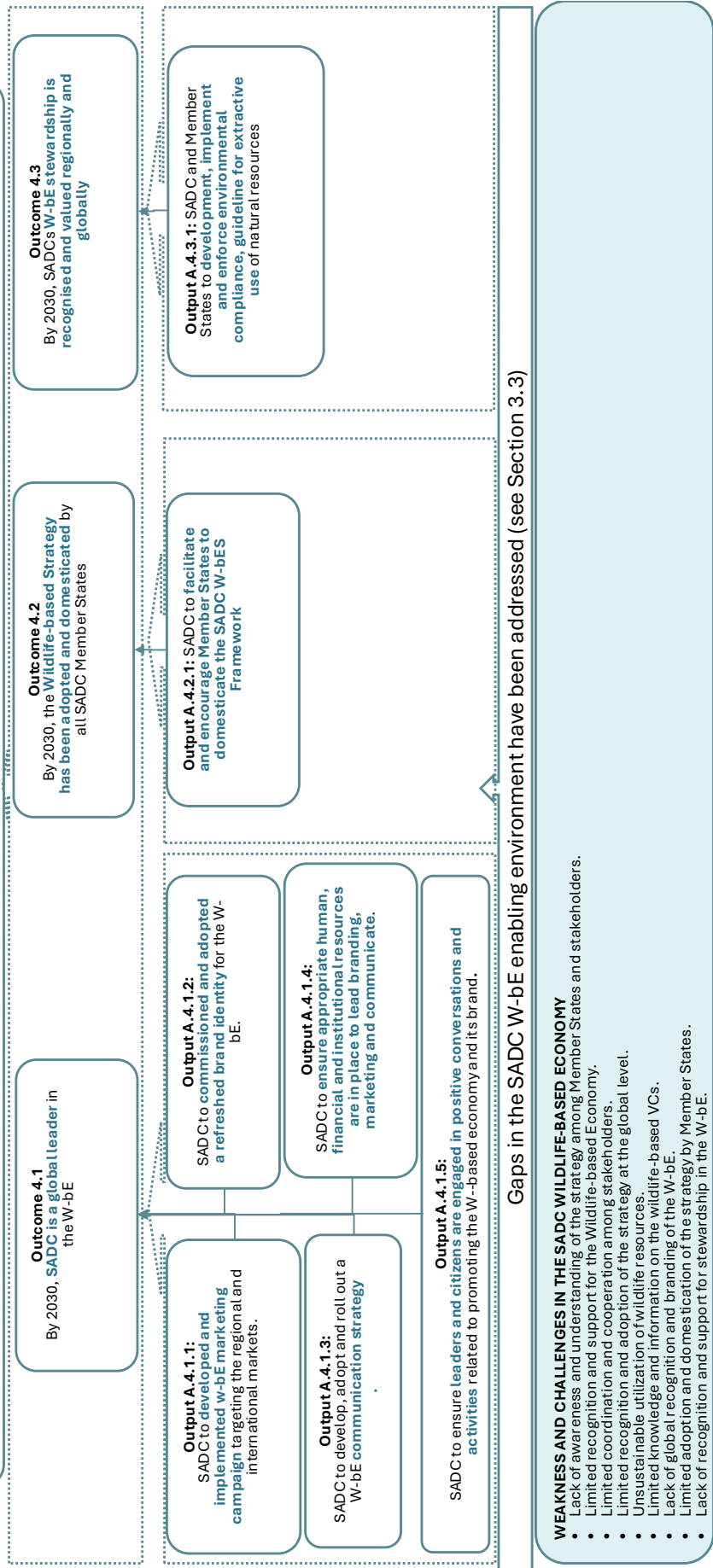


FIGURE 7: LOGIC-FRAMEWORK FOR SO4 OF THE W-BES FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) of the SADC W-bES Framework aims to address several challenges, including the:

- lack of awareness and understanding of the strategy among Member States and stakeholders;
- limited recognition and support for the Wildlife-based Economy;
- limited coordination and cooperation among stakeholders;
- limited recognition and adoption of the W-bES Framework at the global level;
- unsustainable utilisation of wildlife resources;
- limited knowledge and information on the wildlife-based value chains;
- lack of global recognition and branding of the wildlife-based economy;
- limited adoption and domestication of the W-bES Framework by Member States; and
- lack of recognition and support for stewardship in the wildlife-based economy.

SO4 aims to overcome these challenges by promoting awareness and understanding of the strategy, highlighting its benefits, promoting coordination and cooperation, advocating for global recognition and adoption, ensuring sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources, improving knowledge and information, promoting equitable sharing of benefits, enhancing global recognition and branding, and encouraging adoption and domestication of the W-bES Framework.

Table 4 provides a suite of activities that can be prioritised to address the outputs of SO4, as well as the indicators that can be utilised to track progress towards the outcome, outputs and activities of SO4. Note: when indicators referred to % progress the scale against which % progress will be measured will be determined by the activity that is being track and the nature of the activity itself. Percent progress will thus be specific to the individual activity.

**TABLE 4: OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY INDICATORS FOR SO4**

Outcome	Strategic Enablers/Output	Output Indicator	Activity	Activity Indicator
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> By 2030, SADC is a global leader in the wildlife-based economy	<b>A.4.1.1:</b> SADC to developed and implemented wildlife-based economy marketing campaign targeting the regional and international markets.	% of Member States that are domesticating and participating in the W-bE marketing plan		
			Develop SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan	% of progress with development of SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan
			Implement SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan	% of progress with implementation of SADC Wb-E Marketing Plan
	<b>A.4.1.2:</b> SADC to commissioned and adopted a refreshed brand identity for the wildlife-based economy.	% of Member States that are domesticating and participating in the refreshed brand actions		
			Commission SADC Wb-E Brand Identity Development (e.g. Wb-E; SADC Game Meat or SADC Cosmeceuticals')	% of progress with commissions of SADC Wb-E Brand Identity Development
			Adopt and Refresh Brand through Marketing Plan	% of progress of Member States in domesticating and participating in the refreshed brand actions
	<b>A.4.1.3:</b> SADC to develop, adopt and roll out a wildlife-based economy communication strategy.	% of Member States that are domesticating and participating in the W-bE Communication Campaign		

			Commission development of W-bE Communication Strategy	% of progress with commissions of SADC Wb-E Communication Strategy
			Adopt and roll-out Communication Strategy	% of progress of Member States in domesticating and participating in the W-bE Communication Campaign
	<b>A.4.1.4:</b> SADC to ensure appropriate human, financial and institutional resources are in place to lead branding, marketing and communicate.	% of progress with establishing the W-bE institution at SADC Secretariat to oversee the W-bE branding, marketing and communicate activities		
			Advertise for and appoint W-bE Programme Officer at SADC Secretariat	% of progress with appointment of W-bE Programme Officer
			Identification of country representatives for W-bE	% of Member States with country representatives
	<b>A.4.1.5:</b> SADC to ensure leaders and citizens are engaged in positive conversations and activities related to promoting the W--based economy and its brand.	Number of conversations (events, meetings, newsletter etc.)		
			Develop monthly newsletters; popular articles; etc.	Number of conversations (events, meetings, newsletter etc.)
			Discussion forums; 3-yearly Trade Expo	
<b>Outcome 4.2</b> By 2030, the Wildlife-based Strategy has been adopted and domesticated by all SADC Member States	<b>A.4.2.1:</b> SADC to facilitate and encourage Member States to domesticate the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework	% of Members States that have developed and are implementing W-bE Strategies based on the W-bES Framework.		
			Support Member State efforts to domesticate the W-bES Framework	Number of Member States with W-bE Strategies based on the W-bES Framework
<b>Outcome 4.3</b> By 2030, SADCs wildlife-based economy stewardship is recognised and valued regionally and globally	<b>A.4.3.1:</b> SADC and Member States to development, implement and enforce environmental compliance, guideline for extractive use of natural resources		Resource assessment of all potential wildlife-based assets – prioritise (see A1.4.2: and A2.1.1)	
			Value chain Sector Development Plans for regional value chains (see A1.1.1.)	
			Develop Regional Extractive Use Standards for each wildlife asset	

### 3.6 WILDLIFE-BASED ECONOMY-WIDE IMPACT INDICATORS

The SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework (W-bES Framework) is a comprehensive plan developed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to promote the sustainable and inclusive development of the wildlife-based economy in the region. The key aims of the W-bES Framework are:

- to strike a balance between conservation and utilisation, ensuring the long-term viability of native wildlife resources;
- to recognise the significant economic contribution of the wildlife-based economy to the region, accounting for 4.6% of the total GDP of the SADC, and to promote the sustainable growth and inclusive development of this economy and its regional value chains;
- to drive inclusive socio-economic development and poverty alleviation by creating employment opportunities, enhancing livelihoods, and generating income for local communities from the W-bE and regional value chains;
- to emphasise the importance of international, regional, and national alliances in implementing a wildlife-based economy; and
- to enhance the recognition and branding of the SADC Wildlife-based Economy, positioning the region as a leader in sustainable wildlife utilisation and economic development.

Noting these high-level impacts to which the W-bES Framework aspires to for the sector, a number of high-level impact indicators are proposed in order to track and report the impacts of implementing the W-bES Framework in the SADC region and in the Member States. These indicators include the following:

- Extent (hectares) of the value chain native terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine species that are protected, disaggregated by the type and level of protection.
- Contribution of Wb-E and Regional Value Chains to the SADC GDP.
- Non-Monetary Contribution of Wb-E and Regional Value Chains to the SADC GDP.
- Contribution of the Wb-E and Regional Value Chains to Equitable Access, Benefit Sharing and Local Beneficiation.

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