

IUCN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL OFFICE

BIOPAMA – OVERVIEW

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SADC TFCA Network meeting

October 2018

South Africa



An initiative of the ACP Group of States financed
by the European Union's 11th EDF

BIOPAMA
From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet

What is BIOPAMA?

(Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management) programme



- An initiative of the **African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)** Group of States financed by the **European Union (EU)**'s 11th European Development Fund.
- Two implementing and coordinating organisations:
 - **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** – global protected areas and biodiversity conservation expertise
 - **Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC)** – scientific expertise



BIOPAMA ESARO coverage

24 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa:

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia

BIOPAMA (2017-2023): Overall Objective



To contribute to improving the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources **in protected areas and surrounding communities** through **better use and monitoring of information and capacity development on management and governance**

The beneficiaries



The direct beneficiaries are the **protected area actors** at the regional, national and local levels.

Will be supported by the **provision of tools, services, capacity development** and the possibility to finance actions at the site level.

- Ministries of Environment and National agencies leading on biodiversity conservation
- Protected Area agencies
- Regional organizations
- Local communities living in and around protected areas, and
- Civil society

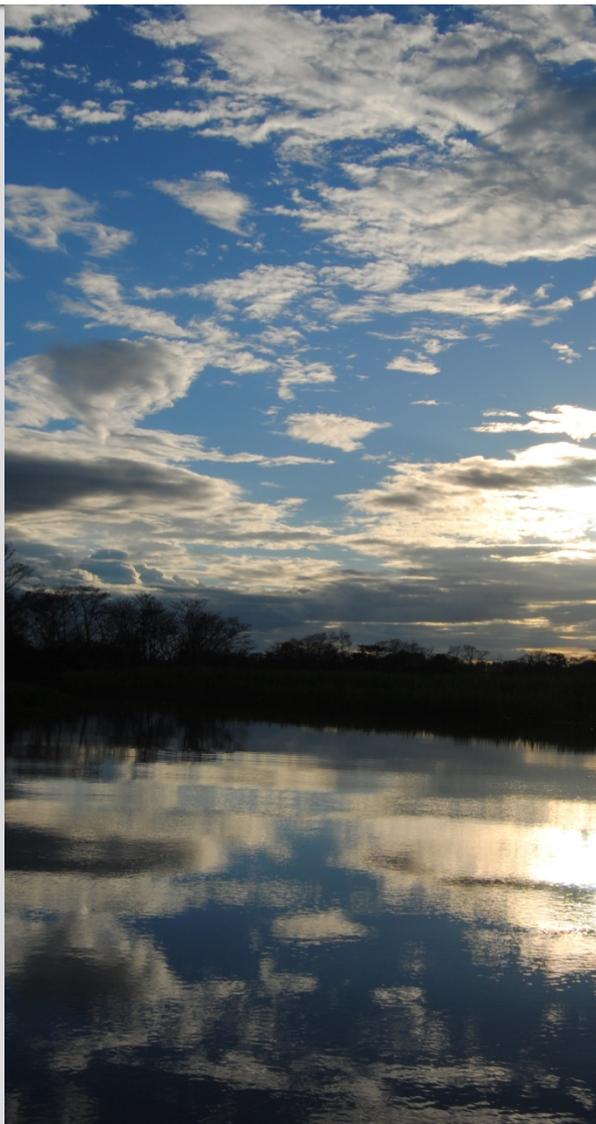
Aim: to support ACP countries to **achieve, monitor and report** on their global biodiversity commitments and targets



MEAs and other policy initiatives



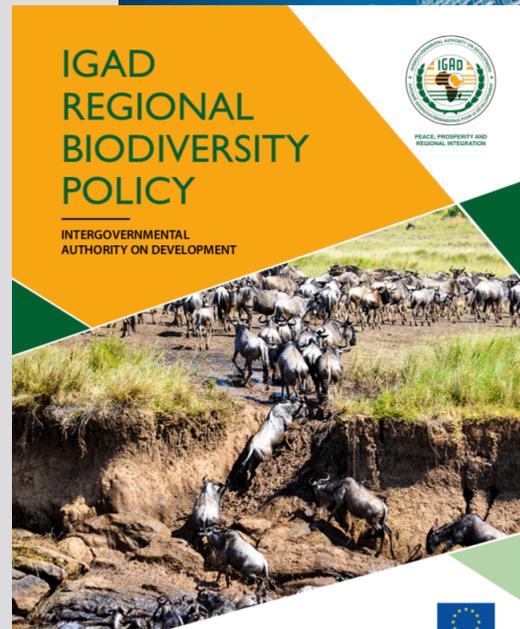
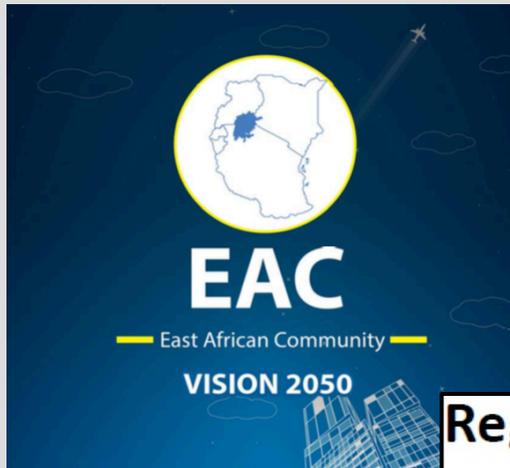
FOCUS AREAS



- Particular focus in this second phase on **PAME** and **PAGE** as is clearly articulated in Aichi Target 11 and the post Aichi framework
- BIOPAMA will, in particular, **help build capacity to achieve these targets** and to **monitor and track progress** towards them

Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through **effectively** and **equitably** managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Support implementation of relevant existing regional & national strategies and action plans



Regional/National CBD Targets

Updated CBD national priorities

Regional protected area priorities



THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY REGIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
Building Wealth and Livelihoods through Biodiversity
Conservation and Management



SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

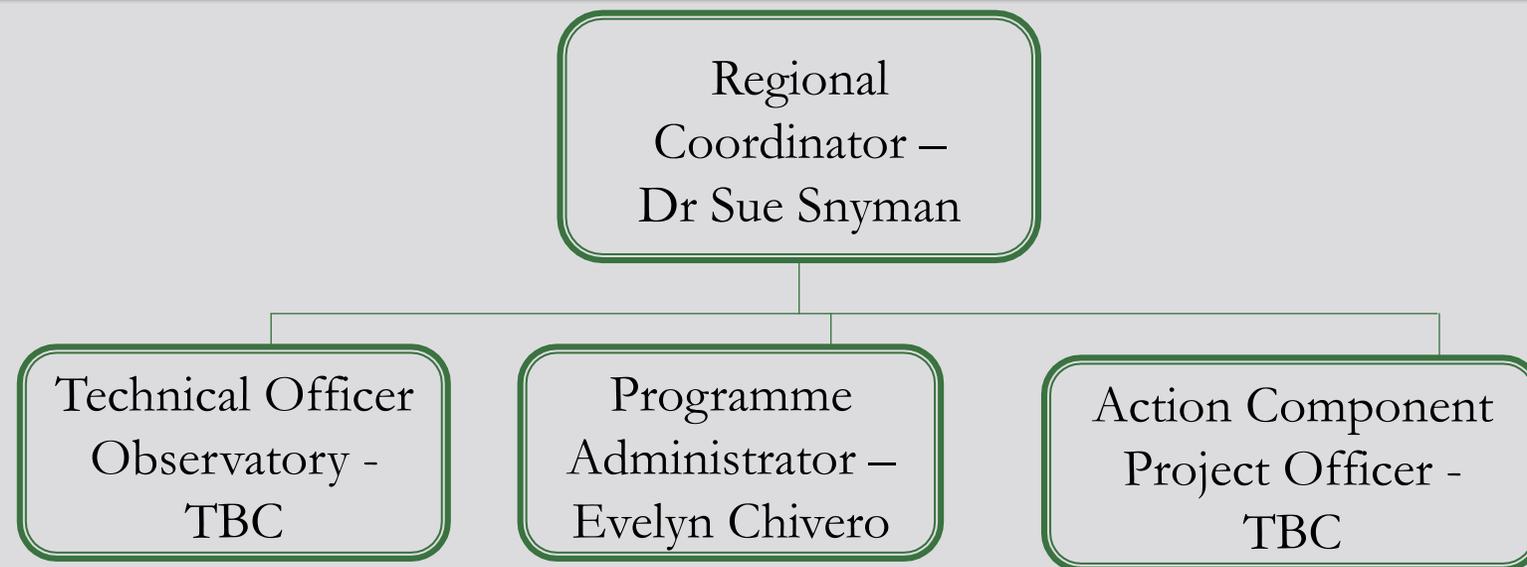
LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND
ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY

2016-2021

FINAL

August 2015

Regional Staffing



Supported by:

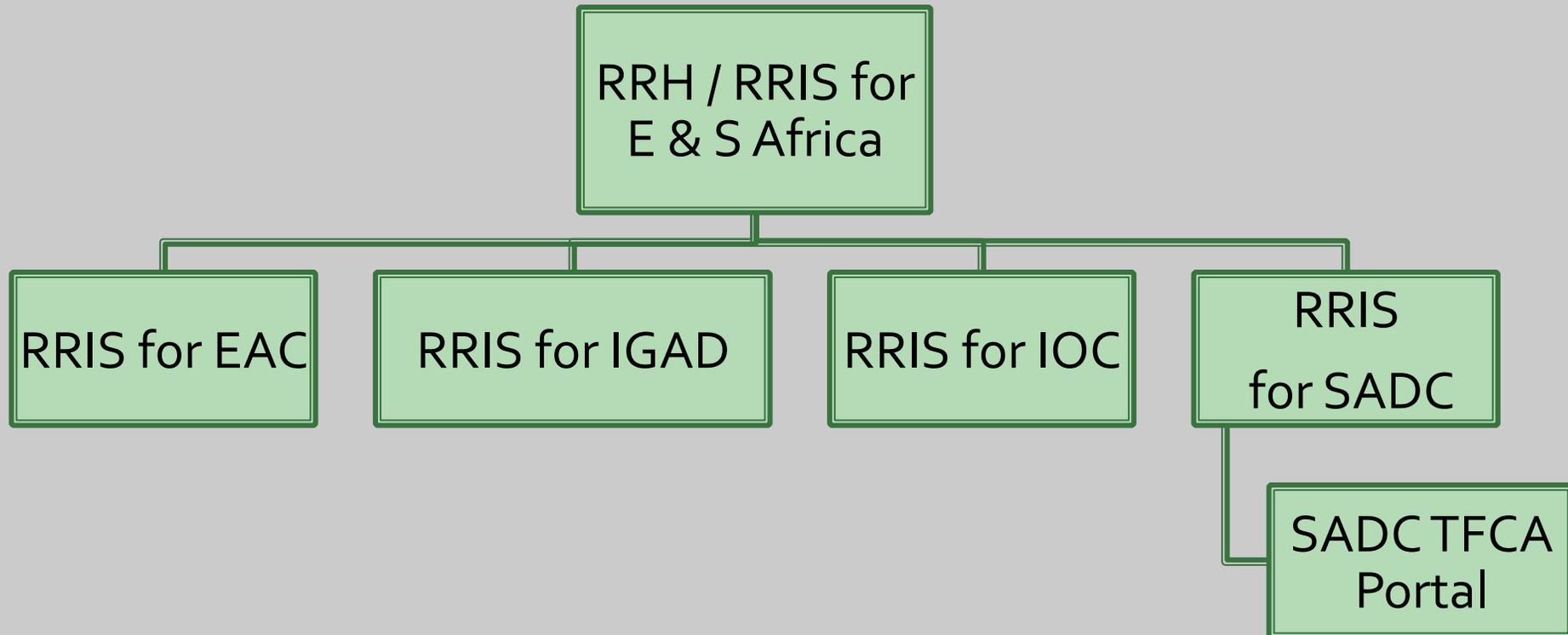
- IUCN South Africa team
- IUCN Regional team
- IUCN Global team
- JRC team
- **JRC Regional staff position (Kenya)**

The Regional Resource Hub for Protected Areas and Biodiversity:

- ✓ supports data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting,
- ✓ develops the capacities of staff and organisations to manage and use this information, and
- ✓ provides policy guidance for more effective/improved decision-making on biodiversity conservation, specifically related to protected area governance and equity (PAGE) and protected area management effectiveness (PAME).

Regional Resource Hub

Draft structure for the BIOPAMA Regional Resource Hub (RRH) and Regional Reference Information System (RRIS) for the 24 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.



TFCA-level Indicators

Potential information support from the
EC's Joint Research Centre (JRC)

► Options for support to the SADC TFCA Network / Portal

Using indicators from the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA)

- Over 150 metrics available for PAs, covering PA characteristics and pressures
- Many metrics could be calculated at TFCA level and delivered through web services
- Advantage: Quick and easy, comparable metrics
- Disadvantage: Based on global datasets, not tailored to M&E Framework

Create new indicators identified in SADC TFCAs M&E Framework (draft)

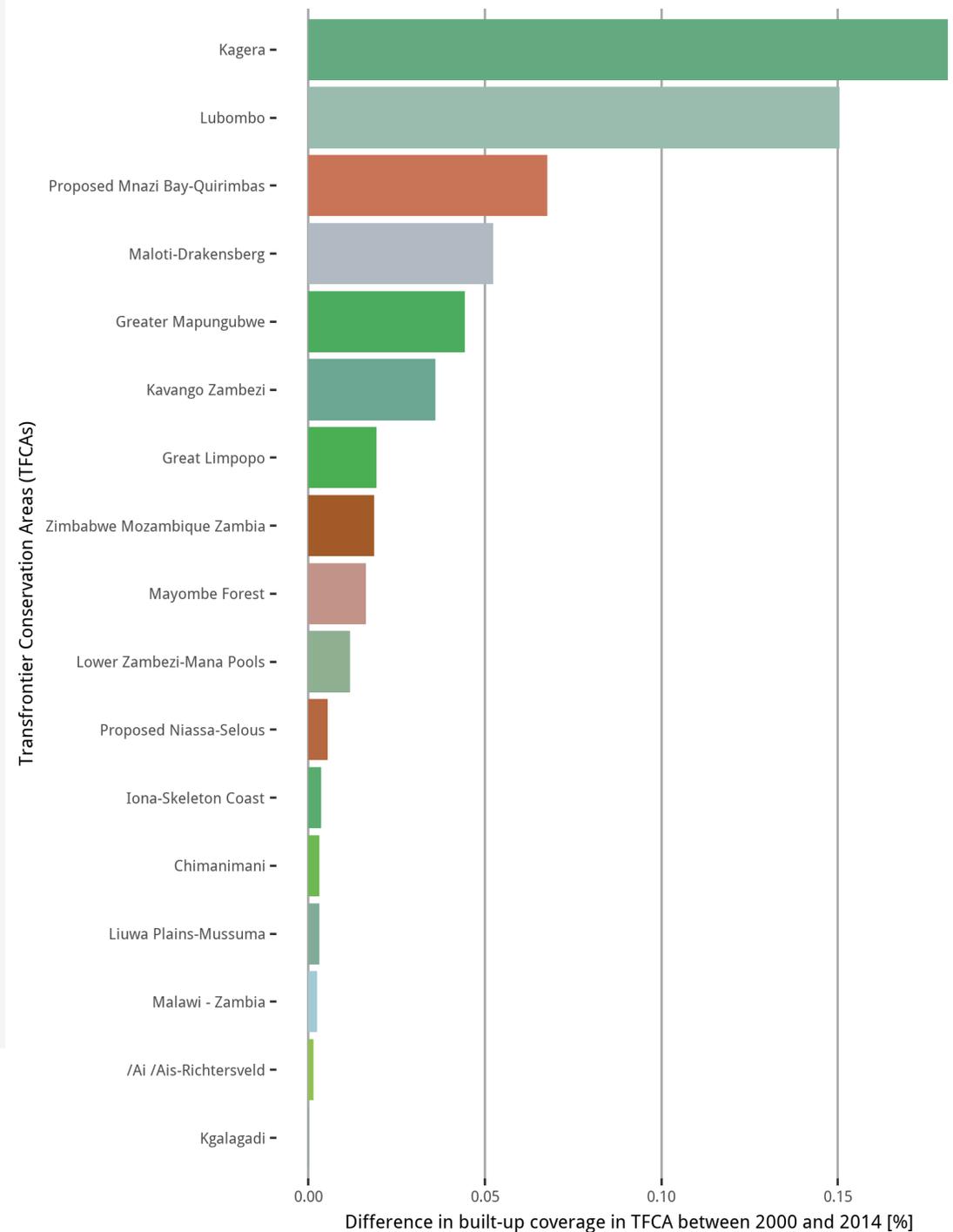
- Two indicators particularly relevant:
 - Climate change vulnerability of TFCAs (IND06/01)
 - Ecosystem loss within TFCAs (IND08/06)
- Happy to work with regional partners to develop and deliver these indicators
- Advantage: Tailored to M&E Framework, based on regional datasets if available
- Disadvantage: Not so quick and easy

TFCA-level Indicators

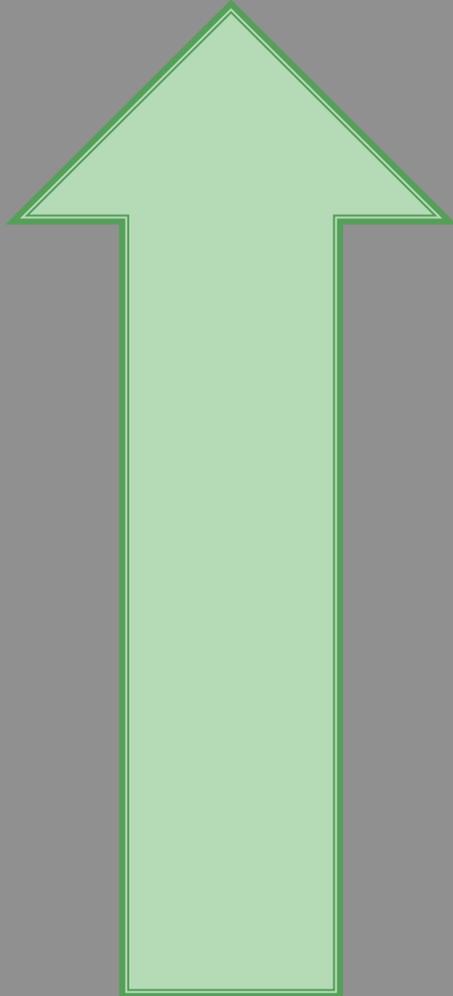
▶ Example

Tracking changes (here 2000-2014)
in built-up area within TFCAs

- Builds on one of the PA indicators in DOPA
- Based on Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) from satellite imagery
- Shows where new settlements have been constructed (biggest change in Kagera TFCA)
- Could also be calculated for buffer areas



BIOPAMA Workplan development



- ✓ Implementation
- ✓ Flyer for stakeholders
- ✓ Criteria for assessing activities
- ✓ Potential activities identified
- ✓ Key focal areas identified
- ✓ Areas of overlap in priorities and needs
- ✓ Government capacity building and data needs
- ✓ Regional government PAGE and PAME priorities

Five focal areas for BIOPAMA based on regional priorities



Focal Area One:

Policy and legislation related to PAGE and PAME

Focal Area Two:

PAGE and PAME assessments (management planning and implementation – also related to 3)

Focal Area Three:

Practical action

Focal Area Four:

Innovative financing solutions and business capacity

Focal Area Five:

Strengthen the integration of PAGE and PAME into multiple sectors, relevant policies and across political boundaries



Cross-cutting themes for BIOPAMA based on regional priorities



- ✓ Marine conservation
- ✓ Transboundary conservation
- ✓ Local communities

Focal Area One Potential Illustrative Activities

Policy and legislation related to PAGE and PAME

- **DATA COLLECTION:** collect and analyse data on all policies and legislation in the region, as well as, where possible, implementation levels
- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** capacity building for policy development and revision, negotiations, management skills, engaging communities, etc.

- **DATA COLLECTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING:** Using a pilot country conduct a management category and governance type overview and mapping, to use for capacity building in region with possible extension to a broad governance and management category assessment for the region
- **DATA COLLECTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING:** Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) pilot sites (marine and terrestrial) for PAME assessments and Social Assessments for Protected Areas (SAPA) and building capacity related to these.

- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Capacity building related to data collection, analysis, tools, reporting, development of policy briefs, etc. to inform management and policy – data use workshops



- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Capacity building related to data collection, analysis, tools, reporting, development of policy briefs, etc. to inform management and policy – data use workshops
- **IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT:** SMART, and other tools, training for PAME – linked to implementation of Anti-Poaching strategies below
- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Strengthen PA staff capacity on planning, assessment, monitoring, mapping and other technical skills, developing and adapting management plans & community engagement approaches.

- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Workshop on negotiation skills, how to engage in terms of PAGE and PAME (rights, responsibilities, etc.), understanding contracts, conflict resolution, managing partnerships, engaging stakeholders (stakeholder mapping, etc.), awareness raising, communication, etc.
 - human and institutional capacity for local communities and PA agencies

- **IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT:** Assisting with the implementation of the SADC LEAP strategy, and the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy and other related regional strategies – practical action related to both PAGE and PAME
- **COLLABORATION SUPPORT and IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT:** Ongoing support to SADC TFCA Network in terms of Capacity Building COP; Data COP, etc. and sharing learnings across the ESA region

Focal Area Four Potential Illustrative Activities

Innovative financing solutions and business capacity

- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Tourism concession trainings in Eastern and Southern Africa
- **DATA COLLECTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING:** Research and data collection related to financing sources, revenue generation, visitation, etc.
- **DATA COLLECTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING:** Ecosystem services valuation and mapping

FOCAL AREA FIVE: Strengthen the integration of PAGE and PAME into multiple sectors, relevant policies and across political boundaries

- **COLLABORATION SUPPORT:** Ongoing engagement with SADC, IGAD, IOC and EAC to support mainstreaming and integration into multiple sectors, including specifically related to transfrontier conservation areas.

BIOPAMA

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THANK YOU



Social media hashtag: #BIOPAMA
www.biopama.org



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The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) is an initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union's 11th European Development Fund.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

First Line of Defence against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD)



Photo credit: Lion Guardians



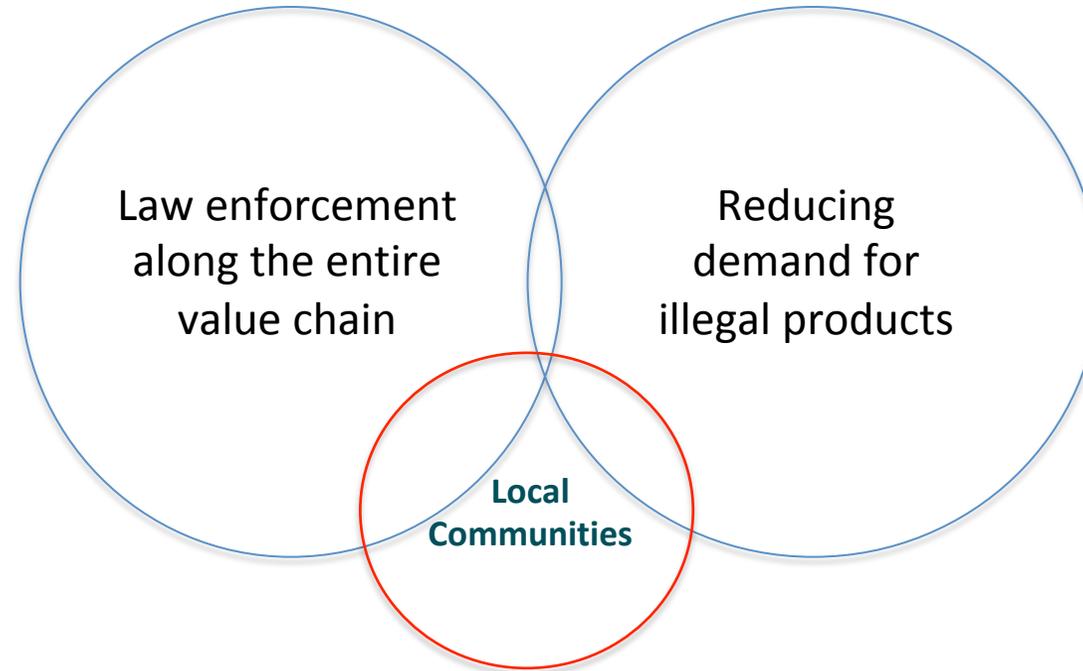


HIGH-VALUE ILLEGAL TRADE





THE RESPONSE





GROWING POLICY PLATFORM

**BUT WHAT ABOUT DELIVERING IT
ON THE GROUND?**

African Elephant Summit (2013)

London Declaration (2014)

Kasane Declaration (2015)

Pravara Declaration (2015)

UNGA Resolution 69/314 (2015)

SDG targets 15.7 & 15.c (2015)

Hanoi Declaration (2016)

UNEA Resolution 2.14 (2016)

UNGA Resolution 71/326 (2017)

CITES Rural Communities Working Group (2017)

**ENGAGEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
IN COMBATTING IVT**



HELP GUIDE IMPLEMENTERS AND DONORS

**BY INCREASING UNDERSTANDING
OF HOW TO MEANINGFULLY
ENGAGE LOCAL COMMUNITIES
IN COMBATTING IWT**



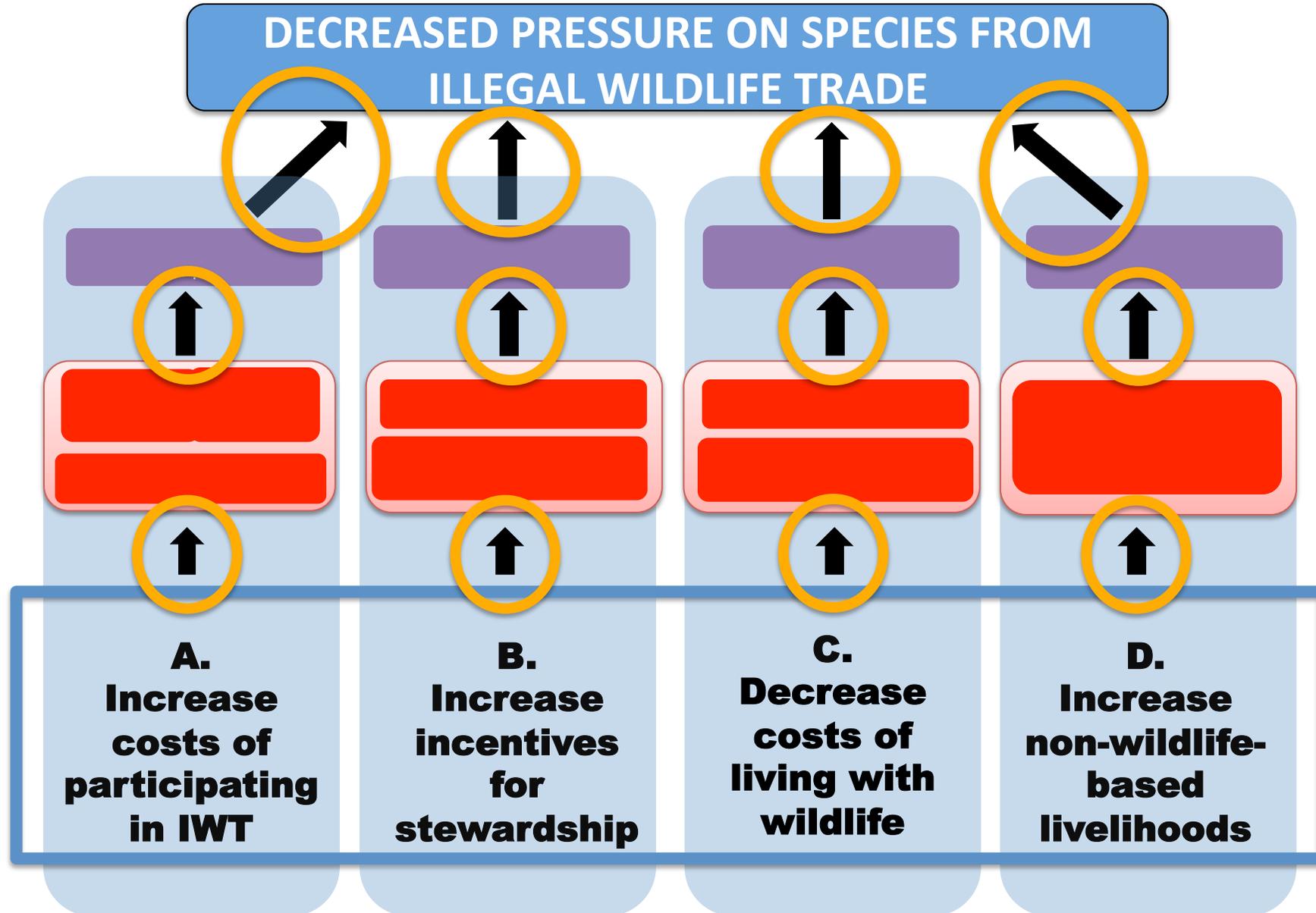


First Line of Defence against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD)

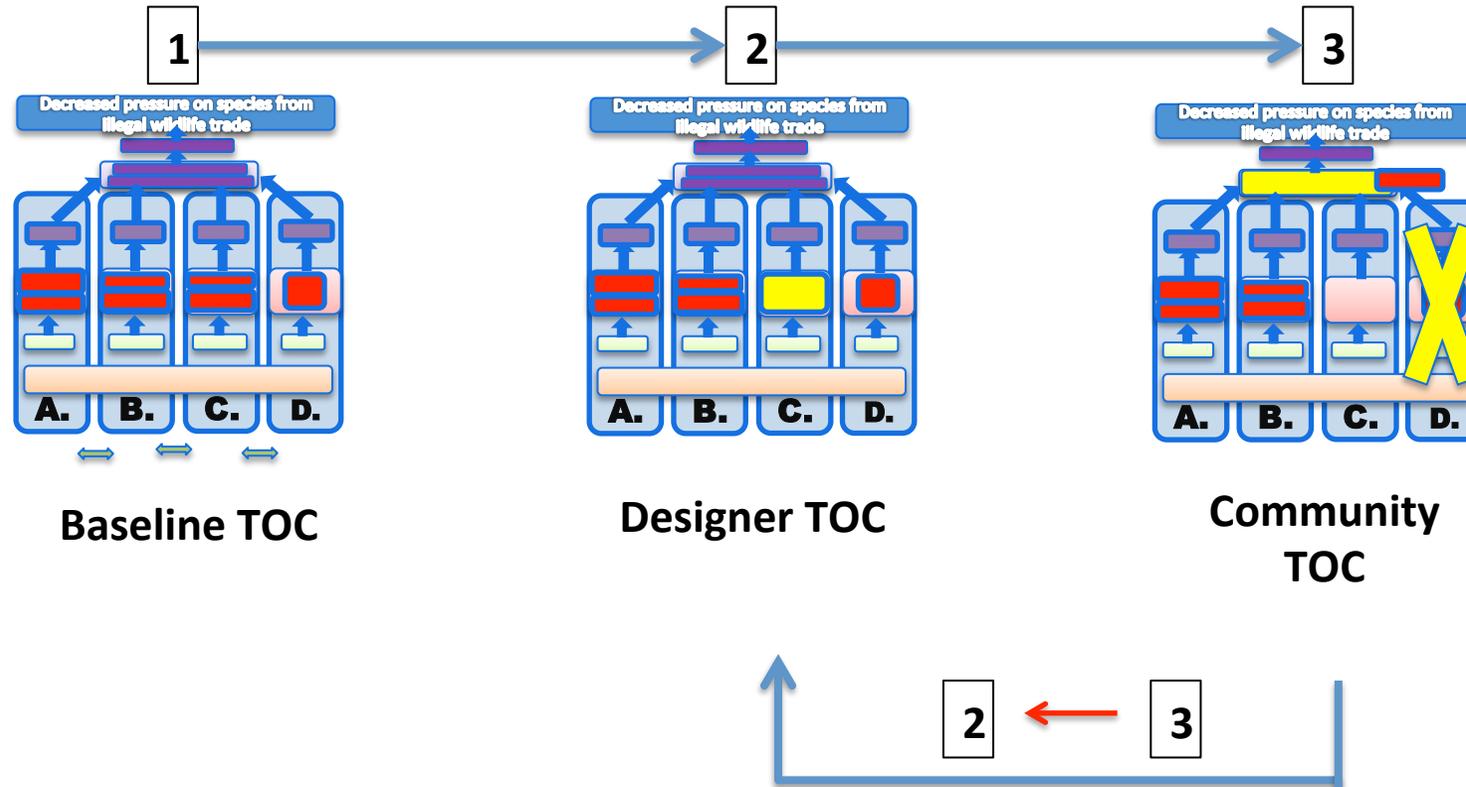
- Action Research Approach working with project implementers and communities
- Understand and interrogate **the theories of change** and **key assumptions** of designers and implementers of anti-IWT interventions and **comparing with those of communities**
- Highlight disconnects between conceptual strategies and the reality on the ground
- Help design more effective interventions to combat IWT with community engagement



FOUR PRIMARY PATHWAYS & KEY ASSUMPTIONS



TESTING THEORIES OF CHANGE



UNDERSTANDING THE FULL PICTURE – LESSONS LEARNED

- Piloted in 3 community conservancies
- Validated theory of change framework
- Highlighted divergence between project implementers and communities' ToCs drawing attention to weaknesses in project design and opportunities for improvement
- Goes all the way back to uninformed - often flawed and sometimes naïve - Theories of Change by intervention planners
- Process helpful in empowering communities and strengthening collaboration between implementers and communities



Photo credits: Micah Conway



<https://www.iucn.org/flod>



Briefing

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SSC SULI



AFRICAN
LIVELIHOODS
INITIATIVE

Blackwater, Natural resource
Keywords:
Sustainable trade, Equity of change
Africa, community conservation

Issue date
March 2018

Policy pointers

The voices of local communities living with illegal wildlife trade (IWT) are rarely heard in policy-making. National, regional and international policy forums must evaluate community perspectives alongside government and stakeholder policy to be effective in practice.

Increasing community ownership of wildlife trade (WT) and increasing the role of local and national governments in wildlife trade management. Wildlife trade management should be based on the needs and perspectives of those who live with WT in the context of the IWT.

Political will is needed to reform existing policy to better reflect local, regional and national perspectives on wildlife trade and IWT.

Local communities: the overlooked first line of defence for wildlife

The long-term survival of wildlife, and in particular the success of efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in high-value commodities such as elephant ivory and rhino horn, depends to a large extent on the willing support of local communities living alongside it. But communities themselves are rarely consulted on what they think about IWT and how best to tackle it. The First Line of Defence (FLoD) initiative is an approach that directly engages with the communities that are targeted by IWT projects, seeking to understand and give voice to their perspectives. Critically, the initiative explores the extent to which communities align (or not) with the perspectives of those who design and implement IWT projects and those who set policy. Early experiences have highlighted the critical insights that communities can provide, and how these insights can help improve the future design and focus of initiatives and policies to protect species from the IWT.

Local community support is vital to the success of any efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade (IWT). There is a limit to the protection that can be offered by zoning socio areas for conservation in nearly all of the world's wildlife habitats and outside protected areas where small farmers, herders and traders are struggling to make a living. And even when wildlife does live within a protected area, the animals from people pressure on both the land and the local food (including markets and tourism) are increasingly recognizing the need for engagement in IWT projects. Communities are rarely consulted on what they think about the IWT and how best to tackle it.

Since 2018, IED and IUCN have collaborated with a range of partners on initiatives to highlight the important role that local people play in conserving wildlife, so combat the IWT and to better understand the perspectives of local people who are engaged in anti-IWT projects. The Beyond Enforcement Initiative (BEI) developed a draft theory of change (ToC) for tackling the IWT through community-level action.

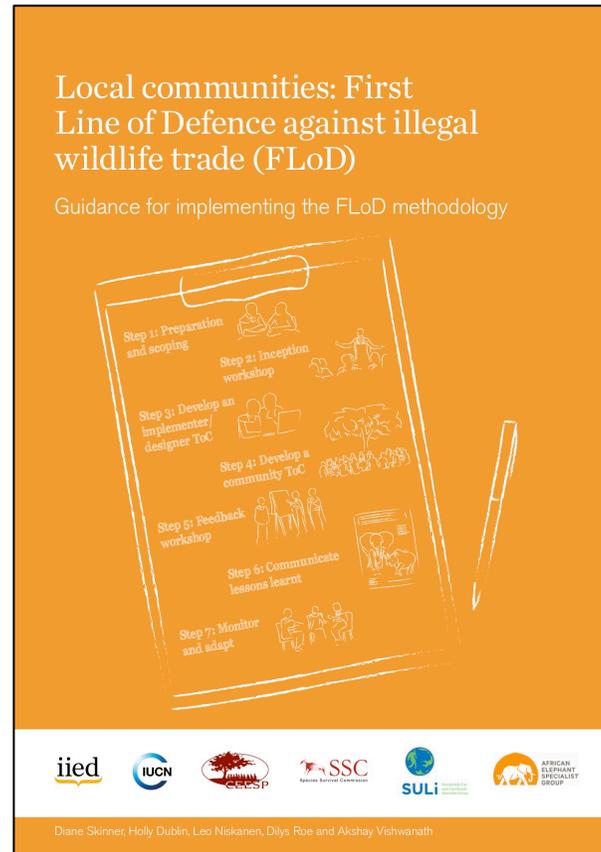
The First Line of Defence (FLoD) initiative was then developed to further refine the ToC and was field tested in Kenya (with other locations elsewhere in Africa to follow).

- The refined ToC identifies four pathways for community-level action:
- Pathway A: increase the costs of participating in IWT

<https://www.iucn.org/flod>



GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE FLoD METHODOLOGY

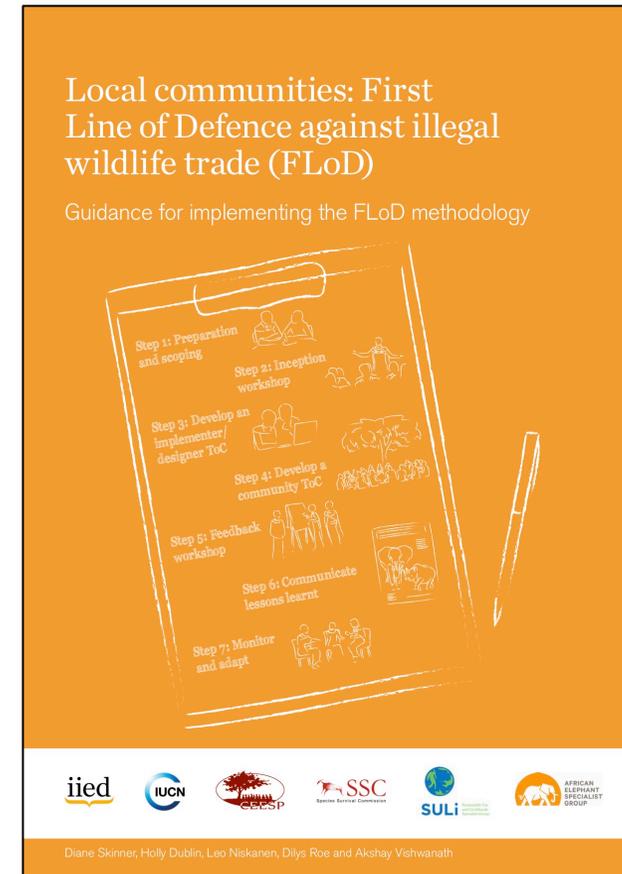


<https://www.iucn.org/flod>



SCALING OUT AND UPSCALING FLOD

- Develop training course and carry out capacity building
- Support roll-out to more communities, different contexts and species
- Collect and analyse experiences
- Inform policy
- Improve methodology and guidance



FIND FLoD @

<https://www.iucn.org/>

[flod](https://www.iucn.org/flod)



We are looking for more partners!

Photo credit: Lion Guardians



THANK YOU



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for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



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