CLOSING THE GAP
FINANCING AND RESOURCING OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

A COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE EVENT ON CREATIVE MECHANISMS FOR FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

Program
TUESDAY 30 JUNE 2020

15:30 PM
WELCOME
BY LEO NISKANEN, BIOPAMA

15:45 PM
OVERVIEW OF CLOSING THE GAP REPORT
KATHLEEN H. FITZGERALD, CONSERVATION CAPITAL

16:00 PM
EXPERIENCES FROM EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
BELISE KARIZA, RWANDA DEVELOPMENT BOARD
RWANDA AS A LEADER IN WILDLIFE BASED TOURISM, HAVING CREATED A GLOBAL CONSTITUENCY FOR RWANDA

ANGELIQUE POUPOUENEAU, SEYCCAT
THE WORLD’S FIRST SOVEREIGN BLUE BOND—THE SEYCHELLES BLUE BOND—COMBINING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

KAREN PRICE, CAFÉ
CONSERVATION TRUST FUNDS IN AFRICA—INNOVATIVE WAYS TO FINANCE PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

JAMIE HENDERIKSON, WILDLIFE WORKS
THE WORLD’S FIRST VERIFIED REDD+ PROJECT, AND HOW REDD+ CAN HELP DIVERSIFY THE WILDLIFE ECONOMY IN THE FUTURE.

16:30 PM
QUESTIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS
The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) Programme

www.biopama.org
Closing the gap: Financial and resourcing of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa

Report Overview
Closing the gap
Financing and resourcing of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa
The Protected Area Funding Gap

Credit Suisse, WWF, and McKinsey Group, 2014, estimated USD 300-400 B is required annually for global biodiversity protection.

2018 study assessed 282 state owned PAs with lions, concluded that available funding satisfied 10-20% of management needs and approximately USD 1.5 B per annum is needed for effective management (Lindsey, P.A., et al., 2018).

While the exact number may be debated, there is agreement that current conservation funding is inadequate.
Increasing Protected Area Management Cost

**Increasing Protected Areas = Increasing Cost**

Past four decades – ten-fold increase globally in number of PAs.

2004: 104,000 PAs  
2019: 242,423 PAs

The area under protection has likewise expanded globally.

2006: 2.4 million km²  
2019: 20.4 million km²

Post-2020 Targets
Traditional Sources of Protected Area Funding

Government Subsidy (Light Blue)
Internally Generated Revenue (Light Blue)
External Donations (Dark Blue)

P. 23
Internally Generated Revenue

Breakdown of internally generated revenue in ESA region: seven countries, Kenya, TZ, SA, Namibia, Eswatini, Uganda Ethiopia.
Reliance on Flagship Species & Parks
Chapter 5: Nature Based Tourism

• Nature-based tourism generates billions in revenue across ESA.

• Travel & tourism spending contributed directly / indirectly to 9% of GDP in ESA / USD 78 B.

• 80% of Africa’s tourists come for wildlife. (2017 EC)

• Tourism, if designed properly, can provide revenue, employment, socio-economic development, infrastructure, capacity.

• Significant un-tapped opportunities for tourism in ESA.
Chapter 6: Sources of Finance for Protected Areas

Conservation Trust Funds
- Endowment
- Sinking
- Revolving

Debt for Nature Swaps
- Bilateral
- Multilateral

Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Water
- REDD+

Mitigation & Biodiversity Offset Mechanisms

Collaborative Management
Co-Management
Chapter 7: New Sources of Finance for Protected Areas

- Outcome Based Financing Mechanisms
- Green Bonds
- Blue Bonds
- Tax Incentives
- Project Finance for Permanence
Recommendations

Understand the gap: To develop and implement effective strategies to address the PA funding gap, first understand the gap by assessing individual PAs and entire PA systems.

Develop and execute associated plans and strategies: Strategies to address the gap must be developed and implemented based on actual needs, including practical business and/or tourism plans for individual or clusters of PAs.

Encourage the development of self-generated revenue: Self-generated revenue, such as tourism, should be diversified and maximised. Tourism must be developed with a professional tourism plan. Adequate funding must be reinvested into the natural assets generating this revenue.

Explore innovative finance options: Emerging and new financing mechanisms should be explored following the business plan. This requires proper commercial due diligence, in-depth understanding and technical support, resources and an enabling environment.

Build an enabling environment: An enabling policy and regulatory environment is critical to ensure that solutions can be developed and that revenue is used to improve conservation management, secure the natural asset and benefit local communities.
The Panel

Belise Kariza
Chief Tourism Officer
Tourism & Conservation Departments
Rwanda Development Board

Angelique Pouponneau
Chief Executive Officer
Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust

Karen Price
President
Consortium of African Funds for the Environment

Jamie Hendriksen
Kenya Country Manager
Wildlife Works

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PANEL

Questions & Answers
Online survey
Training needs

https://biopama.typeform.com/to/X2jKhj
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