



# **Implementation of Biodiversity Economy Strategy in the Eastern Cape Province: the preliminary lessons learnt**


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**9<sup>th</sup> International Wildlife Ranching Symposium**

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# Background

South Africa is a signatory for Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) and CBD is centred on 3 principles

1. Conservation of biological resources
2. Sustainable use of the biological resources
3. Equitable and fair sharing of benefits of the natural capital which is also emphasised in *Nagoya Protocol*

The African Countries also have a coordinated strategy on how to implement the *Nagoya Protocol* at Continental level

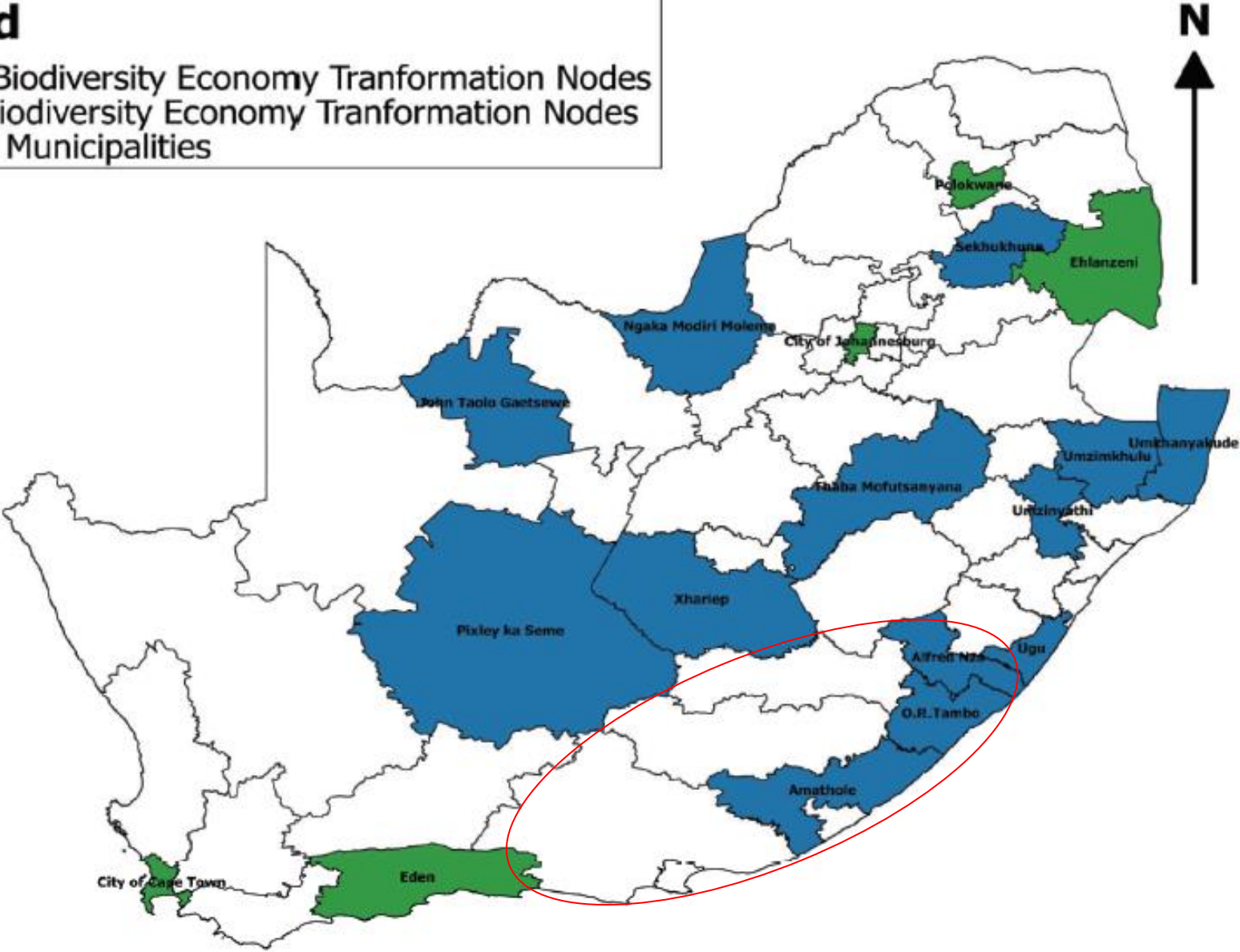
Given the political history of Africa e.g. colonialism, the *Nagoya Protocol might have redress benefits.*

**AIMS:** To elucidate how Game Industry Transformation Initiative can promote biodiversity conservation whilst also addressing the socio-economic issues in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa, AND outline the lessons learnt from implementation

# National Biodiversity Economy Strategy

## Legend

- Urban Biodiversity Economy Transformation Nodes
- Rural Biodiversity Economy Transformation Nodes
- District Municipalities





# Implementation Tools: Policy and Strategy Expression of interest



EASTERN CAPE PARKS & TOURISM AGENCY TRANSFORMATION OF GAME INDUSTRY POLICY	
Policy Ref Number	OPS 020
Version	1
Applicability	Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency Employees working on reserves.
Contact Person	Director: Operations
Status	Final
Date of Approval	20 March 2015
Date of First Approval	20 March 2015
Date Last Amended	N/A
Related Policies	ECPTA Supply Chain Management Policy, National Treasury Regulations Game Donations Policy Game Translocation Policy Co management Policy
Legal Framework	EC Parks and Tourism Agency Act 2 of 2010 NEM: PA Act 57 of 2003 Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 Cape Provincial Ordinance 19 of 1974 Ciskei Conservation Act 10 of 1987 Transkei Decree 78 of 1982

  
Mr V. Gayimani  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date: 13 November 2015

  
Ms. V. Zizumane  
CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD

Date: 13 November 2015

**Call for Proposals: Game Farmers / Ranch Transformation Initiative**

**RFP No: 03/15/16**

**Background:**  
The Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency has developed a policy and a strategy on game industry transformation with the key objectives to:

- Redress the historic exclusion of black persons from game ranching and associated economic benefits
- Promote economic benefits, through utilization of game ranching thereby contributing significantly to the general economy of the province
- Contribute to conservation of biodiversity through the effective and adaptive management of areas of natural veld and conservation of the ecological processes associated with such areas
- Identify eligible black land owners for assistance and mentorship in terms of the initiative
- Increase broad-based representation and participation of previously disadvantaged individuals and groups within the wildlife industry.

Proposals are hereby invited from suitable previously disadvantaged (black) farmers


**Key Conditions:**  
The ranch /farm, in terms which the application is made:  
Must be owned by a black person/persons (the title deed of land must be registered in such person's name or The ownership of the farm must fully satisfy the BEE conditions of ownership stipulated by the Broad Based Economic Empowerment Act (Act of 53 of 2003) or any other notices published in terms thereof and, in terms of the provision of ECPTA Game industry transformation policy , such ownership must reflect at least a fully 51% black ownership Only those ranches/farms which have their borders entirely within the Eastern Cape Province will be considered for assistance in terms of ECPTA policy

- Before any application is considered a copy of the title deeds of the ranch / farm must be supplied by the owner to ECPTA
- Only three farms will be selected in this financial year
- Only those farms /ranches which are suitable for game farming will be considered.

**Application process:**  
Farmers are requested to apply in writing, and addressing their applications to the CEO of ECPTA, no 6 St Marks Road, Southernwood, East London, 5213.  
The letters of applications must contain at least the following information:

- Name/s of applicant/s and relevant contact details including mobile telephone number
- Name/s of the farm/s and register number/s
- Town closest to farm/s
- Reasons for wishing to establish a game ranch/farm
- Copy of ranch or farm/s title deeds
- Letter of no objection from the Department of Rural Development & Agrarian Reform (DRDAR), for all farms under DRDAR jurisdiction.

**Closing Date: 29 February 2016**  
**Time: 12h00**  
**No late or incomplete applications will be considered or application submitted by facsimile or email will be accepted for consideration. For all enquiries please contact: Wandile Mzazi using the following contact details:**  
**Tel: 043 705 4400**  
**Cell: 082 781 8251**



# Cont'd. Applications criteria

Application to Participate in the ECPTA  
Game Industry Transformation Project



Name of project:		
Name of applicant:		
RSA Identity Number of Applicant:		
Contact details of Applicant:	Tel No:	
	Cell No:	
	Email address:	
	Address:	
Land Ownership  (Where possible please provide proof of land ownership)	<p><b>The land proposed for this project is:</b></p> <p>Privately owned: ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Rented by the applicant/s ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Communally owned land: ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Land that is in the process of being restituted: ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>State owned land: ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other: ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

## Preliminary results:

### Response applications = total of 21

A = Title deeds of individuals 43%

B = Community land 10%

C = Long term lease (30yr) 19%

D = Short term lease (less 10yrs) 19%

E = Supporting institutions (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University & Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife) 9%

*According to the Policy, **land ownership** was prioritised*

# Property inspection and Evaluation: JULY – September 2016



1. Ownership verification through Tittle deed

2. Vegetation type & status as a primary resource for wildlife

3. Presence of water systems as an essential resource

4. Game infrastructure – game fencing

3 = Good – Important for at

5. Point of interest - Business plan e.g. ecotourism and random evidence on site

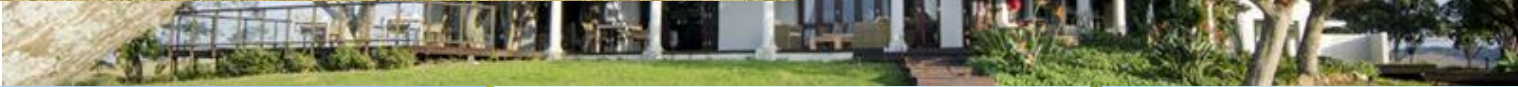
including: number of

6. Attributes of the property e.g. size etc...

ecosystem services  
5 = As for 4 above but has recognized as a critical biodiversity area in provincial plan.



# State of Readiness of properties:





# Other Properties only have land ownership:





# Classification of 11 farms with Title deeds using readiness

Increasing readiness

**Category 1: No suitable – 0 farms**

**Category 2: Ready within 5 years – 55%**

**Category 3: Ready within 2 years – 9%**

**Category 4: Ready now – 36%**

08.07.2016



# Geographic distribution of the farms:

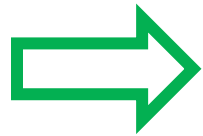




## Results and Synthesis - Conservation benefits:

A. Land covered by the inspected farms ~ 10 000 ha

ECPTA's protected area system = 579 835 ha



Game Farming Transformation Initiative is likely to contribute ~ 2% to protected area expansion



*Expansion of Protected Area Network in the EC Province is Targeting 1 599 603 ha by 2032 (20 years strategy)*

How can we increase participation in Wildlife Economy and Get more land/areas protected?

## B. 12 Local vegetation units to benefit protection:

Locality	Vegetation Type	Conservation status
Kokstad/Mount Alliyf	<b>1. East Griqualand grassland</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
	2. Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland	Least threatened
Aliwal North	<b>3. Upper Gariep Alluvial vegetation</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
	4. Eastern Upper Karoo	Least threatened
Peddie	5. Great Fish Thicket	Least threatened
Alice	6. Bisho Thornveld	Least threatened
<b>East London</b>	<b>7. Buffels Thicket</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
Grahamstown	8. Kowie Thicket	Least threatened
<b>Stutterheim</b>	<b>9. Buffels Thicket</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
Port Alfred	10. Kowie Thicket	Least threatened
<b>Cofimvaba</b>	<b>11. Tsomo grassland</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
Fort Beaufort	12. Amathole Mistbelt Grassland	Least threatened

## C. Socio-economic benefits

### National projected job opportunities

**Jobs:** 60 000 jobs created across the value chain.

### Bioprospecting Sector

**Jobs:** 30-50% of RSA bioprospecting products must have community involvement in the supply chain.

**Conservation Area Expansion:** 2 million ha of communal land restored and developed for conservation and commercial game ranching.

**Bioprospecting Sector Expansion:** Grow cultivation of bioprospecting ingredients by at least 500 hectare per annum. At least triple the number of RSA products in domestic & international markets.

**R7 billion Equity:** R4 billion in game and R3 billion on fixed assets and infrastructure resulting in improved rural income, skills development, institutional capacity building, entrepreneurship and food and environmental security.

**R500 million national Equity:** R250 million product development and sales from SMME and R250 million on fixed assets and infrastructure resulting in improved income, skills development, institutional capacity building, entrepreneurship and food and environmental security.

**Empowerment and Ownership:** 300 000 heads of wildlife under black empowered and owned ranches.

**Sustainable Use:** Establish a National Repository of natural product compounds, Biodiversity Market Bank.



## Concluding remarks

Climate change is a major threat to human wellbeing in different ways, particularly in Agricultural food production (IPCC – WG2AR5, 2014)

Africa has limited adaptive capacity - Poor communities are most vulnerable

**Wildlife Economy** is best alternative due to requirement of less capital investment after establishment of the game farming business

In South African Context: Land reallocation coupled with effective support might bring tangible successes in **Wildlife Economy**

e.g. Between 1994 and 2011, over 6.8-million hectares was reallocated to people – 27% of the target of transferring 24.5-million hectares by 2014 (RSA Land Affairs)

**ECPTA GAME TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY IS IN PURSUIT OF WILDLIFE BENEFITS BY TURNING THE OBLIGATIONS INTO OPPORTUNITIES**

Despite the envisaged potential success, there are apparent challenges:

3. Significantly few applicants confirm that the previously disadvantaged people either have less interest in wildlife economy or they do not know.

# Acknowledgements:

Farmers/people/participants

*¡Gracias!*

*Merci!*

*Thank you!*

05.07.2016

