

### Spaces for People and Conservation Effectiveness

"Putting people at the centre of effective and equitable conservation" (Kigali Call to Action)

# Integrating inclusive conservation areas into TFCA naturescapes (OECMs)

OECM side-event at the SADC 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference and Summit







#### A. Scene setting

Welcome and setting the scene (IUCN ESARO)

Overview of OECMs and global guidance (IUCN WCPA)

### **B.** Sharing lessons and case studies

OECM national dialogue: lessons from Kenya, South Africa, Angola (IUCN ESARO)

Candidate OECM site examples (South Africa, Tanzania, Angola)

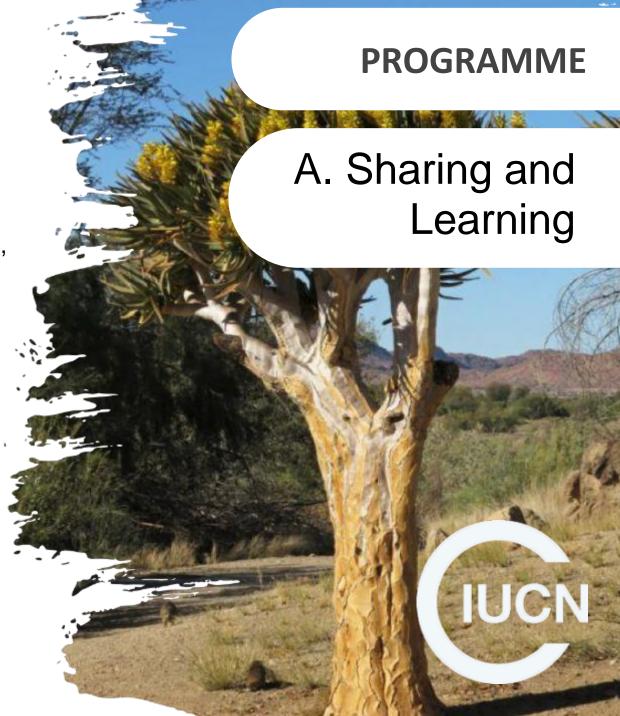
Q&A

#### C. Enablers

Ensuring the appropriate recognition of IP&LCs (AICA)

Sustainable finance for OECMs (Sustainable Finance Coalition)

Q&A



### **D. Finding OECMs**

In plenary, using online forms, participants will list and briefly describe potential OECMs within their TFCAs

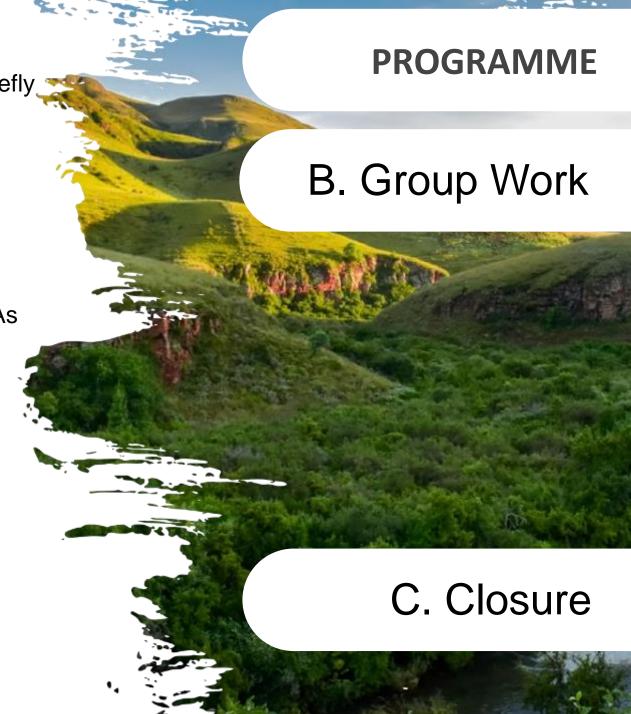
#### **E. Thematic Stations**

- 1. What is needed to identify OECMs in TFCAs
- 2. What are opportunities for identifying OECMs in TFCAs
- 3. What are barriers to identifying OECMs in TFCAs
- 4. Identifying specific guidance needed for TFCAs to assessment and strengthen OECMs

#### F. Closure

Group report back (group rapporteurs)

Conclusion of session (IUCN ESARO)



**ORGANISER:** IUCN ESARO

**CO-CONVENER:** IUCN WCPA

#### **PRESENTERS:**

- Daniel Marnewick (IUCN ESARO)
- Harriet Davies-Mostert (IUCN WCPA)
- Candice Stevens (Sustainable Finance Coalition)
- Malidadi Langa (AICA)
- Rob Harris (WWF)
- Vladimir Russo & John Hilton (Fundação Lisima & Wild Bird Trust)

**AUDIENCE:** Member state representatives, NGOs, IP&LCs, ICPs









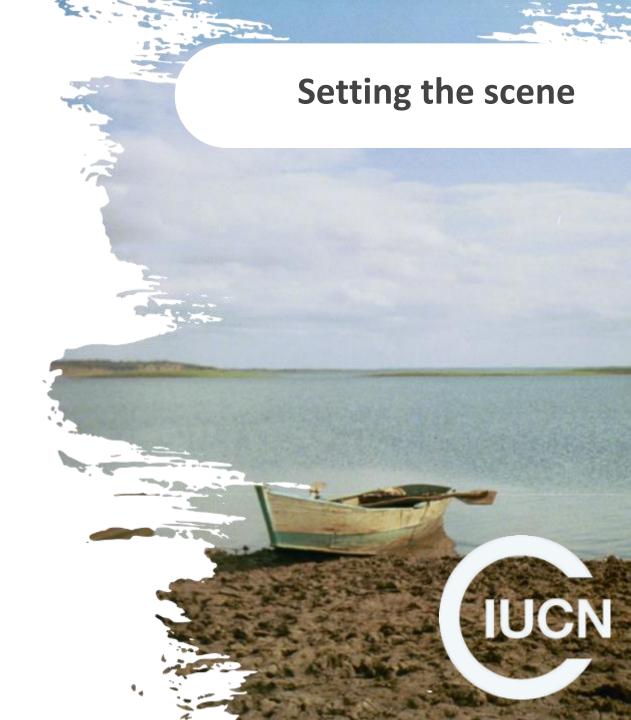
**AIM:** Integrating inclusive conservation areas into TFCA naturescapes

**THEME**: Improving the understanding of 'other effective area-based conservation areas' (OECMs) by providing a technical overview, supported by African case studies, and applying these to TFCAs by interrogating national and TFCA specific needs, barriers, and opportunities to promote the recognition and strengthening of OECMs.

**OUTCOME:** TFCA OECM Roadmap: "What can OECMs do for TFCAs and what can TFCAs do for OECMs?"

#### YOUR CONTRIBUTION:

Finding Potential OECMs; What is needed; Opportunities; Barriers; Guidance



A. GLOBAL
GUIDANCE
(WCPA)







### **Acknowledgements**

Madhu Rao, Chair, IUCN WCPA

Ryan Zlatanova – OECM training module developed from content in the <u>IUCN</u>

<u>Good Practice Guidelines on OECMs</u>

authored by Harry Jonas, Stephen

Woodley and Pete Wood and sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund

Daniel Marnewick, Regional Area-Based Conservation Coordinator, IUCN ESARO







### **WCPA Vision and Mandate**

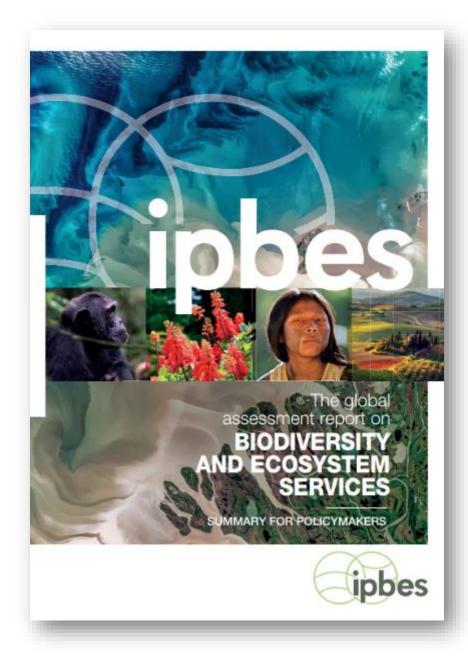
Systems of protected areas are effective in conserving nature

Cornerstones for conserving biodiversity

Benefits to human health, livelihoods and wellbeing

Natural solutions to global challenges





- Nature is essential for human existence and good quality of life
- Direct and indirect drivers of change have accelerated during the past 50 years
- Nature and its contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide



Reversing biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems is critically important for human well-being

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Living in Harmony with Nature

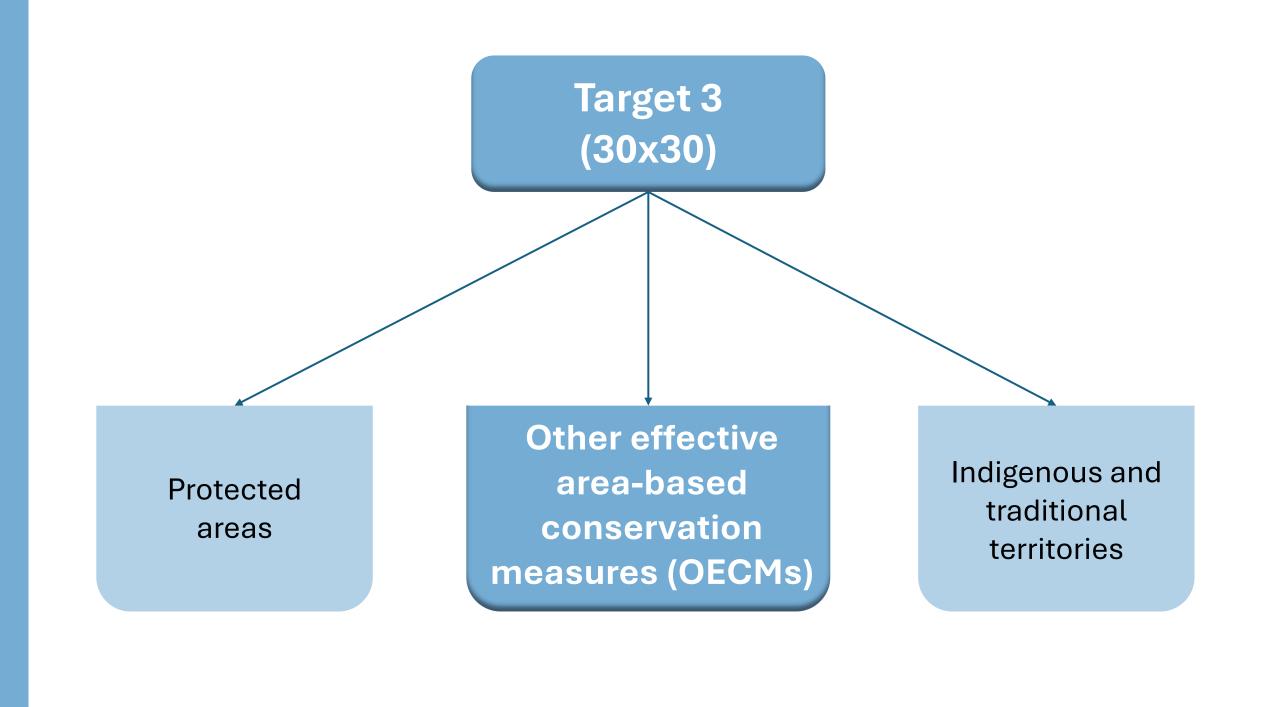
Area based conservation: Quantity + Quality

Participation, Justice, Rights, Equity

**Financing** 

# Target 3 (30x30)

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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, recognizing 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, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.



# OECM

a site that delivers the longterm in situ conservation of biodiversity, complementing protected areas within conservation networks.

### Let's break it down...

A geographically defined area

other than a Protected Area

which is governed and managed

...achieve positive, sustained long-term conservation outcomes

with associated ecosystem functions and services

and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio–economic, and other locally relevant values.

OECM

For detailed information on each element of the criteria, see Table 1 of the Good Practice Guidelines.

# The four CBD criteria for identifying an OECM

- Set out in Decision 14/8,
   Annex III of the CBD
- Also includes 26 subcriteria in 10 categories

For detailed explanations of each CBD criterion and its associated sub-criteria, see Table 2 of the Good Practice Guidelines.



### **Protected area**

### **OECM**

Recognised, dedicated and managed for conservation

A site that *already* delivers the effective in situ conservation of biodiversity

Conservation as a primary objective

The biodiversity conservation outcome is the defining characteristic

The management objective is the defining feature

The management objective doesn't have to be conservation

### **Protected area**

### **OECM**

Recognised, dedicated

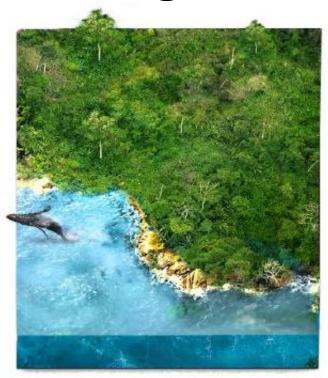
A site that *already* delivers

Some sites that are managed **for conservation** and **already deliver** the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity technically meet the criteria for a protected area. But there may be many reasons why a site like that is not reported as a protected area.

The management objective is the defining feature

The management objective doesn't have to be conservation

# Management objectives for OECMs



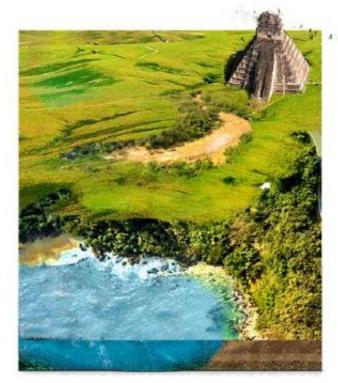
Primary Conservation
A site where the conservation
of biodiversity is the primary
management objective. Example:
privately governed area where the
rightsholders do not want the site
classified as a protected area.

Community Reserve (DRC)
Conservation of Grey Parrots



Secondary Conservation
A site where the conservation
of biodiversity is the secondary
management objective.
Example: watershed protection area.

Wits Rural Facility (South Africa)
Managed for education



Ancillary Conservation
A site that delivers in situ
biodiversity conservation as a
by-product of management
activities, even though this is not
a management objective.
Example: archeological site.

Navy Island National Historic Site (Canada) – Historic shipyard

# Management objectives: examples

More

#### Intention to conserve biodiversity

Less

### **Primary**

- Privately conserved area
- Natural area managed for biological research
- Indigenous territory
   managed for
   conservation where the
   governing body wants it
   to be an OECM

### **Secondary**

- Eco-tourism site
- Traditional pastoral lands
- Locally managed marine area
- Wetland restored for flood protection

### **Ancillary**

- Sacred site
- Permanent
   exclusion zone
   around a defense
   or industrial site
- Archeological site

All MUST achieve effective in-situ conservation of biodiversity, regardless of intention

# OECMs can strengthen connectivity



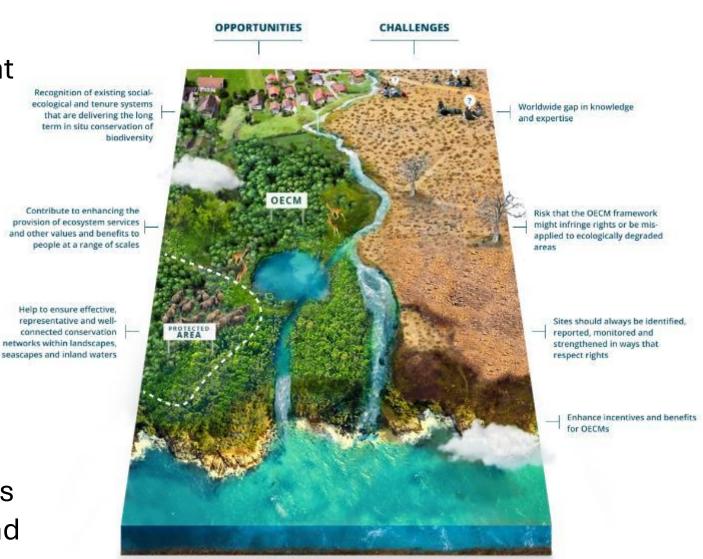
# **Opportunities**

 Recognition of existing efforts that conserve biodiversity

 Enhancing ecosystem services and other associated values

Providing benefits to people at a range of scales

 Help ensure effective, representative, and wellconnected conservation networks within landscapes, seascapes and inland waters



# Challenges



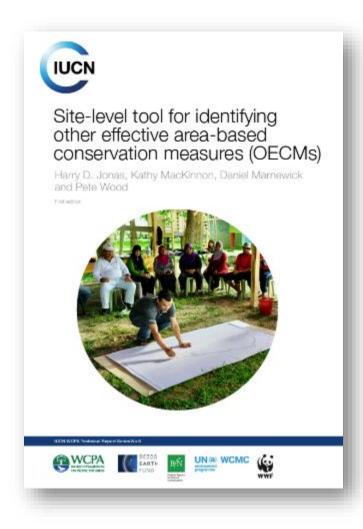
- Worldwide gap in knowledge and expertise
- Risk that the OECM framework may be misapplied to ecologically degraded areas or in ways that infringe on rights
- Need to enhance and strengthen incentives and benefits for reporting OECMs

### Support for the identification and reporting on OECMs



OECM Assessment Tools, Guidelines, and Reports

### The site-level identification tool



### Step 1: screening of proposed OECM (2 criteria)

Output: a site that meets the screening criteria is a potential OECM.

#### Step 2: consent for full assessment

Output: a potential OECM where governing authority, Indigenous peoples and local communities, and (as appropriate) other rights-holders have given consent to carry out full assessment is a *candidate OECM*.

#### Step 3: full assessment (6 criteria)

Output: a candidate OECM that meets all criteria is confirmed as an OECM. Sites that do not meet all criteria remain as candidate OECMs pending further information or changes to meet the criteria.

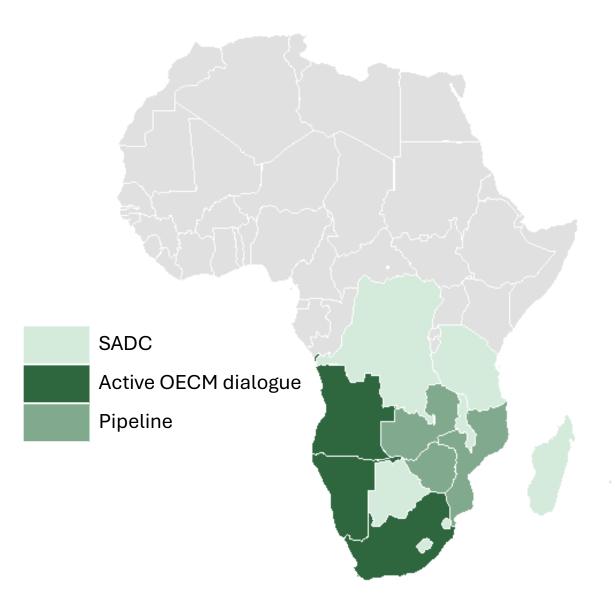


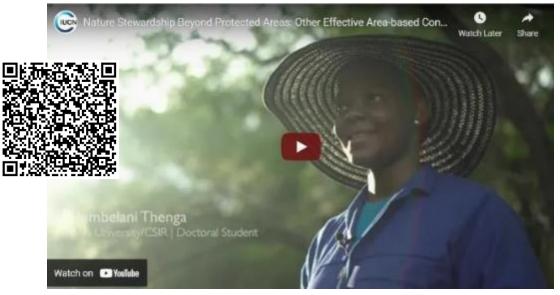
## National OECM processes

### **Activities may include**

- Recognising areas of importance for biodiversity that are not PAs and assessing their potential as OECMs or PAs.
- Establishing a list of potential OECMs with reference to existing analysis, priority setting and policy.
- Reviewing the results of site-level OECM identification.
- Documenting OECMs in a national database and coordinating reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM.
- Coordinating planning and strategy for strengthening OECMs.
- Identifying opportunities in legislation and policy for the management and conservation of OECMs to be recognised and strengthened.

### IUCN supporting OECM dialogues across SADC





#### Videos on OECMs:

1. Overview:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kL3h6MPRtwI&t=97s

2. Dixie Community:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4omWmRpga5E

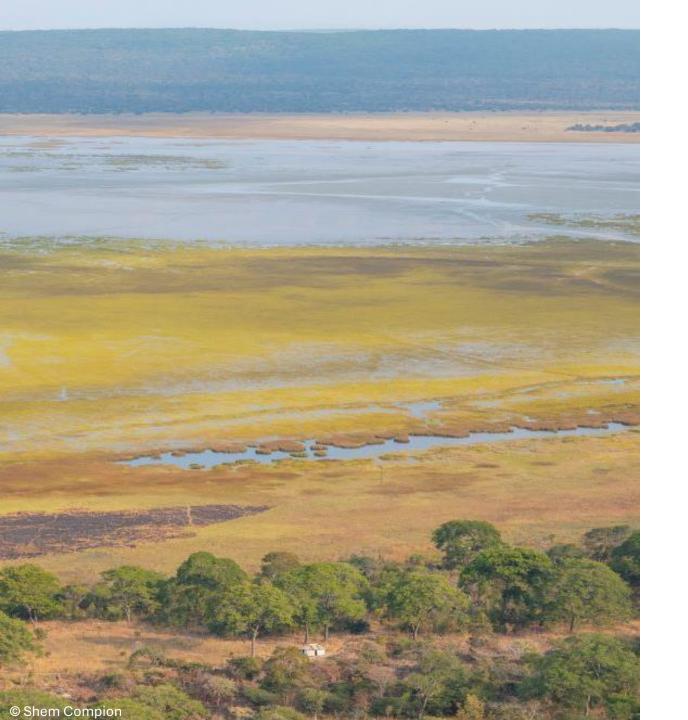
3. Wits Rural Facility:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0vRMpDoEb4

4. Belfast Wetlands:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LeLh83jnh9U

https://youtu.be/m\_e9dFtcYR4



## Thank you

https://www.iucn.org/ourunion/commissions/worldcommission-protectedareas





A. SUPPORTING
NATIONAL OECM
DIALOGUES
(IUCN ESARO)





### Spaces for People and Conservation Effectiveness

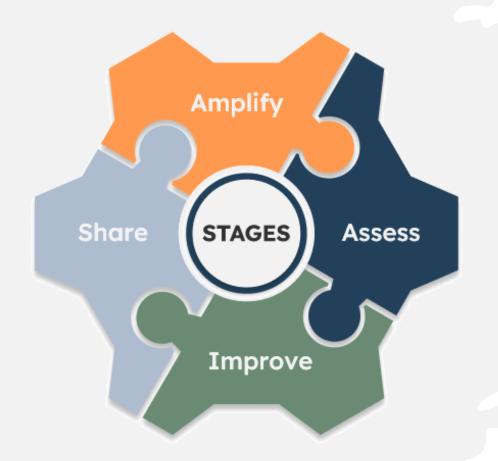
"Putting people at the centre of effective and equitable conservation" (Kigali Call to Action)

SOUTH AFRICA

Sountries espressed inferest in OECMs
 Countries being supported by ILCN



### FRAMEWORK FOR SUPPORTING OECM DIALOGUES IN AFRICA





# Spaces for People and Conservation Effectiveness

Objective

Increasing **OECM coverage** through supporting national dialogues, and site assessments, and national frameworks

Aim

Provide **technical** support and **convening** power to country members to host a national OECM dialogue and develop an OECM national framework and roadmap for recognising and reporting OECMs.

Overall

The country can identify, assess, strengthen and **report OECMs** as part of its NBSAP and GBF Target 3 reporting





# Integrating inclusive conservation areas into naturescapes

# Policy **National AMPLIFY** review Framework Case study assessments

#### I. AMPLIFY SPaCE

#### **Stepping Stone I.1. - Stakeholder dialogue**

Secure political will and stakeholder support through convening stakeholder dialogues to raise awareness, exchange knowledge, and formulate a national OECM framework

#### **Stepping Stone I.2. - Policy review**

Review alignment between national legislative and policy frameworks related to protected areas and the OECM definition

#### Stepping Stone I.3. - Case study assessments

Undertake full assessments of case study examples of Potential OECMs meeting the OECM definition, report sites as OECMs to WD-OECM, and use results to inform the national dialogue and framework development

#### **Stepping Stone I.4. - National OECM Framework**

A national OECM framework is developed which guides how the country will assess, recognise, strengthen and report (AMPLIFY) OECMs that are equitable, representative, inclusive and contributes towards Target 3





1: Establish a representative and equitable working group



2: Refine national objectives for OECMs





3: Systematic spatial plan and identify priority areas and potential sites/landscapes



4: Strengthen
enabling standards,
policies and
legislation



5: Develop an assessment, monitoring and validation process for OECMs

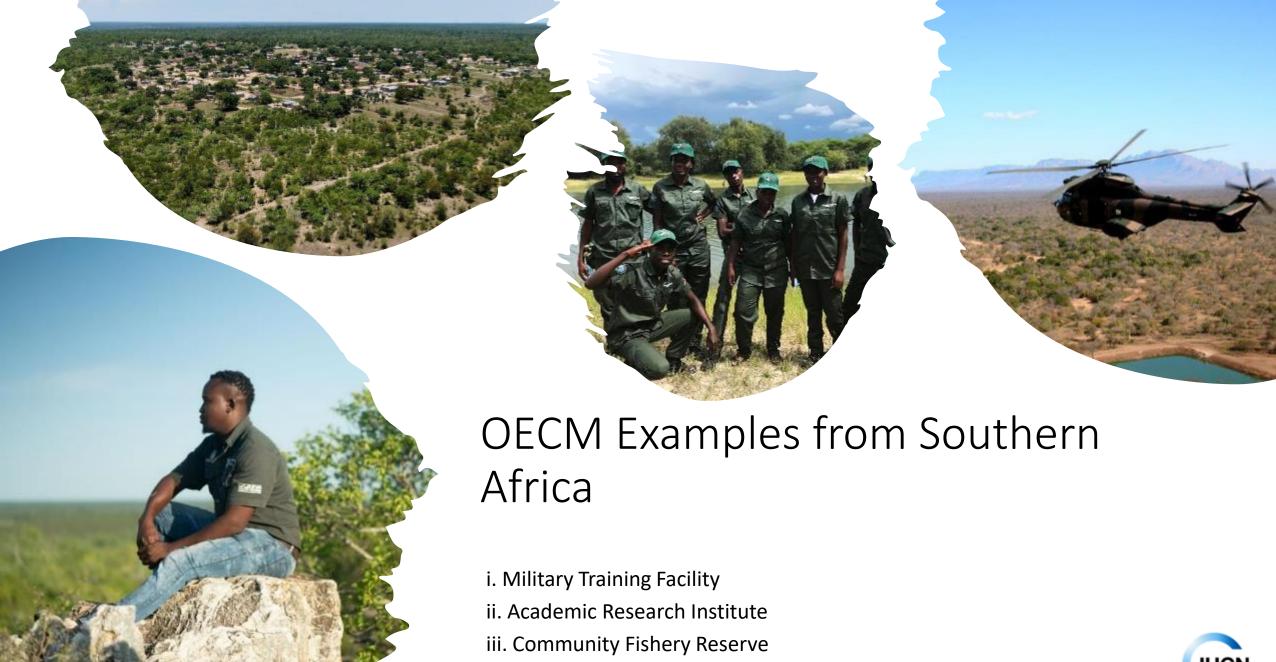


6: Process for reporting OECMs nationally and WD-OECM

B. SHARING LESSONS AND CASE STUDIES

- 1. GLTFCA (South Africa)
- 2. KAZA (Namibia)
- 3. Niassa-Selous (Tanzania)
- Lisima Landscape
   (Angola)









# i. State-owned Airforce Base

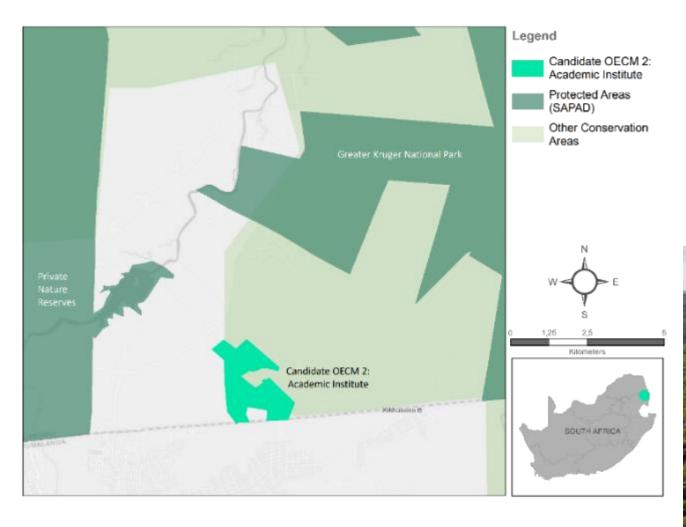








## ii. Academic Institute





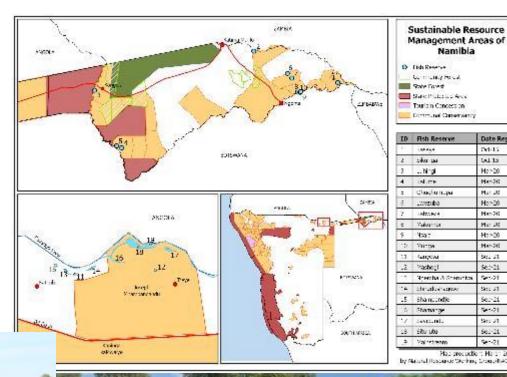






## iv. Community Fishery Reserves





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# OECMs – Enhanced naturescapes by recognizing inclusive conservation areas

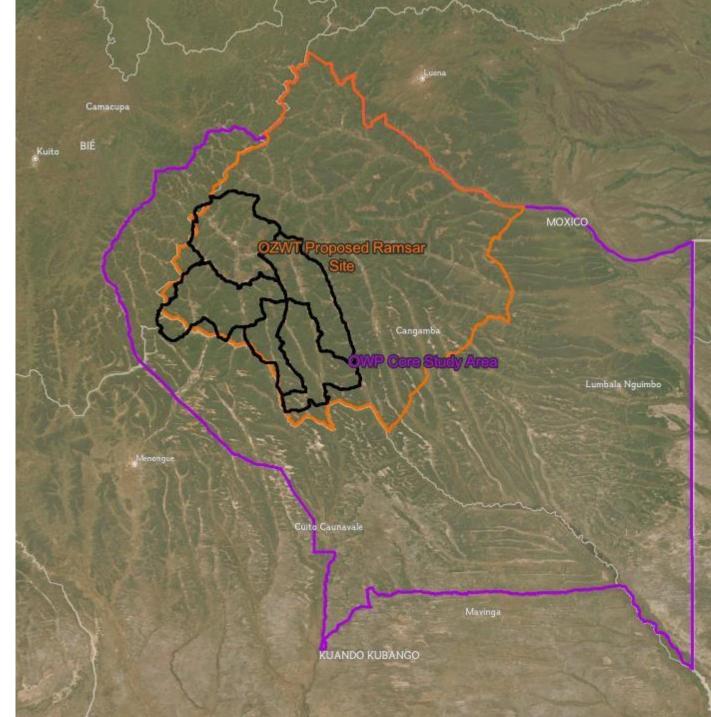




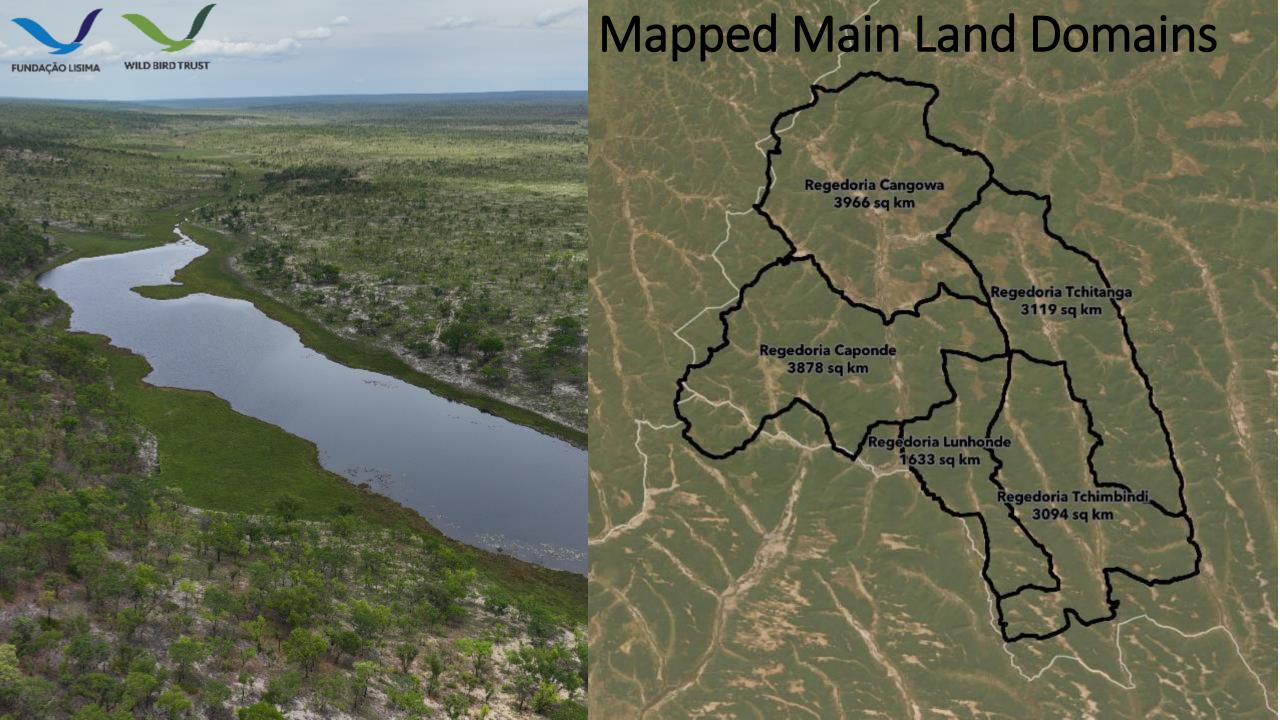


# The Lisima Landscape

- Total Area: 151,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 5 Provinces: Bié, Moxico, Moxico East, Cubango & Cuando
- Most work done within the area inside the province of Moxico.
- 3 different local government levels.
- No official protect area (communal land).
- South of Cameia National Park.
- North of Mavinga & Luengue Luiana National Parks.
- Cassava and corn agriculture.
- Artisanal honey production & bushmeat.
- Poor road conditions and most villages are reached by motorbike.









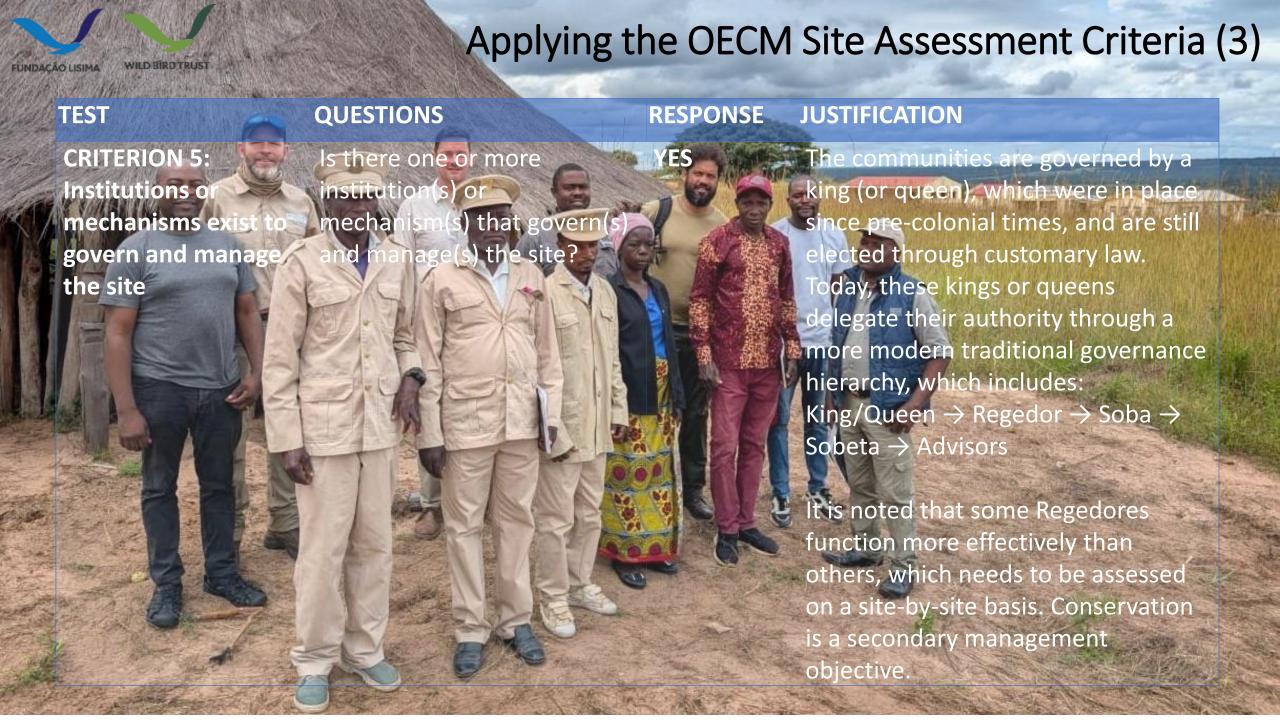
# Applying the OECM Site Assessment Criteria (1)

TEST	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE	JUSTIFICATION
CRITERION 1: The site is not a	Is the site OUTSIDE any recognised PA?	YES	The site is not an historical or current protected area.
likelihood that the site	Does available information suggest that the site supports at least one of the following important biodiversity values?		Historical records indicate the presence of elephants. At present, the follow species are known to be present: lion, leopard, cheetah, wild dog, roan, hippopotamus, common yellow duiker. The site also holds
CRITERION 3: The site is a geographically defined area	Does the site have clear boundaries?	YES	many source lakes and bird species. The Regedoria's boundary was demarcated by ancestors and delineated by geographic features. There is no physical boundary (i.e. fence). There are currently no conflicts over the boundary.



## Applying the OECM Site Assessment Criteria (2)

#### **QUESTIONS TEST RESPONSE JUSTIFICATION CRITERION 4:** Historical records indicate the Does information confirm YES The site is confirmed that the site supports at least presence of elephants. At present, to support important one of the following the follow species are known to be present: lion, leopard, cheetah, wild biodiversity values important biodiversity dog, roan, hippopotamus, common values? yellow duiker. The site also holds many source lakes and associated bird species. The sites form part of the Water Tower of the Angolan Highlands and connects the springs and lagoons of four major rivers in Angola with the Okavango Delta (Botswana) and the Zambezi River (Angola).





## Applying the OECM Site Assessment Criteria (4)





## Applying the OECM Site Assessment Criteria (5)





## Applying the OECM Site Assessment Criteria (6)

**QUESTIONS TEST RESPONSE JUSTIFICATION CRITERION 8:** Do the governance and Kings are leaders, not chiefs. They **Governance and** always include all members of the management arrangements include efforts to address the community in decision making management (meetings) and to witness decisions. arrangements three aspects of equity (recognition, procedure, address equity There is a queen among the five considerations Regedores, and there female Sobas. distribution), where applicable?

# Key Recommendations

- Trust gaps exist between communities and national and local government, shaped by Angola's political history. These may affect how OECMs are formalized and reported.
- Lack of legal written recognition for traditional land governance complicates validation of site governance and management.
- Traditional systems are undocumented, hindering verification of the evidence given by the governance authority, i.e. there is no formal written description of the governance or management regime; it is all held in traditional knowledge systems.
- Remoteness of the site minimizes external impact but poses future risks if population or development pressures increase.





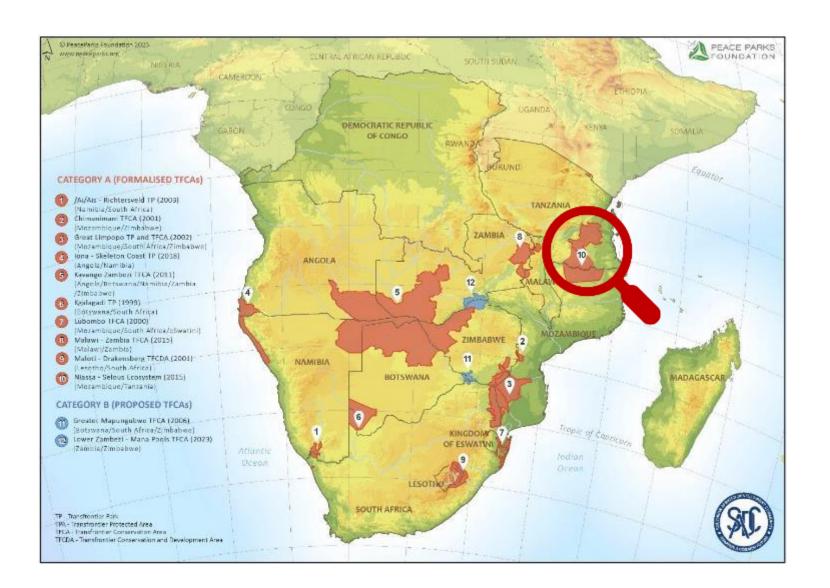
Integrating inclusive conservation areas into TFCA naturescapes (OECMs)

Niassa-Selous TFCA
Tanzania and Mozambique

TFCA Conference and Summit Harare, May 2025



## **Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area**



## Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area



#### **2 Countries:** Tanzania and Mozambique

- Total TFCA area approx. 154,000 sq. km
- MoU signed 2007 updated 2015
- Large extent of eastern miombo woodland eco-region
- Ruvuma River and Basin international boundary > 750km
- Lion, wild dog and elephant populations
- Africa's largest conservation areas (Selous, Nyerere, Niassa)
- Network of corridors and connectivity areas uniqueness of not being Park-Park and critical role of communities

#### **Protected areas and OECMs**

#### Tanzania:

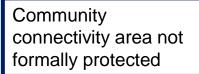
- Nyerere National Park and Selous Game Reserve World Heritage Site
- Connectivity Areas and Wildlife Management Areas in the Selous-Niassa Corridor
- Game Reserves, Forest Reserves, Village Land Forest Reserves

#### Mozambique:

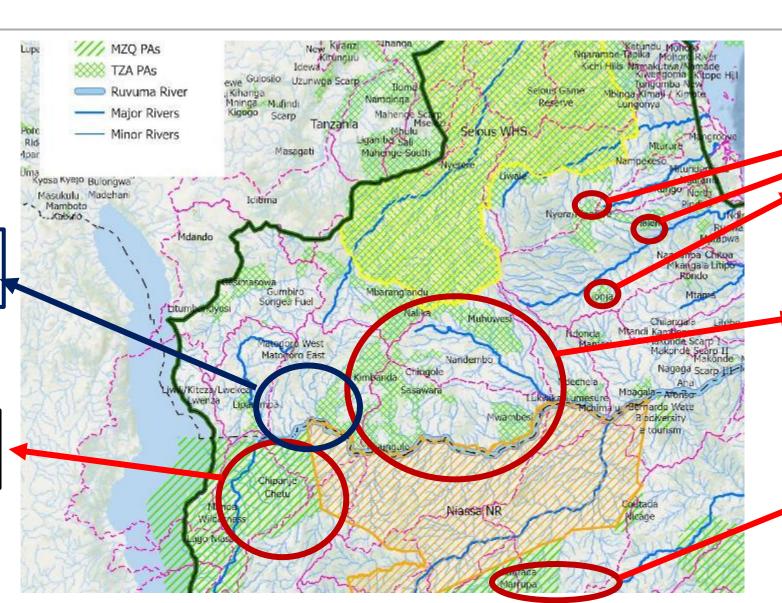
- Niassa Special Reserve
- Chipanje Chetu and Manda Wilderness Community Conservation Areas



## Potential OECMs in the Niassa-Selous TFCA



Community Conservation Areas in Mozambique



Numerous Village Land Forest Reserves

Niassa Selous Eastern and Western Corridors

Hunting areas *(coutadas)* in Mozambique

## Potential OECMs in the Niassa-Selous TFCA

#### **Village Land Forest Reserves**

The VLFR model empowers local communities to legally manage and protect forests on village land through Participatory Forest Management

- Community ownership as management falls under village-level authority
- Legal recognition as model is backed by Forest Act 2002 and Village Land Act 1999
- Management plans, e.g. for sustainable timber harvesting are developed and enforced by village groups
- Revenues managed through Village Assemblies deriving financial and social benefits



## Potential OECMs in Niassa-Selous TFCA

Community connectivity area not formally protected



- 15 villages under People Powering Biodiversity Project
- Critical upper watershed area of Ruvuma Basin
- Connectivity between GR, WMA and Community Conservation Areas
- Evidence of wildlife dispersal and current coexistence
- Strong potential for carbon financing
- Complementary efforts to develop Village Land Forest Reserves
- Strong potential for consortium approach via partnerships





#### **Screening Criterion 1: Not a PA**

- Not currently recognized as a PA > potential OECM
- Area conserved by local communities that meets IUCN definition > can choose to report as OECM
- Status could change in future, for example designation of WMA

#### **Screening Criterion 2: Biodiversity values**

- Threatened and endangered species including elephant and lion, reports from traditional knowledge holders
- High level of intactness
- Importance for ecological connectivity, as part of a network of sites





#### **Full Criterion 3: Geographical definition**

- Clarity of ward-level administrative boundaries
- Network of sites providing connectivity
- Importance of freshwater boundaries along two sides (Ruvuma River)
- Complexity on agencies' involvement in management (Forest Reserve vs Village Land Forest Reserve)

#### **Full Criterion 4: Confirmed biodiversity values**

- Credible information about presence although confirmed data lacking
- Species identified as threatened at all levels global, regional and national
- Ecosystem services and local economic values are important features





#### **Full Criterion 5: Governance institutions and mechanisms**

- Mixed forms of governance involving community and local government institutions with agreement on division of roles
- Management mechanism to be defined clearly in order to qualify as OECM



#### **Full Criterion 6: Good governance > in-situ conservation**

- Without additional resources, ecological values may be threatened but there is a reasonable likelihood that additional resources will be available
- Expectation of a positive biodiversity outcome, even though empirical data is lacking
- Pressures exist from agricultural expansion and inmigration of agro-pastoralists
- No concerns about the exclusionary notes on threat type



#### **Full Criterion 7: Long-term conservation**

- Threats not likely to reach a level to be excluded as potential OECM
- Village level land use planning ongoing to manage resource use and access

#### **Full Criterion 8: Management and equity**

- Communities active and involved in NRM through Village Natural Resource Committees yet a wider management framework would need to be defined
- Current benefit-sharing schemes are limited but good example models exist in the wider landscape
- No known conflicts or reports of abuse within the community





#### Next steps for confirming potential as OECM

- Obtain consent to carry out full assessment
- Complete and document participatory assessment with all stakeholders
- Depending on result, include OECM in reporting and align with WDPA data

#### Other considerations

- Reflect results in geographical units of the TFCA Master IDP
- Incorporate into governance (bilateral mechanism, Technical WGs) for wider TFCA
- Integrate sustainable finance mechanism development such as carbon, Niassa-Selous Trust Fund



# Asanteni sana Muito obrigado Thank you

rharris@wwftz.org



# together possible <sub>m</sub>



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

together possible.

panda.org

WWF Tanzania
Plot 252 Kiko Street
Off Mwai-Kibaki Road,Mikocheni
P.O. Box 63117, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,
Tel: +255 (0) 22 2775346/ 2700077/ 222772455,
Fax +255(0)22 2775535,
Email:info@wwftz.org

# C. ENABLERS

-IP&LCs (AICA)

-Sustainable Finance (SFC)



# Ensuring Appropriate Recognition of IP&LCs in the Context of 'Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Definitions, Rationale, Policy Responses, and Benefits

### **Definitions**

- Indigenous Peoples: Self-identification linked to ancestral territories, historical continuity, and distinct cultural and governance systems (ILO Convention, 1989; UNDRIP, 2007)
- ► Local Communities: Long-settled place based groups with customary ties to the land but not rights; also referred to as traditional rural communities (CBD & African Charter)
- African context: Hard separation of IPs & LCs proving divisive and controversial; need for a practical and unifying definition
- ► IP&LCs share same challenges: The exclusionary fortress conservation model means that both are confronted by similar conservation related challenges (resource rights, HWC, etc.)
- OECMs: Geographically defined areas that deliver long-term biodiversity conservation outside formal protected areas and are governed by diverse actors (IP&LCs, private, etc.)

### Rationale: Why are IP&LCS Important in OECMs?

- Custodians of biodiversity: Have conserved land and biodiversity for millennia (80% of Earth's remaining biodiversity is found in Indigenous territories (World Bank, 2021).
- **Key biodiversity areas:** Overlap with IP&LC managed landscapes (WWF & IUCN, 2023 found that 36% of KBAs (critical for threatened species) are within Indigenous lands)
- Equity and rights based conservation: The KM-GBF emphasizes human rights, including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), ensuring that conservation does not undermine IP&LC rights
- Enhancing conservation effectiveness: By integrating context based traditional ecological knowledge and governance systems conservation and people outcomes can be improved
- Meeting the GBF Target 3: Recognising IP&LC and their lands would contribute to meeting the 30x30 target particularly for African countries
- Treaty imperatives: The UNDRIP and CBD specifically call for recognition and respect of IP&LC rights, traditional knowledge, and their contribution

#### Policy Responses to IP&LC and OECMs Recognition

- Legal recognition of IP&LC territories: Secure land tenure and resource rights through laws recognizing IP&LC lands and territories, community conserved areas (ICCAs), and customary governance systems
- Co-Management: Policy and legal frameworks that provide for shared governance of IP&LC landscapes identified as OECMs
- Implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): Must be mandatory and a prerequisite for all OECMs engagement with IP&LCs
- Domesticate OECMs: Integrate or develop national OECMs policy and legal frameworks including clear implementation guidelines and standards
- Capacity building: Strengthen governance and technical capacity of IP&LC organisations to prepare them for direct funding and effective implementation of OECMs
- Documentation and recognition: Identification, ecological assessment, and reporting of community conserved areas as potential OECMs

#### Benefits at the Intersection of IP&LC, OECMs, and TFCAs

- Enhanced Transfrontier connectivity: IP&LC recognition, respect of their rights, and shared governance of buffer zones and corridors will improve transboundary connectivity
- Enhanced protection of IP&LC rights: OECMs policy and legal frameworks will provide a rare opportunity for enhanced protection of IP&LC rights, governance, and equity,
- Capacity building: Recognition of IP&LC governed landscapes as OECMs will enhance capacity building opportunities for IP&LC organisations
- Funding opportunities: Recognition of IP&LC landscapes will improve opportunities for increased and direct funding for community conserved areas
- ► Fair and equitable benefit sharing: Recognition of IP&LC managed lands and territories will increase opportunities for increased benefits accruing from OECMs
- ► AICA stands for transformative change: To give Africa's IPLCs a voice and allowing them to construct and articulate their own conservation narrative, their daily struggles, and how to address them.

#### Conclusion

Recognition of IP&LCs and their territories as OECMs is important to improve rights, governance, and equity, and conservation outcomes with respect to meeting Target 3 (30x30) of the GBF.

### End of presentation

Thank you!

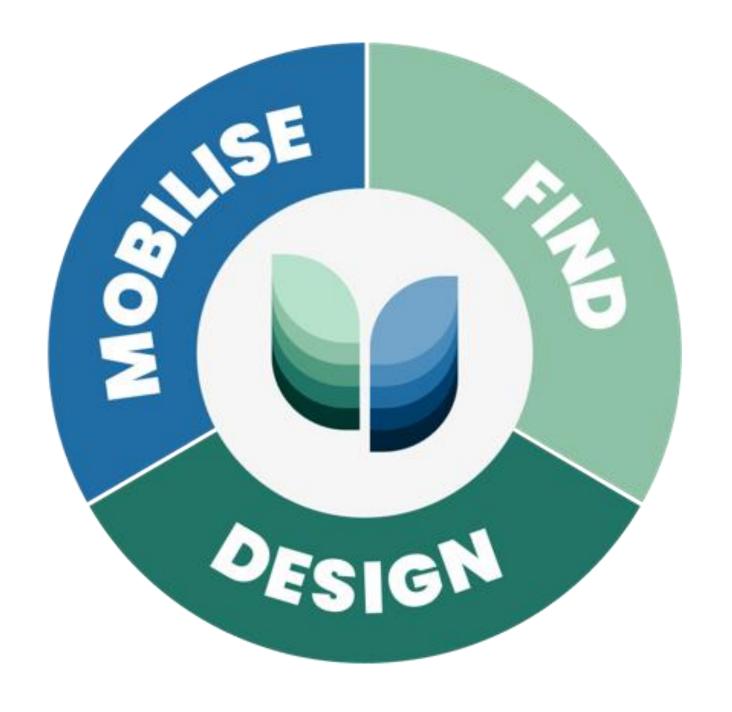
# Sustainable Finance Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

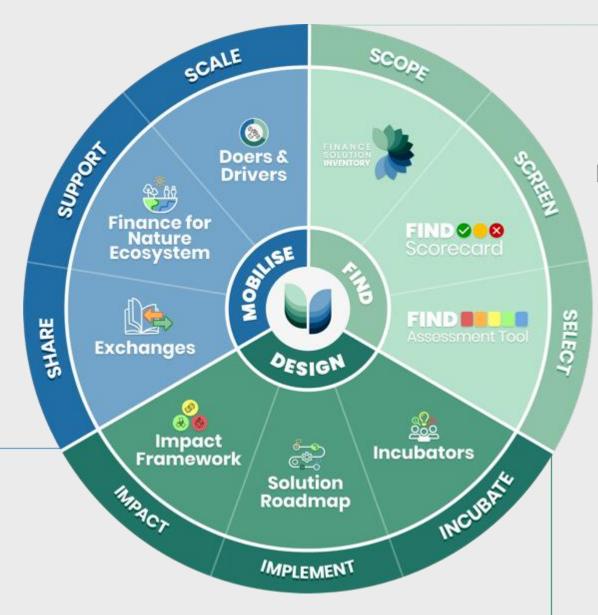


Finding the rightkey to open the doors to financial opportunity





Sustainable Finance Coalition Finance for
Nature
Ecosystem that
replicates and
transfers finance
solutions
through
collective action.



right Finance
Solution for the right Place with the right People.

Designing viable finance solutions for nature by **Incubating, Implementing and achieving Impact**.



# FIND

Ensuring a targeted approach to financing nature to maximise results.



- > **Scope** all possible finance solutions to identify the most viable.
- > **Screen** all options to create a shortlist to assess.
- > **Select** 2-3 finance solutions for DESIGN using clear criteria.



# DESIGN

Taking a finance solution from idea to impact with clear milestones, parameters and timelines.



- > Incubate to determine if finance ideas are viable or not.
- ) Implement to activate finance solutions and apply them.
- > **Impact** to take a finance solution over the line.



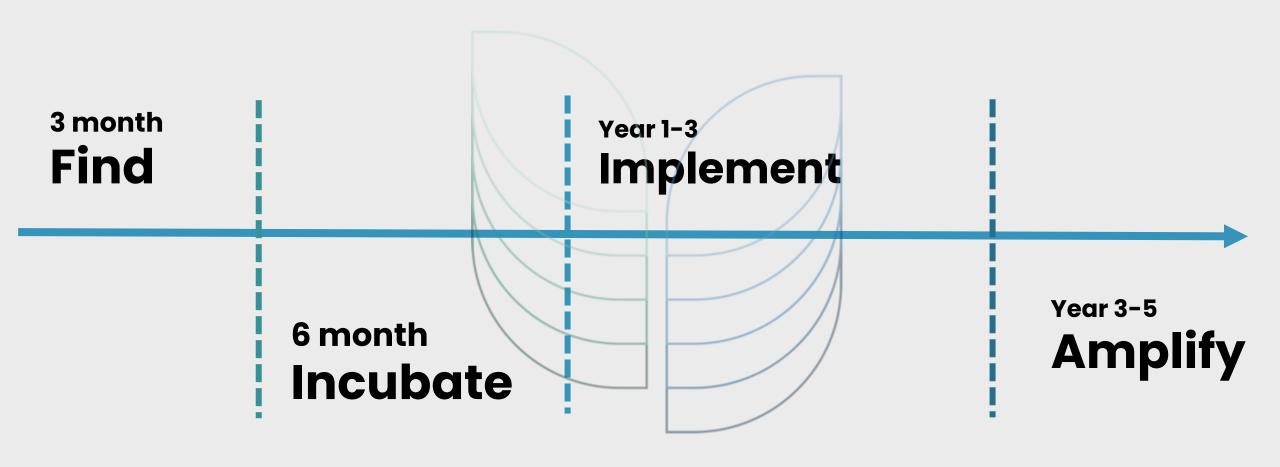
# MOBILISE

Harnessing the power of collective action to mobilise money and expertise to take finance solutions to scale.



- > **Share** by exchanging knowledge and awareness of finance for nature.
- > **Support** by catalysing key partnerships and access to capital.
- > **Scale** by walking a Sustainable Finance Journey with Doers and Drivers.





TARGET: From Finance Solution *Idea* to Impact within 5 years.



OECM and Threatened Species

Tax Incentive



USD 80 000 per year on a perpetual basis



Private and communal actors



Candidate OECM and conservation of threatened species









South Africa



### How it works

Section 37C(1) of the Income Tax Act allows for a deduction of qualifying conservation and maintenance expenses from the taxable income of eligible taxpayers.

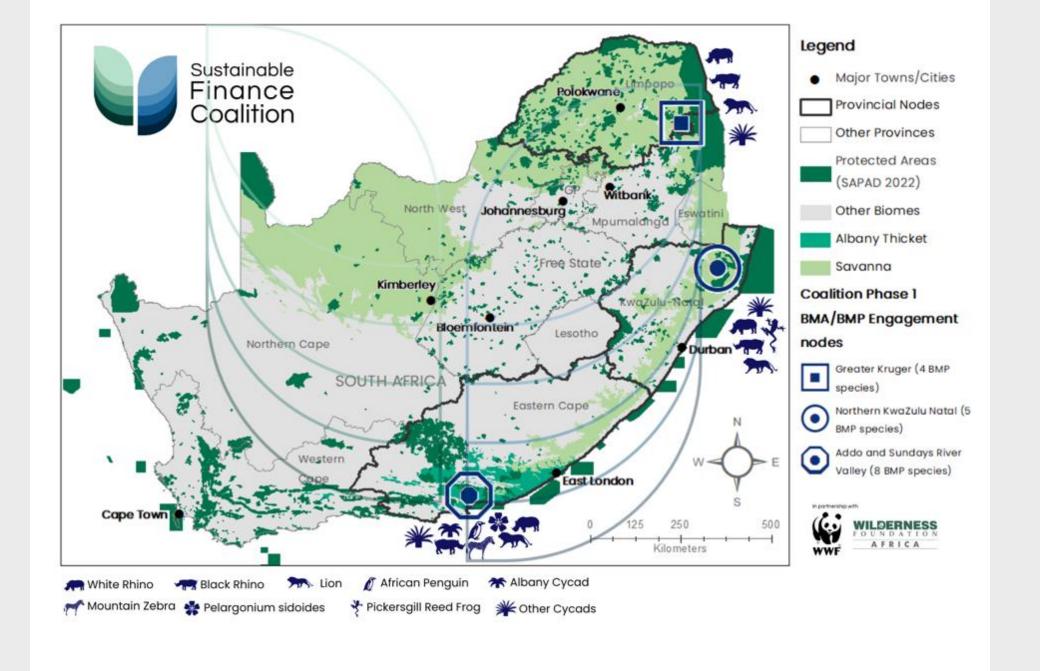


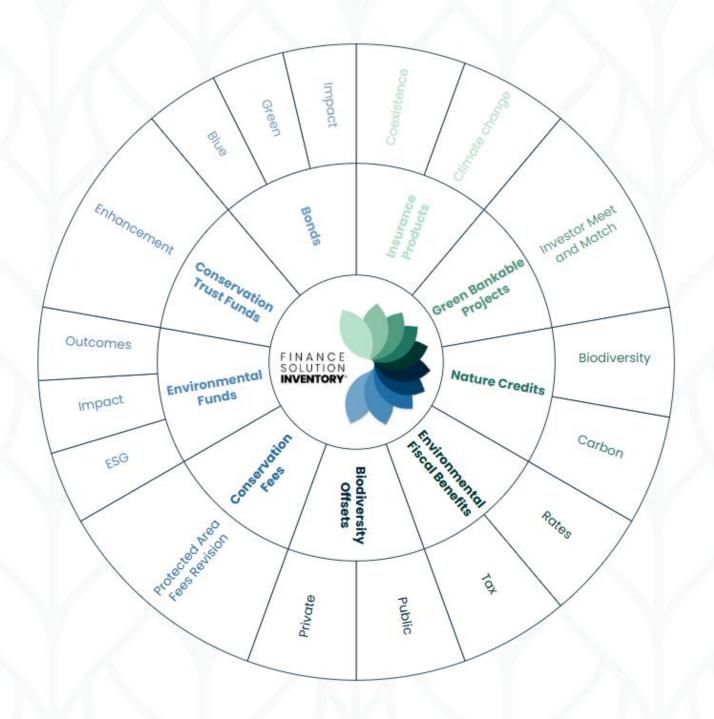
# BUILDING BLOCKS

Legislative Framework Community of Practice

Specialist Skill Sets

National Policy Engagement Grassroots Project Engagement





Highlights
Finance Solutions
and examples
from across
Africa in an
Inventory
Wheel.





Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

If we grow finance solutions for nature champions, they will be enabled to secure and manage their unique resources, and biodiversity and people will flourish.



### African Buyers Club for Biodiversity Credits Nature Credits



To be confirmed



Private and communal actors at a site level



Long-term conservation management effectiveness

Solution enhanced through collaboration and collective action in countries.

South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia



## **Human Wildlife** Co-Existence

**Insurance Product** 



USD 6 million in Kenya (Assessed in 6 of 49 counties)



Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples



Reducing conflict for animals and people

Solution originated by:



Kenya Zambia, Namibia



# Enhancement of Conservation Trust Funds



TBC USD 90 Million



Public-private partnership supporting protected areas and community conservancies



Enhanced management for conservation and biodiversity and sustainable finance for people in conservation areas

Solution originated by:

Namibia





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The Sustainable Finance Coalition is a registered NPC, NPO and PBO. The Coalition is led by Founder and CEO, Candice Stevens, and supported by a Coalition Core Team. Our diverse and innovative Team hails from across Africa offering multi-disciplinary expertise and experience. The delivery of our Finance Model is enhanced through collaboration with our Finance Doers at Scale, our Finance Solution Drivers, and our Specialist Contributors. We are supported in our efforts by our Board and a voluntary advisory Council comprised of thought leaders from 19 sectors. The Coalition thanks and acknowledges the collective action required to design finance solutions for nature at scale from across the many parts of our Finance for Nature Ecosystem, and the role of our donors, funders and investors.

NPC: 2023/202978/08 | NPO: 314-003 | PBO: 930083078

#### **DISCLAIMER**

In the interests of advancing the development of tailor-made finance solutions for nature and people, we encourage you to talk about our work. We ask that you appropriately reference the Sustainable Finance Coalition (the Coalition) in all communications, by providing our logo and website: www.sustainablefinancecoalition.org and take a moment to reflect on our Values and Commitments, including our Acknowledgement Commitment Statement. Please note that the Coalition's co-founding organisations, WWF-SA and Wilderness Foundation Africa, are independent entities, subject to their own immaterial property and sharing protocols.

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The Coalition does not guarantee any formal collaboration, partnership or opportunity(s) through our Finance Model or our Finance for Nature Ecosystem and undertaking the Coalition's FIND process confers no rights or guarantees of any kind. The Coalition reserves the right not to pursue opportunities or engagements at any stage.

#### **D. Finding OECMs**

In plenary, using online forms, participants will list and briefly describe potential OECMs within their TFCAs

#### **E. Thematic Stations**

- 1. What is needed to identify OECMs in TFCAs
- What are opportunities for identifying OECMs in TFCAs
- 3. What are barriers to identifying OECMs in TFCAs
- 4. Identifying specific guidance needed for TFCAs to assessment and strengthen OECMs



Aims to identify and rapidly assess potential OECMs in SADC TFCAs. Your contribution will add to a growing list of Potential OECMs in TFCA naturescapes. Please share your details to allow us to follow up with you if we need further details. Complete one assessment per site.





#### Join at menti.com | use code 58647086

#### **Break Away Groups: Guiding Questions**

- 1. What is needed to identify OECMs in TFCAs,
- How do we convene TFCA level OECM dialogues?
- Who are the key stakeholders?
- What should be the first steps toward identifying OECMs?

## 2. What are opportunities for identifying OECMs in TFCAs,

- Are there any benefits to identifying OECMs in TFCAs, i.e. is this a worthwhile exercise?
- What are the conservation benefits?
- What are the socio-economic benefits?
- Are there specific opportunities within the SADC region/TFCA to identify OECMs?

#### 3. What are barriers to identifying OECMs in TFCAs

- What would prevent OECMs from moving the needle?
- Why would OECMs not add value to TFCAs?
- What would stand in the way of OECMs being meaningfully identified and strengthened?

# 4. Identifying specific guidance needed for TFCAs to assessment and strengthen

• What guidance is needed to support the recognition of OECM, i.e. how do we domesticate global guidance in order to consider regional and national contexts in terms of governance, traditional mechanisms, indigenous knowledge, benefit sharing, biodiversity conservation needs, socio-economic challenges, etc.

#### What is **needed** to identify OECMs in TFCAs



### What are opportunities for identifying OECMs in TFCAs,

enhanced protection shared learning new finance solutions livelihoods connectivity landscapes identifying buffer areas conservation feedback from cbos sustainability corridors funding great indeed clear framework networking community owned areas partnership collaboration partnerships coexistence tools improved management diverse recognition funding and innov finance 30x30 targets



#### What are **barriers** to identifying OECMs in TFCAs

no sustainable finance lack of inclusion lack of data technical skills research funding financing accessibility technical processes clear path de-risking awareness coordination policies and legislation





#### Identifying specific guidance needed for TFCAs to assessment and strengthen OECMs







# THANK YOU

**OBRIGADO** 

**MERCI** 

