

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Development of a Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy

1. Background and justification

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is endowed with abundant natural resources including minerals, floral and faunal biodiversity in diverse terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This biodiversity has a vast potential to contribute to the region's socio-economic development. However, this natural capital is under serious pressure and degradation, from both within and outside the region, exerted from climate change and human activities like overgrazing, deforestation, wildlife crime, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife and forest products. In addition, the environment has become more polluted due to human activities such as settlement expansion and industrialization activities resulting in landscape degradation, air, soil and water pollution, as well as species extinction. This is of particular concern as Southern Africa is home to the largest remaining populations of iconic mammal species such as elephants, lions and rhinos. More resources need to be put into ongoing efforts to combat and minimize the current increasing trends in illegal wildlife harvesting and trade, that threaten the survival of these species.

Nevertheless, Southern Africa is one of the regions that has seen an increase in protected areas and a major recovery of wildlife due to bold policy reforms pioneered through private wildlife conservation and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). The natural resources contribute to the socio-economic development of the region through employment and wealth creation, food security and overall sustenance of the livelihoods of the local people in rural areas. Southern Africa is perceived to have a large wildlife economy, approximately worth \$2-3 billion and growing at about 7-9% per year.

A Wildlife-based Economy is considered as an economy based on economic activities that either depend directly on sustainable conservation and utilisation of indigenous biodiversity resources (flora and fauna biodiversity in diverse terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems) or that contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through its activities. This includes trade in wildlife (products) and plants, i.e. biodiversity-derived value-added products, and bioprospecting; conservation-hunting; game-farming; biodiversity-based digital value-chains; and other related services. Furthermore, a Wildlife-based Economy includes the socio-economic activities and benefits of eco-tourism, co-managed conservation areas and ancillary services to protected areas. Therefore, biodiversity resources are very important for SADC's economically important tourism industry.

A biodiversity economy contributes to improved human well-being and social equity, significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and provides incentives for biodiversity conservation. It is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. Overall, natural resources utilisation accounts for 50% of total GDP of SADC Region, with tourism alone contributing up to 8.2% of regional GDP and an estimated 6.3 million jobs.

Regarding biodiversity and natural resources, SADC has defined its objectives in the SADC Biodiversity Strategy and the SADC Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan (2015) and the SADC Tourism Programme (2019). Despite the achievements in conservation, the region's wildlife sector is still faced with the following challenges:

1. There is no regional plan to substantially harness the specific economic development opportunities inherent in the region's Wildlife-based Economy. The Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan may not be a sufficient instrument to address the needs of a Wildlife-based Economy;
2. There is a need to improve standard methods for monitoring and reporting on strategies, implementation plans, and socio-economic benefits derived from sustainable utilization of wildlife resources; and
3. Currently there are calls for indiscriminate wildlife trade ban as a key response to COVID-19 given the suspected origin of the pandemic in a market that sells wild animals and wild meat.

Based on the above it would be prudent for the SADC region to undertake a study to establish the business case that outlines the benefits of biodiversity conservation, utilization and legal trade in biodiversity species and their derived products in a sustainable Wildlife-based Economy. The information will assist the sector in providing an objective assessment of the protection, sustainable use and legal trade of wildlife resources as a conservation and economic strategy with significant local livelihood and regional benefits.

Wildlife and other biodiversity not only offer income and improved livelihood opportunities. Sustainable conservation requires strong collaboration among neighbouring countries thereby providing an opportunity to strengthen SADC regional economic integration.

Against this background, the SADC Ministers of Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism at their joint meeting of 25 October 2019, in Arusha, Tanzania, directed SADC Secretariat to develop a "Framework for a SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy by the end of 2021". The Framework Strategy will serve as a guiding instrument that clearly outlines the main elements/components of a Wildlife-based Economy, and defines the roles and responsibilities of Member States, the SADC Secretariat, other relevant regional institutions and stakeholders towards development and implementation of specific Wildlife-based Economy plans and activities. The Strategy should also consider the role and value of TFCA's as well as eco-tourism in the region's socio-economic development efforts.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate through the SADC Programme "Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources (TUPNR)" to improve the implementation of SADC protocols and strategies for sustainable natural resource management by regional and national actors. Against this background the TUPNR Programme seeks the services of a, individual consultant to support SADC Secretariat and Member States, to develop a Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy.

2. Overall Objective of the assignment

- (i) To undertake a Situation Analysis of a Wildlife-based Economy in SADC. This will be a desk top analysis compiling what exists already but may also include collection of primary data. This desk study should investigate, among others, the following issues:
- Definition of Wildlife-based Economy in SADC (what elements are part or not part of the sector). Lessons learnt from other developed wildlife-based economies?
 - Based on the definition, assess the current size of the Wildlife-based Economy in SADC and projections over next 10 years (GDP contribution, employment, share of overall financing of conservation, etc).
 - Give a regional overview and countries that are participating and leading in the sector.
 - Which share have the different sectors within the wildlife-economy, such as nature-based tourism, hunting etc.?
 - Case studies, e.g. by sector, illustrating how the wildlife economy currently works successfully towards protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. As part of this, analyse in particular how the wildlife economy adds value and thereby incentivizing protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 - What are current challenges and opportunities for wildlife economy sub-sector?
 - What main elements are relevant for a regional wildlife-based economy strategy (theory of change, common political and legal framework, promotion/lobbying; purpose, strategies, monitoring; a brief overview on the challenges and opportunities that the Covid-19 pandemic poses to SADC's Wildlife-based Economy etc).
- (ii) Based on the Situation Analysis, to derive and agree with SADC Secretariat on the main elements for the strategy;
- (iii) Based on the elements in (ii) above, to develop a Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy, considering all biodiversity of fauna and flora of the region. The strategy should also touch on innovative approaches such as digital value creation.

3. Tasks, travels, and deliverables

3.1. The consultant will undertake tasks including the following:

- (a) Prepare an Inception Report covering, work schedule with specific tasks, deliverables, and time frames for undertaking the assignment including a draft table of contents for the strategy;
- (b) Present Inception Report to an Inception Meeting (possibly by virtual means), chaired by SADC Secretariat, and agree upon logistical arrangements to implement the assignment, including engagements, if any, with other relevant stakeholders;
- (c) Collect and review information on SADC Member States, relevant institutions, and the Secretariat's strategic documents that are relevant

- for the assignment;
- (d) Conduct consultations with SADC Member States, relevant SADC Secretariat Directorates to ensure harmony of efforts among SADC Secretariat Directorates on Wildlife-based Economy; and other relevant stakeholders;
 - (e) Compile a zero draft of Situation Analysis of a Wildlife-based Economy in SADC
 - Present the abovementioned zero draft to SADC Secretariat and relevant stakeholders for comments and inputs (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation).
 - Incorporate comments and inputs into the final draft.
 - Submit to SADC Secretariat final draft Situation Analysis report.
 - (f) Compile zero draft of Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy (approx. 40 pages);
 - Present the abovementioned zero draft to SADC Secretariat for comments and inputs (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation). Secretariat will circulate the draft for comments to Member States, including other relevant stakeholders such as businesses currently running the wildlife economy and/or envisaged to play a key role in upscaling the wildlife economy.
 - Incorporate comments and inputs into the final draft;
 - Submit to SADC Secretariat the final draft Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy;
 - (g) Present the draft Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy to the Technical Committee on Wildlife (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation)".

3.2. Duty station and Travel

The consultant will work from his/her respective home country; and if travel is required, s/he is expected to make their own logistical arrangements (including for transport, accommodation, visas and permits, etc.). The proposed maximum costs for these should be included in the financial bid and will be reimbursed against evidence. The following meetings are expected:

- (a) 1-day inception meeting with SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana (October/November 2020) – (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation)
- (b) 1-day meeting to present final draft Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy and Situation Analysis of a Wildlife-based Economy in SADC to SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana (February 2021) – (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation)
- (c) 1-day to present the final draft Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy to a meeting of SADC Technical Committee on Wildlife - (virtually or face to face depending on COVID-19 situation)

3.3. Deliverables

- (1) Inception Report, including agreed roadmap of activities to undertake the assignment, by 30 November 2020.
- (2) Zero draft of Situation Analysis of a Wildlife-based Economy in SADC, by 26 December 2020.
- (3) Zero draft of Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy 10 January 2021
- (4) Final draft of the Situation Analysis of a Wildlife-based Economy in SADC, by 30 January 2021.
- (5) Final draft Framework SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy, by 28 February 2021.

4. Period of consultancy

The consultant shall not exceed a maximum of **45 working days** to undertake the assignment and deliver the outputs. The assignment will be spread over the period 26 October 2020 to 28 February 2021 to produce the outputs. Payment will be made based on the actual tasks and travels undertaken.

5. Reporting

The consultant will report to SADC Secretariat and TUNPR Programme. The drafts and deliverables shall be submitted in electronic format, in English language to:

- (i) Director FANR and TFCA Advisor
- (ii) TUNPR Programme Advisors

6. Qualifications and experience of the consultant

6.1. Qualifications and Skills

- (a) A minimum of an MSc or PhD degree in Economics; Biodiversity Management; Wildlife or Natural Resources Management; Public Policy, or related field;
- (b) Be a Citizen of SADC or Permanent Resident in the SADC region (with valid resident permit);
 - (i) Excellent interpersonal relations and communications skills;
 - (ii) Excellent English writing and speaking skills; knowledge of French or Portuguese is an added advantage.

6.2. Specific Professional Experience

- (a) At least 15 years working experience:
- (b) At least five (5) years' experience in policy and strategy development in SADC, related but not restricted to the fields of natural resources economics (e.g. agricultural and natural resources management policy), sustainable biodiversity conservation and natural resources management;
- (c) Good knowledge of SADC region's policies, strategies and protocols, and its natural resources including biodiversity conservation and natural resources issues in Southern Africa;

- (d) Experience in dealing with highly complex legislative and policy issues pertaining to natural resource economics and management, biodiversity conservation, in the SADC Region;
- (e) Experience in leading high-level multi-partner consultative processes and proceedings for meetings related to environment and sustainable use of natural resources and biological diversity;
- (f) Experience in leading negotiations, strategic planning, programme/ project and/or policy/ strategy formulation;
- (g) Proficient in impartial workshop facilitation of multi-partner consultative processes, with diverse participants of various levels of technical as well as political backgrounds.

6.3. General Professional Experience

- (a) Should have knowledge of MEAs (e.g. CBD, CITES, UNFF, RAMSAR, UNFCCC, UNCCD), especially those related to biodiversity conservation and natural resources management, and illegal wildlife trade;
- (b) Knowledge of natural resources economics dealing with the supply, demand, and allocation of the natural resources. Understanding of interactions between economic and natural systems, towards developing a sustainable and efficient economy;
- (c) Understanding of the role of natural resources in the SADC regional economy towards developing more sustainable methods of managing the biodiversity resources to ensure their availability to future generations.

7. Confidentiality

The consultant shall comply with the GIZ General Terms of Contract and shall be mindful of his/her duty of loyalty and confidentiality connected to this contractual relationship.