



The EU BIODIVERSITY FOR LIFE (B4LIFE) flagship initiative & The EU support to African Parks

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Key note: The B4LIFE Flagship and its Wildlife Conservation Window

- Dr. Cristiana Pasca-Palmer, European Commission, EuropeAid

Discussion panel

- Roseline Beudels, Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences
- Peter Fairhead, African Parks Network
- Stephen Peedell, EC Joint Research Centre
- Lee White, Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux of Gabon

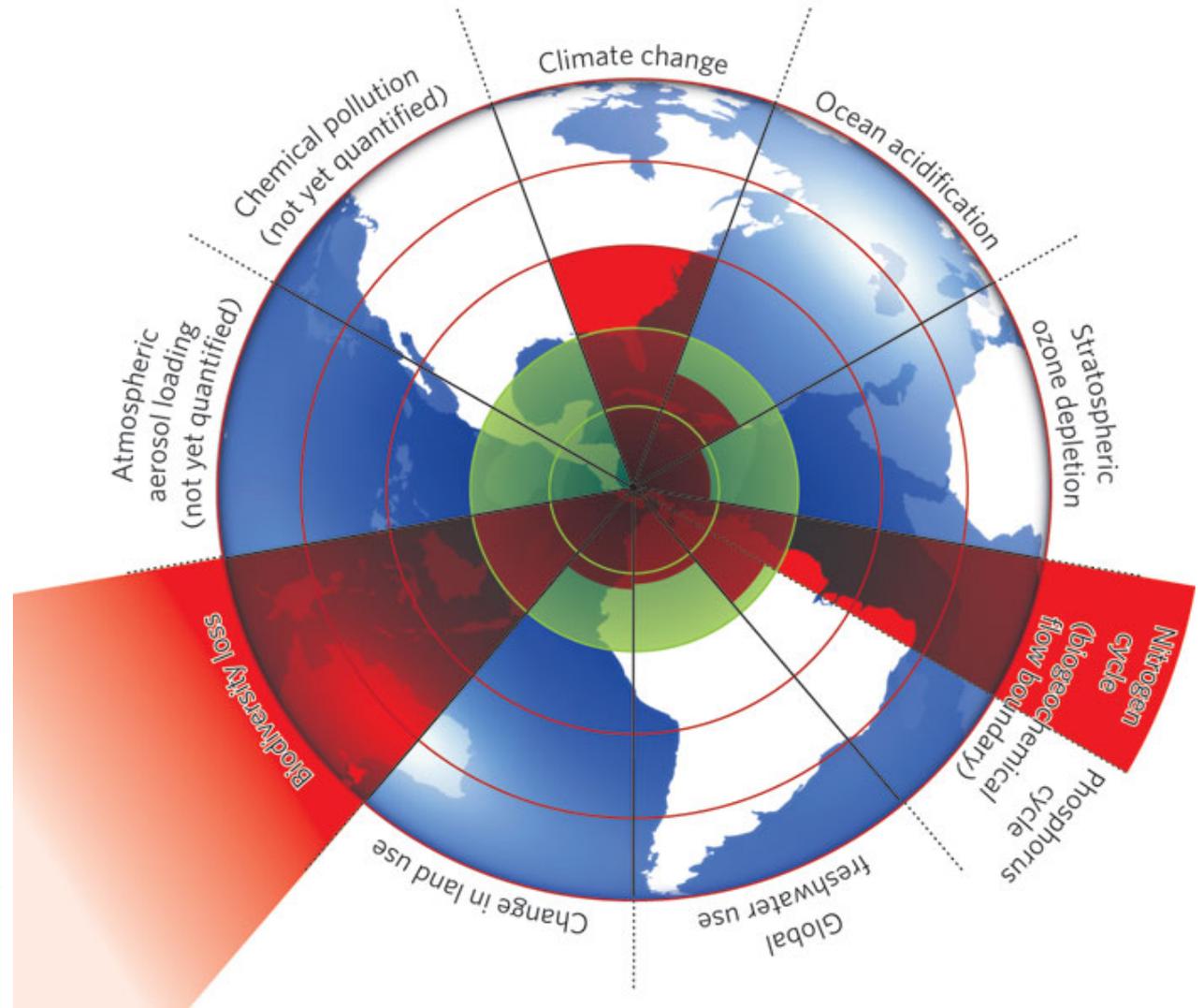
Themes of discussion

- Parks and security,
- Parks and development,
- Parks and information systems

The crisis



Beyond the boundary
Nature 2009



Green = safe operating space
Red = current position

- Change in land use
- Unsustainable use of natural resources
- Invasive alien species
- Climate change
- Environmental pollution
- Inadequate governance systems
- Poaching and illegal wildlife trade

At the root ... Natural capital not accounted for in development models

- EU development policy – An Agenda for Change
- Capacity building for protected areas management (long experience in Africa)
- Integration of biodiversity in forest management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, rural development and food security, marine resources management
- EC: among the world biggest donors for biodiversity (€ 1.3 billion 2002-2012)
- New strong pressure on biodiversity: poaching, land-use change, demographic growth, globalisation...



Lessons learned



- Improve efficiency and effectiveness
- Have a coherent strategy
- Better coordination between global, regional and local activities (less scattered activities)
- Strengthen the link Biodiversity – Development - Poverty reduction
- Consolidated approach (different order of magnitude)
- Capitalize on EU's success thus far



Flagship B4Life



What B4Life is NOT



- A new fund
- A new programme
- A new project
- A new instrument



What B4Life IS



- More holistic and coherent approach of the EU interventions on biodiversity and ecosystems
 - clear and coherent strategic framework
 - enhance EU contributions to biodiversity & ecosystems
 - build new alliances with stakeholders
 - test innovative approaches and tools
 - more assertive integration of biodiversity in country policy dialogues
- Give more prominence and an enhanced profile for biodiversity within the development agenda, thus... more resources



□ " *Contribute to halting biodiversity loss and reducing poverty by promoting a cross-cutting and innovative approach to fully integrate biodiversity and ecosystem conservation with socio-economic development and poverty eradication*"

□ **THREE PRIORITY AREAS**

1. Good governance
2. Food security
3. Green economy

+ a special Wildlife Crisis Window (WCW)

□ **EUR 800M - 1Bln (2014-2020) across all EC external aid instruments**





Good governance - to support sustainable management of natural capital

- Coordination and strengthening of institutions in charge of protected areas management
- Empowerment of environmental civil society
- Law enforcement/Fight against wildlife crimes.
- Design of national biodiversity strategies and natural capital accounting systems → economic valuation



Food security – to promote ecosystems conservation for food security and sustainable rural development

- Promotion of biodiversity-compatible sustainable agricultural practices
- Promotion of high biodiversity value agro-products
- Protection of a genetically diverse pool of seeds
- Promotion of ecosystem restoration of degraded areas
- Develop sustainable land zoning and community-based management plans in buffer zones
- Promote integrated coastal management



Green Economy – to promote nature-based solutions towards a green economy

- Develop nature-based market models involving local communities and private sector
- Develop public-private partnership for long-term investments in natural capital
- Develop Payment-for-Ecosystem-Services schemes integrating farmers' and local dwellers' rights
- Ecosystem-based development in the EU Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)



Wildlife Crisis Window



Wildlife Crisis Window

- Specific window embedded in B4Life
- Response to the current wildlife crisis (Africa)
- Actions from in-site protection to international dialogue
- Of the total B4Life estimated envelope of 1 Bln EUR (2014-2020), 400 M will cover WCW actions

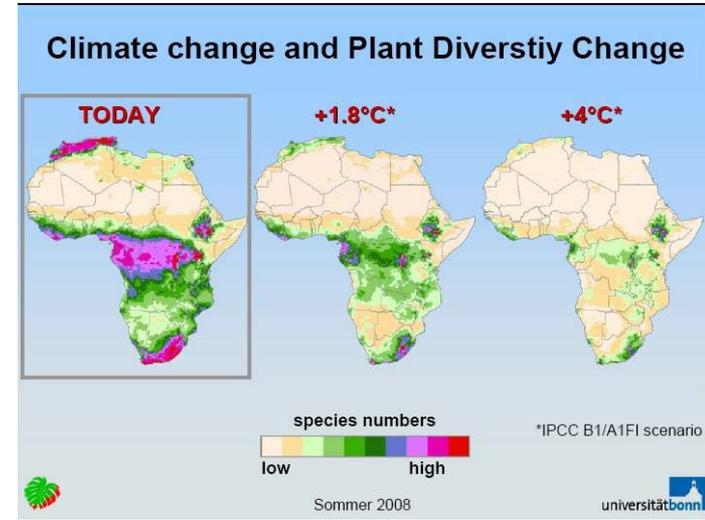
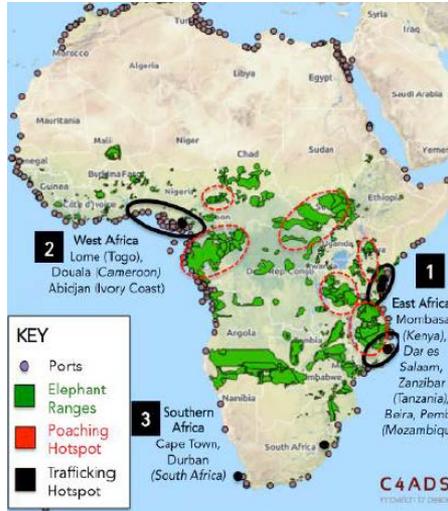


Study for strategic plan for African wildlife

- To identify at the scale of Sub-Saharan Africa the principal threats to wildlife and the most appropriate responses for the next 10 years.
- To inform EU (and other) interventions on comprehensive approaches for wildlife conservation in Africa



Causes of Biodiversity loss



Poaching

Habitat loss

Pollution

Climate Change

...

Invasive species

Causes Summary by region



Threat	W Africa	C Africa	E Africa	S Africa	Madagascar
Ivory/rhino horn poaching	**	*****	**	****	na
Bushmeat	****	****	**	*	***
Over-grazing	****	*	***	*	**
Agricultural encroachment	****	**	**	**	****
Commercial logging	****	***	*	*	***
Cutting firewood/charcoal	****	**	***	**	****
Pollution/water diversion	**	**	**	**	**
Alien invasive species	**	*	*	**	**
Human animal conflicts	*	**	***	*	
Habitat fragmentation	****	**	**	****	***
Mining/Infrastructure	**	**	***	**	**
Climate change	****	**	**	****	**

Underlying drivers of biodiversity loss



Demography

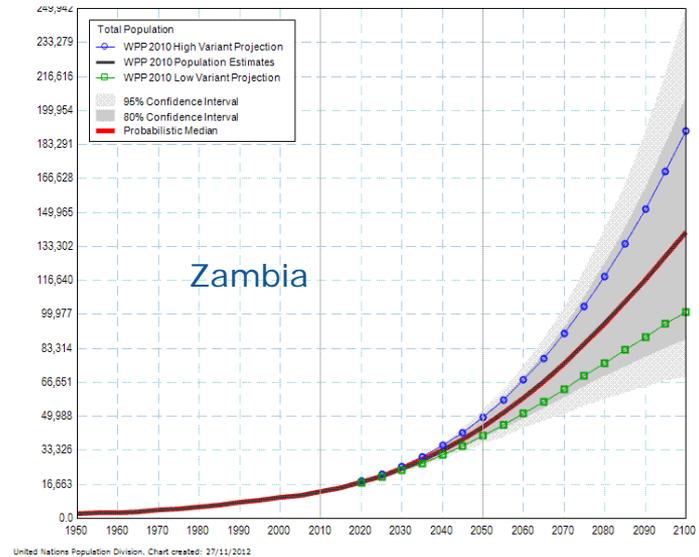
- Overpopulation/growth rate
- Irresistible consumer demand

Governance & management

- Poor governance/corruption
- Weak legislation
- Civil conflict
- Low management capacity and budget

Economy / other

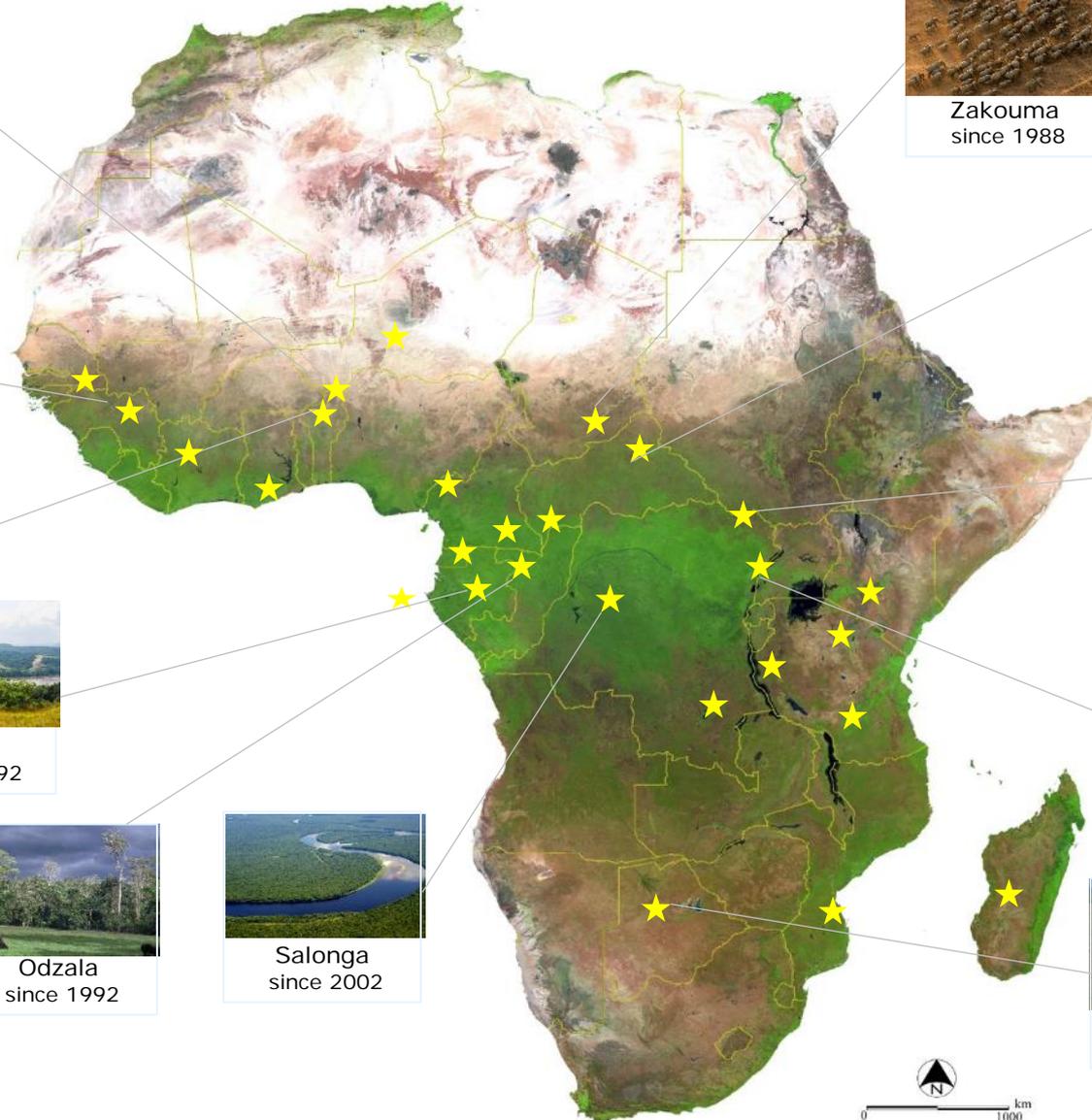
- Poverty/few livelihood alternatives
- Breakdown of traditions controlling access to land and hunting areas
- Globalisation
- Land tenure



Current population: 13 million
2100 population: 130 million



EU support to African National Parks



Park W
since 2001



Zakouma
since 1988



Manovo...
since 1989



Garamba
since 2005



Virunga
since 1988



Kalahari
1998-2002



Niokolo-Badiar
1995-2005



Pendjari
1985-1989



Lopé
since 1992



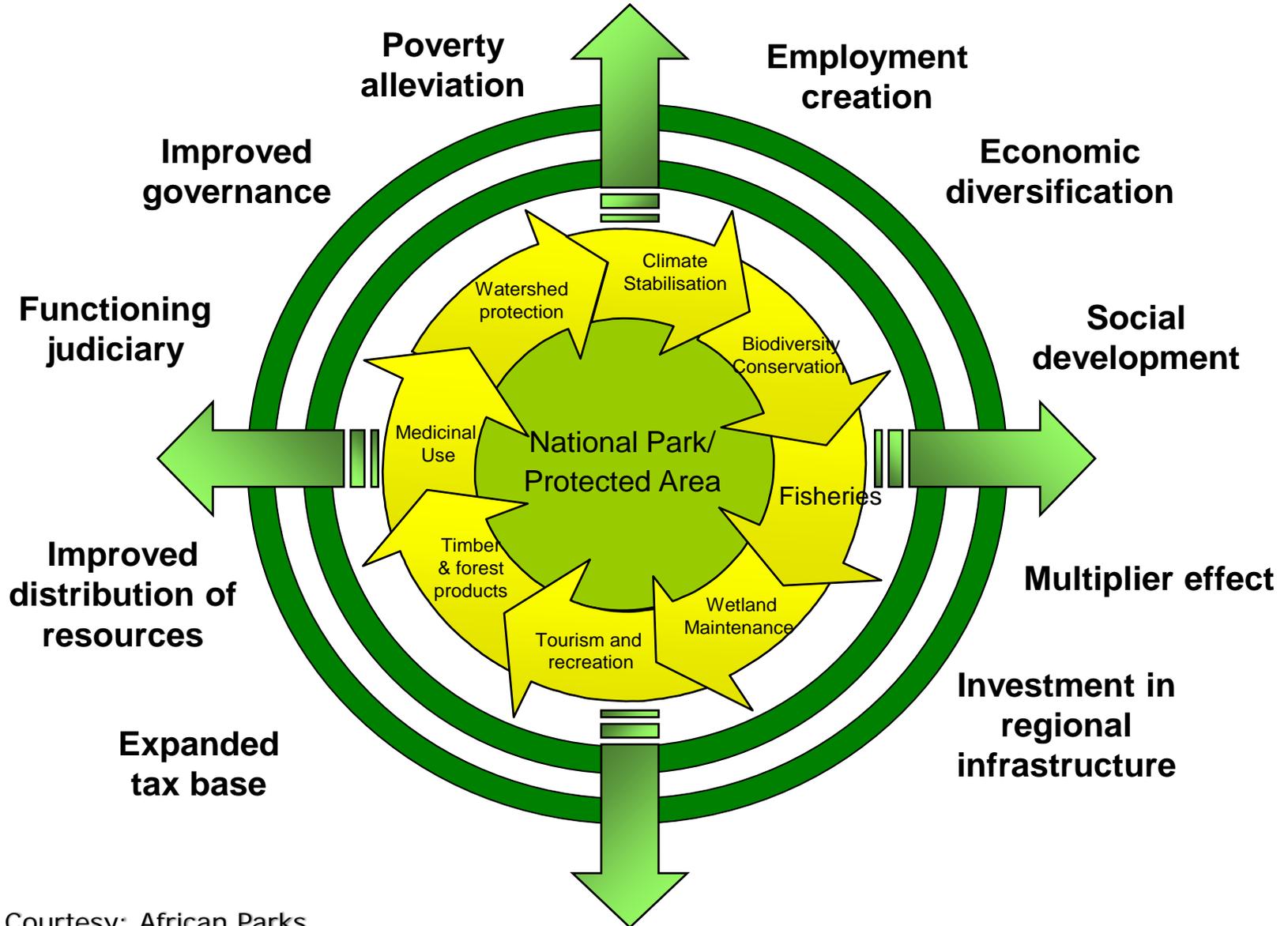
Odzala
since 1992



Salonga
since 2002



PA = basis for governance and development



Planned activities at local level

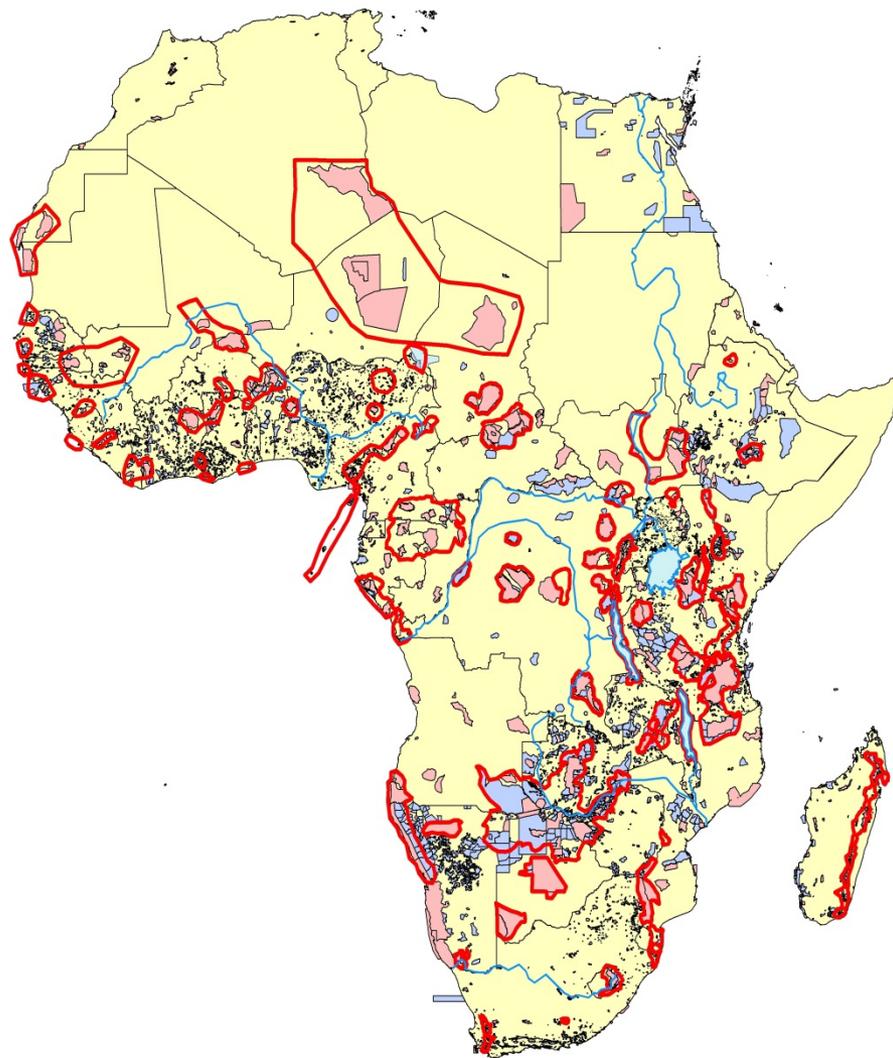


Activities concentrated in

- 80 Key Landscapes for Conservation covering 350-400 protected areas (IUCN category 1 to 4)
- + specific individual sites

Activities conducted

- Effective management
- Law enforcement (anti-poaching)
- Ecological monitoring
- Local development (livelihood)
- Capacity-building
- Trans-frontier arrangements
- Technical assistance
- Eco-tourism



Policy and institutions

- Institutional strengthening
- Land planning and management at the landscape level
- Law revision and enforcement
- Fight against illegal trafficking
- Capacity-building



Socio-Economy

- Management of bushmeat resources
- A solution to fuelwood crisis
- Reducing the corruption
- Alternative revenues



Planned activities at international level



- International dialogue at highest level
- Communication in 2014 on Wildlife Trafficking
- Awareness-raising about the demand
- Regional cooperation (lessons learned, observatories...)
- Police and justice (ICCWC, EAGLE...)
- Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme
- Resource mobilisation needed 1.3 MEUR / 10 years



Credit: Gregoire Dubois

Next steps



November 2014

- Revision of the first report

3-4 February 2015

- Conference with Member States and main stakeholders

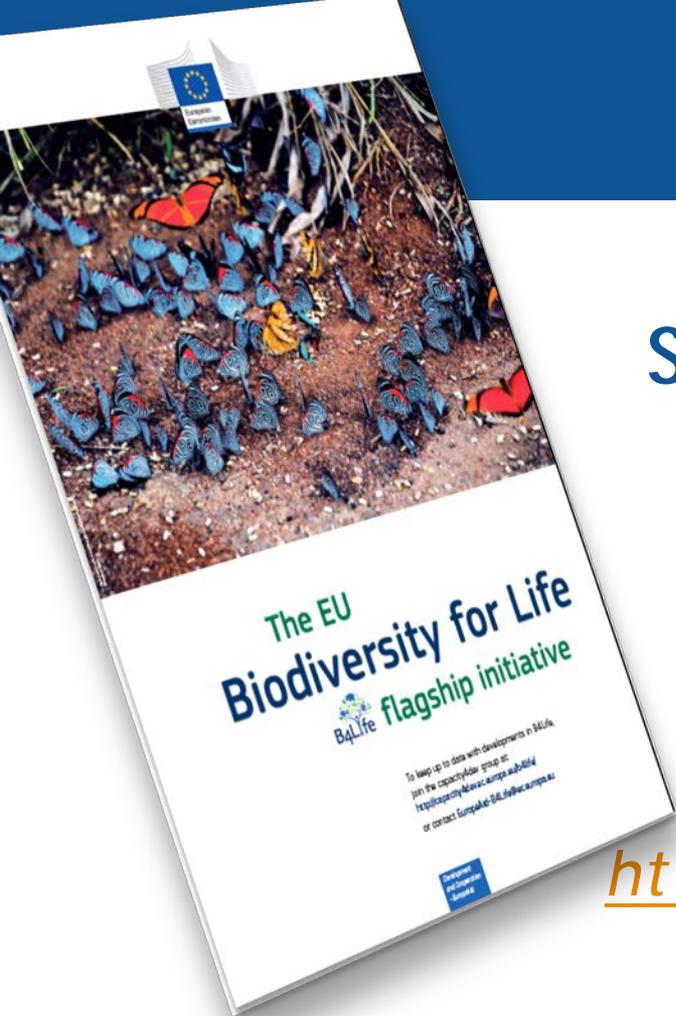
Spring 2015

- EC Communication ?

Mid 2015

- Presentation to the Council for a joint EU strategy





Stay in touch with B4Life

- *Sign up to EuropeAid's "Capacity for Development" portal*
- *Join the B4Life group:*

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/b4life/>

- Thematic pages
 - Blog pages
 - Library
- Calendar of events
- Contacts and interaction between members

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