



# Larger than elephants

## EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa



**Simple problem ?**

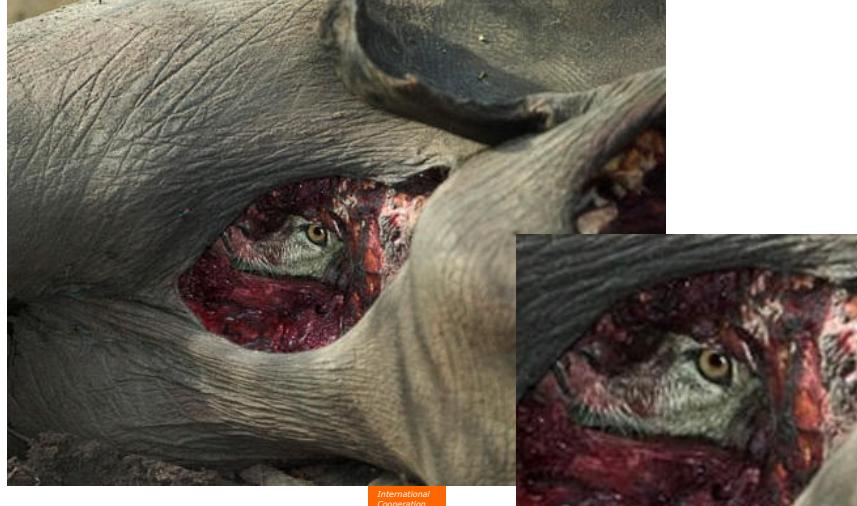


**35,000 elephants**  
**\$ 23 billion trade**

International  
Conservation  
and  
Development

European Commission

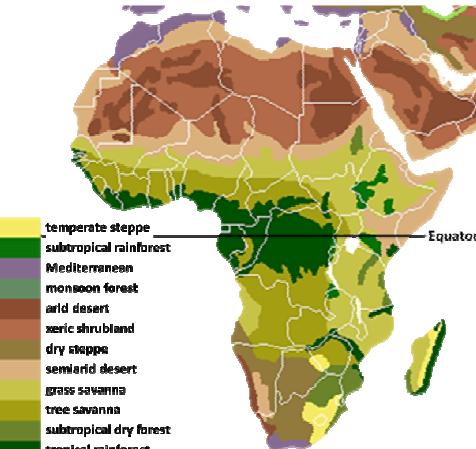
## Or new perspective?



International Cooperation and Development

European Commission

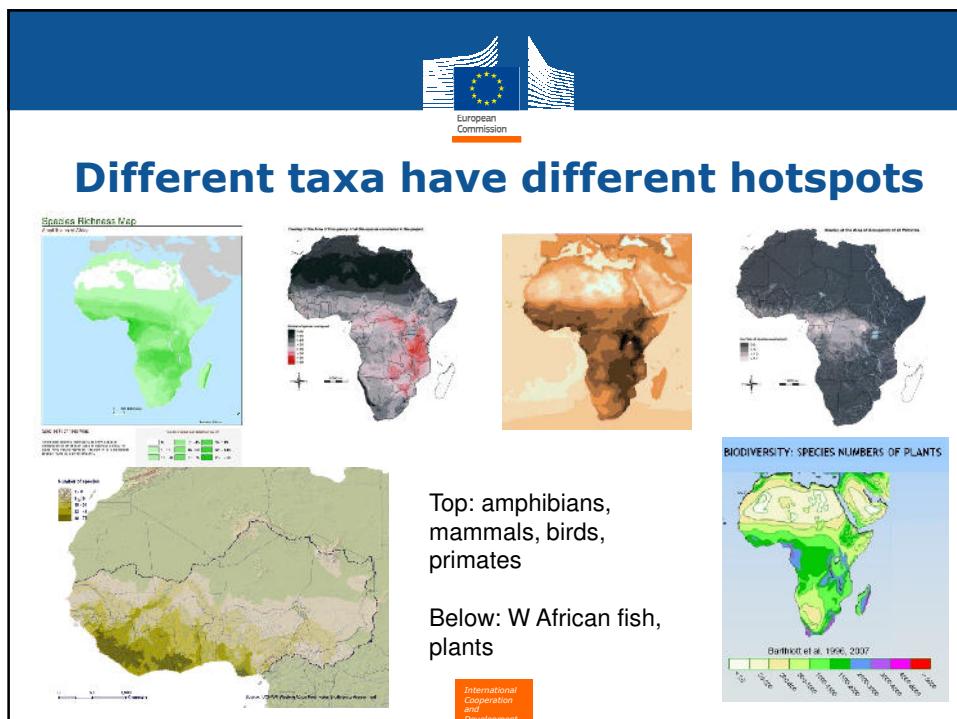
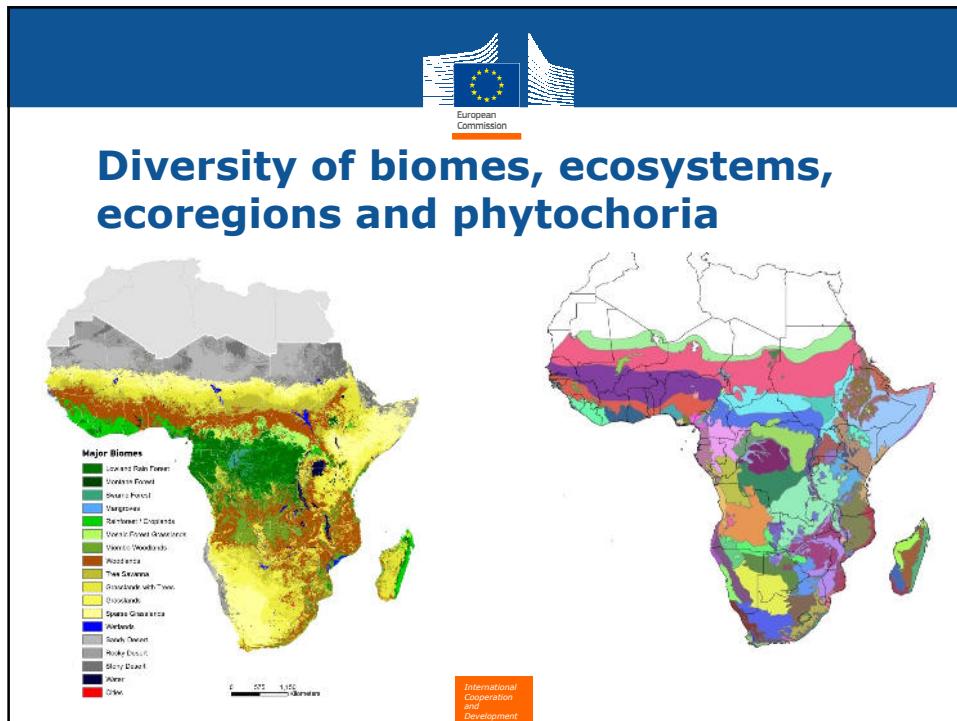
## Africa – the iconic wildlife continent

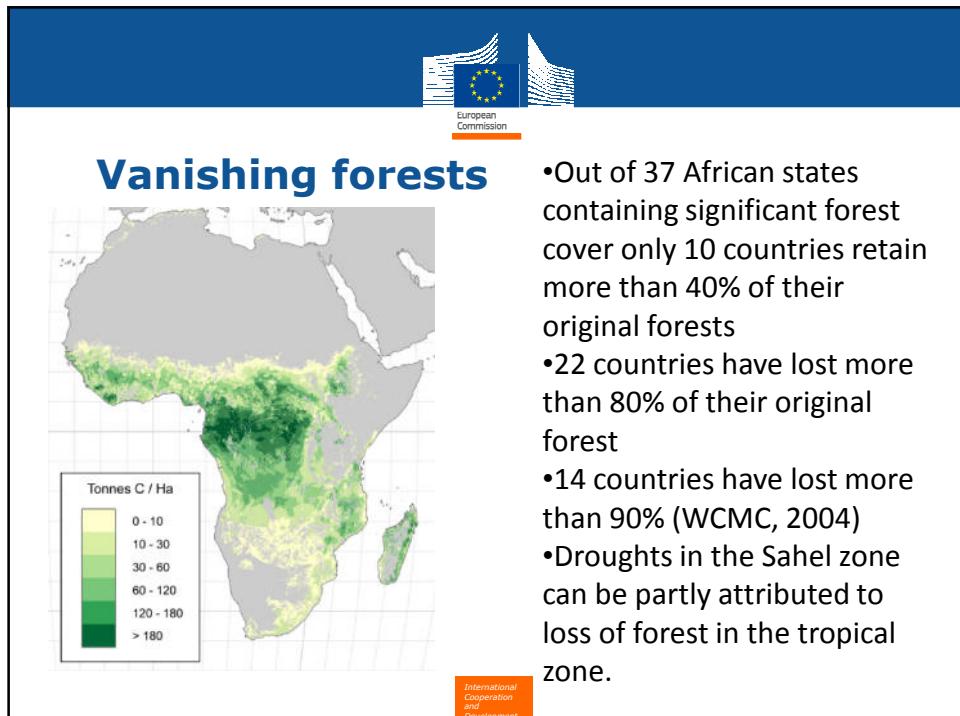


temperate steppe  
subtropical rainforest  
Mediterranean  
monsoon forest  
arid desert  
xeric shrubland  
dry steppe  
semiarid desert  
grass savanna  
tree savanna  
subtropical dry forest  
tropical rainforest

- Forests, savannahs, mountains, wetlands, deserts – camels to penguins
- Home of the ‘big five’
- Cradle of Mankind
- Last great migrations of mega-fauna
- High diversity, high endemism
- Unique Madagascar mini-continent, lemurs etc.
- Valuable endemic fish resources

International Cooperation and Development

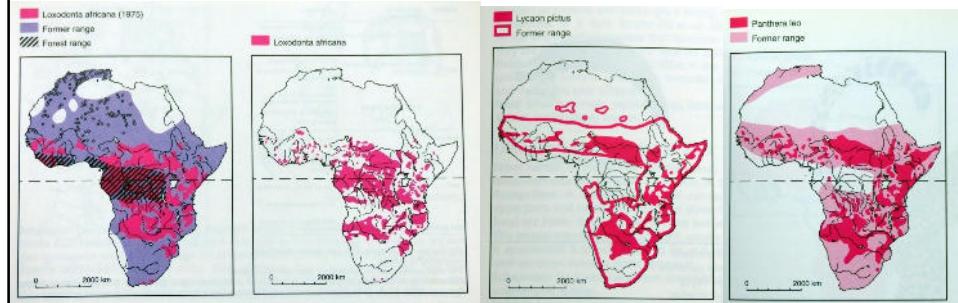




European Commission

## Vanishing mammals

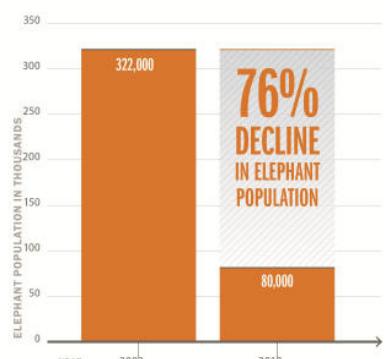
*Quagga, Western Black rhino, Bluebuck – extinct*  
*Forest elephant, Addax – (ten years?)*  
*Many in critical state – pygmy hippo, mountain gorilla*  
*Hundreds threatened – cheetah, forest primates etc.*  
*Dramatic range shrinkage (elephant, wild dog, lion)*



European Commission

## Poaching, wildlife crime and security

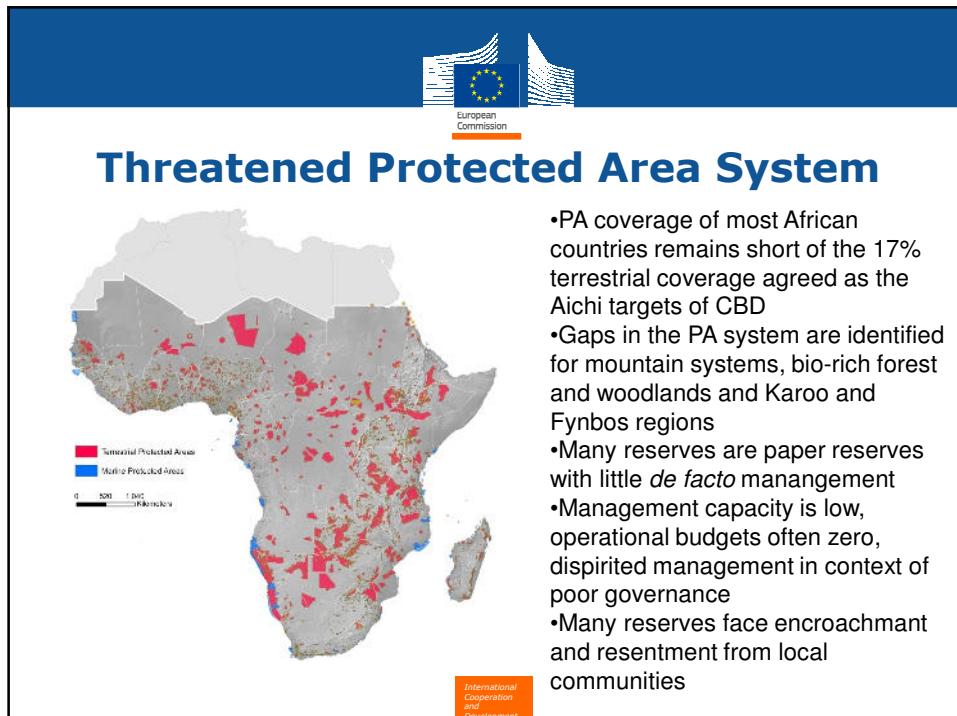
- 25,000-35,000 elephants poached in 2012
- Bushmeat supply exhausted in many areas
- Wildlife crime large-scale and international, estimated at \$10-20 billion/annum
- Prices of ivory and rhino horn soaring as result of growing demand in Asia
- Money from poaching fuels several terrorist groups and insurgencies



YEAR	ELEPHANT POPULATION IN THOUSANDS
2002	322,000
2013	80,000

African forest elephant populations declined by three-quarters from 2002 to 2013.

International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development





## New threats emerging

*Population expected to double by 2050, despite being already very poor, with inefficient agriculture and low health or governance. All put extra pressure on natural resources*

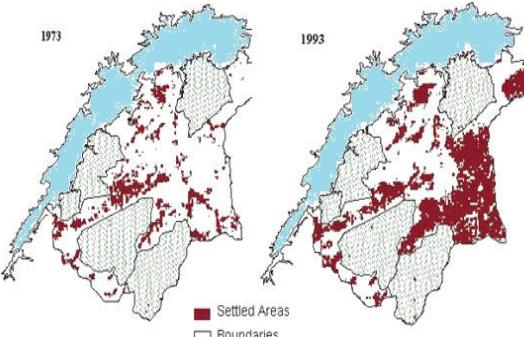
*Climate is changing posing great challenges to survival and adaptation of native wildlife*

*Huge development taking place – new roads, dams, mines, towns and service centres*

International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development



## Population pressures



1973

1993

■ Settled Areas  
□ Boundaries  
▨ Protected areas

Settlement infilling near Lake Kariba



Animal fences in Namibia

International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development



## Global dimensions

*Insatiable appetite for ivory and rare timbers in China*

*Irrational demand for rhino-horn in Vietnam*

*Global demands for Africa's wealth of minerals, gems, rare metals and oil*

*Overseas demand for bush-meat*

*Over-fishing of off-shore fisheries*

*Export of charcoal to Middle East*

*Globalization of trade, trafficking and extremism*

*Growing exodus of refugees*



## Loss of vital ecosystem services

**> \$10 trillion/year for Africa, far higher than actual registered GDP !**

*Water sources drying and polluted, diseases spreading*

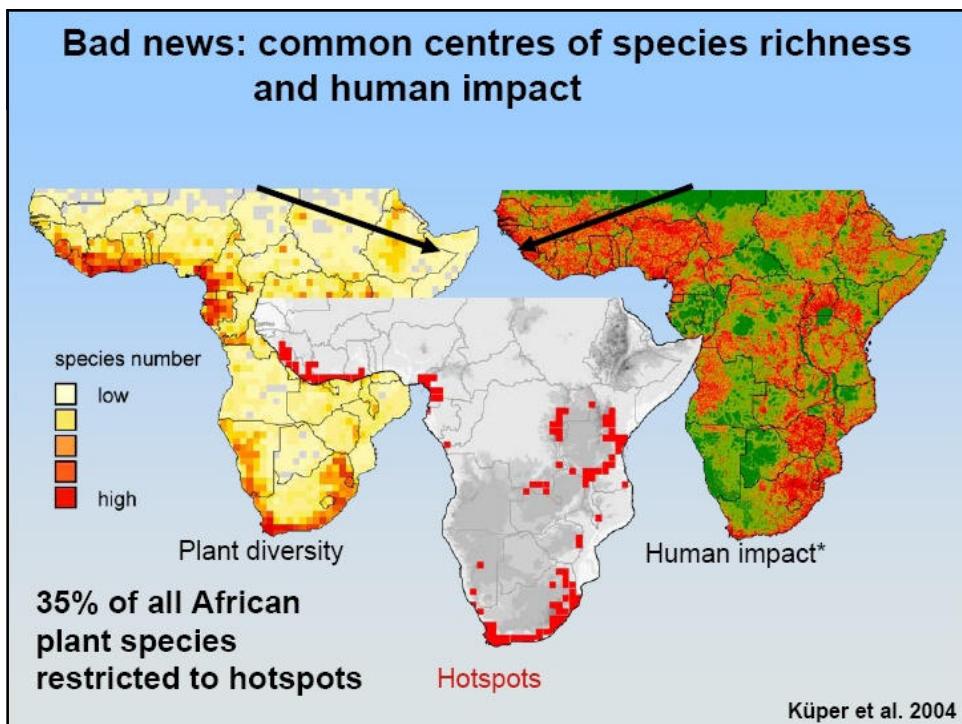
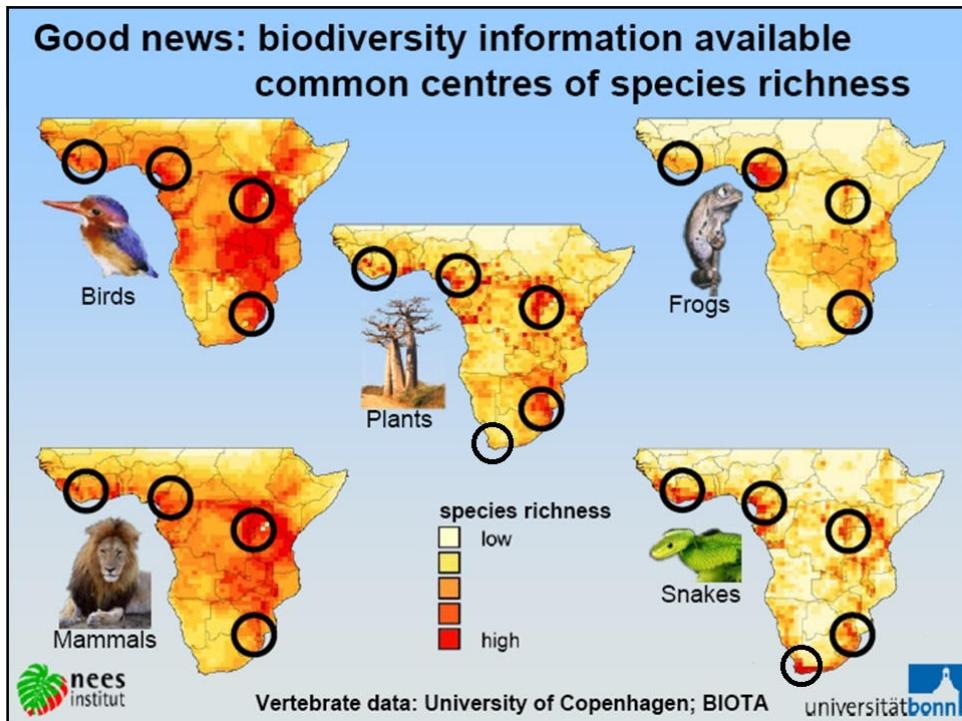
*Grazing areas degraded causing population migrations*

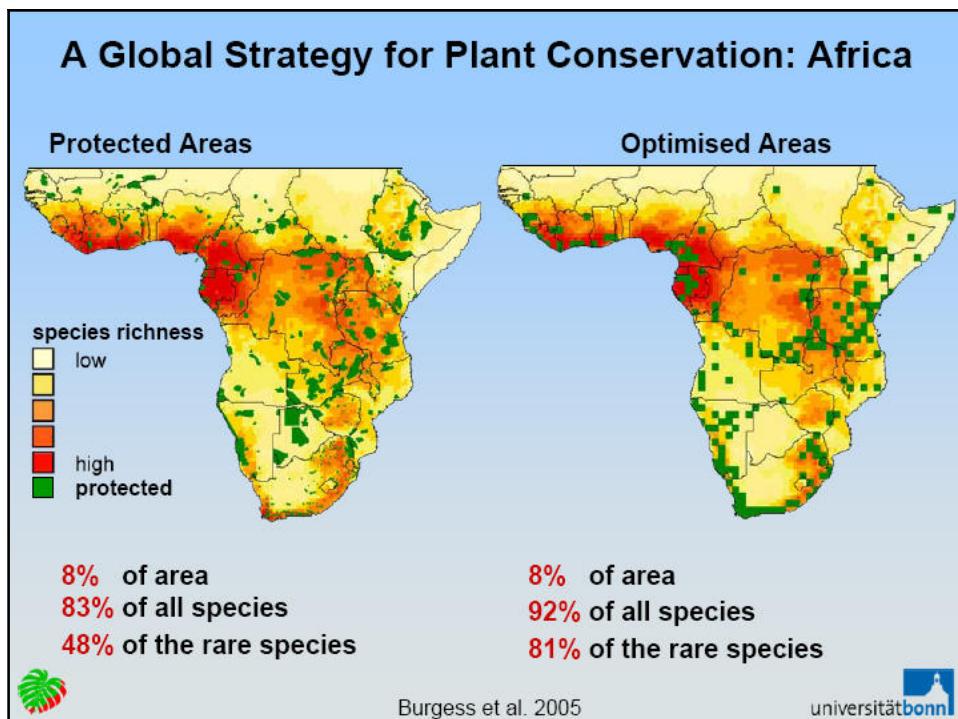
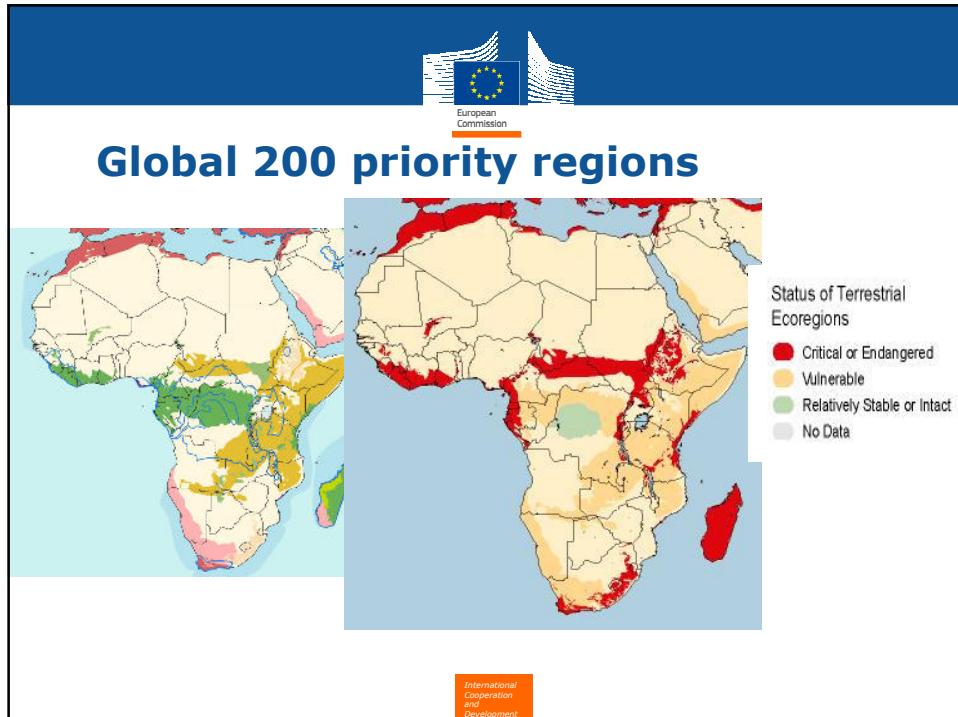
*Agricultural fertility lost resulting in famines and expensive aid programmes, bad loans*

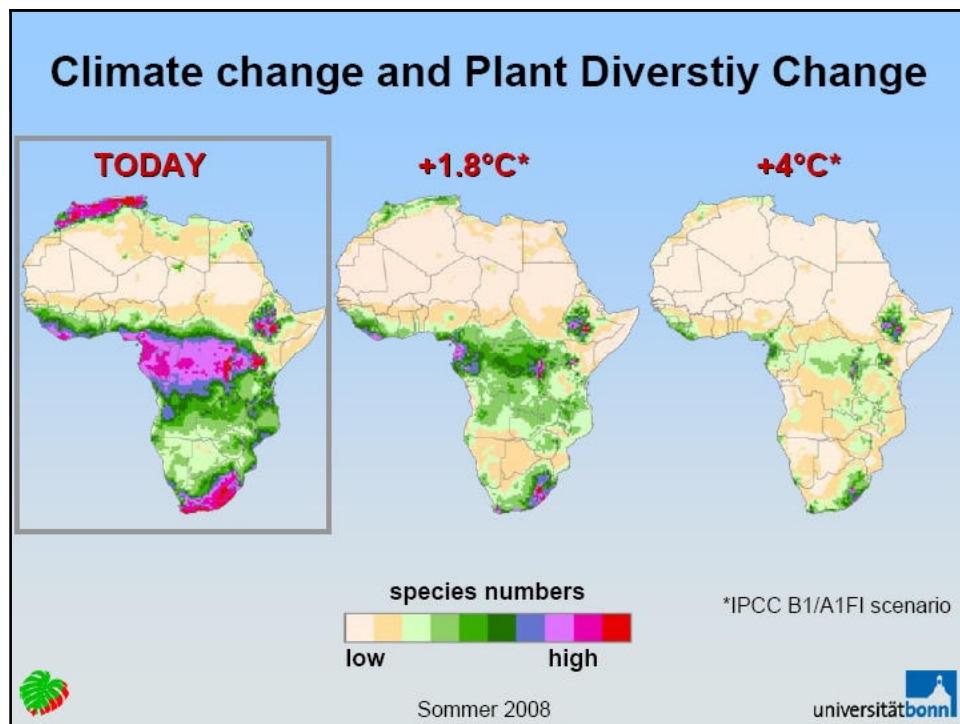
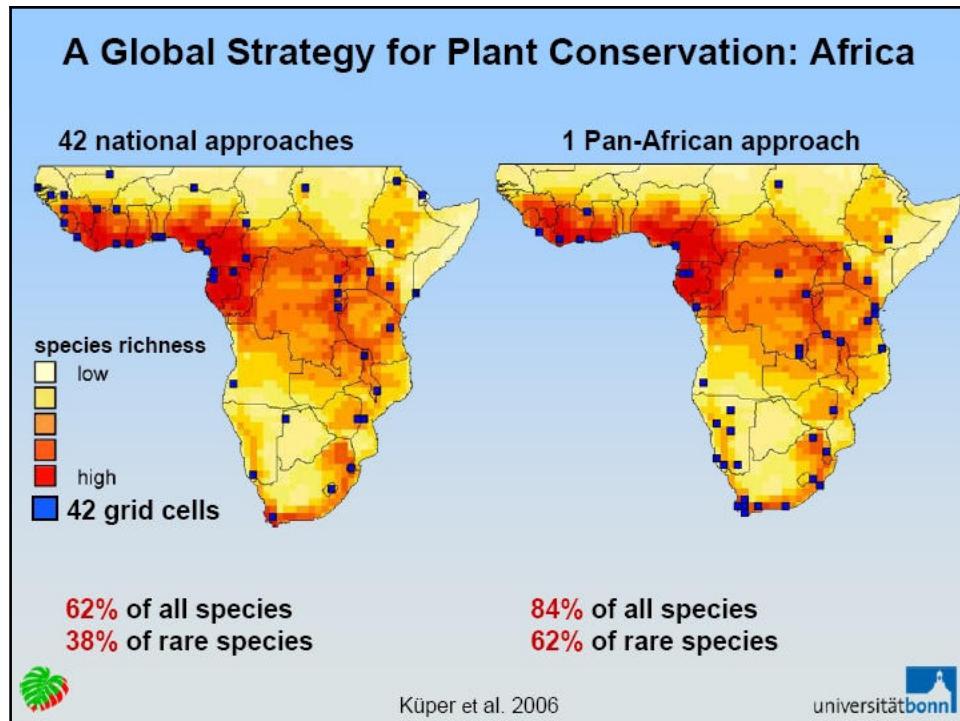
*Loss of non-timber harvest of game meat, fish, honey, medicinal plants etc.*

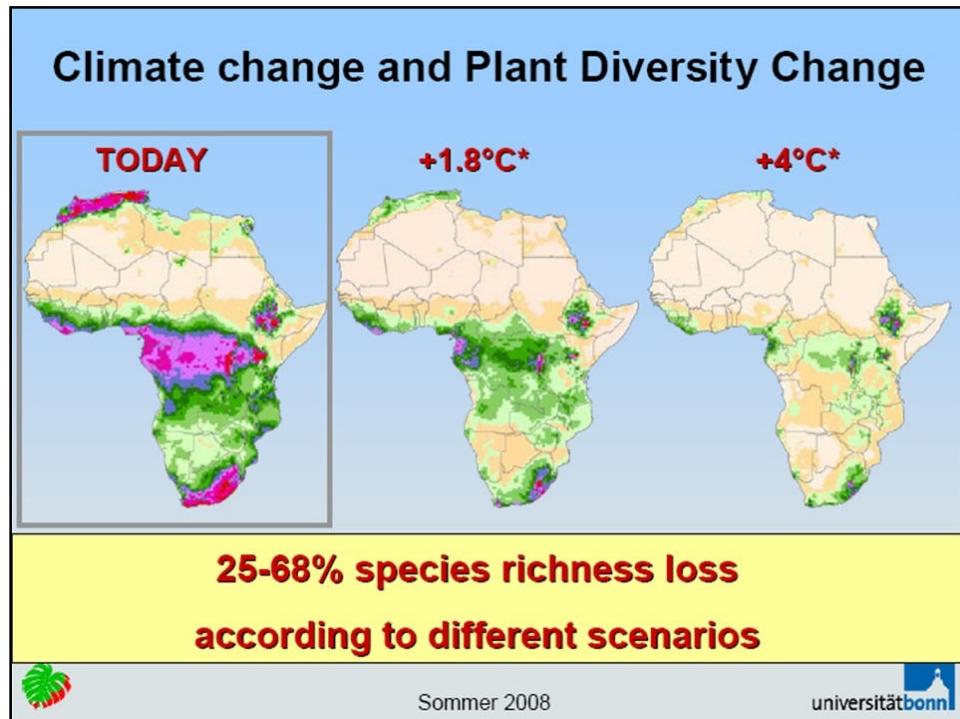
*Loss of tourism revenues and potential*













## Where can EU help?

*Create a flexible streamlined funding mechanism to allow rapid response to combat emergency crises, natural disasters, changing circumstances and longer term projects*

*Concentrate on site-level conservation bringing holistic state of art approaches to a wide range of landscape-scale key sites*

*Support international efforts to strengthen anti-poaching, close trafficking and reduce demand in user countries (including soft diplomacy)*

*Focus its research capabilities on supporting the overall practical programme*

*Better mainstream regional and national cooperation programmes to include wildlife issues, governance and population*





## Support to key sites

*Natural World Heritage sites listed under biodiversity criteria x*

*UNESCO MAB Sites*

*Important Bird Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International*

*Key sites identified in Species Survival Plans developed under IUCN*

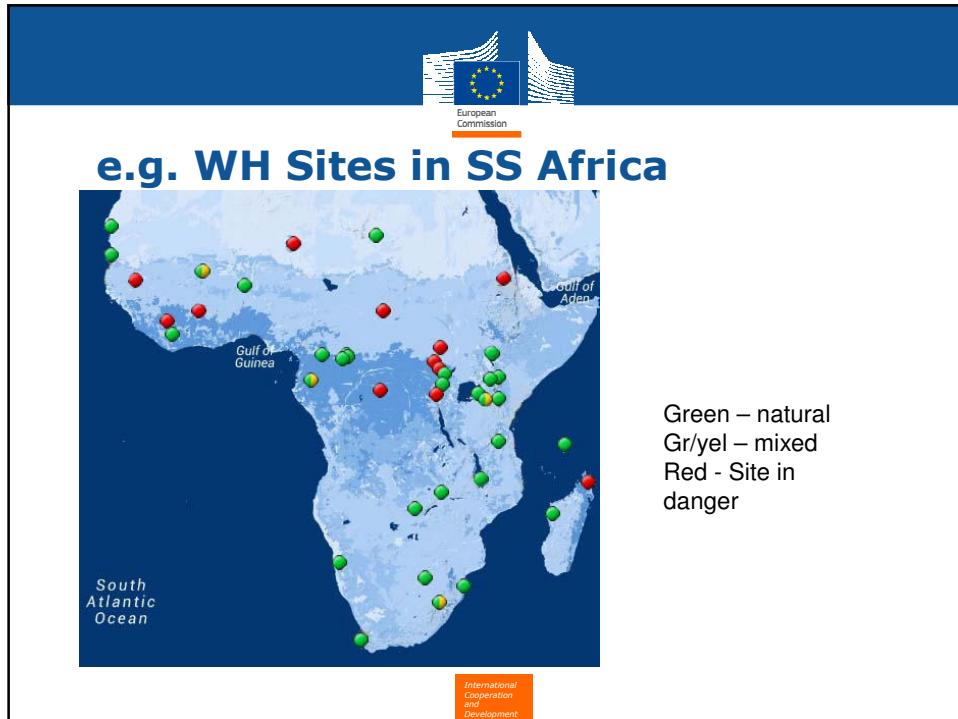
*Ramsar Sites and potential Ramsar Sites identified by Wetlands International*

*Larger Ecosystem reserves (>500,000 ha), entire mammal migrations*

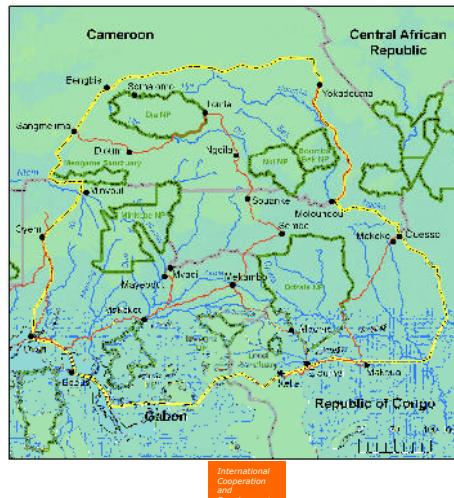
*Key migratory bird wintering and stopover sites identified under Africa-Europe Migratory Pathway Programme*

*Broad landscape plans, Trans-border conservation management areas*

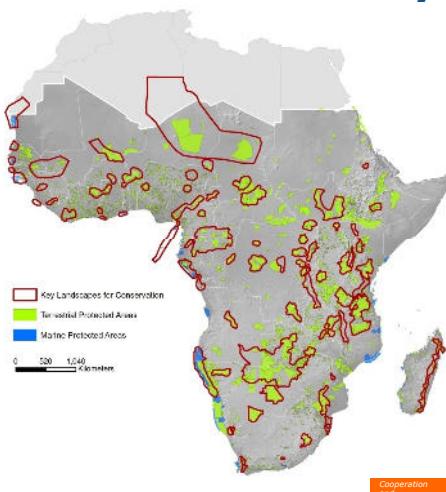




## Landscape approaches – TPCA, etc.



## Recommended key sites





## The cost?

*Support for 70 KLC € 500 million /year  
Support for total PA system € 1 billion/yr*

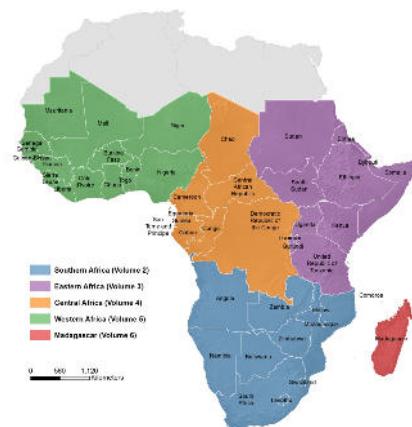
*Africa conservation trust fund needed*

**€ 6 billion for 10 years**





## The four regional volumes provide more specific details and recommendations







## Stronger African Conservation Ethos based on indigenous values and beliefs



*'I know of no political movement, no philosophy, and no ideology which does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be embraced by all.'*

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, 1918 – 2013





## Acknowledgements

*Thanks Dankie Merci Asante  
Zikomo E dupe Kea leboga  
谢谢 شکرا Misaotra anao  
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Ngiyabonga*

