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Defining the wildlife economy

The wildlife economy uses indigenous wildlife, both plants and animals (marine and terrestrial), as an economic asset to create value that aligns with conservation objectives and delivers sustainable growth and economic development







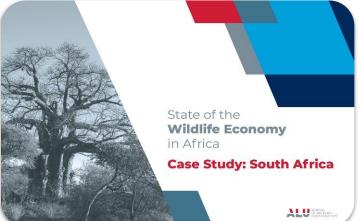
Published in March 2021

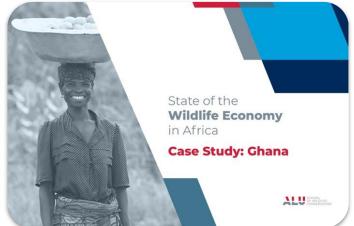










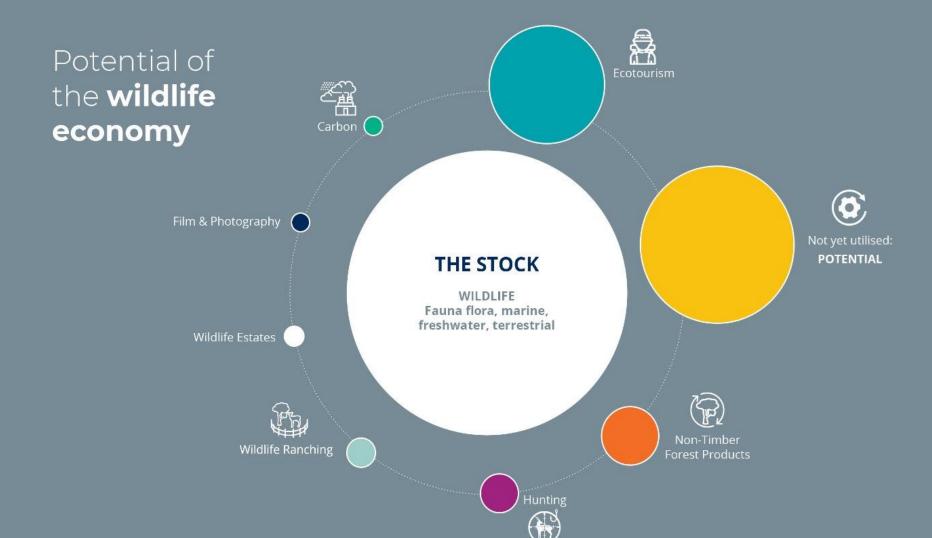














Step One: Strengthen policy, legal and regulatory provisions governing natural resources, particularly property rights over wildlife, forests and fisheries

Step Two: Improve the overall business environment

Step Three: Promote collaborations and partnerships

Step Four: Improve transparency and data collection

Step Five: Build capacity of all stakeholders to engage in, and manage, the wildlife economy

Roadmap for **Africa's Wildlife Economy**

Summary of the State of the Wildlife Economy in Africa report





















WEII methodology







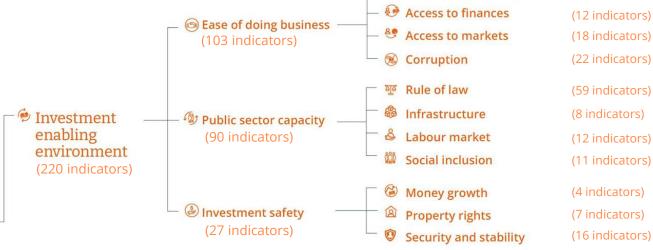


WEII OVERALL SCORE (280 indicators)









Business operations

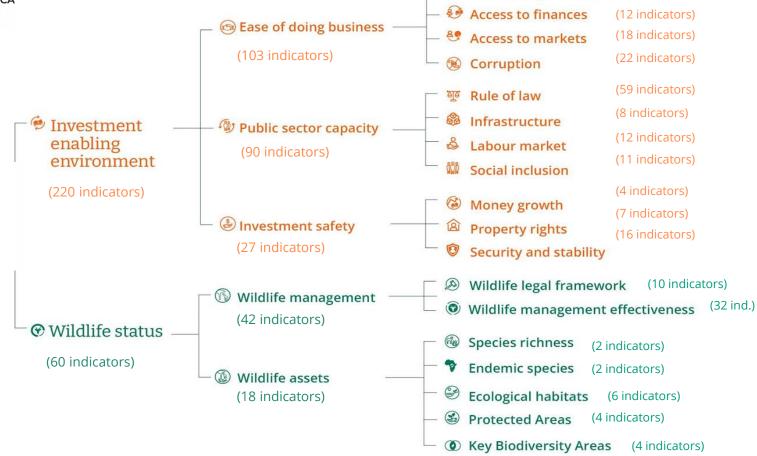
WEII OVERALL SCORE (280 indicators)



(51 indicators)



WEII OVERALL SCORE (280 indicators)



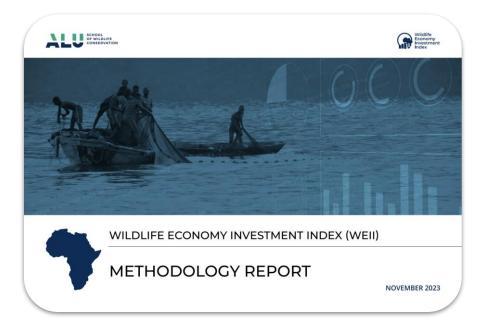
Business operations

(51 indicators)





WEII reports











Results

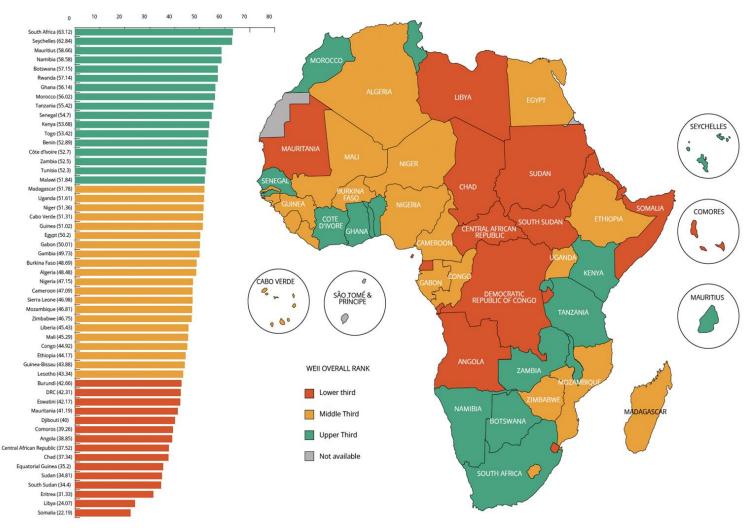






Overall WEII score

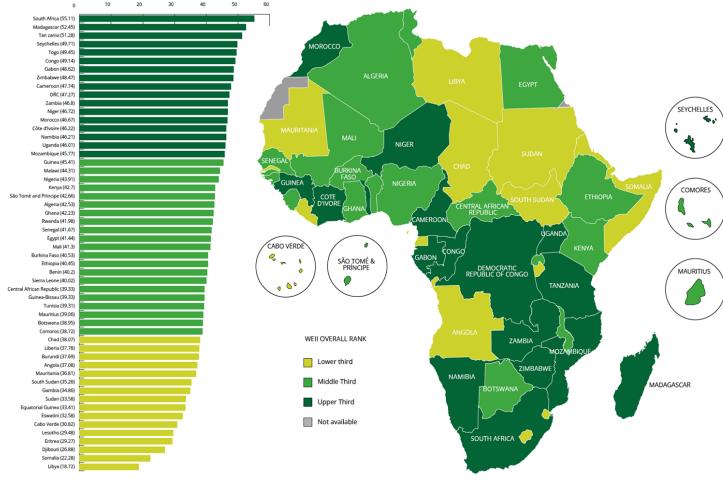
2 sub-indices with 280 indicators





Wildlife Status Sub-index

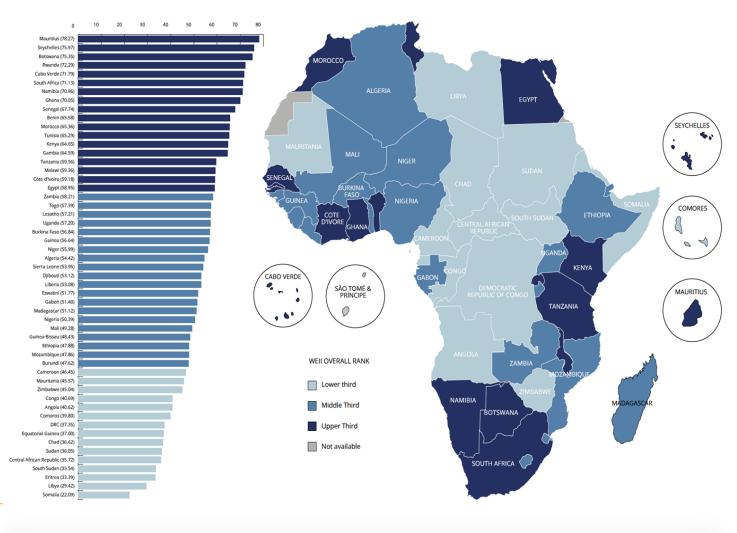
2 categories with 60 indicators

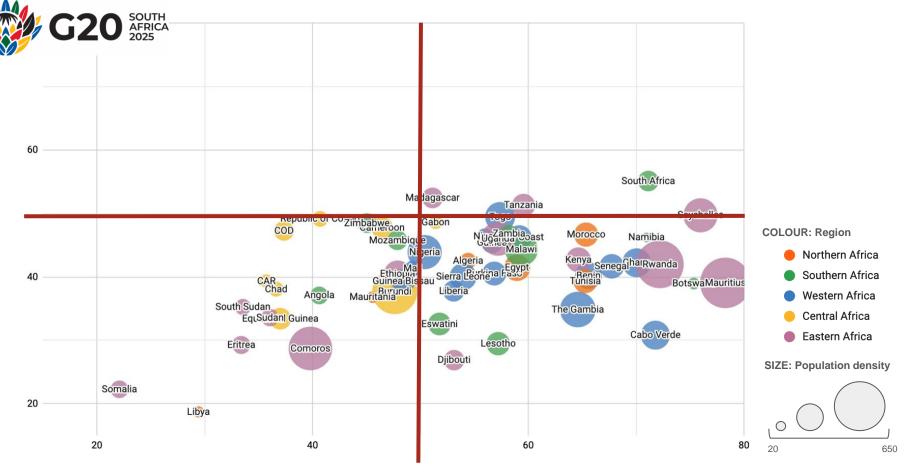




Investment Enabling Environment Sub-index

3 categories with 220 indicators





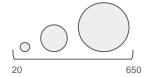






- Northern Africa
- Southern Africa
- Western Africa
- Central Africa
- Eastern Africa

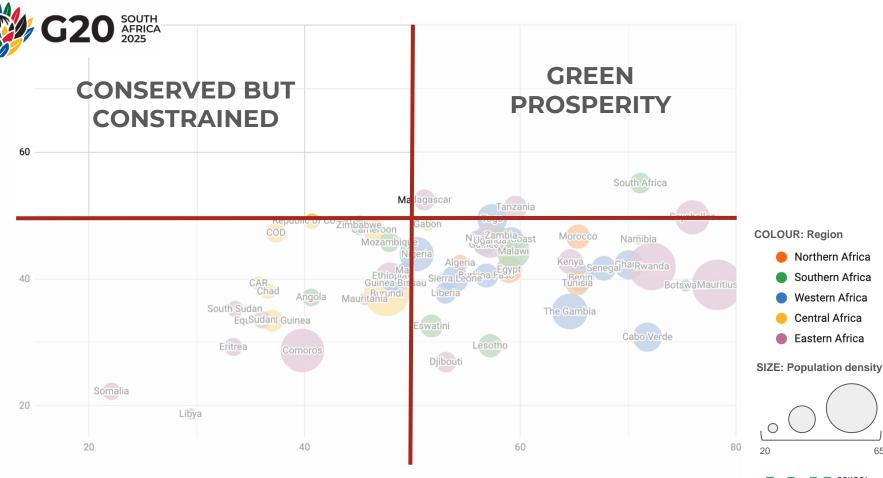
SIZE: Population density



80

Investment-enabling Environment Sub-index Score







650

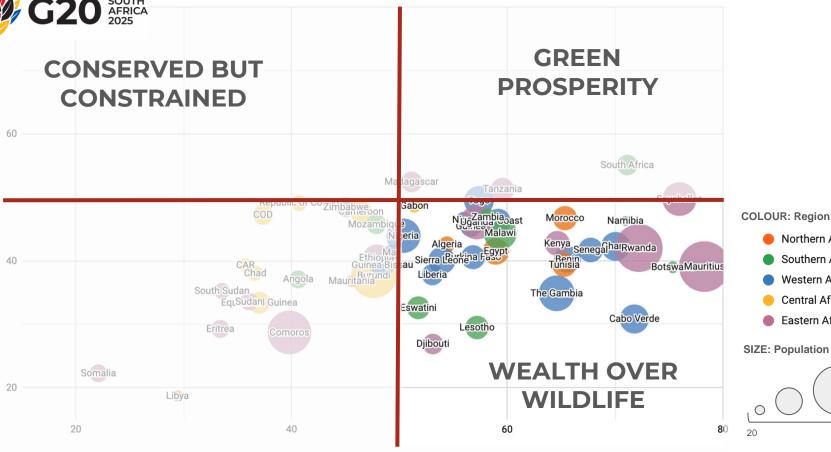
Northern Africa

Southern Africa

Western Africa

Central Africa

Eastern Africa



Investment-enabling Environment Sub-index Score



650

Northern Africa

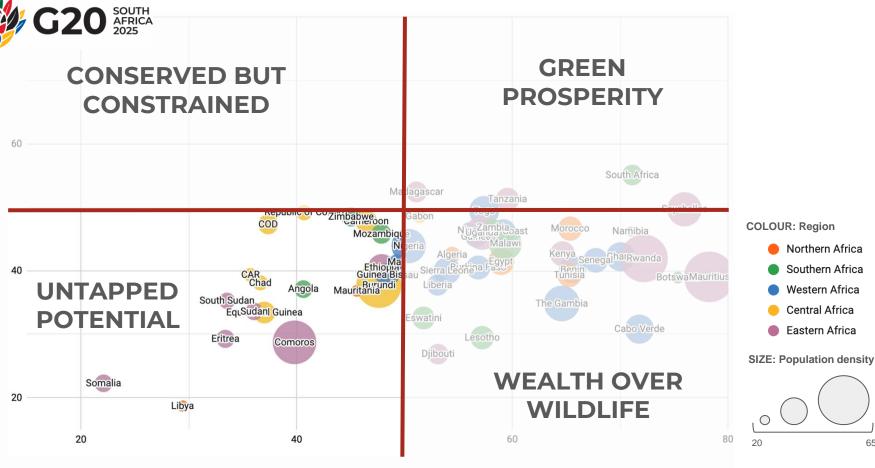
Southern Africa

Western Africa

Central Africa

Eastern Africa

SIZE: Population density





650

Northern Africa

Southern Africa

Western Africa

Central Africa

Eastern Africa









🕒 Burundi Report

🚹 Ethiopia Report

Kenya Report







🔼 Rwanda Report

🔼 Somalia Report

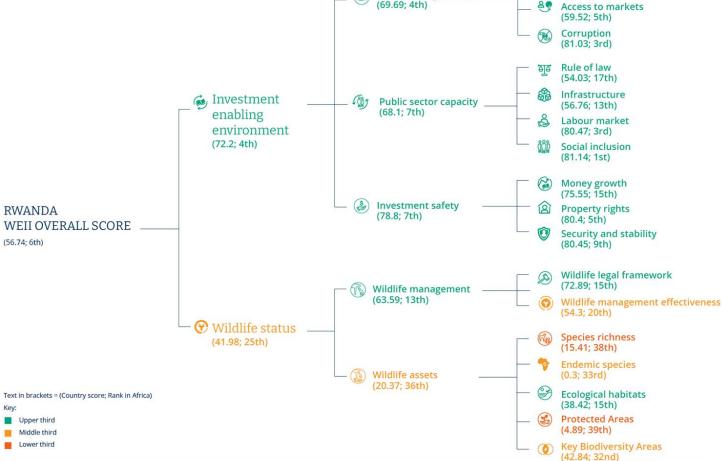
Seychelles Report







National reports



Ease of doing business

(69.69: 4th)

Business operations (75.46; 2nd) Access to finances (62.74; 5th)













Overview

Algeria is located in Northern Africa and a member of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) Economic Region. When assessing its wildlife economy, Algeria has a Wildlife Economy Investment Index Score of 43.8, ranking 26th out of 53 African countries and the 4th out of 6 African countries within the UMA Economic Region.

In terms of its overall wildlife status, Algeria has a Wildlife Status Sub-index score of 42.53, ranking 23rd out of 54 African countries. Additionally, it provides a relatively favorable environment for investment in the wildlife sector, with an Investment Enabling Environment score of 54.06, ranking 25th out of 53 African countries.

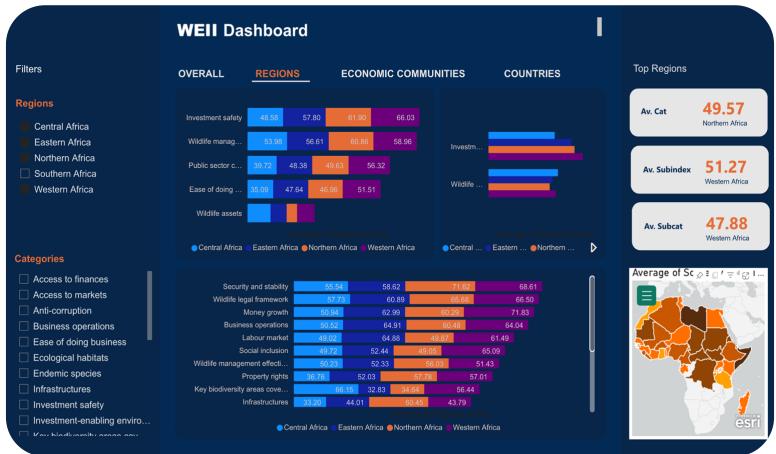
To conduct a comparative analysis of Algeria against another African country, refer to the WEII dashboard.





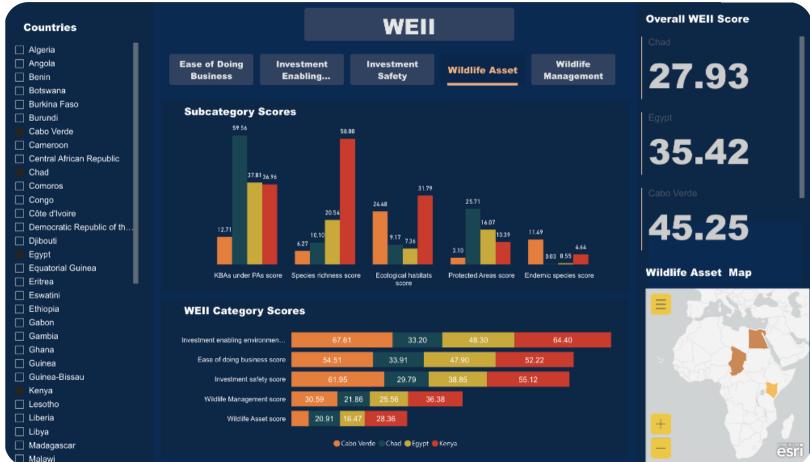














Scan the QR code for the **WEII** website









Potential sovereign debt instrument linkages







African sovereign debt

African public debt reached approximately **USD 1.8 trillion in 2022** - it has increased by 183% since 2010

Africa faces **challenges in debt management and restructuring** due to the lack of coordination among diverse creditors, which complicates timely interventions during debt distress situations

High borrowing costs in Africa - average cost of financing is 11.6% (8.5% points higher than the risk-free rate of the US benchmark)







African sovereign debt

27 African countries have a **debt-to-GDP ratio above the 60% threshold** considered sustainable by the World Bank

The rising costs of servicing debt diverts resources from essential services such as health and education, further impacting development goals across the continent

More than half of Africa's population (+- 751 million people) live in countries that spend more on interest than education or health







African sovereign debt instrument

The **WEII can be linked to innovative financing mechanisms** that integrate environmental sustainability into debt management

By assessing a country's wildlife economy potential, the WEII can inform the issuance of 'green bonds', 'sustainability-linked bonds' or 'Index-linked bonds' which are aimed at financing conservation efforts & reducing the debt burden







African sovereign debt instrument

Could **lead to increased investment & enhancing a country's credit worthiness** by showing that it is committed to sustainable practices - while at the same time growing the wildlife economy and promoting development

i.e. could be a sustainable financing tool for the biodiversity economy







Type of instrument?

- Create a bond that people can invest in something known and understood by investors
- Initial focus would be on private investors who are already investing in conservation in Africa
- Flexible interest rate based on performance on the WEII







Linkages to the KMGBF

Target 19: Mobilize \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance:

"Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments

Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards"







Next steps

- Advocacy and capacity building
- ALUSB Executive MBA student capstone feasibility projects
- Stakeholder engagement on indicators for WEII v2
- Development of WEII v.2
- Development of a sovereign debt instrument







Potential role of G20

- Expert opinion and guidance related to the indicators for v2
 & the development of a sovereign debt instrument
- Raising awareness of, and supporting, the WEII as a tool for sustainable financing and M&E
- Linking to relevant stakeholders advisory and investors
- Advising re potential to develop WEII beyond Africa
- Advising re potential to develop for the bioeconomy







THANK YOU

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