



Solidarity

Equality

Sustainability

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY

G20 INITIATIVE ON THE BIOECONOMY 1ST MEETING

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

25 February 2025

Outline

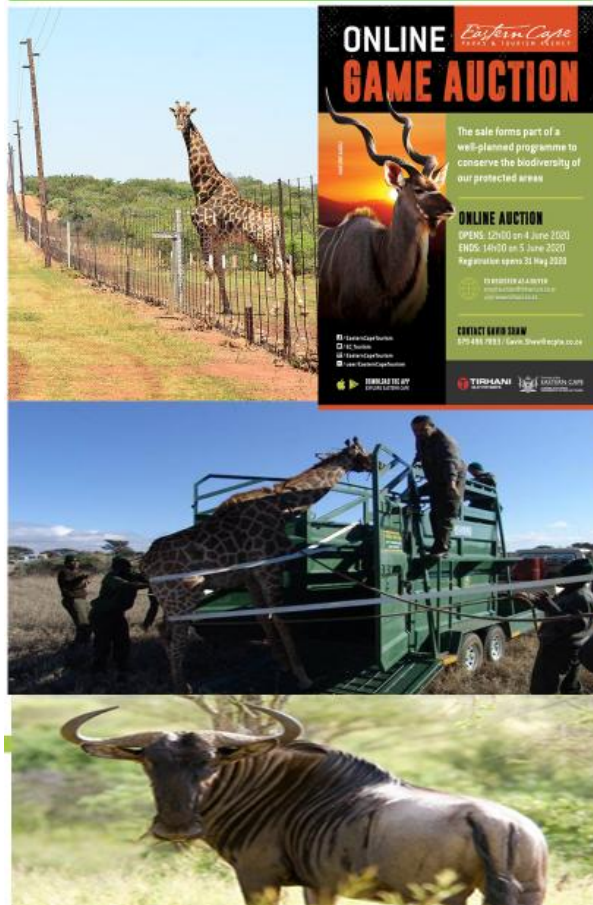
Biodiversity Economy Goal: The NBES intend to inject an additional **397 000 jobs** and **R127 billion to the economy per annum**.

1. Value chain Case Studies – “a whole of society” beneficiation approach; C-P-G investment in venture start-up; sustainability
 - Wildlife Economy
 - Eco-Tourism
 - Bioprospecting/Biotrade Economy
2. Sector building-blocks towards G20 Bioeconomy Agenda & Collaboration
 - Sector outcomes linked to Global Standards & Metrics; Finance & Entrepreneurship; Global Bioeconomy Platform

WILDLIFE ECONOMY

The wildlife economy is centred on game and wildlife farming with ranching activities that relate to the stocking, trading, breeding, and hunting of game, and all the goods and services required to support this value chain.

Wildlife Ranching



Wildlife activities /Ecotourism



Wildlife Products



Babanango

GAME RESERVE



<https://babanango.com/lodges/>

PROJECT DETAILS

- Located between Babanango and the R34 in rural KwaZulu Natal Province
- The game reserve is 18 000 hectare, land is owned by historically disadvantaged communities game reserve
- Land was acquired through the land reform programme

CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- 2 active tourism establishments
- Babanango Valley Education Centre on ECT
- Zulu Rock Private Game Reserve on private land with hunting and conferences
- Lulu Cattle Farm

PROJECT PARTNERS

- Community (landowners), private partner (investor), government (National. Provincial and Local)
- Training

SUPPORT PROVIDED:

Donation of game animals include high value species

PROJECT IMPACT

Job creation:

Conservation Management

- 4 skilled
- 51 semi-skilled
- 17 unskilled jobs

Tourism Lodges

- 78 skilled staff
- 112 semi-skilled
- 24 unskilled

Biodiversity impact:

- Endangered species and landscape conservation

PROJECT NEEDS :

- Funding for infrastructure development (expand and upgrade the 3 existing lodges on the reserve, build 2 new lodges and more game animals including Big 5)
- Funding to empower local SMMEs

<https://responsibletraveller.co.za/babanango-game-reserve-benefiting-the-local-community/>

People and Parks Programme overview

Vision:	“Unlocking the socio- economic potential and total transformation of protected areas for the benefit of communities”
Mission	“Communities, government and conservation agencies working in partnership to ensure the restoration of land rights; creation of socio-economic opportunities, participation in decision making, and building capacity for the sustainable biodiversity conservation”

Goals	Strategic objectives	Pillars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To invest in infrastructure development and biodiversity conservation for economic benefits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that local communities are involved in the management of protected and surrounding areas. To ensure the promotion of biodiversity values in the proclaimed protected and surrounding areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conserved, protected and threats mitigated. Fair access and equitable sharing of benefits from biological resource promoted. Biological resources sustainability utilized and regulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restitution of Land Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-governance Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and awareness Community Stewardship

Case study: Sustainable partnership – Mdluli Safari Lodge



Governance:

- Community Private-Public Partnership.
- Involvement of private sector, traditional leaders, and community as shareholders.

Conservation:

- Expansion of state-owned Kruger National Park to include 850 hectares of community-owned land.
- Joint-efforts between state, private sector and communities on conservation efforts including anti-poaching units and security.



Economic development:

- 50/50 ownership between Community and Private sector.
- Employment and skills development.
- Procurement of auxiliary services directly from the community.



Enablers:



- Private sector investment
- Community willingness.
- Land ownership by communities.
- Enabling policy environment
- Effective governance mechanism




Bioprospecting/Biotrade Economy

Government sector growth targets & direction



How do we increase the supply?

- 1  Mass cultivation drive of 25 plant species
- 2  Sustainable wild harvesting of 7 high value plant species

How do we increase demand and local value addition?

- 3  Establish a coordinating and facilitating body for multi-stakeholder partnership engagement (BioPANZA)

Regulatory

- 4  Improve efficiencies in the Bioprospecting Access and Benefit Sharing (BABS) permitting system
- 5  Amendment in the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) to ease compliance

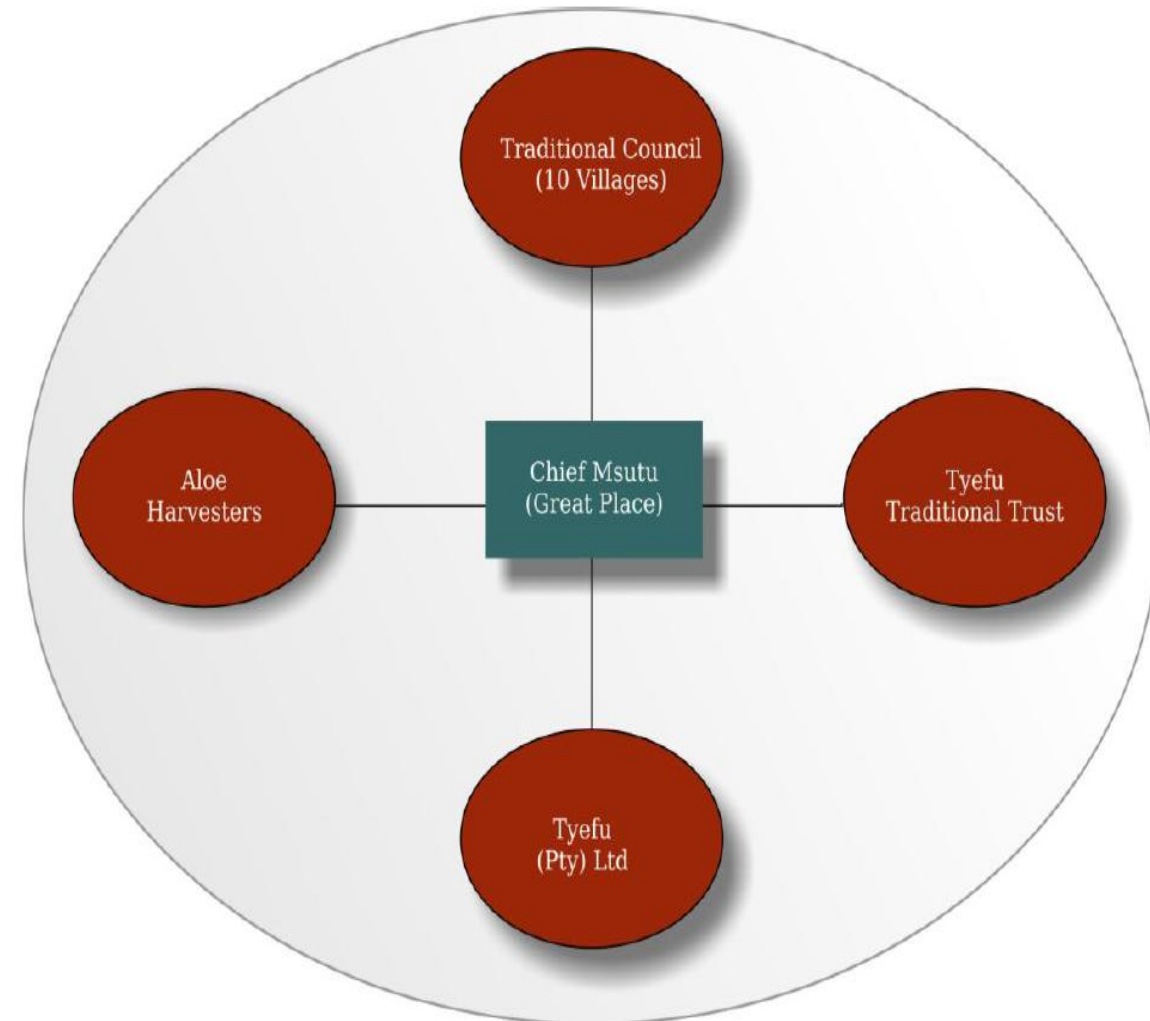
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Community Engagement: Active participation in *Aloe ferox* leaf harvesting over a 50,000-hectare area. Predominantly involves women and youth, significantly contributing to community livelihoods.

Economic Impact: Provides stable income in a historically high-unemployment region. Stimulates the rural economy and combats poverty effectively.

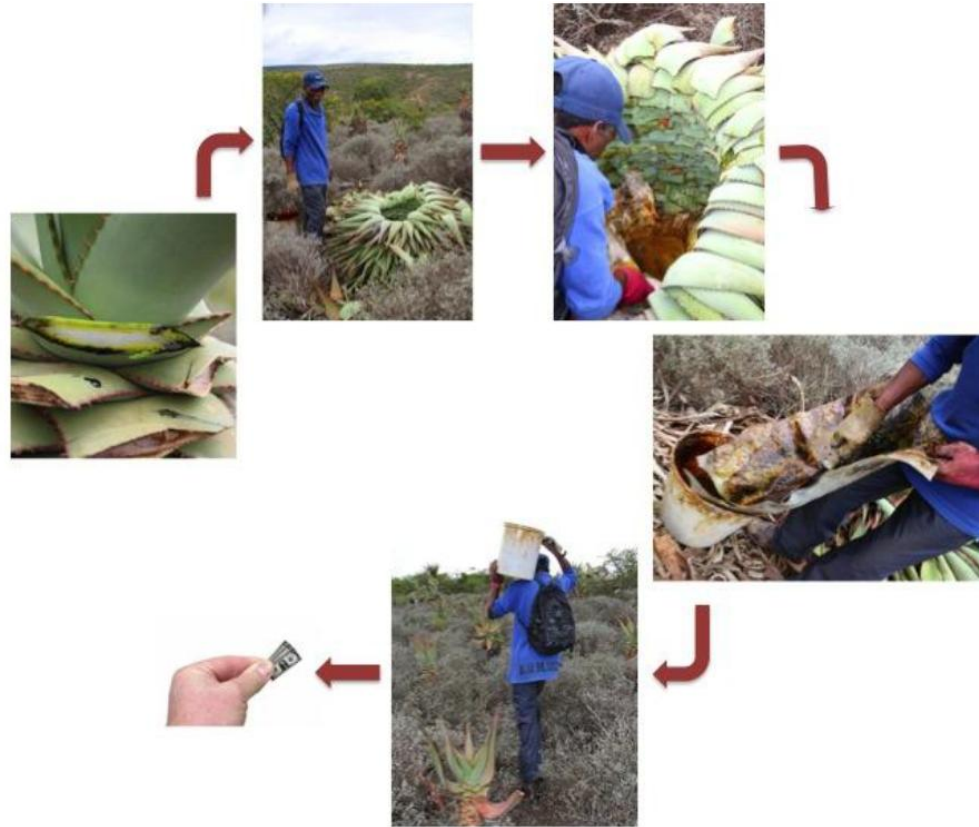
Historical Context: Showcased at CITES COP16 in Thailand (2013) by Tyefu Traditional Council, highlighting sustainable use of *Aloe ferox*.

Recommendations from the event: Business plan development, technical capacity building, market access improvements, environmental monitoring, and cultivation site establishment.

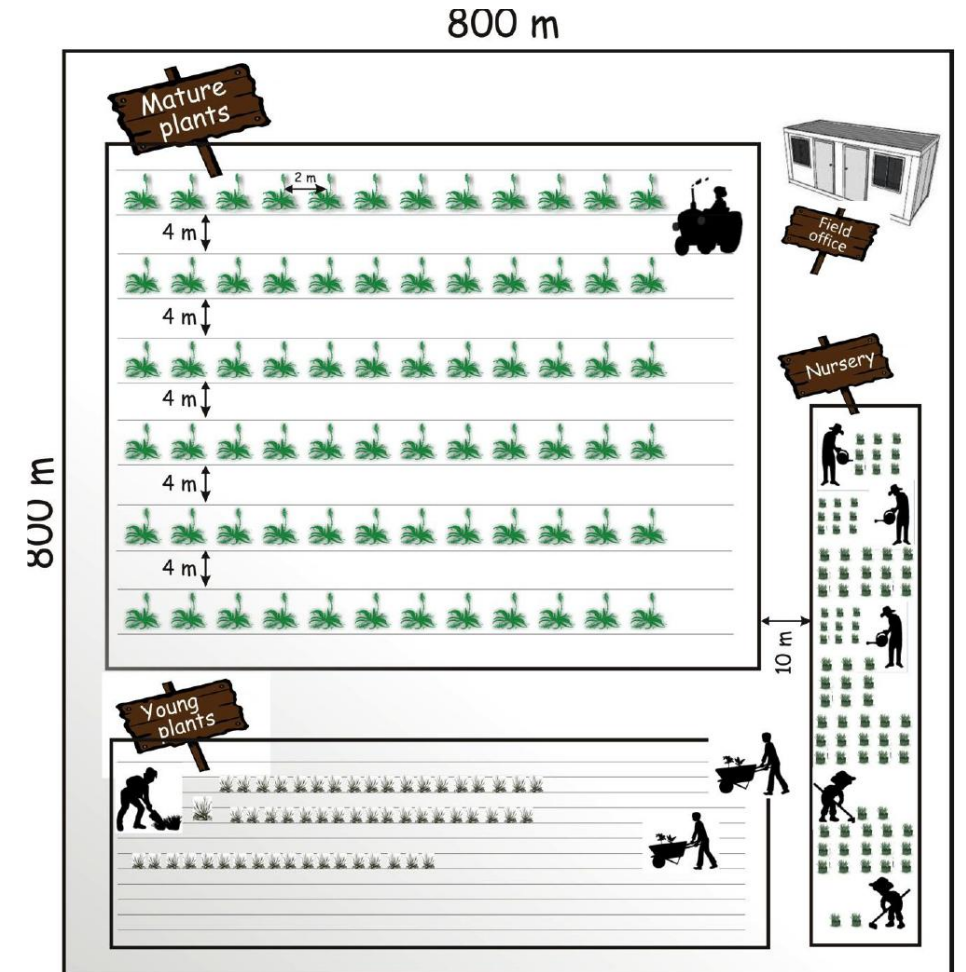


Internal stakeholder arrangements for the Tyefu Aloe Project

Tyefu Aloe Sustainable Harvesting



- Village based resource assessment and resource management plan
- Sustainable wild harvesting training
- Harvest network creation



- Scale and balance the supply of Aloe by de-risking the establishment of 1 hectare cultivation of *Aloe ferox* as part of the investment attraction drive.

Tyefu Aloe onsite basic processing and storage



Bitter sap processed into lump, crystals and powder



- Incorporates the principles of the Circular economy – zero waste; onsite wastewater reuse
- Each village will run a pilot Aloe feed and processing module – small scale with positive outcomes in collective development with the community at large

Tyefu Aloe project – ABS compliant and sustainable harvesting, processing and trading hub



Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)

ABS compliance as a biotrader – unique case study where the community is the supplier of resource and leading beneficiation

Environmental Safeguards

Resource Assessments; Aloe process management plan; Waste reuse and management plan, etc

Social Safeguards

Indigenous Peoples Plan; Gender Mainstreaming Strategy; Stakeholder consultation plan; Community based grievance management mechanism

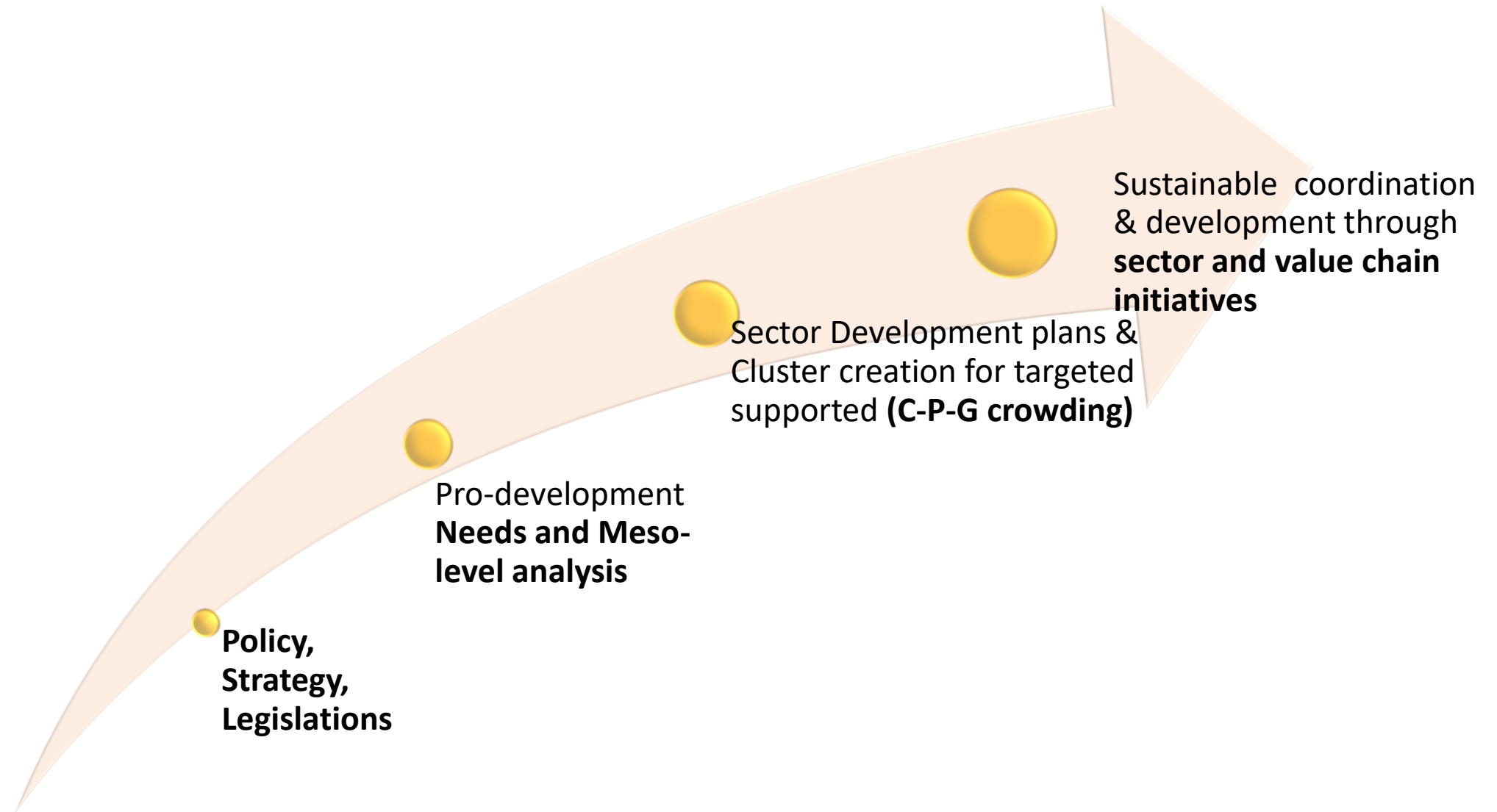
Business Development/Value Chain Development

Community incubation support to develop cosmetic product prototype for commercialisation
Market access strategy coupled with support to secure off-take agreements with existing traders

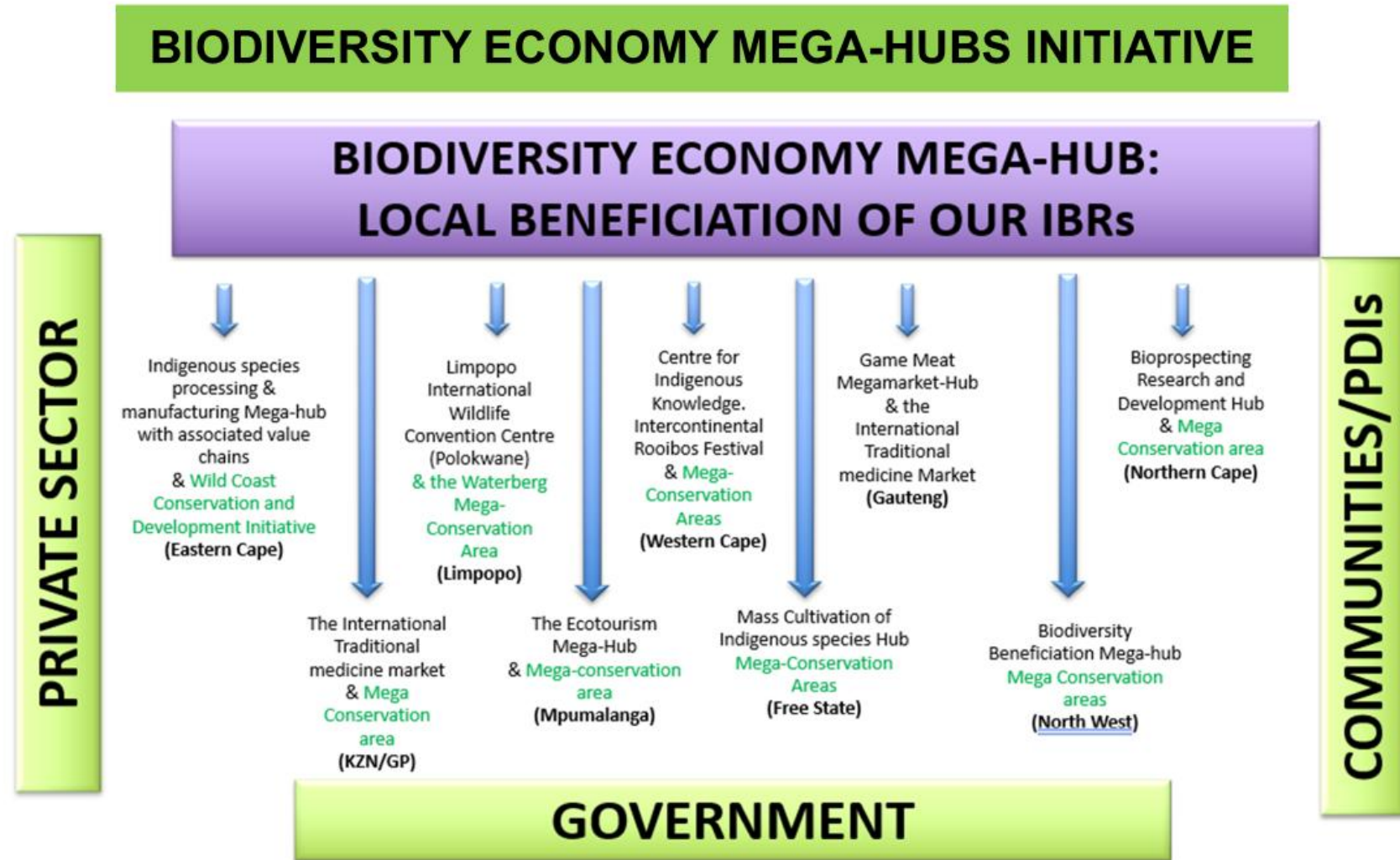
G20 Bioeconomy Principles & SO's	Extractive wildlife Economy	Ecotourism	Natural Product/Biotrade Economy
Conservation & Sustainable Use	Subject to International Conservation and Sustainable Use policy and laws - CITES; KM-GBF; CBD	Subject to International Conservation policy and laws-Protected areas.--CBD	Subject to International Conservation and Sustainable Use Policy and Laws - Nagoya Protocol and ABS - KM-GBF
Standards and Metrics	Voluntary Sustainability Standards – National initiatives	Voluntary Sustainability Standards – National initiatives	Voluntary Sustainability Standards- National & International linkages Conservation and Sustainable Use Charter (VSS) SANBI BioMot (Bioeconomy monitoring technology)
Biodiversity Economy Account – metrics to monitor the development and evaluate sustainability of the sector			
Communities; women; youth; previously disadvantaged groups/individuals	Inclusive growth phase - Scaling game meat and products industry	Inclusive growth phase - People and Parks Programme	Inclusive emerging phase - IKS innovation initiative - Sector Development Plans
	Government initiated transformation of the sector	Government initiated transformation of the sector, including seed and facilitated crowd funding; game donation; beneficiation; C-P-G partnership models (co-management)	Government initiated coordinated development.

	Extractive wildlife Economy	Ecotourism	Natural Product/Biotrade Economy
Finance & Entrepreneurship	Sector development through National and Multi-lateral Donor Finance	Sector development through National and Multi-lateral Donor Finance Private sector investment Piloted and tested domestic investment models	Sector development through National; Multi-lateral & Bi-lateral Donor Finance; Partnerships with Development Organisations. Tailored Sector fund model – maximises public seed investment to initiate and commercialise
	Investment attraction: Biodiversity Economy Investment Portal www.biodiversityinvestment.co.za		
	MSMEs are the drivers of the biodiversity economy. The public sector provides the following support: Training and skills development Start-up and scale support Support for ESG management		

Journey and Lessons learned



Domestic Platform for delivering on Bioeconomy/Biodiv. Economy

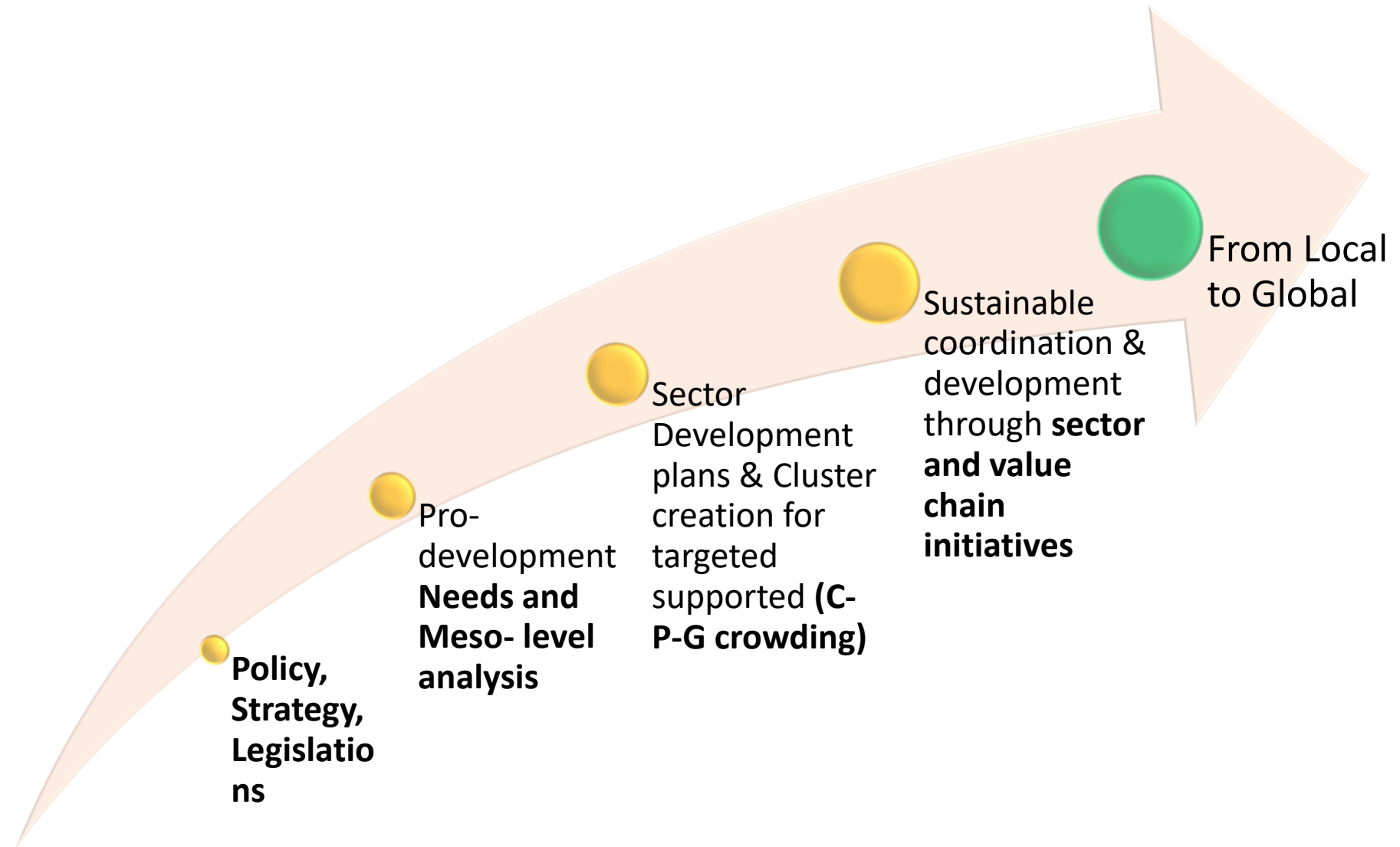


- Centres of excellency established and executed by G-P-C partnerships in all 9 provinces of RSA, for the sustainable development of the Biodiversity/ Bioeconomy

Journey & Lessons Learned

- Sector Sustainable Development Model needs to be all-encompassing and have system-like implementation approach-
 - inclusive and multi-stakeholder (C-P-G);
 - Multi-stakeholder adopted and owned sustainable development agenda-shared cost;
 - Conservation and Sustainable Use Safeguards/Climate protection simultaneously managed by all stakeholders as development targets are achieved;
 - Explicit and adaptive Governance models;
 - Skills enriched from schooling to industry to boost innovation in in all areas of sector development;
 - Coordinated support to establish markets; overcome barriers to international market access; and maintain market linkages.

Journey and Lessons learned





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Thank you

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