DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY
South Africa is the 3rd most biodiverse country in the world.

- 2% of the world’s land area
- 7% of the world’s reptiles, birds and mammals
- 10% of the world’s plants
- 15% of the world’s coastal marine species
What is biodiversity Economy?

• The biodiversity economy of South Africa encompasses the businesses and economic activities that either directly depend on biodiversity for their core business or that contribute to conservation of biodiversity through their activities.

• Biodiversity Economy drives rural development and prosperity through the sustainable use of genetic resources such as high valued plants and wildlife assets,

• It requires the processing of such genetic resources in areas where they geographically occur and the emphasis of localisation of such industries.

• It includes the socio economic benefits of ecotourism, co-managed conservation areas and related ancillary services to protected areas including the processing of such resources into secondary products that are consumed and traded domestically and internationally.
Biodiversity economy strategic linkages

• Biodiversity Economy outputs are linked to outcome 7 that speaks to creating “vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security for all”

• It is further linked to Government’s nine point plan which talks to revitalising agriculture and agro-processing value chain, unlocking the potential of small, micro and medium enterprises, cooperatives and township enterprises, encouraging private sector investment,

• Biodiversity Economy is also part of the Government’s Operation Phakisa initiative designed to contribute towards accelerated economic growth, job creation and transformation
Economic growth. Achieve average annual GDP contribution increase of at least 10 percent, and create additional 100,000 new jobs by 2030 on top of the 100,000 jobs already existing in the wildlife economy in South Africa.

Transformation. Ensure that at least 30% of wildlife businesses are owned by PDI; that PDI own at least 5 million ha of land in the sector, and have access to at least another 5 million ha; and ensure that there at least 4,000 PDI-owned SMMEs are supported to engage in the wildlife economy.

Sustainability. Ensure that at least 5 million ha of non-protected areas contribute towards South Africa’s Aichi conservation target, and ensure that there is net growth in the animal population of at least 3.5 percent a year.
RURAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDING PDIs SHOULD ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE WILDLIFE ECONOMY THROUGH THE HEREUNDER MENTIONED SUBSECTORS:

**Wildlife ranching**

- **Primary activities:**
  - Breeding
  - Live sale

- **Secondary contributors:**
  - Live captures
  - Translocation Services
  - Veterinary Services
  - Fencing and maintenance

**Wildlife activities**

- **Primary activities:**
  - Wildlife Viewing
  - Trophy Hunting
  - Biltong Hunting

- **Secondary contributors:**
  - Accommodation
  - Transport
  - Equipment & Supplies (Arms, Ammunition etc.)
  - Taxidermy

**Wildlife products**

- **Primary activities:**
  - Game Meat Processing
  - Skin and Hide Production
  - Other products (e.g. curios and decorations)

- **Secondary contributors:**
  - Packaging and Transportation
BIOPROSPECTING ECONOMY LAB OBJECTIVES

- **Economic growth.** To increase GDP contribution from R309 million in 2013 to R1.7 billion in 2030; and to grow the number of jobs in the sector from 6,200 to 16,200.

- **Transformation.** To increase community or knowledge holder participation in the bioprospecting/biotrade sector value chain: between 30 and 50 percent of South African bioprospecting products must have community involvement in the supply chain.

- **Sustainability.** To increase the cultivation of natural ingredients by at least 500 hectares a year.
Government and all its stakeholder partners expect that rural communities should be at the mainstream of the biodiversity economy in all nine provinces through active participation as owners and operators of their businesses,

Through mass cultivation and wild harvesting of the genetic resources,

Being operators of processing machineries (plants) that add value to the genetic resources before they reach the market place.

And through localisation of industries where genetic resources geographically occurs.
Wildlife Economy Pilot projects
Wildlife Economy Priority Projects

- Limpopo: 24 sites
  - Lebihaba Game Reserve
  - Balepye Game Reserve
  - Gidjana Bevhula
  - Mabaleng Game Reserve

- Mpumalanga: 13 sites
  - Nkambeni

- North West: 11 sites
  - Sepelong Game farm

- Free state: 17 sites
  - Double Drift Nature Reserve

- KwaZulu Natal: 11 sites
  - Mayibuye Game Reserve

- Western Cape: 2 sites
Expansion Potential of the Bioprospecting Economy

Potential processing/infrastructure projects

Cultivation projects

BioPANZA

1 processing/infrastructure project
4 Cultivation projects
2 awareness programmes

1 Cultivation project

2 Cultivation projects

1 cultivation project

2 processing/infrastructure projects
4 cultivation projects

2 cultivation projects
1 Community of Practice

2 Cultivation projects

1 Business plan

1 processing/infrastructure project
3 cultivation projects
1 Business plan

2 processing/infrastructure projects
5 cultivation projects

1 Cultivation project

5 Cultivation projects

2 processing/infrastructure projects
4 cultivation projects

1 processing/infrastructure project
BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY INDABA
OBJECTIVES......

- To pitch the BEI as a Premier African Biodiversity Economy Trade and Investment platform,
- To stage the BEI as a unique platform to match the lucrative international wildlife and bioprospecting/biotrade markets with owners, custodians and stock holders of wildlife and genetic resources in South Africa and Africa-(bringing the market to Africa!)
- The BEI should meaningfully contribute to the economy of the town/city and stimulate economic activity of the area where it is hosted.
- To utilise BEI as a platform for regional dialogue/negotiations and cooperation on biodiversity economy and management issues and crafting the regional position on such issues
OBJECTIVES

- To optimize the BEI as a platform to accelerate inclusive growth, transformation and sustainable development within the wildlife and bioprospecting/trade sector.
- To create awareness of wildlife and bioprospecting/trade beneficiation through conservation and localization of industries.
- To host the BEI as an biennial event, incorporating aspects of exhibitions, dialogue/conference, trade and investment and a launching pad for new initiatives within the biodiversity economy sector.
DEA PLEDGES

- Conduct a nation-wide syndication with stakeholders commencing with the Royal Highnesses, Industry, Communities and all 3 spheres of government by November 2018

- Work closely with institutions of higher learning to stimulate research development and innovation whilst encouraging young people to venture into biodiversity Economy business fields

- Implement the 3ft plan emanating from the Biodiversity Lab on an ongoing basis

- Support one multi-purpose processing plant and one game meat processor per province through seed funding in partnership with the private sector in the next three years

- Establish the BIOPANZA and get it fully operational by March 2019

- Commit between R600m plus over the next 3 years for Biodiversity Economy
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