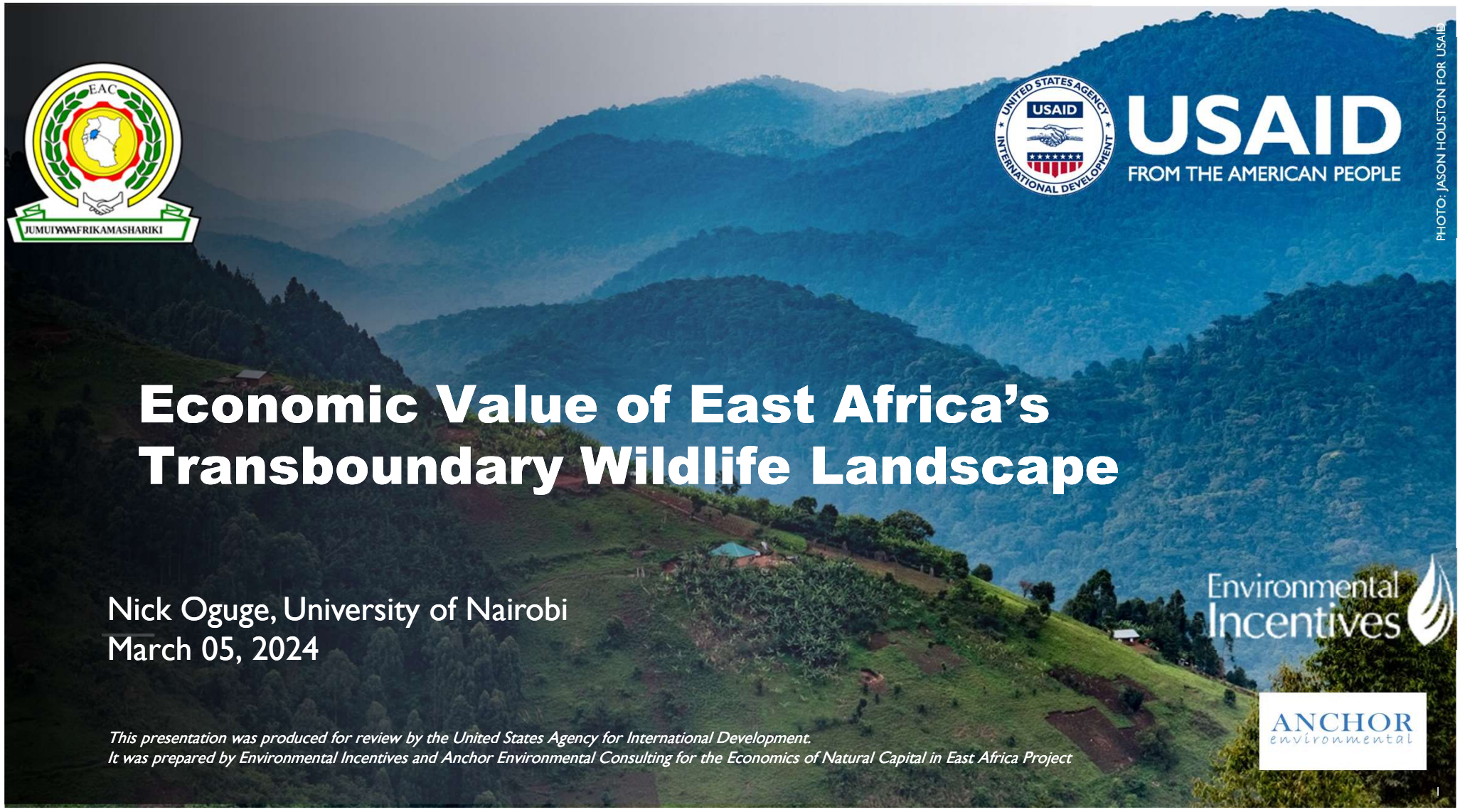

Economic Value of East Africa's Transboundary Wildlife Landscape

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March 05, 2024

This presentation was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development.
It was prepared by Environmental Incentives and Anchor Environmental Consulting for the Economics of Natural Capital in East Africa Project

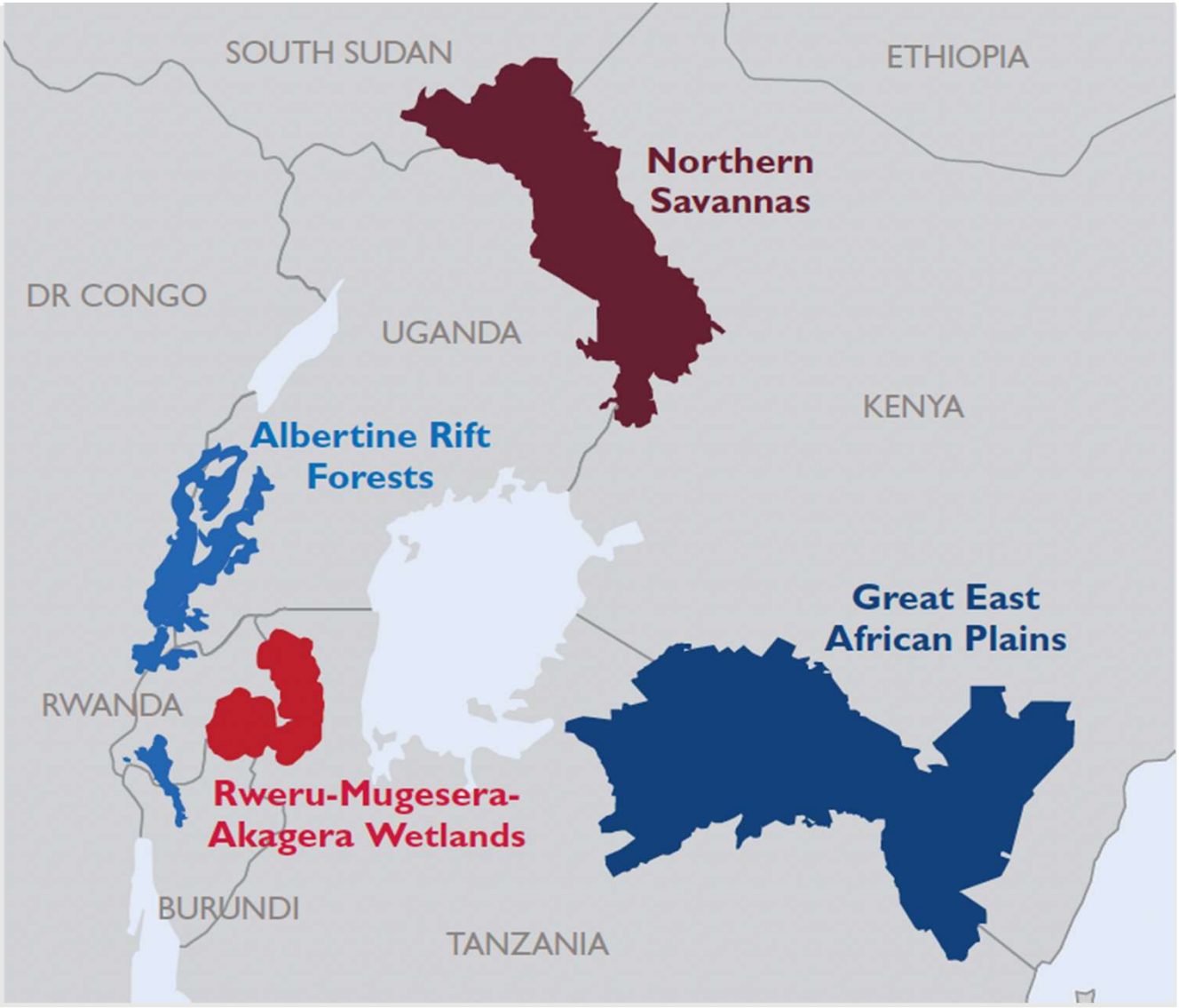
ECONOMICS OF NATURAL CAPITAL IN EAST AFRICA

- Ecosystems throughout EA are important for maintaining wildlife populations and providing services essential for sustaining livelihoods, human health and economic development. e.g. Food production, raw material, nature-based tourism
- However, many of these uses are consumptive, depleting natural capital and future provision of services.
- As a result, policy and management choices affect the sustainability of natural capital and the provision of ecosystem services to human communities now and in the future.
- Policymakers lack the economic data to make the case for valuing ecosystem services in land use decisions.

THE FOUR LANDSCAPES

These landscapes can be considered natural capital assets in that they provide significant economic benefits and contribute to human welfare.

(prioritized by the EAC and Partner States)



VALUATION BASED ON NINE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Provisioning services

Harvested wild resources

Livestock production

Cultural services

Biodiversity existence

Nature-based tourism

Regulating services

Water quality amelioration

Crop pollination

Water flow regulation

Carbon storage

Erosion control

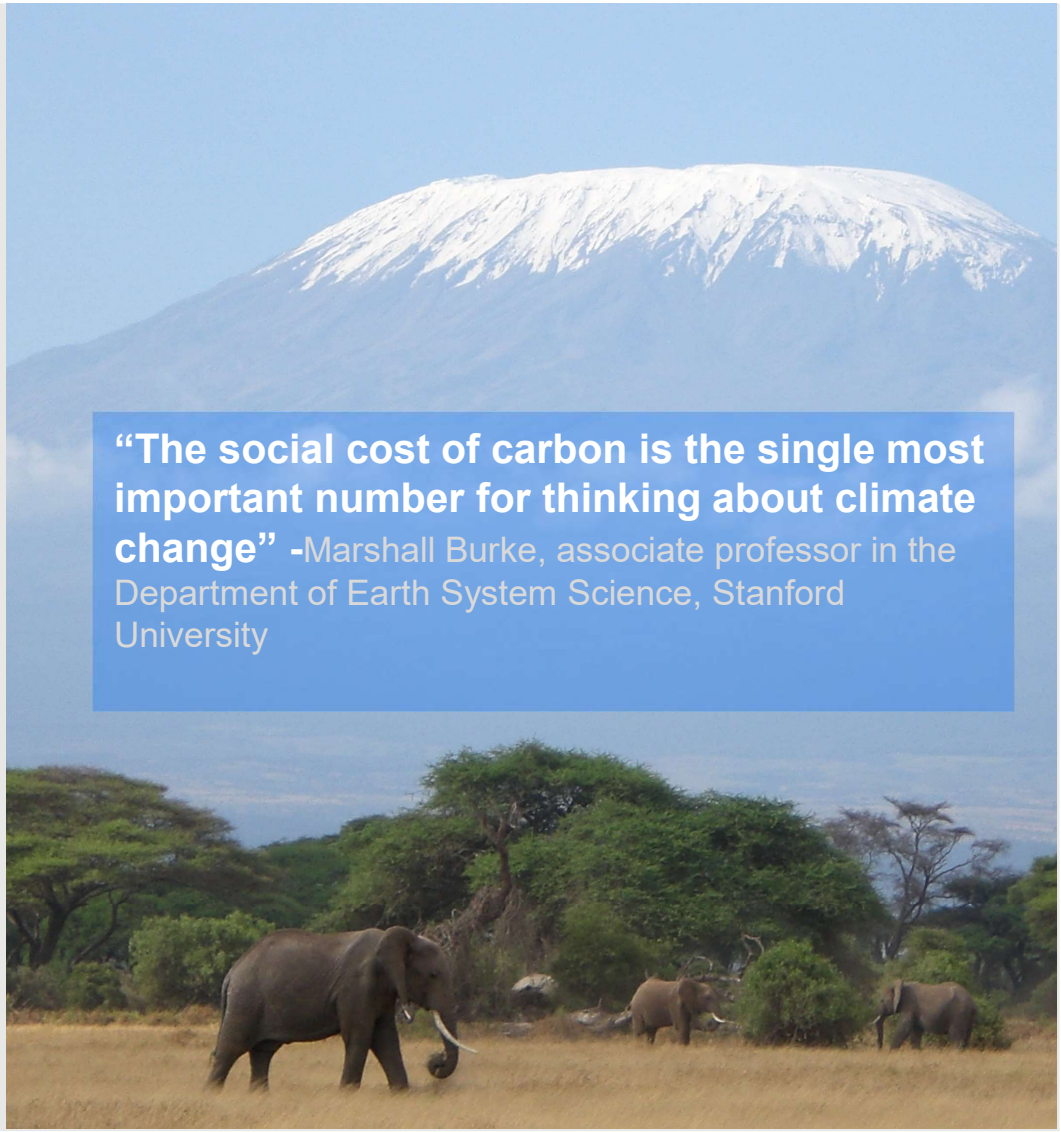
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES QUANTIFICATION

- Flow regulation
- Soil erosion control
- Water quality amelioration

SOCIAL COST OF CARBON ESTIMATED

SCC estimates the damages that would be incurred under climate change.

- Socioeconomic predictions
- Climate projections
- Benefits and costs
- The discount rate

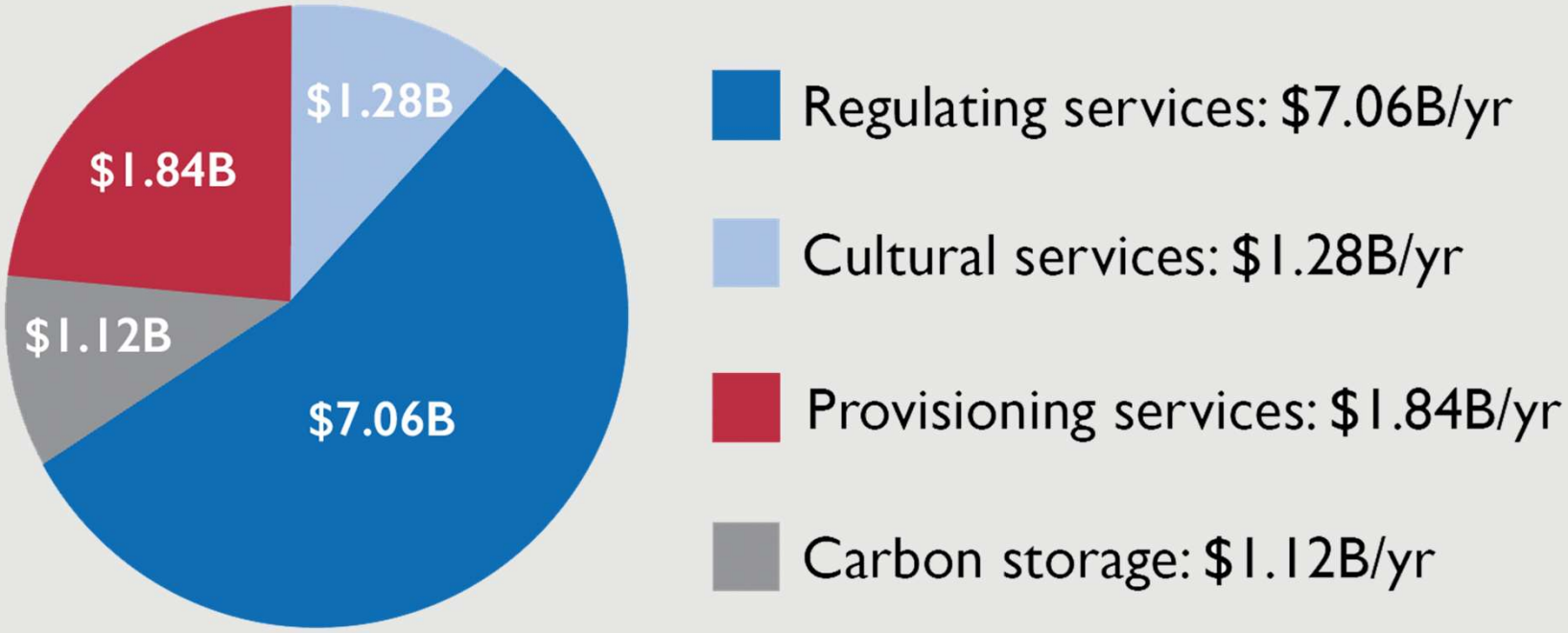


Kilimanjaro-Amboseli, credit: Adam

KEY FINDINGS

- Using conservative assumptions, the study estimates that within these relatively undeveloped landscapes that still offer significant and viable habitat for wildlife populations, ecosystems generate services of about:
  - $300/ha/year for the wetland,
  - $500/ha/year for the savanna,
  - $700/ha/year for the plains, and
  - $1,500/ha/year for the forest landscapes on average.
- Benefits to the different countries also vary, with the national portions of the different landscapes bringing benefits ranging from $260/ha/year for wetlands in Rwanda to $2,700/ha/year for forests in Burundi.
- The benefits at global scale are orders of magnitude greater than this, with the values ranging from $32,000 to $56,000/ha/year on average for the four landscapes.
- This difference is largely because of the significant benefit of carbon retention in avoiding increases in future climate change damages around the world.

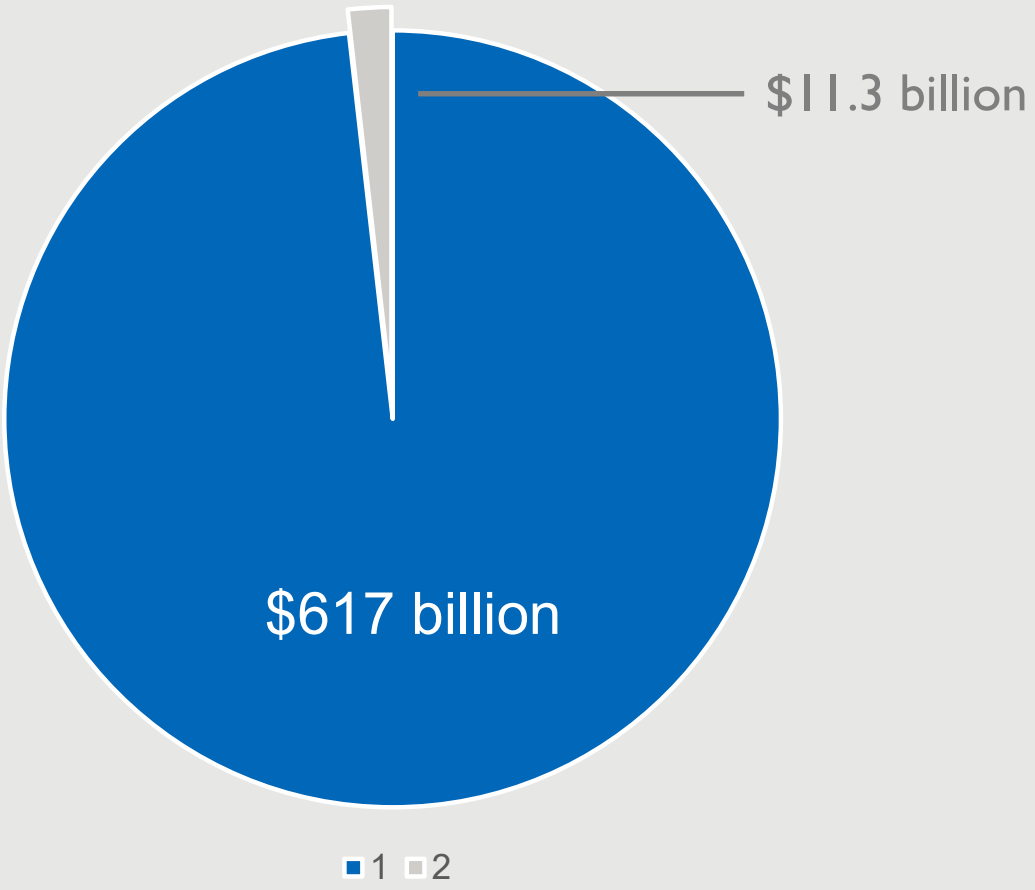
LANDSCAPES' TOTAL VALUE TO REGION: **$11.3 BILLION**



All values in U.S. dollars in 2018

INSIGHTS

Global value is exponentially greater, offering potential funding opportunities for regional development



SCALING UP NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

- Community conservancies afford various benefits to members:
- Economic – livelihood earnings (707, 460 HH), jobs (4,800), business, etc.,
- 142 tourism facilities, 2,397 bed capacity (2016)
- $3.69 M in the Mara 2016 e.g., Olare-Orok Conservancy (Mara): $2,272 per landowner/year (2006-2008) to $2,714 (2009-2010) – payment for wildlife conservation
- Scale up and monitor investment, e.g., regenerative land uses such as afforestation *£1 ($1.39) invested is projected to generate £2.79 ($3.87) of economic and social benefits (through carbon sequestration, recreation, air pollution removal and timber and biofuel production, and biodiversity support).* The economic costs and benefits of nature-based solutions : Nature-Based Solutions Initiative (naturebasedsolutionsinitiative.org)

INVESTMENT IN PROTECTED AREAS: 1000% DEFICIENT IN AFRICA

- Inadequately protected parks suffer ecological degradation, losing valuable habitats and charismatic species – reducing ecosystem services (including potential to supply adequate water or generate tourism revenue).
- Adequate management of protected areas in Africa, will require investment up to **$2,000/Km^2** annually.
- Only **$200/Km^2** is availed.
- Private sector contribution only 14%.

Lindsey et al., 2018

Credit: Kathleen Flower

How can EAC institutionalize natural capital in its strategies?

Theory of change

- **Regional/transboundary level**
  Harmonize transboundary management plans to capture interests of different Partner States and sectors for sustainable use of natural resources

- **National/sub-national level**
  Identify and enhance public-private partnerships that incentivize the integration of biodiversity conservation into sub-national development plans to conserve natural infrastructure.

- **Community level**
  Empower communities to manage natural resources through sustainable enterprises and activities that are supported by innovative private sector financing models.