



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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I. SESSION DESCRIPTION

ID: S7

Nature Tourism in Africa: Value for Nature, Livelihoods and Economic Investment

Hosts:

	Title	Name	Organisation	E-mail
Host:		Jan Philipp Schägner	BIOPAMA, JRC, European Commission	philipp.schaegner@gmail.com
Co-hosts:		Anna Spenceley	IUCN WCPA TAPAS Group	annaspenceley@gmail.com
		Sue Snyman	African Leadership University	ssnyman@alueducation.com
		Carmen Nibigira	GIZ Hanga Ahazaza Project	carmen.nibigira@giz.de

Abstract:

Before the Covid-19 crisis about 60 million tourists travelled to Africa each year and contributed about 10% to African GDP and employment. The tourism sector was one of the fastest growing sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa. And, a large part of these tourists visit Africa to enjoy its exceptional nature and wildlife. The contribution of nature tourism to employment and income showcases how the value of nature can translate into direct and substantial economic benefits for local communities. Thereby, the economic contribution of nature tourism can be used as a strong argument in favour of nature conservation. If protected areas are perceived as a source of income, they may benefit from higher acceptance among local communities and thereby pressures on protected areas may be reduced.

Now, with the availability of new vaccines in sight, the end of the Covid-19 crisis appears on the horizon. We therefore believe that it is time to re-build the wildlife economy in Africa in a more robust and sustainable way. Although Africa is home to most of the globally remaining megafauna, exceptional natural and iconic landscapes, it still received only a small amount of global tourism arrivals and the domestic tourism sector was still underdeveloped. Both facts point at the great potential in developing the African wildlife economy.

But what “knowledge and information” can steer and accommodate a responsible nature-based tourism? What “knowledge and information” exist and how can it be used by local to national level decision makers in the public and private sector?

We welcome all contributions that shed light and share experiences on knowledge and information related to nature-based tourism and recreation in Africa, including the mapping and assessment of its natural potential, its supply and its demand, its management and monitoring,



its monetary economic and non-monetary valuation and/or its business development. Contributions that concern the threats associated with nature-tourism and its development are also welcome.

Goals and objectives of the session:

We aim at bringing together the key expertise in the African wildlife economy to strengthen the network, establish new collaborations, discuss the research agenda, and make a contribution to the development of the sustainable African wildlife economy.

Planned output / Deliverables:

A position paper on the African priorities in nature tourism research.

Related to ESP Working Group/National Network:

Sectoral Working Groups: SWG 7 – ES in (eco) Tourism

II. SESSION PROGRAM

Date of session: Thursday, 9 June 2022

Time of session: 14:00–15:00

Timetable speakers

Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
14:00–14:15	Romulus	Abila	Maasai Mara University	Status of biodiversity in the Yala swamp wetland, Kenya: Prospects, opportunities and challenges for conservation and sustainable development in a rapidly changing socio-ecological system
14:15–14:30	Kudirat Oyebisi	Bakare	Faculty of Agriculture, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	Ecosystem Derived Tourism and Livelihood Strategies Among Rural Households in Osun State, Nigeria
14:30–14:45	Ahmed	Abdallah	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Business Planning for Protected Areas

III. ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are ordered based on the session program. The first author is the presenting author unless indicated otherwise.



1. *Type of submission: Abstract*

S. Sectoral Working Group sessions: S7 – Nature Tourism in Africa: Value for Nature, Livelihoods and Economic Investment

Status of biodiversity in the Yala swamp wetland, Kenya: Prospects, opportunities and challenges for conservation and sustainable development in a rapidly changing socio–ecological system.

Presenting author: Romulus Abila

Other author(s): Yvonne Githiora, Margaret A. Owuor, Olago Daniel, Oriaso Silas

Affiliation: Maasai Mara University, Kenya

Contact: abila@mmarau.ac.ke

Human populations in developing countries depend highly on exploitation of natural resources as a source of livelihood and economic development. There is therefore a very strong link between natural resources (including biodiversity) and sustainable development. In many cases this leads to natural resource access conflicts. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) underscore the need for safeguarding aquatic resources as critical biodiversity that can contribute to sustainable development through exploitation as food source, source of income through tourism and value-added wetland products.

The Yala swamp wetland in Kenya's Lake Victoria basin has long been identified as a critical habitat to threatened birds, fish and mammalian species and has been identified as a biodiversity hotspot. Through a multidisciplinary research approach combining ecological and socio-economic studies, we have recently undertaken studies on status of Yala swamp wetland biodiversity, flow of ecosystem services, perceptions of local communities on climate change and climate response and economic valuation of the wetland resources and implications of our research findings to policy formulation regarding access, utilization and management of the wetland resources for sustainable development.

This paper presents status of biodiversity in the Yala swamp wetland and prospects, opportunities and challenges for conservation and sustainable development in this rapidly changing socio–ecological system.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Yala swamp wetland, sustainable development, socio–ecological system.

3rd ESP Africa Conference

8-10 June 2022 | Musanze, Rwanda

Ecosystem services for the future: Delivering value for Nature, Livelihoods and Economic Investment

HYBRID EVENT

ESP
Ecosystem Services Partnership

2. Type of submission: Abstract

S. Sectoral Working Group sessions: S7 – Nature Tourism in Africa: Value for Nature, Livelihoods and Economic Investment

Ecosystem Derived Tourism And Livelihood Strategies Among Rural Households in Osun State, Nigeria

Presenting author: Kudirat Oyebisi Bakare

Other author(S): Tajudeen Gbolahan Yusuf

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The study examined the influence of tourism motivation factors on livelihood strategies of host people. One tourism festival specific town from each of the three senatorial districts in Osun State was purposively selected based on highest patronage and most famous. Egungun festival – Iwo, Osun Osogbo festival – Osogbo, and Baba funfun festival – Imesi–from Osun West, Central, and East Senatorial Districts respectively. Purposive sampling technique was used to select four hundred and fifty respondents, one hundred and fifty from each festival. The results revealed that there is significant difference in the abilities of push and pull factors on livelihood strategies of the host people ($t = 41.901, p < 0.05$). The results also showed significant relationships between push factors (relaxation ($r = 0.2330$), economic power ($r = 0.4238$), prestige/caste ($r = 0.3748$), and worship ($r = 0.1484$) while the same position was observed on pull factors (clement weather ($r = 0.3112$), pristine culture ($r = 0.3660$), adventure ($r = 0.3348$), journey thrill ($r = 0.2437$), scenery ($r = 0.2912$), entertainments ($r = 0.3712$), cuisines ($r = 0.2731$), souvenirs ($r = 0.4111$). However, family ties ($r = -0.2679$) showed negative significant correlation. Regression coefficients of six pull factors; clement weather ($b = 1.311$), pristine culture ($b = 1.389$), adventure ($b = 1.707$), entertainments ($b = 1.252$), cuisines ($b = 1.792$), souvenirs ($b = 1.6731$) and three push factors (official obligation ($b = -0.3138$), prestige/caste ($b = 1.509$), relaxation/fun ($b = 1.655$)) significantly contributed to the unit change in livelihood strategies of the host people. The study concluded that tourism motivation factors contributed to livelihood strategies of the host people. It was recommended that tourism as an element of the ecosystem translated to livelihood strategies for the host population.

Keywords: Tourism, ecosystem, livelihood strategies, rural households, livelihoods



3. Type of submission: Abstract

[S. Sectoral Working Group sessions: S7 – Nature Tourism in Africa: Value for Nature, Livelihoods and Economic Investment](#)

Business Planning for Protected Areas

Presenting author: Ahmed Abdallah

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The benefits of biodiversity ecosystems for the world economy are between USD 125 and USD 140 trillion per year. While the funding needs for biodiversity conservation activities is between USD 613 and USD 895 billion annually. Despite this, the world only spends around USD 78 billion per year. This funding gap leads to weak enforcement of regulations and a shortage in monitoring activities, especially in developing countries. Therefore, financial planning is significant to enable the fulfilment of this funding gap. A well-prepared business plan plays a significant role in maintaining financial stability, diversifying funding sources, and protecting against financial risks. Moreover, it helps in mobilizing financial resources and acts as a tool to give confidence to potential donors.

In that regard, a business plan was prepared for Sallum PA in Egypt to help the PA to achieve its conservation mandate and effectively accomplish its management responsibilities. The preparation of the Sallum MPA business plan began with a presentation of the approach applied to prepare the plan and the details of data collection and methodology. This was followed by presenting an overview for the MPA through employing the STEEPLED & SWOT analysis. Then, the management and operations for the MPA were reviewed.

Moreover, financial analysis and projections of the costs associated with the operation of the MPA were conducted. The management and financial needs for the MPA were identified based on three scenarios of performance; actual, basic, and optimal. Then, potential sources of funding were presented and recommendations were made on the most appropriate sources and mechanisms through which income can be generated. Finally, a group of indicators was determined to assess the ability of the protected area to consistently generate adequate funds to achieve its goals.

Keywords: Business Planning, Mobilization of Financial Resources, Biodiversity Conservation