



PEOPLE and PLACES

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR PEOPLE & PLACES

A NEW MODEL LEVERAGING PRIVATE & PUBLIC FUNDS FOR COMMUNITIES AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

THE WORLD IS FACING A SERIES OF LOOMING CRISES

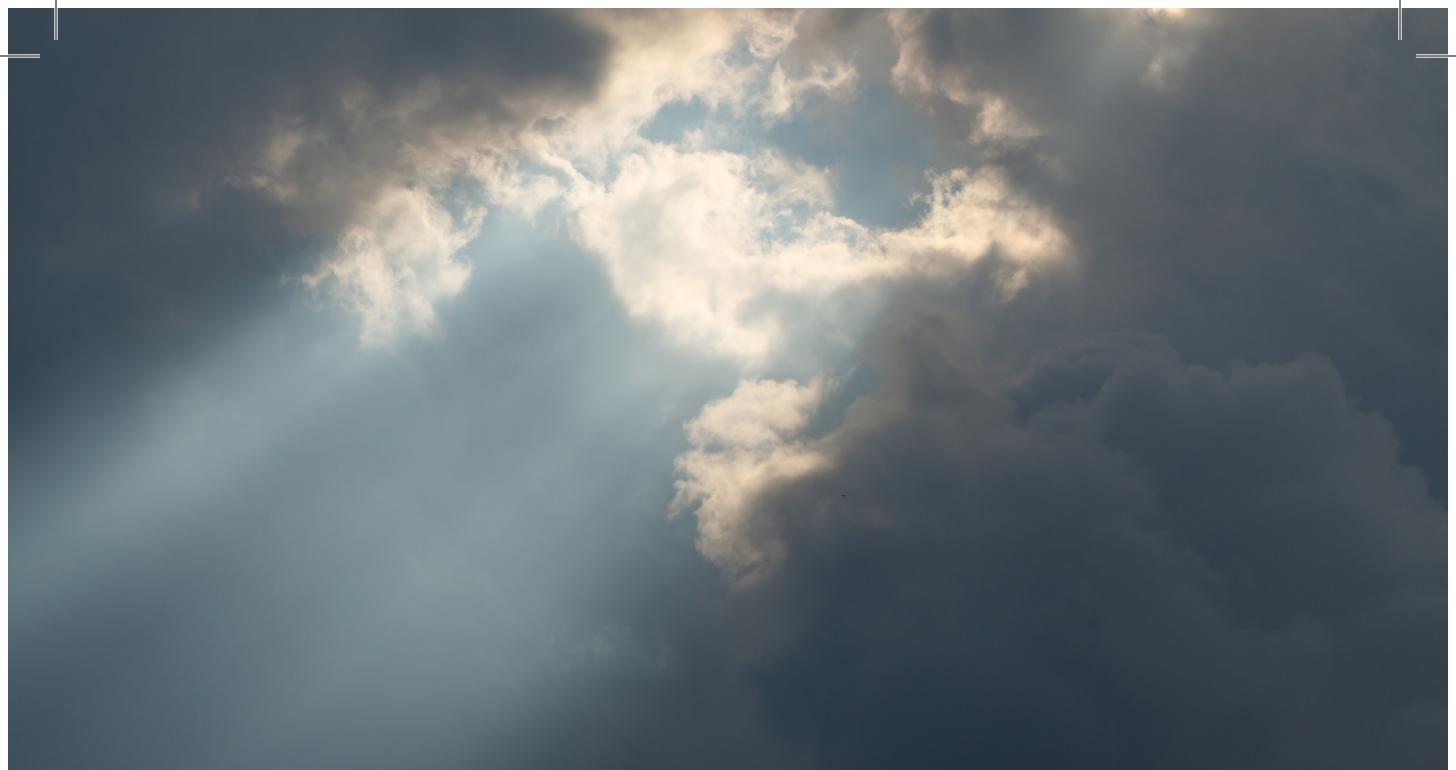


THREATENING STABILITY, FOOD SECURITY, ECONOMIES, DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD.

The International Partnership for People & Places proposes to establish a U.S.-led grantmaking partnership that will leverage private funding to implement projects around protected and conserved areas in the most vulnerable parts of the world in order to avert these crises.

THIS INITIATIVE IS:

- **a development model** to benefit people and key land- and seascapes.
- **complementary to similar programs** being implemented by other donor nations, such as the Legacy Landscapes Fund, established by the German government and now funded by multiple European countries.
- **designed to ensure the effective management** of protected and conserved areas that form critically important “anchors” that can lead to broader landscape-scale conservation, which has been shown to enhance regional stability, safety, and



security; preserve and regenerate nature and restore ecosystems; and serve as developmental mechanisms for local people.

- **intended to address** forests, water, carbon sequestration, agriculture, biodiversity, tourism economies, and other essential ecosystem services for the benefit of people.

WHY DOES THIS MATTER TO THE UNITED STATES?

- **It directly affects** our national security, food security, health, and stability.
- **It costs far less** to make high-priority conservation investments than to suffer the costs of losing the vital benefits provided by healthy ecosystems.



AFRICA

FOR PEOPLE, BY PEOPLE.

Countries throughout Africa are plagued by poverty, food and freshwater insecurity, conflict/instability, and disease, all of which are exacerbated by booming populations. Many such countries are becoming safe havens for terrorists and organized crime. Sustainable economic development and restoration of degraded lands and natural resources are increasingly essential to combat this growing threat.

Public-private partnerships are proving to be extremely effective in protecting biodiversity and ecosystems in some parts of Africa, through private-sector management of natural resources and engagement with communities in and around parks and protected areas. This is a model that is working, and if we empower this model financially and politically, we can save some of Africa's most important landscapes and the species that inhabit them, for the benefit of the people who depend on them.

RIGHT: The Okavango Delta in Botswana





REVENUES + SCALABLE + SUSTAINABLE



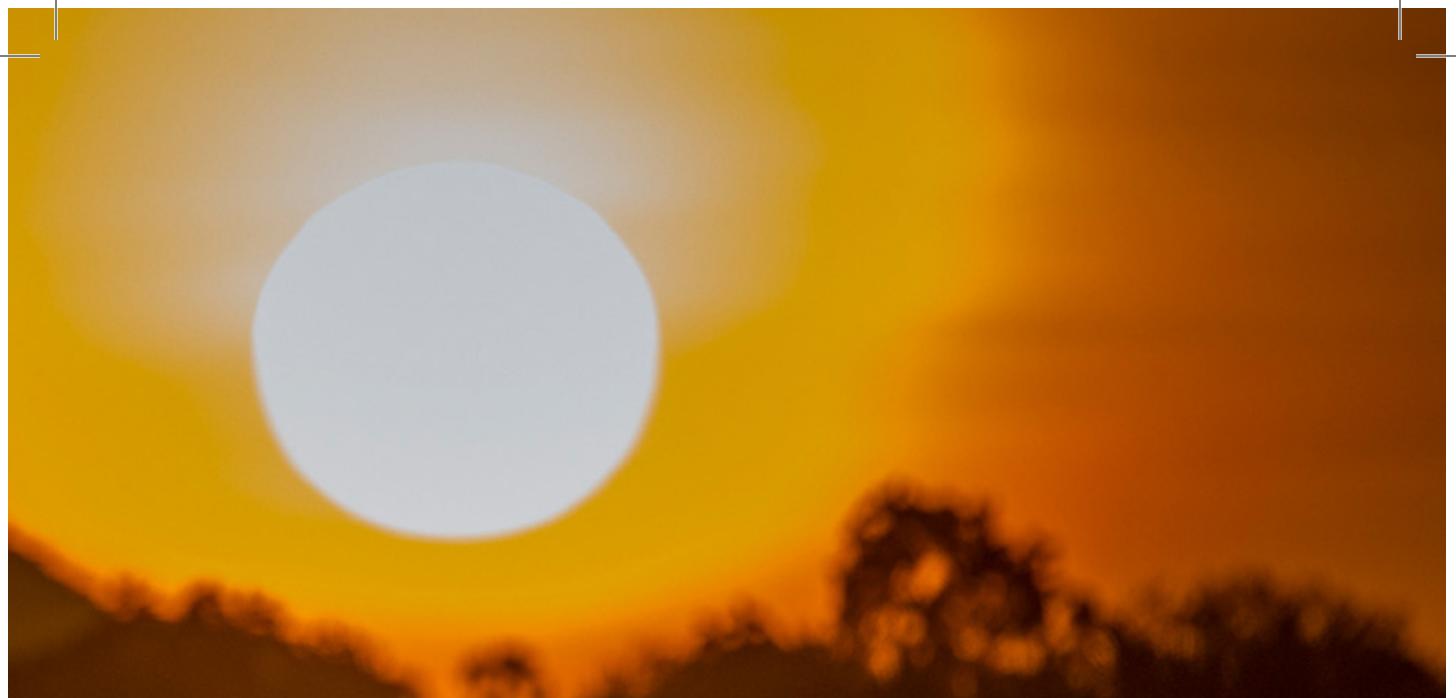
AFRICA'S GREATEST
WILDLIFE RESTORATION STORIES

SUCCESS STORIES

GORONGOSA'S NATIONAL PARK

Following decades of civil conflict that decimated wildlife populations, Gorongosa has become one of Africa's greatest wildlife restoration stories with the help of the 20+-year public-private partnership between the Government of Mozambique and the Gorongosa Restoration Project and the Carr Foundation, a U.S. non-profit organization.

This restored ecosystem offers tourism-related jobs, sustainable revenue for the park, successful species reintroduction, and community benefits like assistance to farmers, educational programs, and health care.



AFRICAN PARKS

Another extremely effective program is being carried out by African Parks, one of the foremost conservation organizations working on the ground in partnership with governments. They are achieving great success by implementing a model in which the organization enters into long-term contracts with governments to manage park sites and improve them while boosting jobs and welfare locally through tourism, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and/or fisheries. African Parks is given long-term responsibility for key parks and protected areas by national authorities who have been unable to protect them adequately. Community development and engagement also play a vital role. African Parks currently manages 20 national parks and protected areas in 11 African countries. Other conservation organizations such as Conservation International, the Frankfurt Zoological Society, The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund also have effective on-the-ground programs that would benefit from this type of partnership.



CONSERVANCIES + COMMUNITY-MANAGED LAND

Donor nations, including the United States, have invested tens of millions of dollars over the past 20+ years in priority conservation areas, including community wildlife conservancies.

These programs directly or indirectly provide millions of jobs for people in the developing world, sustain economies, and contribute significantly to peace and stability. Through the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, for example, the U.S. supports 160 conservancies across Kenya in partnership with local and international organizations, the private sector, and other development partners.

NAMIBIA LED THE WORLD IN PIONEERING COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES, WITH SIGNIFICANT, MULTI-YEAR INVESTMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Today, Namibia has 87 conservancies covering 20% of the country, many of which provide critical buffers to national parks and other state protected areas. By giving communities rights to their natural resources, Namibia's conservancies have created economic value in sustainably managing wildlife. The results include a dramatic decrease in poaching and strong recoveries in rhino, elephant, lion, cheetah and other at-risk species. The conservancies also help anchor the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), a cornerstone of regional economic development through sustainable tourism. Namibia's conservancies generate more than \$10 million in annual benefits (90% of which can be attributed to tourism) for hundreds of thousands of Namibia's poorest people.

RIGHT: Gemsbok or gemsbuck (*Oryx gazella*), Namib Desert, Namibia, Africa





LOOKING AHEAD

THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN INITIATIVE

In an area like the Sudano-Sahelian region, which is plagued by widespread instability, well managed protected areas can protect key ecosystem assets:

Water, soils, vegetation, and fauna; help humans to better manage the natural resource base to which they owe their livelihoods; act as powerful stakeholders in the community; play a major role in conflict resolution locally; attend to basic human needs of surrounding communities-clean water, schools, dispensaries, roads-as members of that community; be a major source of sustainable employment over the long term; play a role in regional security, monitoring of conflict, disease, food security, and ecosystem degradation; demonstrate good governance, transparency, conciliation, and anti-corruption; and be a source of training and education.

The proposed Sudano-Sahelian Initiative seeks to establish well-managed protected areas, each with a broad mandate of landscape management over a large area around the protected area, which can make the difference between degradation of the human condition and a stable and prosperous human condition.

This initiative spans ten countries from west to east (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Benin, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Tchad, South Sudan, and Ethiopia), which are known to be some of the most insecure and environmentally imperiled on the African Continent.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT INCLUDE:

- 24 landscape management programs covering more than 75 million hectares that address natural resource management, poverty alleviation, and security covering a vast zone in one the poorest and most insecure areas on the planet,
- Vastly increased capacity and contribution of governments in natural resource management, and,
- Significant and sustainable shift in the land-use management practices in these countries.

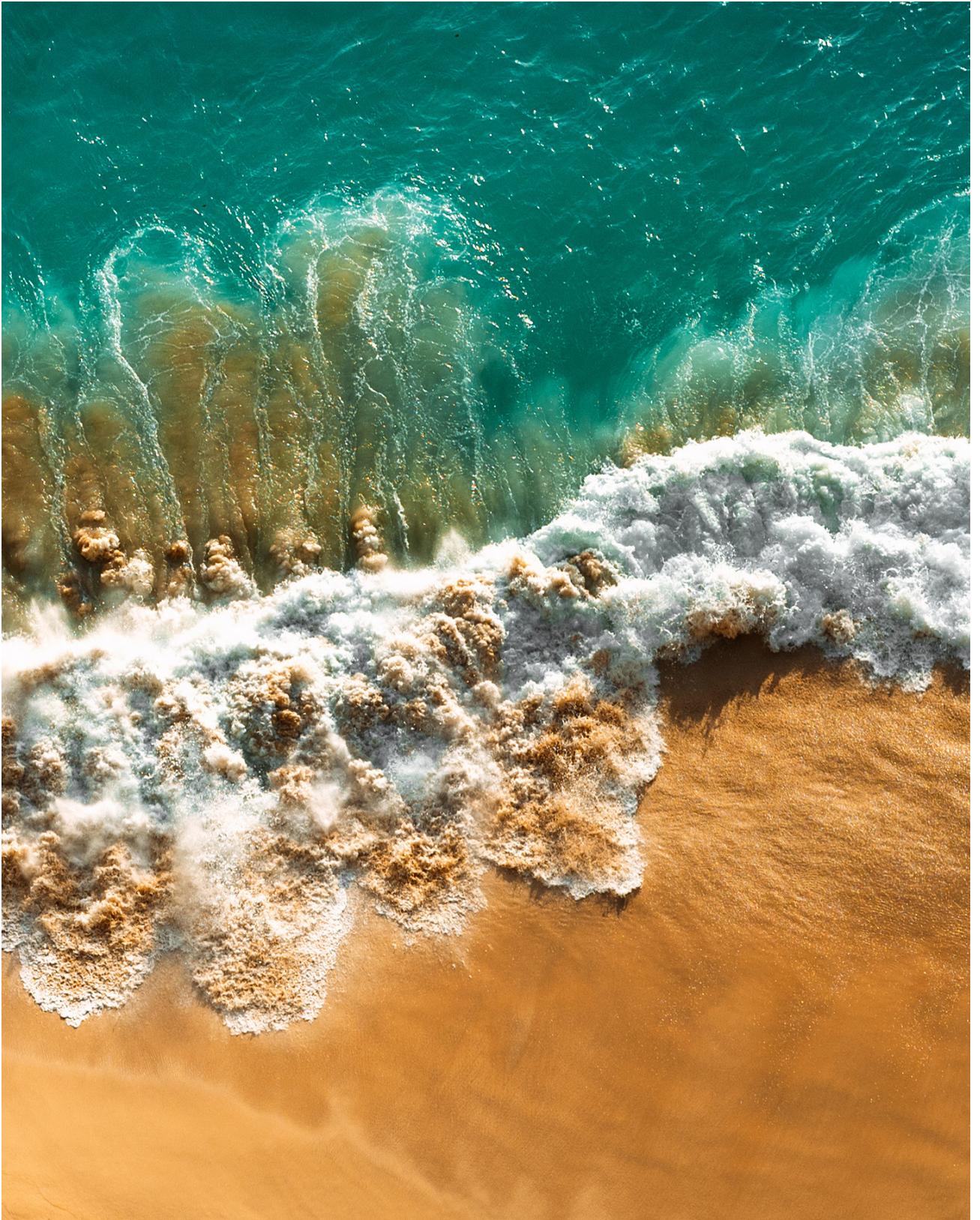
Less tangible benefits of this project will include reduced rates of deforestation, soil erosion and degradation of watersheds; reduction in biodiversity loss; poverty reduction; better governance and transparency; significantly increased security over vast areas; reduced corruption; increased food security; sustainable development based on renewable outputs and ecosystem services; reduction of increase in levels of communicable diseases both in humans and domestic stock; and others.

ASIA

CONSERVING OCEANS

Oceans and healthy coral reefs are essential to all life on earth; however, the oceans are being severely overfished and filled with plastic and other pollutants, and up to 90% of coral reefs may be destroyed by 2040. One-quarter of all global marine biodiversity is threatened with extinction. In places like Southeast Asia, these pressures are fueling competition for scarce resources, driving food insecurity and transnational organized crime, and fueling conflict and instability.

RIGHT: Aerial view of turquoise ocean waves in Kelingking beach, Nusa Penida Island in Bali, Indonesia



LOCAL + LOW COST = NEW HABITATS



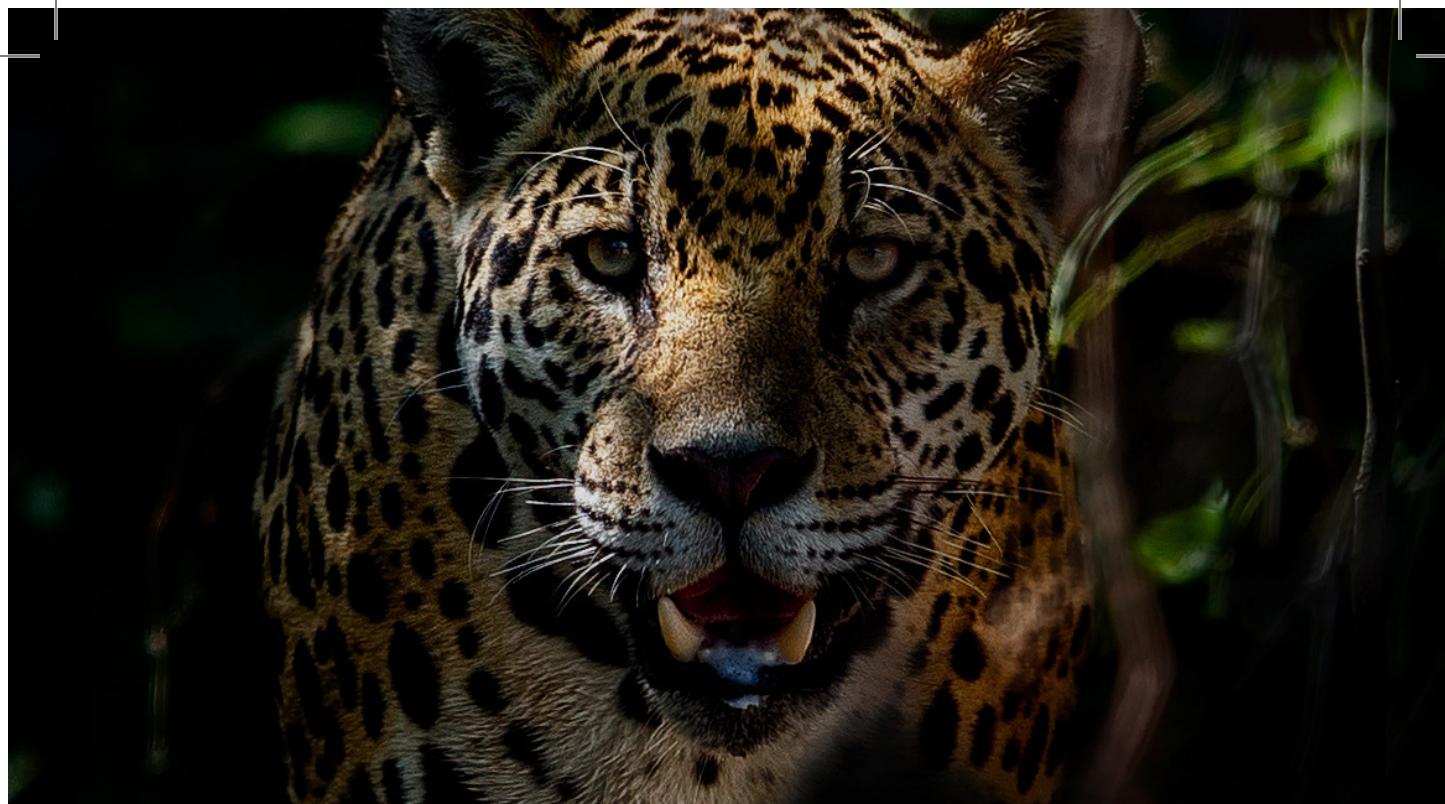
RESTORING CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS
IN ASIA AND BEYOND

SUCCESS STORIES

THE MARS ASSISTED REEF RESTORATION SYSTEM

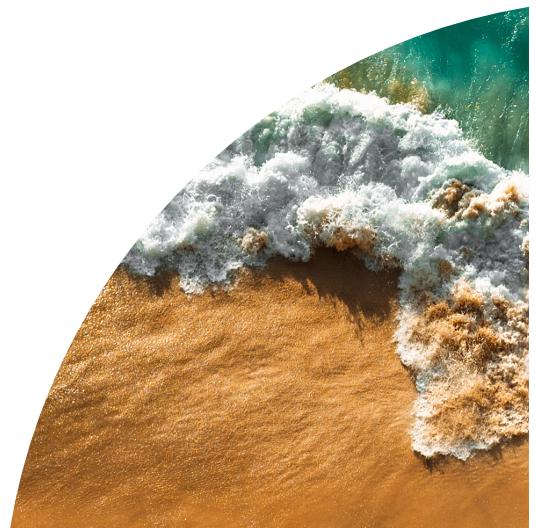
The Mars Assisted Reef Restoration System (MARRS) is a low-cost scalable method of coral reef ecosystem restoration that involves installing a web of steel structures embedded with coral fragments, called reef stars, to replace dead coral.

The reef stars are manufactured by local communities from locally sourced materials, and large numbers of the local people are involved in the restoration process. Projects are implemented around the world in partnership with local communities, conservationists, scientists, governments, and businesses.



IN INDONESIA, THE PROJECT HAS WORKED WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO REBUILD 40,000 SQUARE METERS OF REEF IN THE WORLD'S MOST BIODIVERSE SEAS, CREATING NEW HABITATS FOR FISH AND OTHER SEA LIFE.

The project has resulted in a 12-fold increase in coral cover, a 3-fold increase in fish populations, and a doubling of fish biomass. The project also works to deliver sustainable “reef-based” livelihoods, empower communities, and drive behavioral change.



COMBATting IUU FISHING

Billions of people depend on fish for a critical portion of their daily protein intake, yet 93 percent of the world's major marine fish stocks are fully fished or overfished, increasingly causing instability in key regions of the globe. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing accounts for 15-30% of the world's seafood trade.

The prevalence of illegal fishing makes the ocean the world's largest crime scene, and under-resourced coastal countries are disproportionately impacted. In areas like the hotly contested South China Sea, where fisheries are teetering on the brink of collapse, illegal fishing is fueling an already dire situation.

Several innovative partnerships are working to address this challenge. NOAA, for example, is partnering with Vulcan Inc. to utilize the Starlight maritime information tool to address IUU fishing. Skylight leverages artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to identify suspicious activity, helping authorities to focus investigations and determine proper action. The Center for Strategic and International Studies has partnered with both Vulcan and the Philip Stephenson Foundation to leverage technology to analyze fishing fleets in the South China Sea and to examine the intersection of ocean health and global security in order to promote solutions.

PHOTO: Aerial drone view of fishing trawlers in the ocean in Asia



LATIN AMERICA

WATER FOR PROSPERITY

The Amazon region accounts for more than 40% of the world's remaining rainforest, is the single largest repository of biodiversity on the planet, housing 10% of the world's known species, and is the world's largest freshwater system, contributing more than 15% of the world's total river discharge into the oceans. The entire ecosystem plays a critical role in global climate regulation, sinking at least 5 percent of the global GHG emissions, making it a vital region for climate change mitigation.

The Amazon Forest plays a key role not only for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, but for the socioeconomic prosperity of about 47 million people who derive their livelihoods from its forests and rivers. Approximately 410 indigenous groups live in the Amazon, and it is one of the last places on the planet where isolated tribes live, with an estimated 80 uncontacted groups. The diversity of its population also includes Afro-descendants and mestizo populations that migrated to the region.

PHOTO: Navigating rainforest in a handmade boat



PUBLIC + PRIVATE + INTEGRATED

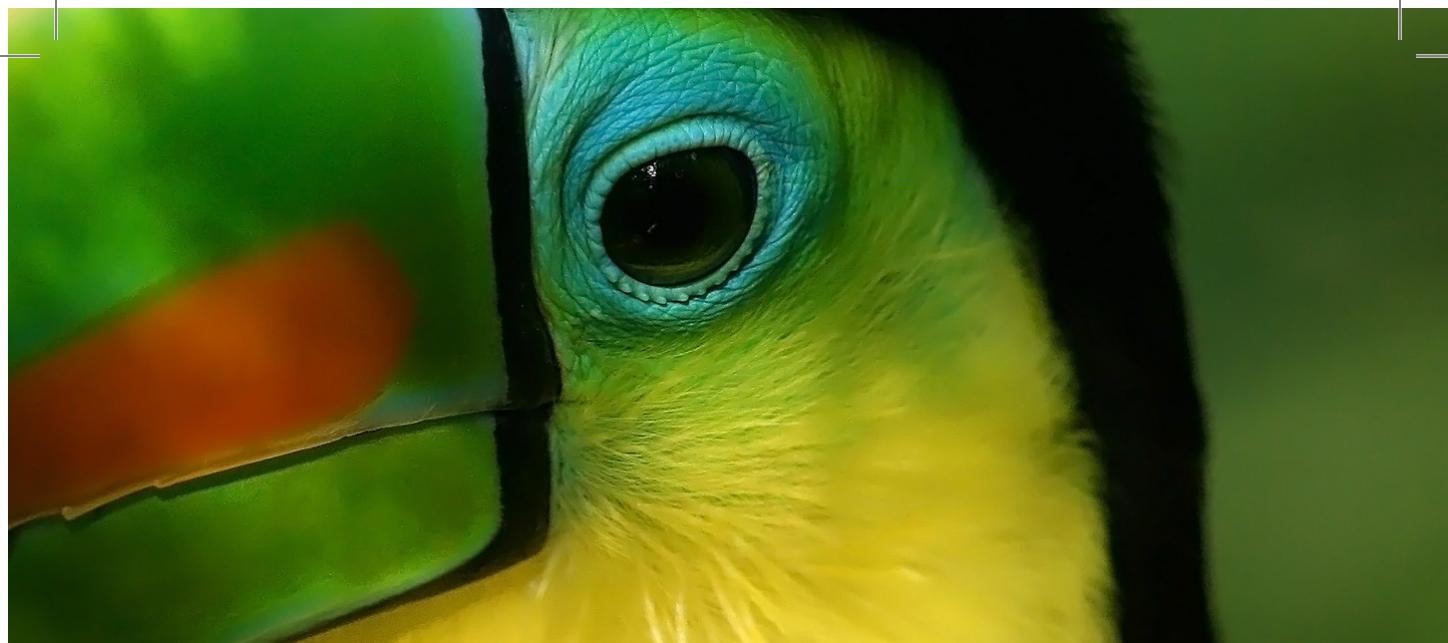
■ THE AMAZON'S LARGEST RESTORATION PROGRAM

SUCCESS STORIES

THE AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE PROGRAM

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is funding the Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program (ASL), the largest regional program under implementation in the Amazon, with nearly \$300 million. The GEF funding leveraged more than \$1 billion in co-financing from diverse sources including the private sector, foundations, and domestic and international NGOs.

The ASL program includes projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname, and a regional project that promotes coordination and knowledge management. Together, the projects aim to improve integrated landscape management and ecosystem conservation in priority areas of the Amazon. The ASL has been identified as a unique opportunity to promote collaboration and engagement on key matters that are of common interest between the countries (e.g., freshwater protection, indigenous governance, protected area management and financing, and sustainable and inclusive value chains for land and water natural resources).



The program operates under the rationale that the protection of significant biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystem services of the Amazon region can be achieved if:

- A representative area of the Amazon is effectively conserved under various regimes (protected areas, indigenous lands, Ramsar sites, and other conservation strategies);
- Agriculture lands, forests, and freshwater habitats are sustainably managed and restored, providing economic and social, inclusive wellbeing;
- Legal instruments, policies, and intersectoral agreements are enabling conservation and sustainable development; and
- The institutional and community capacity is built, and regional multi-stakeholder cooperation is strengthened.



CHILE + ARGENTINA

KRIS AND DOUG TOMPKINS HAVE, OVER THREE DECADES, LEVERAGED PHILANTHROPIC GIVING WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDING TO CREATE PARKLANDS, PROTECT AND RESTORE WILDLIFE, PROMOTE REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE, AND PROVE THAT NATIONAL PARKS ARE ECONOMIC DRIVERS THAT PROVIDE LASTING BENEFITS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

T heir work to create a vast network of parks to promote climate stability, restore biological corridors, and provide habitat for native species has resulted in nearly 15 million acres protected, rebounding wildlife populations, and growing economic opportunities in park gateway communities.

Tompkins Conservation was a key partner in a coalition that helped secure new marine protected areas totaling upwards of 30 million acres in 2018–2019, including Argentina’s first two marine national parks. It has invested \$345 million in protected areas in Argentina and Chile and recently concluded the largest private land donation in history, turning over more than a million acres of land comprising the Pumalin and Patagonia Parks to the Chilean government.

PHOTO: Sunrise in the Patagonia National Park



OPPORTUNITY

By creating a U.S.-led public-private grantmaking entity that is chartered by the government but operated as a private foundation, the U.S. Government has the potential to leverage significant private-sector support and bring together the best aspects of the private sector and the public sector to solve some of the world's most intractable problems.