

SADC TFCA NETWORK

Investing in People, Nature and Partnerships

ANNUAL MEETING 2026

9 - 13 NOVEMBER 2026

SKUKUZA KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA





forestry, fisheries & the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

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DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by:
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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South African NATIONAL PARKS

Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence

- HWC context and drivers across SADC TFCAs.
- Peer- to- peer learning report back.
- Animal Translocation Guidelines.

Lead: **Ndaona Kumanga** - Malawi

Presenters:

Monika Shikongo - Namibia

Andrew Parker - Conserve Global

Hennie van Deventer - Sylvatica

SADC TFCA Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchange on Human–Wildlife Conflict and Corridor Management in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

24–28 August 2026 | Katima Mulilo and Zambezi Region, Namibia

Monika Shikongo, TFCA Focal Point, Namibia

Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

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Why this exchange mattered?

A shared regional challenge: keeping landscapes connected while sustaining community livelihoods.

A regional priority

A 2024 TFCA-wide needs assessment identified HWC and corridor management as priorities for practical learning.

KAZA – TFCA : A lived landscape

Wildlife movement overlaps with settlement, crop production, livestock, water use and household livelihood needs.



Hosted in Namibia’s Zambezi Region, with field learning around the Sobbe and Kwando corridors and community-led initiatives.

41 PARTICIPANTS

18 Delegates from 10 TFCA’s (8 woman and 10 man) • 7 resource18 Delegates from 10 TFCA’s (8 woman and 10 man) • 7 resource personnel (SADC Secretariat, KAZA Secretariat, SADC TFCA Network, WWF, SAWC • 2 GIZ staff • 11 MEFT-Namibia personnel • 4 Davidzo staff







PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES

From shared experience to practical action

The exchange combined peer learning, field exposure and facilitated reflection.

OVERALL PURPOSE

Strengthen practical knowledge, regional peer engagement and informed dialogue on HWC mitigation and corridor management.

1. Exchange practices on HWC mitigation and response.
2. Strengthen applied learning through field case studies.
3. Explore transboundary corridor governance.
4. Understand links between corridor functionality and HWC trends.
5. Identify capacity and governance gaps.
6. Strengthen regional peer networks.
7. Promote policy and coordination dialogue on corridor protection.

Regional contributions: different contexts, shared priorities

Country and landscape presentations illustrated the diversity of HWC and corridor-management responses.

Comparative theme	Illustrative contributions	Implications for regional application
Community response linked to technology	Kasungu–Lukusuzi; Tanzania; KwaZulu-Natal	Integrate wildlife alerts with trained community teams, reliable communication and timely professional response.
Household protection and livestock husbandry	Botswana; Great Limpopo; Kgalagadi	Combine protective infrastructure with effective husbandry, routine maintenance and monitoring of livestock losses.
Water access and conflict exposure	Nyika–Vwaza; KwaZulu-Natal; Kasungu–Lukusuzi	Plan water provision to improve human safety while accommodating wildlife movement and seasonal resource needs.
Corridor planning across land systems	Botswana; Lower Zambezi–Mana Pools; Kafue–West Lunga	Translate wildlife movement evidence into coordinated land-use decisions involving customary and statutory institutions.
Social inclusion and accountable engagement	Lesotho; KwaZulu-Natal; eastern DRC	Ensure affected groups participate meaningfully in decisions, with clear responsibilities, implementation timelines and feedback.
Financial protection and sustained support	Mbire pilot; Namibia; contributions across multiple TFCAs	Assess accessibility, financial sustainability and how support

FIELD LEARNING

What participants encountered in Namibia

Field exposure connected household protection, governance, livelihoods and landscape restoration.

Corridor monitoring

Sobbe and Kwando: wildlife movement, camera traps, game guards and conservancy perspectives.

HWC prevention

Early warning, chilli deterrents, noise devices, predator-proof kraals and livestock management.

Livelihoods & stewardship

Integrated homestead production, cluster farming, enterprises, Imukusi stewardship and water retention.

Collective livestock management

REHERD model boma: pooled herding, grazing, veterinary access and customary land arrangements.

Landscape connectivity

Kwando corridor and Horseshoe: elephant movement, land use and cross-border connectivity.

Common message: no single tool is sufficient, responses must fit local landscape, institutions, livelihoods and operational capacity.




MAFWE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY AND COMMUNITY COURT




SIHAUNGA
SUB-KHUTA

Consolidated Regional Learning Outcomes, Strategic Implications and Opportunities for Application Across SADC TFCAs

Key Regional Learning Themes:

1. Wildlife Corridors as Multifunctional Landscapes
2. Integrated Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Prevention and Response
3. Livelihood Security as a Foundation for Conservation Stewardship
4. Traditional Authority Leadership and Landscape Governance
5. Collective Livestock Management and Rangeland Stewardship
6. Community-Managed Landscapes and OECM Opportunities
7. Viable Community Enterprises and Livelihood Diversification
8. Water Security and Integrated Landscape Stewardship
9. Transboundary Coordination and Adaptive Institutional Learning



Thank you



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

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Promoting human-wildlife co-existence

NOVEMBER 2026

conserve

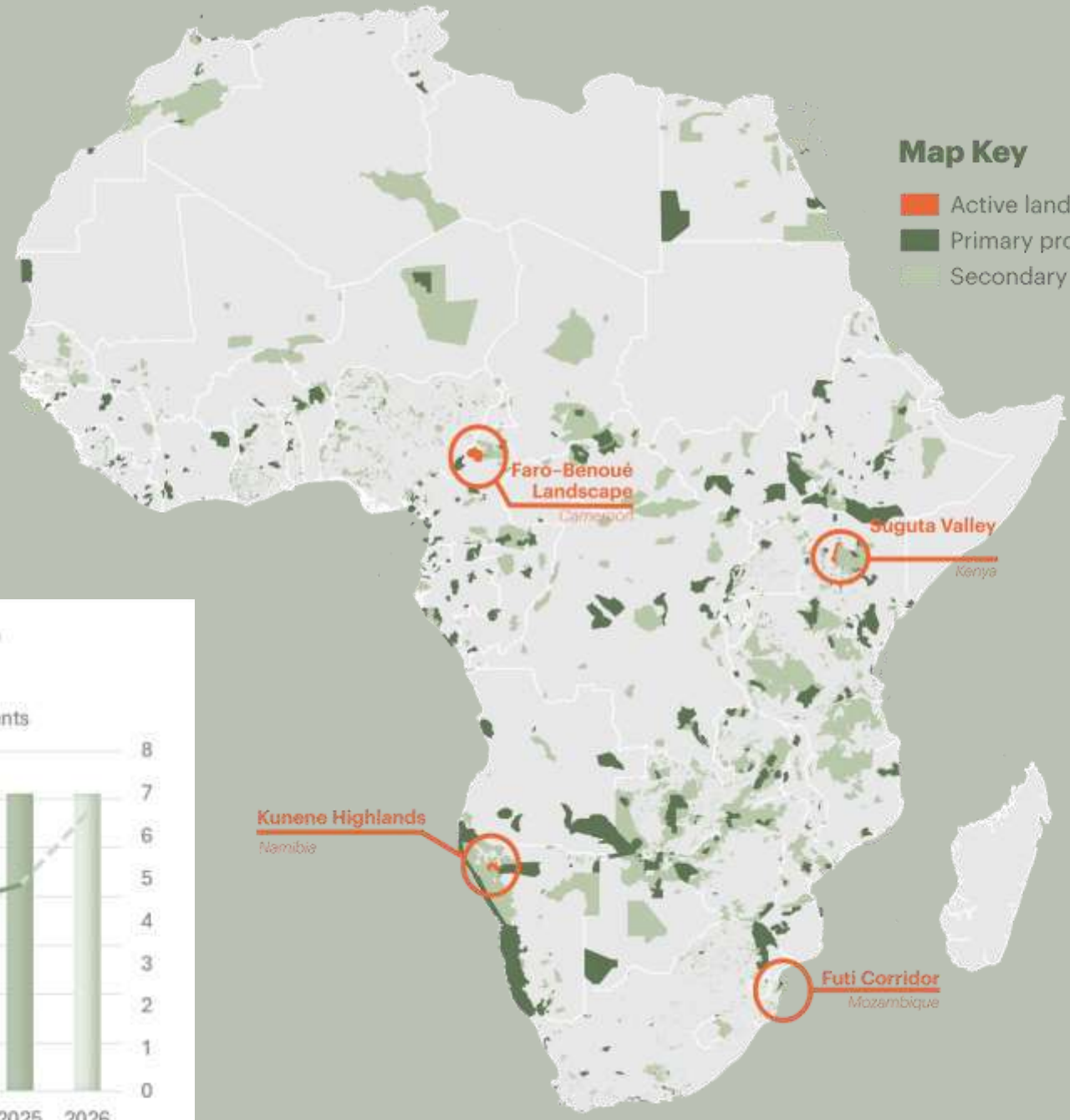
Conserve Global - introduction

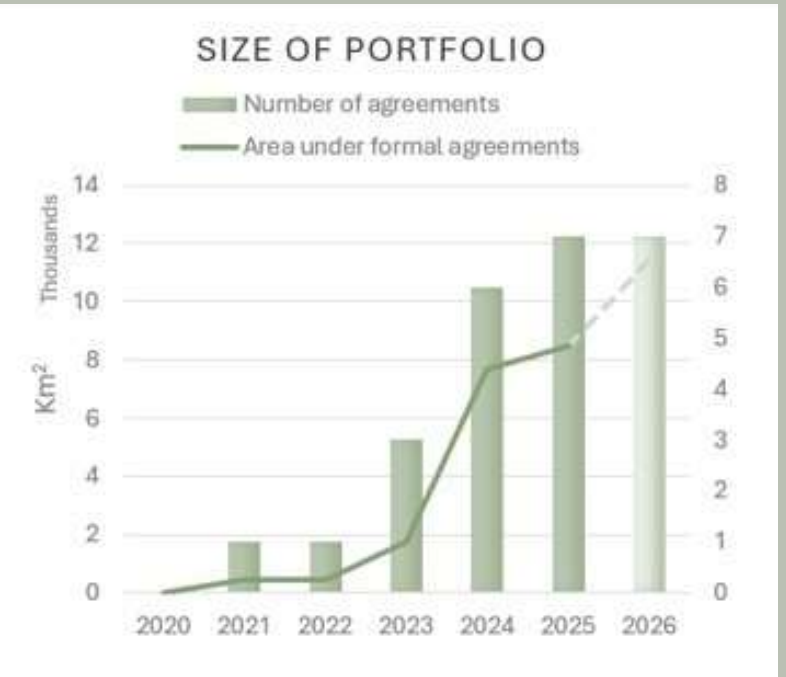
Founded in 2020, Conserve Global protects Africa's vital conservation landscapes beyond national parks by providing expert, long-term conservation management that empowers frontline communities as stewards of their land, restores threatened ecosystems, and builds resilient, nature-positive economies where people and nature thrive.

Conserve Global - model

- A service-oriented model elevating local agency outside national parks
- Conserve acts as a contracted service provider working with and on behalf of local, last-mile communities
- Conserve provides the missing operational support needed to make CBNRM succeed on the ground
- Establishes locally registered entities and deploys skilled field management teams directly to project sites




Map Key
Active landscapes
Primary protected area
Secondary protected area
Faro-Benoué Landscape
Cameroon
Suguta Valley
Kenya
Kunene Highlands
Namibia
Futi Corridor
Mozambique


SIZE OF PORTFOLIO
Number of agreements
Area under formal agreements
Km²
Thousands
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026

Mitigating human-wildlife conflict

- We listen to understand and move at the speed of trust
- We don’t presume to know what the solution is
- We consult widely at all levels
- Participatory planning – GALS
- We co-create solutions with our community partners

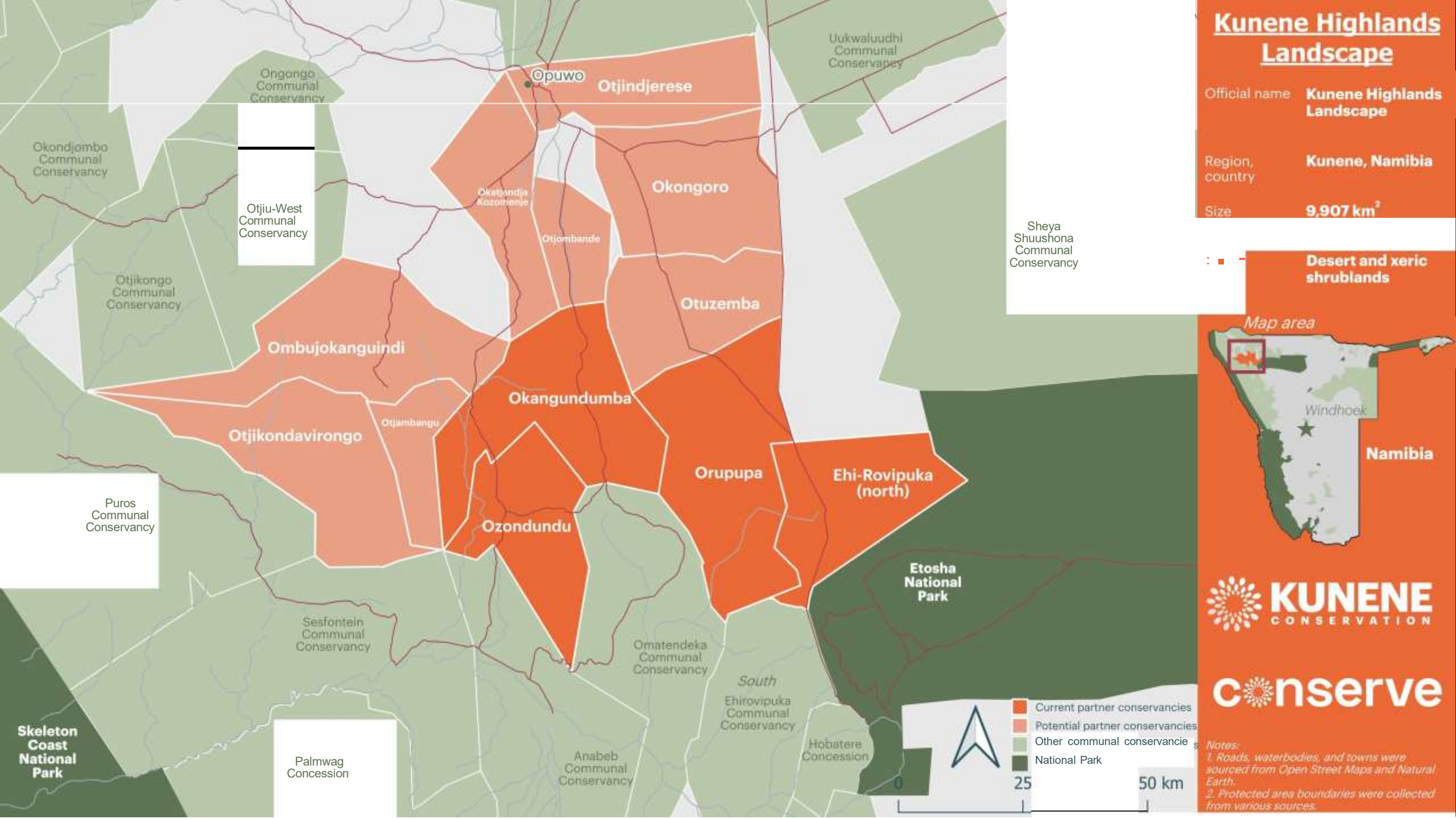


NAMIBIA:

Kunene Highlands

- Long-term agreements with four contiguous conservancies and engagement with a potential fifth
- 7,565 km² under management; ± 500 free-roaming elephants
- Human-elephant conflict was widely prevalent at waterholes and vegetable gardens
- Took time to understand the problem
- Replaced diesel pumps with solar pumps
- Fenced vegetable gardens
- Installed boreholes inside fenced areas




Kunene Highlands Landscape
Official name
Kunene Highlands Landscape
Region, country
Kunene, Namibia
Size
9,907 km²
Desert and xeric shrublands
Map area
Windhoek
Namibia
KUNENE CONSERVATION
conserve
Opuwo
Otjindjerese
Okongoro
Otuzemba
Okatjandja Kozomenje
Otjombande
Ombujokanguindi
Okangundumba
Otjikondavirongo
Otjambangu
Orupupa
Ehi-Rovipuka (north)
Ozondundu
Etosha National Park
Ongongo Communal Conservancy
Okondjombo Communal Conservancy
Otjiu-West Communal Conservancy
Otjikongo Communal Conservancy
Puros Communal Conservancy
Sesfontein Communal Conservancy
Omatendeka Communal Conservancy
South Ehirovipuka Communal Conservancy
Hobatere Concession
Anabeb Communal Conservancy
Palmwag Concession
Skeleton Coast National Park
Uukwaluudhi Communal Conservancy
Sheya Shuushona Communal Conservancy
Current partner conservancies
Potential partner conservancies
Other communal conservancie
National Park
0
25
50 km
Notes:
1. Roads, waterbodies, and towns were sourced from Open Street Maps and Natural Earth.
2. Protected area boundaries were collected from various sources.










Wildgame
INNOVATIONS
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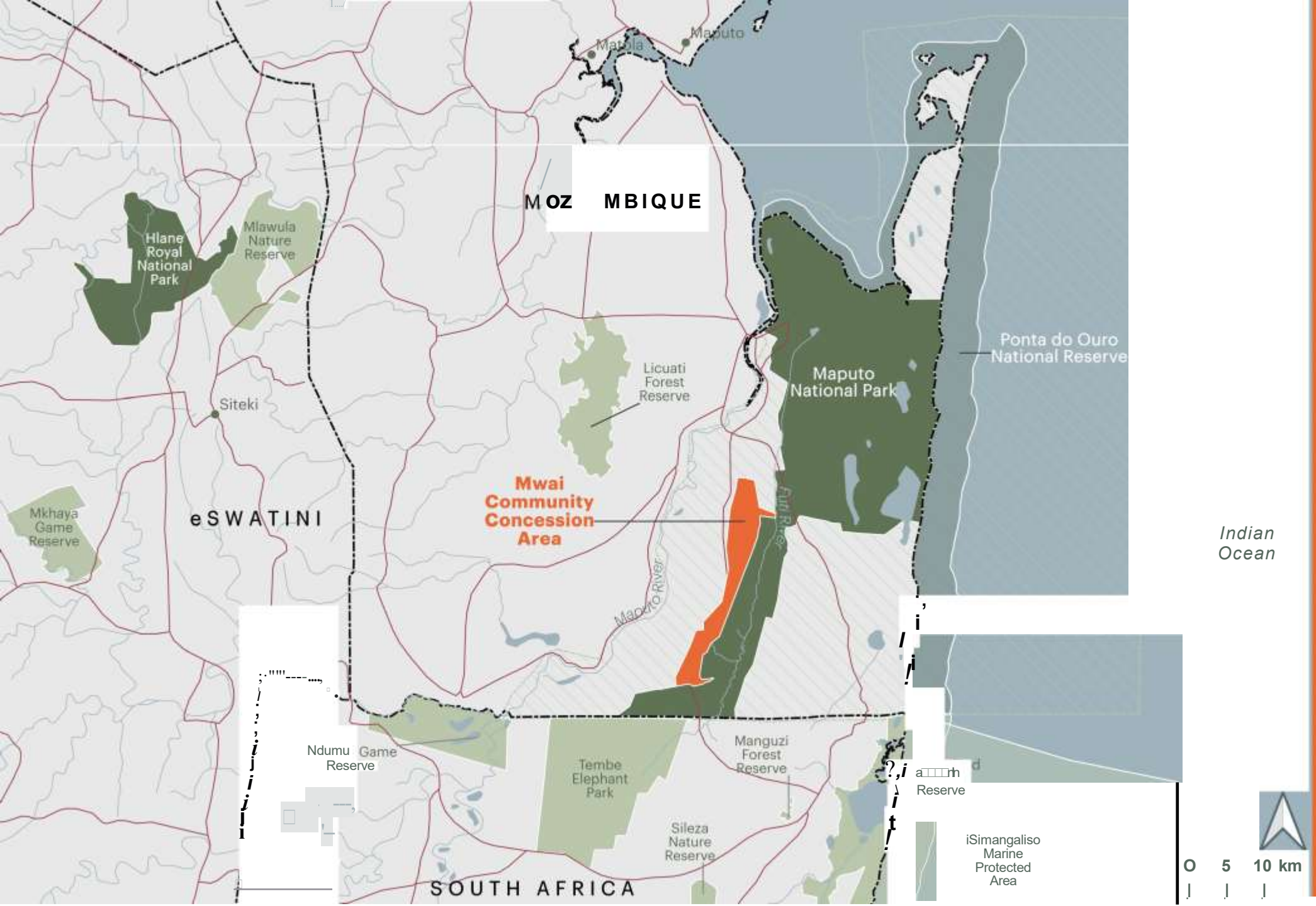


MOZAMBIQUE:

Mwai Community Conservation Area

- 10,000 hectares; elephants inside and outside the conservation area
- Recently recognised as a formal community conservation area
- Conserve has a long-term agreement with the Mwai Community Association
- Initial step was to erect a 43-km game fence on western boundary
- Created 130 temporary jobs and 6 full time jobs
- Fence now under community control
- Ongoing efforts to move elephants
- Fenced vegetable gardens





Futi Corridor

Official name	**Mwai Community Concession Area**
Region, Country	**Matutuine, Mozambique**
Size	**93 km²**
Biome	**Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests**

Mozambique



FDSC
FUNDAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTAVEL E CONSERVAÇÃO

conserve

Notes:
1. Roads, waterbodies, and towns were sourced from Open Street Maps and Natural Earth.
2. Protected area boundaries were collected from various sources.





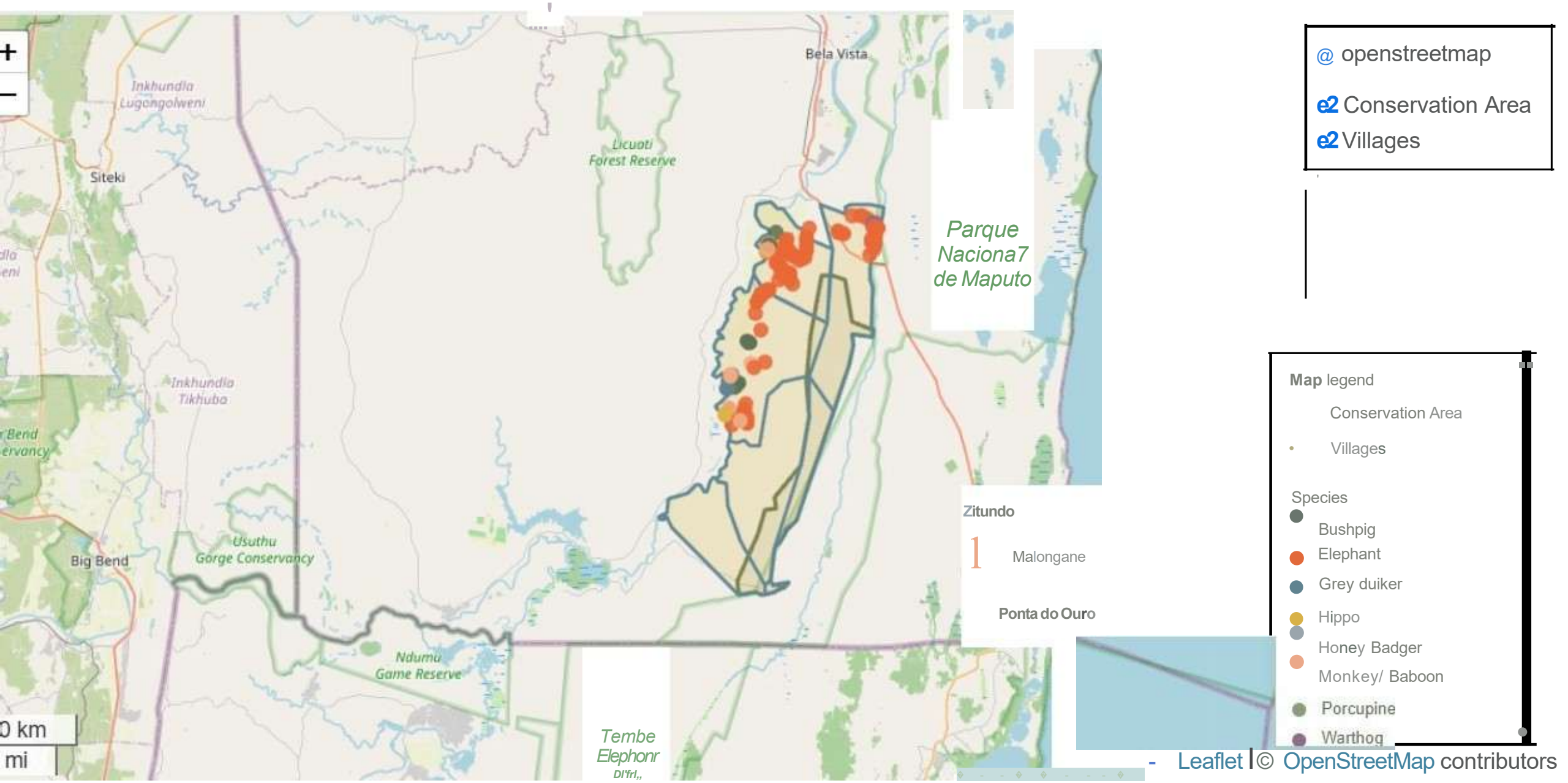

TOYOTA





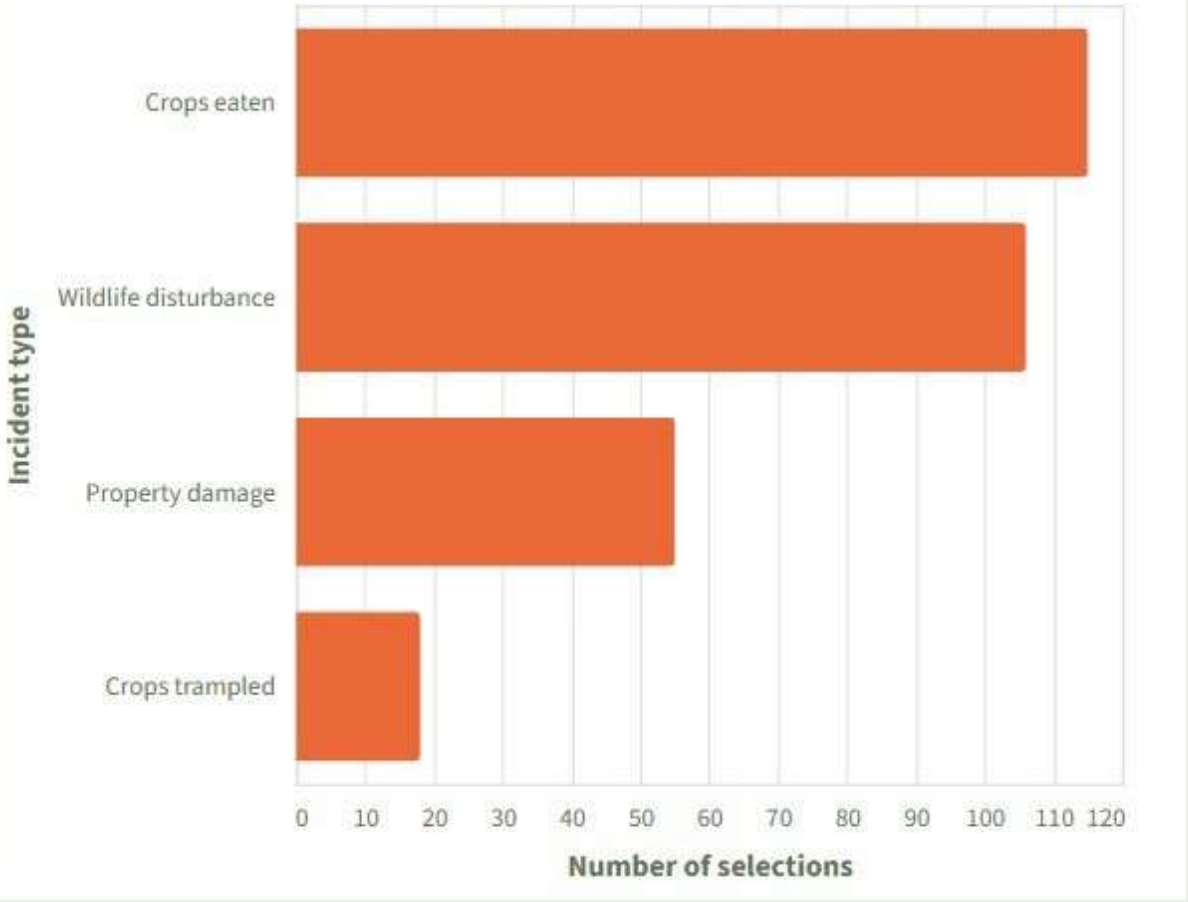
Conflict map

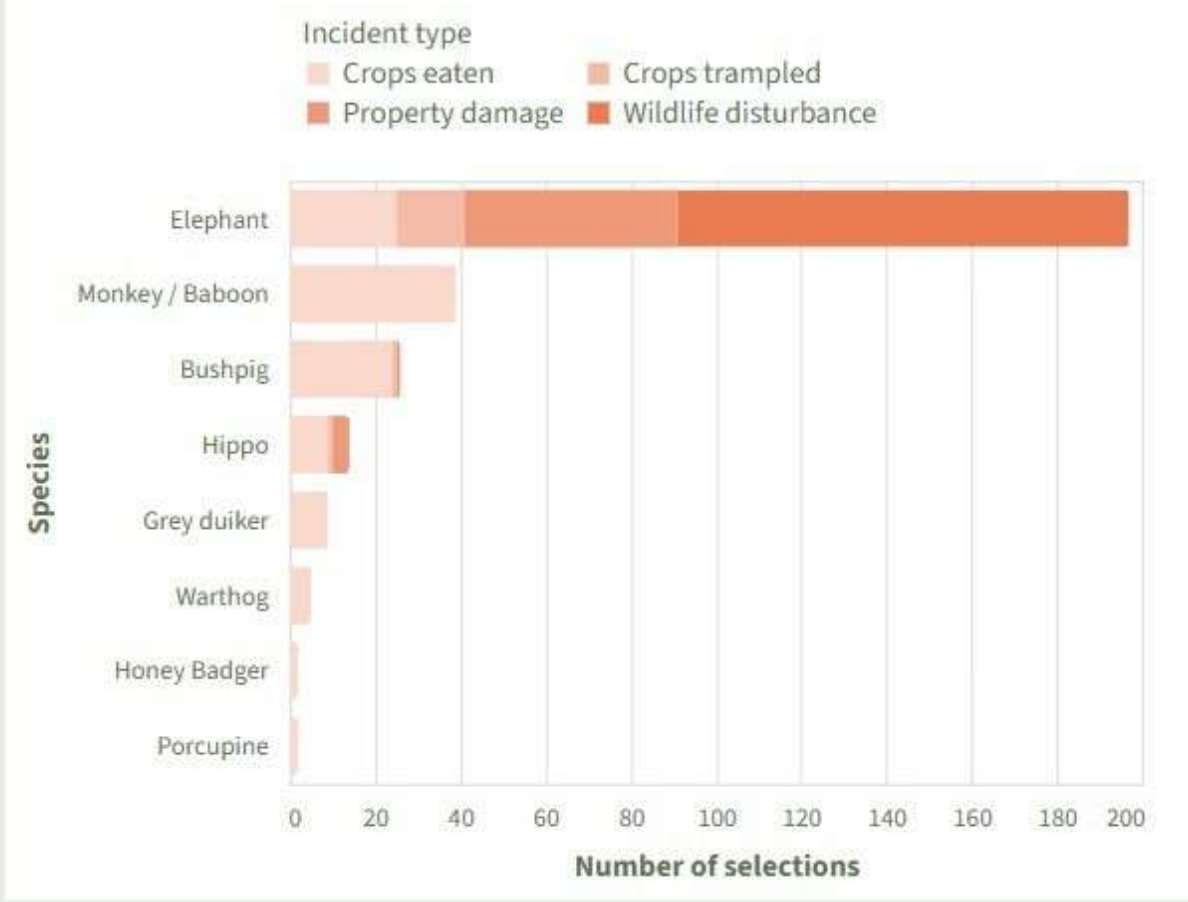
Incidents displayed with conservation area and village boundaries



Incident type analysis

Overall incident types and how they vary by species. Counts selections, so an incident with more than one type is counted once per type. "Wildlife disturbance" means the animal was present but caused no crop or property damage.







conserve


Behaviour-based
protection for iconic trees.
Supporting biodiversity conservation
and elephant coexistence.
SYLVATICA™
bioprotect

CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

Protecting trees in shared landscapes

Elephants play a vital ecological role, but repeated browsing, debarking and tree damage can threaten selected trees and sensitive habitats.

The challenge: How do we protect vulnerable trees while allowing elephants to continue their natural movements?



CONSERVATION TOOLBOX

Part of a bigger conservation toolbox

SYLVATICA Bioprotect™ is not intended to be the single solution to elephant impact on vegetation.

It offers one practical intervention within a broader conservation approach — protecting selected trees while supporting responsible elephant and habitat management.



ELEPHANT BEHAVIOUR

How do elephants choose?



1. LANDSCAPE
Elephants select the landscape they prefer to use.



2. HABITAT
Within that habitat, they select the area to forage.



3. TREE
Finally, they choose which specific trees to feed on.

Sylvatica aims to influence the final tree-selection decision — without excluding elephants from the landscape.

THE **SOLUTION**

Introducing Sylvatica BioProtect™

Developed in South Africa for African elephants and local environmental conditions.

- Plant-derived, biodegradable formulation
- Applied directly to selected tree trunks and main branches
- Designed to discourage elephant feeding through reduced palatability
- No physical barriers required

SYLVATICA™
bioprotect

BIODEGRADABLE ECO FRIENDLY

PRODUCED IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Product

10kg Sylvatica powder supplied in a 20 litre bucket.

10kg SYLVATICA powder mixed with 110 litres of water, makes a sprayable solution, which can treat around 30 trees, depending on tree size and the level of protection required.



FIELD EVIDENCE

Field Trials: Encouraging Results

Tumbeta Game *Reserve, Limpopo, South Africa*

Field trials conducted at three locations, with monitoring periods of 30 and 60 days.

40+ Elephant Visits

Repeated elephant activity recorded around treated trees.

No Severe Tree Damage

Only one minor tusk scrape observed.

Performance After Rainfall

Promising performance even after a high rainfall event.

KEY FINDING

Encouraging protection of treated trees despite repeated elephant activity and rainfall.

Source: Sylvatica BioProtect- *Tumbeta Field* Test *Summary*

APPLICATION

Simple, practical field application



Tank and slurry pump — for larger-scale field applications.



Fire fighting knapsack unit — for individual trees and smaller treatment areas.

Apply to the trunk and main branches, avoiding foliage.
Targeted ground application may be considered for high-priority nesting trees.

BIODIVERSITY VALUE

Protecting more than trees

Selected trees provide critical ecological functions:

- Nesting and roosting sites for birds
- Food and shelter for wildlife
- Habitat structure and biodiversity support
- Long-term ecological and landscape value

Protecting a single important tree can help preserve habitat used by multiple species.

Protecting Nesting Trees



TFCA COLLABORATION

Opportunities for TFCA collaboration

Sylvatica BioProtect offers opportunities to evaluate targeted tree protection across different conservation landscapes.

Potential areas for collaboration:

- Protecting selected high-value and nesting trees
- Field demonstrations and monitored trials
- Assessing effectiveness under different environmental conditions
- Sharing field observations and conservation outcomes

CLOSING

SYLVATICA™
bioprotect

Protecting trees.
Supporting coexistence.

Practical, targeted conservation solutions for Africa's shared landscapes.
Let's collaborate to protect the trees that matter most.

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