

forestry, fisheries & the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

Implemented by: giz

IUCN ifaw

South African NATIONAL PARKS

TFCA Progress Reports

Facilitator: **Flora Mokgohloa, Suth Africa**



Ai Ais-RICHTERSVELD TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Continued implementation of the ARTP Treaty and management plans
- Successful facilitation of annual Joint Management Board and technical meetings.
- Strengthened transboundary cooperation through joint conservation initiatives and cross-border activities.
- Improved collaboration between conservation authorities and local stakeholders in the management of the transfrontier park.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited financial and human resources for joint field operations.
- Difficulties in coordinating cross-border law enforcement and monitoring activities (flooding and terrain)
- Infrastructure constraints at some border crossing and tourism sites.

NEXT STEPS

- Strengthen joint operational planning and implementation.
- Enhance biodiversity monitoring and information sharing.
- Improve infrastructure supporting conservation and tourism management

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

N/A

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited tourism infrastructure and investment in remote areas.
- Low participation of some communities in tourism value chains.
- Socio-economic challenges affecting community development opportunities.

NEXT STEPS

- Revive cross border tourism products
- Strengthen skills development and tourism enterprise support.
- Promote investment in tourism infrastructure.

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Regular bilateral cooperation between South Africa and Namibia.
- Effective functioning of ARTP governance structures (JMB and JPMC)
- Increased visibility of ARTP within regional TFCA platforms.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- No coordinator/ secretariat
- Limited resources to implement all decisions of governance structures.

NEXT STEPS

- Strengthen stakeholder engagement mechanisms.
- Broaden partnerships with regional and international conservation organizations.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- none

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited resources to implement all decisions of governance structures.
- Need for stronger engagement with additional development partners.

NEXT STEPS

- Strengthen stakeholder engagement mechanisms.
- Broaden partnerships with regional and international conservation organizations.
- Improve implementation tracking of Joint Management Board decisions

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- None

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Lack of sustainable long-term financing mechanism for ARTP.
- Heavy dependence on project-based funding.
- Limited funding available for implementation of joint activities.
- Lack or limited capacity to assist with funding applications

NEXT STEPS

- Develop a resource mobilization strategy for ARTP.
- Engage donors and development partners to support priority projects.
- Explore innovative financing mechanisms linked to Tourism
- Buil internal capacity for development of funding proposals

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- implement priority actions under the ARTP Joint Operation Plan.
- Revive Desert Knights Cross border Cycling event and other tourism products within ARTP
- Improve tourism infrastructure and community tourism participation.
- Mobilise financial resources for priority conservation and livelihood projects.
- Joint Capacity building and learning exchange

Section I: Support needed

- Resource mobilisation and donor engagement support.
- Facilitation of knowledge sharing and learning among TFCAs.
- Technical support for tourism development and community livelihoods.
- Capacity building on sustainable financing and climate adaptation.

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)





GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

CATEGORY: A

LEGAL INSTRUMENT IN PLACE: TREATY

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 2002

MEMBER STATES: MOZAMBIQUE, SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Outcome 1.1: Integrated transboundary land planning applied in SADC TFCAs

10.9M
Ha TOTAL

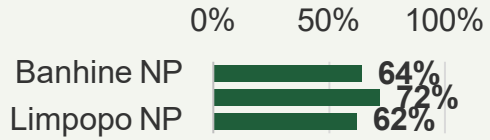


17
integrated land and seascape use plans

The plans span five levels

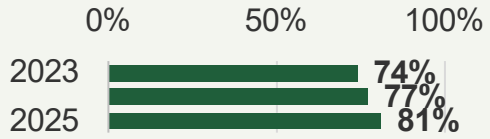
Transboundary | National / landscape | Nodal | Park-level | Thematic

Mozambique · METT

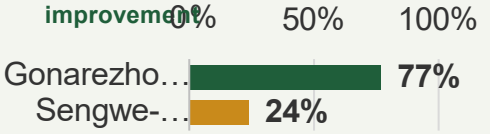


Limpopo NP 2024; Banhine & Zinave NP 2023

South Africa · METT



Zimbabwe · IMET



Gonarezhou: 2024. Sengwe-Tshipise: 2026, priority for support

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)
Self-assessed by the TFCA

Law enforcement & anti-poaching effectiveness

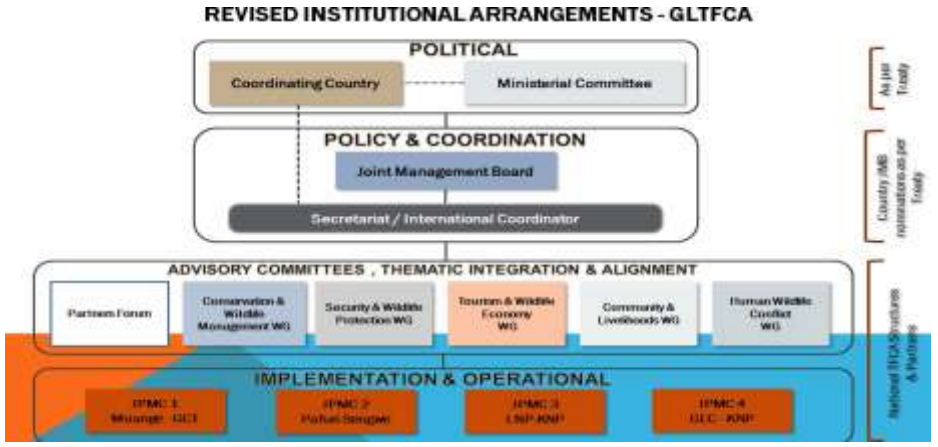


Natural resource management & biodiversity outcomes



Climate resilience & adaptive management





Key achievement
Improved, effective transboundary governance promoting integrated landscape management.

Key gap or challenge
Establishment of a dedicated secretariat and resource mobilisation and coordination in order to address the priority unfunded needs of the GLTFCA as elaborated by the Joint Strategic Management Plan and Costed Action Plan.

Next steps
- Resource mobilisation
- Coordination of priority unfunded needs
- Consensus on key species for the TFCA

Outcome 2.1: Employment and livelihood opportunities in the Green, Blue and Circular Economies are secured and expanded

10 **Legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair & equitable sharing of benefits adopted or implemented**

** At partner state level however Joint Framework Outstanding.*

188+ **income-generating activities or initiatives established & supported**

Categories identified include

- Local Community Projects & Small Enterprise Support
- Biodiversity & Social Programs
- Limpopo Tourist Access Facility
- Community-Based Tourism Enterprises
- Cultural & Social Events







Budula Festival, 2026 (Source:) Herald online zw

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

giz

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

Key tourism activities/milestones

1. GLTFCA Transboundary Tourism Strategic Framework
2. GLTFCA Land and Air Access Assessment
3. Limpopo Tourism Access Facility
4. GLTFCA Transboundary Tourism Products
5. Adventure Trophy Challenge, Budula Cultural Festival

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)

Self-assessed by the TFCA

Community engagement & benefit-sharing



Tourism development & product offering



Key achievement

Connectivity established between Kruger and Gonarezhou National Park through the Limpopo Tourism Access Facility and the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor has stimulated effective implementation of community livelihoods interventions and presents huge opportunities for economic development through tourism for all 3 GLTFCA Member States. Bringing together 44 participants and 22 vehicles, with two journalists and a filmmaker to capture the event, it was an unforgettable journey giving participants a chance to experience three of Southern Africa's most iconic protected areas: Limpopo National Park (Mozambique), Kruger National Park (South Africa), and Gonarezhou National Park (Zimbabwe).



Key gap or challenge

Coordination of resource allocation towards livelihood interventions within the Pafuri-Sengwe Node in alignment to nodal joint operational plans and sustainable livelihoods development strategy.

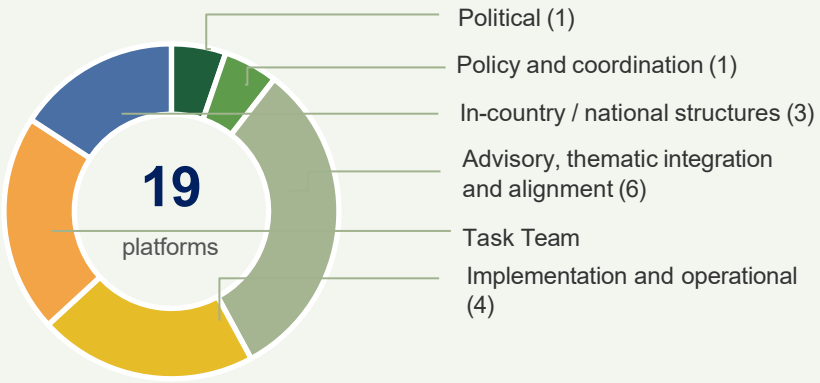
Next steps

Effective implementation of the relevant transboundary instruments (Joint plans, strategies and frameworks) and coordination of the GLTFCA funding partners forum ensuring inclusion and prioritization of GLTFCA priority unfunded needs.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 3.3: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional levels is established

Multi-stakeholder governance platforms



3 national platforms

16 transboundary platforms

Stakeholder engagement strategies

No single stakeholder strategy



Women in structures

35%

up from 27%

Target: at least 33%

11

multi-stakeholder dialogue initiatives

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships & Regional Integration

Joint Management Board (JMB)

Status: In place and functional
Last meeting: 22 June 2026

Secretariat / Coordination Unit

Functional

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)
Self-assessed by the TFCA

Governance & institutional arrangements



Cross-border coordination & communication



Key achievement
Effective transboundary governance institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms aligned to the strategic GLTFCA instruments.

Key gap or challenge
Lack of legal persona for the GLTFCA.

Next steps
Legal registration of the GLTFCA
Establishment of a secretariat
Resource mobilisation towards catalytic start-up funding and GLTFCA costed action plan.

Outcome 4.1: Capacity to secure sustainable finance for TFCAs developed

This outcome tracks TFCAs' capacity to secure sustainable, long-term finance.

5
Financial strategies developed

$? **Limited feedback on funding from partners**

GLTFCA JMB has approved a funding partner reporting template expected to collect this information.

Estimated operational funding gap

$1.8M

catalytic start-up funding to cover the Secretariat's three-year runway

44 FUNDING SOURCES SECURED		
ICPs	EU NaturAfrica	**EUR 3.0M**
	EU-STC Integrated Development Programme	**EUR 100,000**
	GIZ / USAID	**Multiple**
	UNDP GEF	
	BIOFUND	
DFIs	KfW (German development bank)	**EUR 1.5M**
Member State	DFFE, SANParks, ZimParks, ANAC	**In-kind**
NGO Trusts	PPF, FZS, GCT	**Multiple**
Revenue NB: South Africa only	Conservation fees	
	Tourism income	
	Concession fees	
	Retail gross profit	

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

Priority unfunded needs

1. Legal persona **2. Catalytic funding**

Set out in Joint Strategic Management Plan and Costed Action Plan

GREAT LIMPOPO
TRANSFRONTIER
CONSERVATION AREA

Innovative finance mechanisms being explored

Priority 1

Landscape Levy Incubator

Feasibility analysis, economic interrogation, policy alignment and testing willingness to pay and optimal levy pricing.

Priority 2

Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) / GLTFCA Fund

The SFC recommended an Implementation Task Team to parallel design a fund or Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).



JOINT STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN – 2024 TO 2034:

Date: September 2024

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

Implemented by: giz

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)
Self-assessed by the TFCA

Financial sustainability & resource mobilisation



Key achievement

Jointly developed a revised sustainable finance strategy.

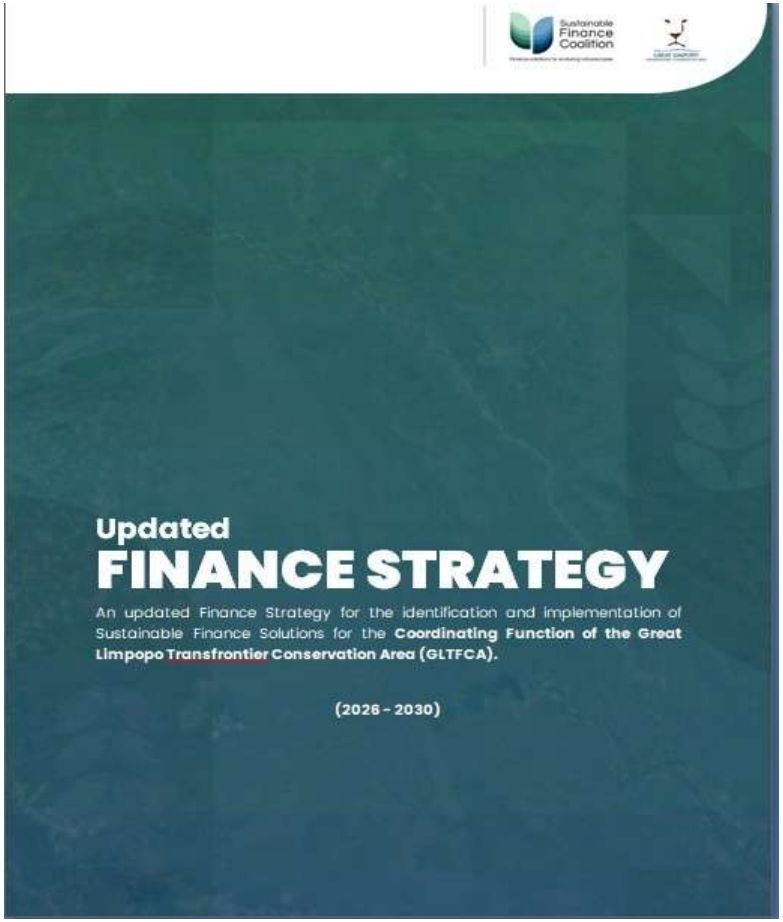
Key gap or challenge

No sustainable finance solution can be successfully implemented without a registered legal persona in place to serve as an institutional “home”.

Next steps

- Legal registration of the GLTFCA
- Mobilisation of catalytic start-up finance

1. Strategic legal registrataion pivot
2. Joint Concept Note for Catalytic Bridge Financing.
3. Landscape levy Incubator Status (The six-month Landscape Levy Incubator is strictly defined as an economic feasibility, visitor elasticity, and policy integration study. Member state nominations (across SANParks, ZimParks, and ANAC) for park-level socio-economic and tourism experts remain pending consolidation).



Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 5.1: The human capital development in TFCAs is based on targeted and innovative approaches

5

peer learning events

- GLTFA Youth Science exchange to strengthen Youth Custodianship of GLLTFCA Limpopo River Basin 10-12 June 2025.
- GLTFCA Tourism Learning Exchange Visit - KNP 4 – 6 November 2026.
- GLTFCA HWC Learning Exchange Visit (Maputo National Park) 12 – 15 August 2026.
- SADC TFCA Peer to Peer Learning Exchange on Human Wildlife Conflict and Corridor Management in Kaza TFCA 24 – 28 August 2026.
- SADC TFCA Annual Network Meeting Learning Wildlife Economy Exchange Visit KNP – Bushbuck Tenary and Bushment Processing Plant 10th November 2026.



Outcome 5.2: TFCA Joint Research and Development

3

research papers

GLTFCA Elephant Management Framework

Feasibility Study for Enhanced Access (Tourist Border Crossings)

Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor Local Development Plan

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 5: Enhanced Capacity Building and Skills Development

Key achievement
Development of a joint strategic management plan and M&E framework aligned to the SADC M&E framework and global indicators. Securing technical support GiZ/SADC.

Key gap or challenge
Capacity building and skills development.
Lack of a coordinated approach for needs assessments for training, learning and skills development across the member states and consequent implementation strategy.

Next steps
Development and implementation of a GLTFCA Joint Training, Learning and Skills Development strategy.





Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)
Self-assessed by the TFCA

Monitoring, evaluation & knowledge management



Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

Implemented by: giz

Section F: Constraints, Challenges and Risk

Establishment of a dedicated secretariat and the resource mobilization and coordination	Governance / Finance **High**	
Coordination of resource allocation with GLTFCA	Governance / Finance **High**	
No sustainable finance solution can be successfully implemented without a registered legal persona	Governance / Finance **High**	
Lack of a coordinated approach for needs assessments for training, learning and skills development	Other **High**	

Proposed solution / support needed

1. **Registration of a legal entity for the GLTFCA**
2. **Mobilisation of catalytic start-up funding**

Proposed solution / support needed

Needs assessments for training, learning and skills development across the member states and consequent implementation strategy

Severity	**High: 4**	**Medium: 0**	**Low: 0**

Section G: Added Value and Achievements

Ecological / biodiversity

Improved wildlife corridors (Banhine, Mozambique, under the corridors program)

1. **Limpopo–Banhine** (2,252 km²)
2. **Banhine–Zinave–Gonarezhou** (6,128 km²)

Sengwe-Tshipise wilderness corridor

1. **Kruger- Gonarezhou:** The Sengwe-Tshipise Wilderness Corridor **(1,555 km²).**

Land use planning and landscape connectivity strategy (Mapai and Mabalane Districts)

Human Wildlife Co-existence Strategy (Mozambique)

Socio-economic

Makuleke Contractual Park, GCT, LNP

Eco-tourism revenue
Leasing ancestral land to private eco-tourism operators

Direct employment
Hospitality, guiding, camps and anti-poaching

Community infrastructure
Classrooms, clinics, water and electrification

Skills development
Training by private partners

Educational bursaries
Higher education for local youth

Empowered governance
Co-management agreement and JMB with SANParks

Governance / institutional

Shared planning frameworks

Harmonised policies

Cross-border law enforcement

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Pilot and Baseline

OUTSTANDING

- SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE USE STRATEGY INCLUDING RESPONSIBLE HUNTING PROTOCOL
- REGIONAL LANDUSE PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY STRATEGY
- JOINT TRAINING, LEARNING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Most significant overall achievement (2024–2026): Robust institutional framework and transboundary coordination

Section H: Future Plans and Priority Actions (2027–2028)

Strategic direction 2027–2028
As determined by the GLTFCA Joint Strategic Management Plan and Costed Action Plan

Most important milestone to achieve by 2028
Legal registration of the GLTFCA, mobilisation of catalytic start-up funding and establishment of a dedicated Secretariat

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

Catalytic start-up funding as per the GLTFCA costed action plan
Justification: It's not possible to function optimally without this support

Type: Financial

Priority: High

Coordination and M&E support as what we have been receiving
Justification: To ensure alignment and integration with the broader SADC TFCA network

Type: Technical

Priority: High

Topics for the 2027 Meeting agenda
Transboundary governance approaches and leadership

Peer learning requests
KAZA. Understanding coordination systems and mechanisms.

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Gwinyai Muti I International Coordinator: Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, gmuti@peaceparks.org

MOZAMBIQUE FOCAL POINT
Augusto Tembe, augustotembe269@gmail.com
Eulália Bila, eulalia.bila@anac.gov.mz
Cornelio Miguel, cornelio.miguel@anac.gov.mz

SOUTH AFRICA FOCAL POINT
Aruna Jagaroo ajagaroo@dffe.gov.za
Jafter Chauke, jchauke@dffe.gov.za
Rudzani Mudau, rmudau@dffe.gov.za

ZIMBABWE FOCAL POINT(S)
Godfrey Mtare, Zimparks, gmtare@zimparks.org.zw
Nothando Moyo, Zimparks, nrmoyo@zimparks.org.zw
Robert Nyamini, Zimparks, rnyamini@zimparks.org.zw

WEBSITE / PORTAL LINK
https://tfcaportal.org/tfcas/great-limpopo-transfrontier-conservation-area





MAZA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

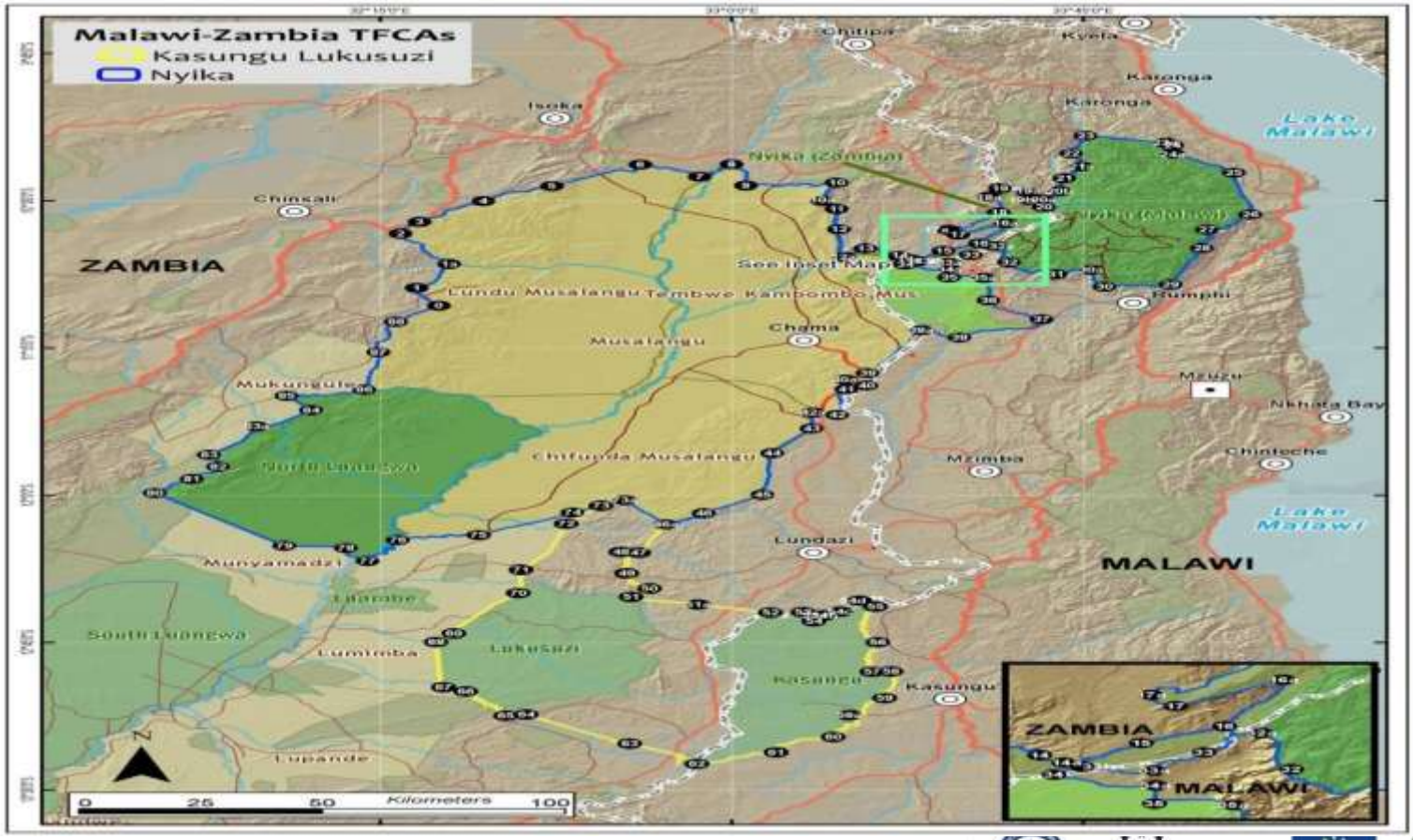
Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

MALAWI- ZAMBIA TFCA: SCOPE



- Extent 31,792Km²
- Malawi 6,432km²
- Zambia 25,360km²
- Nyika – North Luangwa 26,756km²
- Kasungu – Lukusuzi 5,036km²

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

giz

INSTITUTIONAL STATUS AND UPDATE

MALAWI/ZAMBIA
TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS



- The TFCA establishment process began formally in 2004
- Bilateral Treaty executed in 2015 by Malawi & Zambia.
- IMDF Nyika – North Luangwa
- IMDF Kasungu - Lukusuzi

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
Implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Conducted MAZA TFCA Joint Management Committee meetings.
2. Cross border Joint Operations.
3. Collaring and De-collaring of elephants
4. Aerial and ground count

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Financial constraints

NEXT STEPS

- **Cross border anti poaching activities**





Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Development of the Malawi-Zambia Tourism Destination Brochure in 2025.
- Setting up and launch of Amatololo experience in North Luangwa national Park.
- Kamukonzo community bush camp
- Construction of Tented Camp in Kasungu
- Increased numbers of Visitors (5,338 Local and 2565) Foreign

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Product marketing & lack of value addition

NEXT STEPS

- Plan to maintain Nyika guest house in Zambia
- Construction of Wang'ombe Rumen Tented Eco-Lodge in Kasungu

Insert a picture OR
An infographic of data that supports what you are saying OR
delete box

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Functional. The recent Joint Management Committee meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia
- Malawi Zambia Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security (JPCDS)
- Operationalization of DNPW-PPF Co-management Agreement for Nyika National Park and Vwaza Wildlife Reserve
- Official launch of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Malawi (August 2026).

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Insert
- Insert
- Insert

NEXT STEPS

- Establishing MAZA TFCA Coordination Unit
- Establishment of Malawi National Committee for MAZA TFCA
- Wildlife Managers and Rangers Training (WMRT)

Insert a picture OR
An infographic of data that supports what you are saying OR
delete box

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. IFAW (Kasungu-Lukusuzi Landscape), continuing, US$1,500 000
2. SADC TFCA FF (Vwaza-Msalangu GMA Landscape), continuing, Euro 950,000, 2025-2027
3. KfW (Nyika-Vwaza Landscape), Euro 3, 000, 000, continuing, 2026-2030
4. IMS Foundation, (Nyika-Vwaza Landscape), continuing, US$1,500 000
5. Fifteen years HUNGER Project (Nyika-Vwaza Landscape) focusing on communities, from 2026, continuing, Euro 12,453,787
6. EU NaturAfrica (Nyika-North Luangwa-Vwaza-Msalangu GMA), continuing, Euro 2, 000, 000

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Inadequate integration of non-market based revenues generated in the landscape such as Carbon Credits
- Under developed tourism structures in Vwaza Malawi and Nyika (Zambia) limiting revenue generation
- Low transfrontier tourism marketing initiatives
- Forex shortages affected timelines for infrastructure development (i.e., water scheme, fences), loss of value for money

NEXT STEPS

- Continued activity implementation within the timeframe
- Diversify financing mechanisms
- Scale diversified livelihood programs and embed market linkages & partnerships

Goal 5: Enhanced Skills and Capacity Development and Improved Knowledge

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Livelihoods), 2 participants from MAZA particularly from Malawi, SAWC, 2025

2. Capacity Building workshop in monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilisation, 7 participants from MAZA particularly from Malawi, 2026

3. Peer learning event on human wildlife conflict management, 6 participants from Malawi, visited North Luangwa, 2024.

3. SADC TFCA Peer-to-Peer learning exchange on Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation and Corridor Management in the KAZA TFCA, one participant from Malawi, held in Namibia, August, 2026.

4. Habitat value of bracken on Nyika supported by Nyika Vaza Trust (UK).

5. Aerial and Ground Count survey and Elephant collaring and Decollaring

6. Assessment of the effectiveness of the ANIDAR system in mitigating human wildlife conflict in Musalangu GMA (Zambia).

Insert a picture OR
An infographic of data that supports what you are saying OR
delete box

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Lack of refresher training programmes
- Inadequate Technological advancement
- Internal transfers affect
- Inadequate resources (financial)

NEXT STEPS

- Continued peer-to-peer learning programmes
- Conduct regular refresher training
- WMRT training programme

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Capacity building
- Improved HWC response
- Established MAZA TFCA Coordinating Structure
- Improved cross-border tourism
- Sustainable financing mechanism
- Addressing climate change impacts
- Wildlife corridors maintained
- Improved cross-border tourism
- Visiting GLTFCA and learn community engagement approach amidst HWC issues.

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

Diversify financing sources
Integrated HWC response mechanisms
Capacity Building (Wildlife monitoring, Training of Senior Officers

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Name or 'Vacant' if post not filled, email@address.org

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Matthews Mumba, Malawi, DNPW, matthewsmumba@gmail.com / matthewsmumba@wildlifemw.net

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Edward K. Chilufya, Zambia, DNPW, edwardk.Chilufya@mota.gov.zm : National TFCA Coordinator
Victor Makombe, Zambia, DNPW, victor.makombe@mot.gov.zm : TFCA Coordinator
Benson Silweya, Zambia, DNPW, benson.silweya@mot.gov.zm : MAZA TFCA Desk Officer

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
implemented by: giz

GROUP PHOTO

Tea/coffee break





forestry, fisheries & the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

Implemented by: giz

IUCN ifaw

South African NATIONAL PARKS

Remaining Category A and B TFCAs

Remaining Category A and B TFCAs





KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TRANS FRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2024–2026 PROGRESS REPORT

CATEGORY: A

LEGAL INSTRUMENT IN PLACE: Treaty

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 2011

MEMBER STATES: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Outcome 1.1: Integrated transboundary land and seascape planning applied in SADC TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well TFCAs plan and manage transboundary land and seascapes together.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
1.1a Number of hectares of Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs)	Hectares (ha) Annual	37,440,000 ha	72% of KAZA's 52,000,000 ha is under protection or some form of conservation. This comprises approximately 19 National Parks, 60 Forest Reserves, 22 Conservancies, 11 Sanctuaries, 103 Wildlife Management Areas, 11 Game Management Areas (GMAs), 3 World Heritage Sites and 3 Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites).
1.1b Number of hectares of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) under formal protection	Hectares (ha) Annual	11,440,000 ha	22% of KAZA is classified as OECMs. These include the 6 Wildlife Dispersal Areas (WDAs), which lie outside protected areas (PAs) and are protected for their importance as corridors linking PAs.
1.3 Number of TFCA integrated land / sea use plans	Plans Annual	8 plans	1. KAZA TFCA Master Integrated Development Plan (MIDP) – transboundary 2. IDP for Angola 3. IDP for Botswana 4. IDP for Namibia 5. IDP for Zambia 6. IDP for Zimbabwe 7. Cuando River Basin Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 8. Kwando WDA ILUMP The MIDP and country-level IDPs are being updated under the EU-funded Green Growth for KAZA project.

Outcome 1.1: Integrated transboundary land and seascape planning applied in SADC TFCAs (continued)

This outcome tracks how well TFCAs plan and manage transboundary land and seascapes together.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
1.5a TFCA Performance Assessment Tool (PAT) score	PAT score (expressed as a percentage or categorical rating) Annual	4.77	The PAT assessment was conducted in April 2026 using the adapted PAT.
1.5b Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score	METT score (expressed as a percentage or categorical rating) Annual	63% – Hwange National Park, assessed under the Hwange Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Project (2017)	No METT score data are available for the other protected areas in KAZA TFCA. The EU-funded Green Growth for KAZA project has planned IMETT assessments for selected PAs in KAZA, to be conducted in 2027. An IMETT for Chobe National Park is planned for November 2026.

Outcome 1.2: Effective transboundary ecosystem services and species management enabled and strengthened across SADC TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well TFCAs manage shared ecosystem services and species across borders.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
1.2 Rate of change in natural landscapes (%/year)	Percentage change per year Annual	0.2%/year	According to WWF's KAZA land-cover monitoring assessment of changes in natural habitat from 2006 to 2020, KAZA lost just over 12,000 km² of natural habitat over the 15-year period, equivalent to approximately 1.2 million hectares and about 3% of the total KAZA area. This translates to 0.20% per annum.
1.4 Percentage change in populations of key species	Percentage change (%) Triennial	≈ 0.6%/year (elephant)	The KAZA Elephant Survey Report (2022) reported an increase in elephant numbers: • 2014–2015 survey: 216,970 elephants • 2022 survey: 227,900 elephants • Increase of 10,930 elephants over an 8-year period (about 5%), equivalent to approximately 0.6% per annum.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
Implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 1 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
River basins / watercourses	List major watercourses and associated River Basin Organisations (RBOs).	**Watercourses:** • Okavango Basin • Kwando–Linyanti–Chobe system • Zambezi Basin, including the Kafue **River Basin Organisations:** • Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) • Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) • Zambezi River Authority (ZRA)
Notable biodiversity features	World Heritage Sites, Ramsar wetlands, Important Bird Areas, or other designations.	1. Victoria Falls / Mosi-oa-Tunya (World Heritage Site) 2. Tsodilo Hills (World Heritage Site) 3. Okavango Delta (World Heritage Site and Ramsar site) 4. Mahango National Park 5. Twelve (12) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) 6. Six (6) Wildlife Dispersal Areas: Khaudum–Ngamiland, Kwando River, Hwange–Kazuma–Chobe, Zambezi–Mosi-oa-Tunya, Hwange–Makgadikgadi–Nxai Pan and Zambezi–Chobe Floodplain

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes (continued)

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 1 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Known threats to biodiversity	e.g. poaching, HWC, invasive species, habitat degradation, climate change.	Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation; loss of connectivity and barriers to wildlife movement (fences); poaching; illegal wildlife trafficking; mining and mining pollution; increasing climate variability; droughts, floods (El Niño effects) and wildfires.
Self-assessment (rate 1–5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	**4** – overall rating covering law enforcement and anti-poaching effectiveness; integrated planning (MIDP and IDPs); and natural resource management and biodiversity outcomes.
Key achievement under Goal 1	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Strengthened transboundary coordination through shared planning and technical frameworks, WDAs and joint law-enforcement cooperation; first-ever coordinated five-country elephant survey.
Key gap or challenge under Goal 1	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	Inadequate financial resources and weak sustainability of conservation financing; data, information and knowledge gaps.
Next steps for Goal 1	Describe what is next for Goal 1.	Sustain coordinated patrols and intelligence sharing; finalise the update of the IDPs; facilitate METT assessments for PAs without METT scores; plan and mobilise resources for the synchronised follow-up large herbivore survey; advance Angola–Namibia connectivity between Bwabwata and Luengue-Luiana National Parks.

Outcome 2.1: Employment and livelihood opportunities in the Green, Blue and Circular Economies are secured and expanded

This outcome tracks livelihood and green/blue/circular-economy opportunities generated through TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.1 Number of income-generating activities or initiatives established and supported	Number of IGAs or initiatives Annual	10	KAZA's project database, 'Who is doing what and where in KAZA', holds a comprehensive list of projects supporting the following IGAs: 1. Arts, crafts and basket weaving – Shakawe and Gumare 2. Community-based tourism – Simalaha, Binga and Tsholotsho 3. Beekeeping and honey production – Kachenje and Muyako 4. Conservation agriculture and horticulture – Lifolofolo 5. Fisheries and fish farming 6. Livestock production 7. Natural-resource-based enterprises 8. Small businesses and local services 9. Tourism joint-venture partnerships 10. Herding project
2.2 Number of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits adopted/implemented	Number of frameworks adopted / implemented Annual	15	Examples include: 1. KAZA TFCA Treaty (2011) – establishes the regional framework enabling local communities to participate meaningfully in, and benefit tangibly from, the TFCA 2. KAZA Master Integrated Development Plan (MIDP) 3. KAZA Community Working Group and harmonisation initiatives 4. CBNRM framework; Wildlife Conservation Policy – Botswana 5. Access and Benefit-Sharing of Biological Diversity Act – Botswana 6. CAMPFIRE – Zimbabwe 7. Conservancy system – Namibia 8. Transboundary natural resource management (TBNRM)

Outcome 2.2: Technical Assistance for enterprise development and expansion for small businesses and cooperatives in the Green, Blue and Circular Economies is unlocked

This outcome tracks technical assistance unlocked for small business and cooperative development.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.1 Number of income-generating activities or initiatives established and supported	Number of IGAs or initiatives Annual	3	1. Support initiated for viable green business enterprises (Bankable Nature Solutions, BNS), with the plan to support 8 viable business enterprises 2. Seeds of Cinema: supporting 12 youth ventures in film 3. 76 birding tour guides trained

Outcome 2.3: Diverse sustainable tourism products and experiences increase the attractiveness and value of TFCAs as tourism destinations

This outcome tracks the growth of sustainable tourism products that make TFCAs attractive destinations.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.2 Number of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits adopted/implemented	Number of frameworks adopted / implemented Annual	8	• KAZA UNIVISA – Zambia and Zimbabwe • Botswana National Tourism Strategy and Master Plan • Great Kavango Zambezi Birding Route • Okavango Raid • Community-based lodges and campsites • Cultural and heritage tourism • Birding tourism • Community food and hospitality enterprises

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 2.4: An effective and sustainable mitigation of threats, conflicts and risks to local communities living in and around TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well threats, conflicts and risks to communities in and around TFCAs are managed.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.3a Number of human–wildlife conflict management strategies in place	Number of strategies Biennial	8	KAZA is implementing the following HWC management strategies: • Prevention and mitigation • Early warning and monitoring • Rapid response • Land-use planning • Community engagement and awareness • Livelihood protection and support • Policy and institutional coordination • Community benefits and incentives These are operationalised through: • Land-use planning and wildlife corridor management (WDAs) • Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) • Elephant Management Strategy and Action Plan • Carnivores Strategy • Livelihoods Diversification Strategy • Compensation and insurance schemes • Human–bird conflict mitigation strategy KAZA has also produced knowledge products (manuals) to operationalise its HWC strategies.
2.3b Number of instances of human–wildlife conflict (HWC)	Number of HWC instances Biennial	12,678	The incidents cut across crop raiding, predation and damage to infrastructure, involving mega-herbivores such as elephant and buffalo, and predators such as lion, crocodile and hyena.

Goal 2: Improved Well-Being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry and Tourism, and Other Activities

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 2 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Key tourism activities / milestones	Cross-border products, marketing, investment attraction, Boundless Southern Africa programme – describe status and key partners.	• **Great Kavango Zambezi Birding Route:** 12 birding areas across the five Partner States; launched February 2026 and presented at ITB Berlin 2026; partners BirdLife Botswana, BirdLife Zimbabwe, BirdWatch Zambia, BirdLife South Africa and Namibia Nature Foundation • **KAZA UNIVISA:** operational between Zambia and Zimbabwe; adoption by Angola, Botswana and Namibia pending • **KAZA destination brand (Uncover KAZA):** 'Rivers of Life' brand launched at the KAZA Heads of State Summit (Livingstone, May 2024); regional brand activation (November 2024); supported by Germany through German Development Cooperation, with the national tourism organisations • **Tourism Pitso**
Estimated visitor numbers	For the reporting period; disaggregate by nationality/cross-border where possible.	N/A – visitor statistics are collected nationally by each Partner State and are not yet disaggregated to the KAZA landscape. Indicatively, Chobe National Park received more than 52% of Botswana's leisure visitors (Botswana tourism statistics, July 2026). A harmonised KAZA visitor-data approach will be pursued through the Tourism and Communication Working Group.

Goal 2: Improved Well-Being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry and Tourism, and Other Activities (continued)

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 2 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Cross-border tourism products active	e.g. trails, events, drives.	• Okavango Raid • Great Kavango Zambezi Birding Route
Self-assessment (rate 1–5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	**3** – overall rating covering community engagement and benefit-sharing; and tourism development and product offering.
Key achievement under Goal 2	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	• Great Kavango Zambezi Birding Route, benefiting community livelihoods across 12 birding route sites • KAZA UNIVISA • KAZA destination brand, Uncover KAZA, showcased at international tourism events, including ITB Berlin 2026 • 76 birding tour guides trained
Key gap or challenge under Goal 2	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	Slow adoption of UNIVISA by the remaining three Partner States.
Next steps for Goal 2	Describe what is next for Goal 2.	Maintain high-level engagement on UNIVISA expansion; strengthen the visibility and reach of the Uncover KAZA website through regular content updates; strengthen engagement with national tourism organisations.

Outcome 3.1: Political will in support of the development of TFCAs is strengthened across all spheres

This outcome tracks political support for TFCA development across all spheres of government.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.1 Number of policy harmonisation strategies	Strategies Quarterly. Strategies are not expected to be developed quarterly, but because the data will come from routine programmatic implementation, this indicator can be reported regularly.	14 strategies	1. KAZA Elephant Action Plan 2. Transboundary Human–Elephant Conflict Management Framework 3. Standardised Veterinary Sampling Protocol 4. Master Integrated Development Plan (MIDP) 5. Transboundary Natural Resource Management (TBNRM) Forums 6. Kwando WDA Law Enforcement Strategy 7. KAZA TFCA Brand Guidelines 8. Chobe River Code of Conduct (Botswana and Namibia) 9. KAZA Livelihoods Diversification Strategy 10. Coordinated fisheries management 11. KAZA UNIVISA (Zambia and Zimbabwe) 12. Customised CITES standard operating procedures for Partner States 13. Management Strategy for the Conservation of Forests in KAZA 14. KAZA Forestry Management Strategy – fire management SOPs These frameworks are formalised through Member State approval and implementation.

Outcome 3.2: Improved harmonisation of policy and legal frameworks for TFCA management

This outcome tracks progress harmonising policy and legal frameworks for TFCA management.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.4 Policy Harmonisation Index	Policy Harmonisation Annual	N/A	Not reported: the SADC methodology for the Policy Harmonisation Index is still to be confirmed.

Outcome 3.3: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional levels is established

This outcome tracks multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional level.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.2a Number of effective multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Composite Quarterly	18 platforms	**Governance structures (4):** Ministerial Committee; Committee of Senior Officials (COSO); Joint Management Committee (JMC); National Committees. **Working Groups (7):** Conservation; Legal; Finance; Safety and Security; Tourism and Communication; KIMS; Community. **Sub-Working Groups (6):** Elephant; Forestry; Freshwater and Fisheries; Carnivores; Birds; Animal Health. **Task force (1):** Kwando Task Force.
3.2b Number of stakeholder engagement strategies	Strategies Quarterly	12 strategies	• Policy briefs/publications • Media platforms • National committees • Consultative meetings • Working and sub-working groups • Traditional Leaders Forum/engagement • Public–private partnerships • Participation and presentations at district council/local authority meetings • Project inception meetings • MoU signings/partnership agreements • Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) • Communiqués/press releases

Outcome 3.3: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional levels is established (continued)

This outcome tracks multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional level.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.2c Integration of underrepresented stakeholders into governance platforms	Stakeholder groups Quarterly, with one case study annually on inclusive governance	Youth; women	KAZA deliberately targets youth and women in its projects. Notable examples: • Seeds of Cinema: 12 youth facilitators trained in filming for conservation and human–wildlife conflict • Women in conservation: support for convening platforms for women in conservation
3.3 Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue initiatives	Initiatives Quarterly	18	Dialogue is convened through the 18 platforms listed under 3.2a: the governance structures, Working Groups, Sub-Working Groups and the Kwando Task Force.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 3 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Joint Management Board (JMB)	In place and functional / in place but inactive / under development / not applicable.	In place and functional: • Ministerial Committee • Committee of Senior Officials (COSO) • Joint Management Committee (JMC) • KAZA Directors of Wildlife (DoW)
JMB – date of last meeting	DD/MM/YYYY.	Structure meetings: 01/06/2026 – 05/06/2026, Victoria Falls; 16th Ministerial Committee: 12/06/2026
Secretariat / Coordination Unit	Fully functional / partially functional / under development / not in place.	Fully functional
Self-assessment (rate 1–5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	**4** – overall rating covering governance and institutional arrangements; and cross-border coordination and communication.
Key achievement under Goal 3	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Strong, fully functional governance structures and conservation partnerships, governed by the KAZA Treaty, including the KAZA Heads of State Summit (Livingstone, May 2024) and the 16th Ministerial Committee (Victoria Falls, June 2026).
Key gap or challenge under Goal 3	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	Few partnerships with private-sector players, despite their importance to the landscape.
Next steps for Goal 3	Describe what is next for Goal 3.	Extend partnerships to more private-sector players.

Outcome 4.1: Capacity to secure sustainable finance for TFCAs developed

This outcome tracks TFCAs' capacity to secure sustainable, long-term finance.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.1 Total annual budget available for SADC TFCA Programme implementation	USD, thousands Annual	N/A	Regional indicator to be reported by the SADC Secretariat; KAZA does not hold SADC TFCA Programme budget data. KAZA's own budget is reported under 4.2.
4.2 Total annual budget available for individual TFCA implementation	USD Collated annually, with timing of inputs being staggered based on each relevant stakeholder's financial year.	≈ USD 3.33M (EUR 2.84M) received Jul–Dec 2025	Funds received by the KAZA Secretariat, 1 Jul–31 Dec 2025 (USD at 1.1739): 1. Partner States (KAZA Fund): USD 441k (of USD 675k invoiced) 2. EU NaturAfrica: USD 1.92M (EUR 1.63M) 3. German Government (Phase III): USD 878k (EUR 748k) 4. Other (VAT refunds, interest): USD 17k SADC TFCA FF grants go to Partner States/implementers directly (see 4.3). Source: Annex 1 Financial Overview, December 2025.
4.5 Number of financial strategies developed	Number of strategies Annual	1 financial strategy	Six additional strategies are being explored with the Sustainable Finance Coalition (SFC) through EU support: bankable projects, KAZA Conservation Trust Fund, green bonds, nature markets, carbon credits and biodiversity credits. German Development Cooperation Phase IV proposes developing and operationalising a KAZA financial framework; German Development Cooperation has asked for the fundraising target to be defined (November 2025).

Outcome 4.2: SADC TFCA Financing Facility (FF) capacitated and capitalised

This outcome tracks the capitalisation and capacity of the SADC TFCA Financing Facility.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.3 Percentage of SADC TFCA Financing Facility funding target met	USD Annual	N/A	Regional indicator for the SADC Secretariat / FF Fund Manager. For context, FF support accessed in KAZA: • Forestry strategy implementation: EUR 2M (KAZA-wide) • Khaudum–Ngamiland WDA: EUR 1M (≈ USD 1.17M), 2024–2026, Namibian portion • Kwando WDA: natural resource protection and law enforcement (equipment, training) • Pipeline (2025 Phase IV workshop): tourism development (Namibia, EUR 500k), forestry and fire management, Herding4Health • New FF investments noted by the 16th Ministerial Committee (June 2026): Forestry Initiative (Namibia Nature Foundation and US Forest Service); Flagship Wildlife Connectivity Project (Giraffe Conservation Foundation); IUCN Wildlife Managers and Rangers Training Programme

Outcome 4.3: TFCA project pipelines are developed and investment promotion for large public and private investments are undertaken

This outcome tracks development of TFCA project pipelines and investment promotion.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.4 Number of sources of funding	Count of funding sources Annual, with one case study per year on innovative models	5 Secretariat-level sources 30+ landscape-level funders	1. Partner States – KAZA Fund (state) 2. German Government – Phase III (bilateral International Cooperating Partner, ICP) 3. European Union – NaturAfrica (multilateral ICP) 4. SADC TFCA Financing Facility (regional) 5. GEF/GBFF (multilateral; CTF concept approved March 2026, project preparation under way) WDA groups at the 2025 Phase IV regional workshop listed 30+ further funders (e.g. GEF-7/8, CI, GCF, JICA, FAO, UNESCO, SDC, IFAW – USD 1.4M in the Hwange–Kazuma–Chobe WDA, WWF, TNC, PPF, Panthera, African Parks, private operators). **Innovative model (case study):** Partner State contributions co-finance 50% of senior Secretariat salaries (EUR 352k in 2025), keeping ICP grants for field work.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 4 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Active funding sources	List significant funding sources active during the reporting period: source, type, amount (USD), period, status, focus area.	1. **German Development Cooperation Phase III (grant):** EUR 15.5M (≈ USD 18.2M); 83% disbursed, 93% including commitments by December 2025; WDAs, cross-cutting, implementation support. Phase IV (EUR 6M over four years from 2027) confirmed by the 16th Ministerial Committee, June 2026. 2. **EU NaturAfrica – Green Growth for KAZA (grant):** EUR 5M, 2025–2029; USD 1.92M received in H2 2025; governance, law enforcement coordination, forestry, UNIVISA, IDPs, sustainable finance. 3. **Partner States / KAZA Fund:** USD 441k received of USD 675k invoiced (2025, 65%); Secretariat core costs. 4. **SADC TFCA FF:** EUR 2M forestry strategy; EUR 1M Khaudum–Ngamiland WDA (2024–2026). 5. **GEF/GBFF:** USD 3.2M; CTF establishment, communications, knowledge management and M&E; concept approved March 2026, project preparation grant under way.
Priority unfunded needs	Describe the most critical activities or programmes that lack funding.	Law enforcement and rapid response; HWC mitigation and community livelihoods (demand exceeds budget); Angola protected-area capacity; institutional strengthening beyond the Secretariat; UNIVISA roll-out; Secretariat office construction (land must be developed by 2027; Germany has allocated EUR 500k, with the balance to come from Partner State one-time contributions).

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured (continued)

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 4 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Innovative finance mechanisms being explored	e.g. carbon credits, bio-credits, conservation trust funds, private sector partnerships, accelerator services.	Conservation Trust Fund (GEF/GBFF); carbon and biodiversity credits, nature markets, green bonds and bankable projects (with SFC, EU support); KAZA Fund co-financing; private-sector partnerships (tourism, sport fishing, value chains); Immunities and Privileges Protocol (14–16% VAT savings).
Estimated annual operational funding gap (USD)	Approximate amount – or state if not quantified.	**Not fully quantified.** Core-cost gap ≈ USD 234k in 2025. Programme-level gap to be costed under the Phase IV KAZA financial framework.
Self-assessment (rate 1–5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	**3** – overall rating covering financial sustainability and resource mobilisation.
Key achievement under Goal 4	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Blended financing sustained: USD 3.33M mobilised in H2 2025 across four streams; German Development Cooperation Phase III 93% utilised; Zimbabwe cleared all arrears; Phase IV concept, Theory of Change and chunk budget (EUR 6M + EUR 4.3M co-financing) submitted to German Development Cooperation; Phase IV support from 2027 confirmed; unqualified audit opinion on the 2025 Phase III financial statements.
Key gap or challenge under Goal 4	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	High reliance on ICP grants; Partner State contributions only 65% collected; slow infrastructure absorption (Romeo 1, Pandamatenga fence, Imusho) leaves Phase III 20% under budget, risking unspent funds at closure. Rapid-absorption, high-value, high-impact projects have commenced, replacing the slow-moving ones.
Next steps for Goal 4	Describe what is next for Goal 4.	Define the fundraising target and develop the KAZA financial framework under German Development Cooperation Phase IV; establish and capitalise the KAZA Conservation Trust Fund (GEF/GBFF); follow up outstanding Partner State contributions, including one-time contributions to the Secretariat offices; accelerate Phase III absorption ahead of closure.

Outcome 5.1: The human capital development in TFCAs is based on targeted and innovative approaches

This outcome tracks whether TFCA human capital development uses targeted, innovative approaches.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.2 Number of peer learning events organised	Learning events Quarterly	8	1. KAZA Partners Workshop – Livingstone 2. Project site visits – Zambezi National Park Staff Housing Project 3. Peer-to-peer site learning visit – Human–Wildlife Coexistence Knowledge Exchange Visit (Zambia and Zimbabwe) 4. Hosting donors at specific project sites in the landscape (2) 5. Conservation leadership in partnership with ALU 6. Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchange on Human–Wildlife Conflict and Corridor Management, in collaboration with GIZ 7. Regional Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Workshop 8. KAZA Universities Consortium Research Conference
5.4 Case study profiling successful integration of indigenous knowledge into the work of TFCAs	Indigenous people and knowledge Annual, based on convenience and workplan	N/A	No case study documented in this reporting period.

Outcome 5.1: The human capital development in TFCAs is based on targeted and innovative approaches (continued)

This outcome tracks whether TFCA human capital development uses targeted, innovative approaches.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.5 Number of people trained	People trained Quarterly	1,117	**Training themes:** • Customs training on strengthening transboundary enforcement against resource trafficking in KAZA TFCA (796, cumulative since 2021) • CITES MIKE training for Botswana law enforcement officers (72) • Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) training under the forestry project for KAZA staff and Partner State focal points (28) • Intelligence and investigations courses for Botswana law enforcement officials (73) • KAZA Wildlife Crime Portal refresher training workshop (10) • Transnational illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and law enforcement strengthening training for Kwando Task Force members (15) • Birding route training for birding guides (76) • Decision Support System training under the ILUMP programme (35) • Seeds of Cinema film production training for young facilitators (12)

Outcome 5.2: TFCA Joint Research and Development

This outcome tracks joint research and development activity across TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.3 Number of research papers	Publications Quarterly	4	**Research studies (4):** • Livelihood-focused climate risk assessment for KAZA • Cuando River Basin Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) • KAZA elephant survey • Determining the decay/decomposition stage of elephant carcasses **Further publications and knowledge products:** • Multispecies transboundary landscape connectivity in the KAZA TFCA • Manuals for reducing and mitigating human–wildlife conflict (6): ungulates, elephants, large predators, small predators, birds and insects

Outcome 5.3: Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Continuous Improvement is supported in and across TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well knowledge, monitoring and continuous improvement are supported in TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.1 Number of TFCAs moving from category C to B or A	TFCAs Annual	N/A	KAZA is already a Category A TFCA (Treaty in place); this is a regional indicator for SADC reporting.

Goal 5: Enhanced Skills and Capacity Development and Improved Knowledge

This section summarises KAZA's overall progress under Goal 5 for the reporting period.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Self-assessment (rate 1–5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	**3** – overall rating covering monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management.
Key achievement under Goal 5	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Training and capacity building in key areas (1,117 people trained); communications and M&E capacity established in-house.
Key gap or challenge under Goal 5	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	Limited resources for capacity building; lack of institutional capacity and suitable infrastructure to host big data (currently hosted externally).
Next steps for Goal 5	Describe what is next for Goal 5.	Strengthen capacity in resource mobilisation, knowledge management and environmental and social safeguards (ESS).

Section F: Constraints, Challenges and Risk

List your key constraints, challenges or risks and proposed mitigation or support needed. Use High / Medium / Low for severity.

Constraint / Challenge	Category	Severity	Proposed Solution / Support Needed
Sustainable financing	Finance	High	Setting up a KAZA Conservation Trust Fund (CTF)
Capacity in knowledge management and environmental and social safeguards (ESS)	Capacity	Medium	Initiating ESS capacity-building support
High reliance on ICP grants; Partner State contributions	Finance	High	Staggered increase in contributions; define the fundraising target and develop the KAZA financial framework under German Development Cooperation Phase IV; diversify income through the CTF and nature-finance mechanisms
Demand for HWC mitigation and community livelihood support exceeds the available budget	HWC	High	Mobilise dedicated HWC and coexistence funding (e.g. IFAW support in the Hwange–Kazuma–Chobe WDA); scale up the eight HWC management strategies and knowledge products
Slow adoption of KAZA UNIVISA by Angola, Botswana and Namibia	Political	Medium	Sustain high-level engagement; SADC support to advance UNIVISA roll-out to the remaining Partner States
Few partnerships with private-sector players	Governance	Medium	Extend partnerships to tourism, sport-fishing and value-chain operators; promote bankable projects
Slow absorption of infrastructure funds (Romeo 1, Pandamatenga fence, Imusho), risking unspent Phase III funds	Finance	Medium	Replace slow-moving works with rapid-absorption, high-value, high-impact projects ahead of closure
Data, information and knowledge gaps; no in-house infrastructure to host big data	Capacity	Medium	Strengthen knowledge management and M&E systems; secure suitable data-hosting infrastructure

Section G: Added Value and Achievements

Describe the concrete value the transboundary arrangement has delivered that could not have been achieved through individual national efforts. Be specific — quantify where you can.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Ecological / biodiversity added value	e.g. improved wildlife corridors, species translocation, shared anti-poaching successes.	Joint law enforcement actions and successes, including multi-agency patrols by Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and 796 officers trained in transboundary enforcement since 2021; improved connectivity through six Wildlife Dispersal Areas; the first coordinated five-country elephant survey (227,900 elephants).
Socio-economic added value	e.g. cross-border tourism revenue, community livelihood benefits, employment.	Improved security of community livelihoods against wildlife encounters; human–wildlife coexistence; the 12-site Great Kavango Zambezi Birding Route with 76 guides trained; KAZA UNIVISA between Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Governance / institutional added value	e.g. shared planning frameworks, harmonised policies, cross-border law enforcement.	Harmonised policies, shared planning frameworks and cross-border law enforcement: the MIDP and five country IDPs, 14 harmonised strategies (including CITES SOPs for Partner States) and 18 multi-stakeholder governance platforms.
Most significant overall achievement (2024–2026)	The single achievement you would most want to highlight to the Network.	Securing EU funding (EUR 5M, 2025–2029) for the Green Growth for KAZA project, supporting development of the strategic plan, IDPs, sustainable financing and Bankable Nature Solutions (BNS), and strengthening of the KAZA Secretariat.

Section H: Future Plans and Priority Actions (2027–2028)

List your priority actions for the next two years. Align these with the SADC TFCA Programme (2023–2033) goals.

Priority Action	TFCA Programme Goal	Timeframe	Lead	Resources Required
Develop the KAZA strategic plan (Conservation Strategy and Action Plan)	Goal 1	Medium (1–2 yr)	KAZA Secretariat	Technical; financial (EU)
Update the MIDP and develop the five country IDPs	Goal 1	Medium (1–2 yr)	KAZA Secretariat with Partner States	Technical; financial (EU)
Conduct IMETT assessments for selected PAs (Chobe NP November 2026; others 2027)	Goal 1	Short (< 1 yr)	KAZA Secretariat with PA authorities	Technical; financial (EU)
Plan and resource the synchronised follow-up large herbivore survey	Goal 1	Medium (1–2 yr)	KAZA Secretariat with Partner States	Financial; technical
Expand KAZA UNIVISA to Angola, Botswana and Namibia	Goal 2	Medium (1–2 yr)	Partner States	Policy; technical
Strengthen KAZA Secretariat capacity in critical areas (resource mobilisation, knowledge management, ESS)	Goal 5	Medium (1–2 yr)	KAZA Secretariat	Technical; financial
Develop sustainable financing solutions, including establishing and capitalising the KAZA CTF	Goal 4	Long (2–3 yr)	KAZA Secretariat	Financial; technical (GEF/GBFF)

Section H: Future Plans and Priority Actions (2027–2028) (continued)

List your priority actions for the next two years. Align these with the SADC TFCA Programme (2023–2033) goals.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Strategic direction 2027–2028	Describe the overarching strategic focus or shift for your TFCA over the next two years.	• Development of the strategic plan • Development of the country IDPs and the MIDP • Strengthening of KAZA Secretariat capacity in critical areas • Development of sustainable financing solutions for KAZA
Most important milestone to achieve by 2028	One specific, measurable milestone you are committed to achieving.	• Deliver the Conservation Strategy • Deliver the IDPs and the MIDP • Deliver the KAZA CTF

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

Be specific about what you need from the Network, the SADC Secretariat, or International Cooperating Partners. This informs the agenda of the 2026 Annual Meeting.

Support Request	Type	Priority	Justification
Support with capitalisation of the KAZA TFCA, including the KAZA CTF	Financial; technical	High	Funding and technical capacity drive all TFCA processes.
High-level policy support to advance KAZA UNIVISA roll-out to Angola, Botswana and Namibia	Policy	Medium	UNIVISA is KAZA's flagship cross-border tourism facilitation product; adoption beyond Zambia and Zimbabwe has been slow.
Technical support for environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and knowledge management capacity	Technical	Medium	Needed for donor compliance and to manage KAZA's growing data and knowledge products.
Linkages to private-sector investors and partners for bankable nature-based projects	Networking	Medium	Private-sector partnerships remain few despite their importance to the landscape.

Field	TFCA Response
Topics for the 2027 Meeting agenda	Resource mobilisation and capitalisation of the KAZA CTF
Peer learning requests	Learning from institutions that have operationalised a conservation trust fund (CTF)

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Dr Nyambe Nyambe, Executive Director, KAZA Secretariat, nnyambe@kavangozambezi.org

TFCA FOCAL POINT(S)
Mark Ssemakula, KAZA Secretariat, mssemaku@kavangozambezi.org
Felix Tembo, KAZA Secretariat, ftembo@kavangozambezi.org

WEBSITE / PORTAL LINK
https://tfcaportal.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi-transfrontier-conservation-area

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
implemented by: giz



ÁREA DE CONSERVAÇÃO TRANSFRONTEIRIÇA DO LUBOMBO RELATÓRIO DE PROGRESSO 2023–2025

CATEGORIA: A

INSTRUMENTO JURÍDICO EM VIGOR: Protocolo

DATA DE CRIAÇÃO: 2000

ESTADOS-MEMBROS: Eswatini, Moçambique, África do Sul

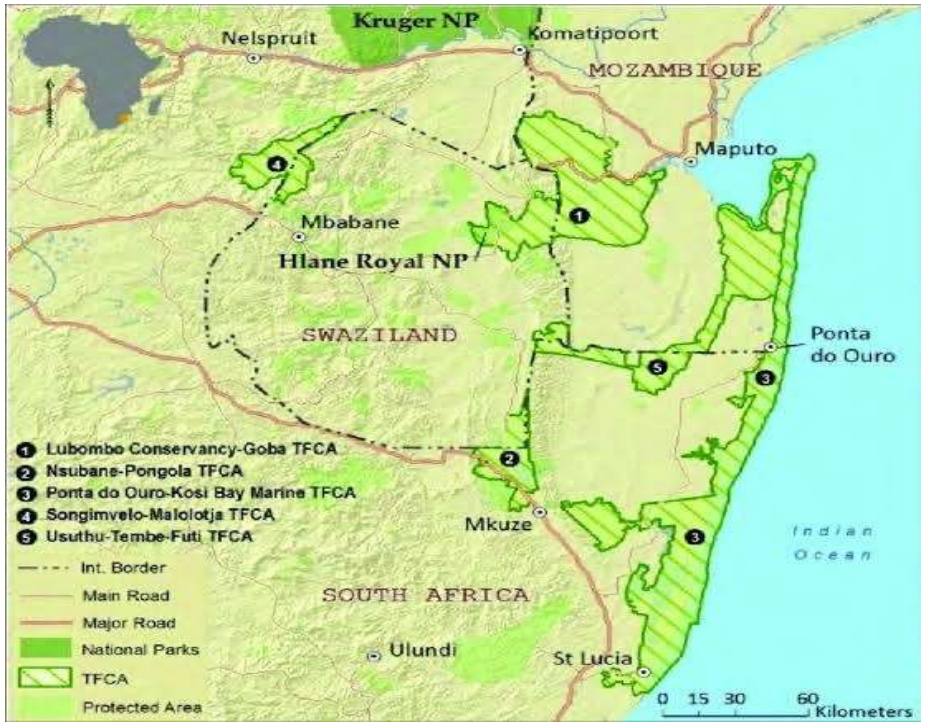
Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

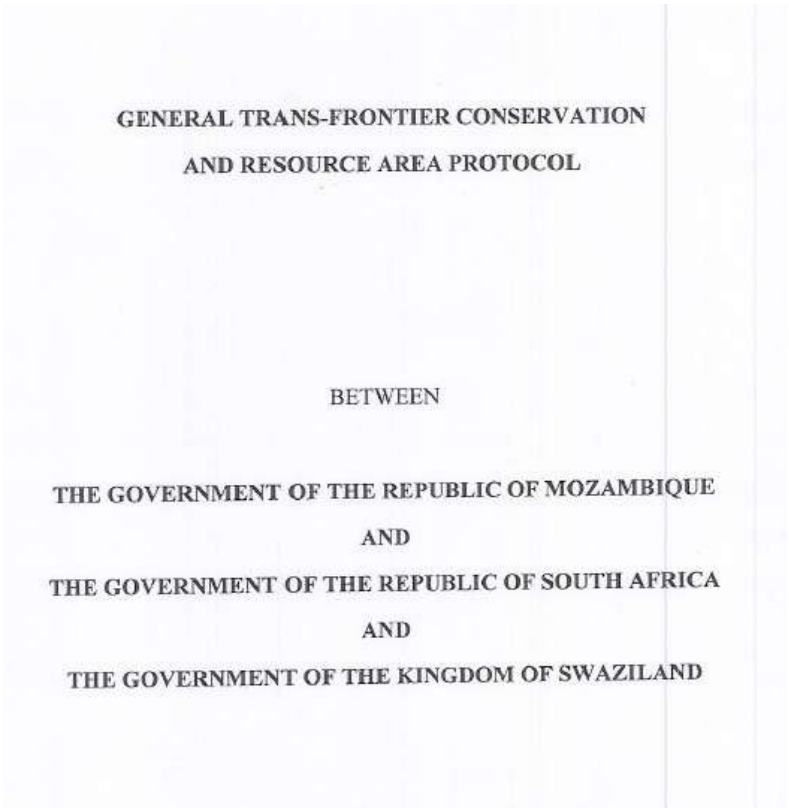
implemented by: giz

Hectares de Áreas Protegidas e de Conservação



- **Eswatini: 34.500 ha terrestres**
- **Moçambique: 494.117 ha terrestres e 1.072.964 ha marinhos**
- **África do Sul:** ***4.207 ha terrestres e 2.565 ha marinhos***

Protocolo da ACTF de Lubombo



GENERAL TRANS-FRONTIER CONSERVATION

AND RESOURCE AREA PROTOCOL

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND



ARTICLE 14

Deposit with the United Nations

This Protocol shall be deposited with the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement.

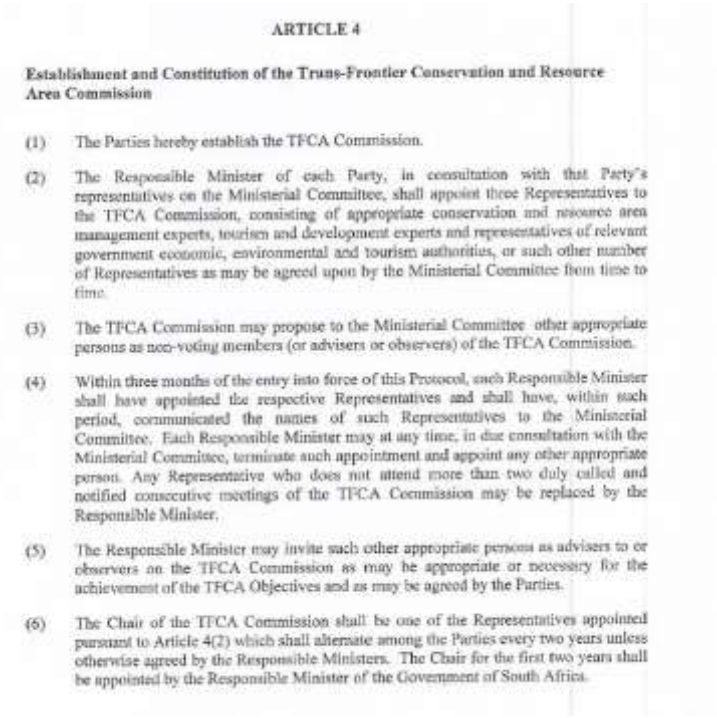
DONE at ..... on this the ..... day of ..... In this year Two Thousand.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

ACTF de Lubombo TFCA: Estrutura de Governança



ARTICLE 4

Establishment and Constitution of the Trans-Frontier Conservation and Resource Area Commission

(1) The Parties hereby establish the TFCA Commission.

(2) The Responsible Minister of each Party, in consultation with that Party's representatives on the Ministerial Committee, shall appoint three Representatives to the TFCA Commission, consisting of appropriate conservation and resource area management experts, tourism and development experts and representatives of relevant government economic, environmental and tourism authorities, or such other number of Representatives as may be agreed upon by the Ministerial Committee from time to time.

(3) The TFCA Commission may propose to the Ministerial Committee other appropriate persons as non-voting members (or advisers or observers) of the TFCA Commission.

(4) Within three months of the entry into force of this Protocol, each Responsible Minister shall have appointed the respective Representatives and shall have, within such period, communicated the names of such Representatives to the Ministerial Committee. Each Responsible Minister may at any time, in due consultation with the Ministerial Committee, terminate such appointment and appoint any other appropriate person. Any Representative who does not attend more than two duly called and notified consecutive meetings of the TFCA Commission may be replaced by the Responsible Minister.

(5) The Responsible Minister may invite such other appropriate persons as advisers to or observers on the TFCA Commission as may be appropriate or necessary for the achievement of the TFCA Objectives and as may be agreed by the Parties.

(6) The Chair of the TFCA Commission shall be one of the Representatives appointed pursuant to Article 4(2) which shall alternate among the Parties every two years unless otherwise agreed by the Responsible Ministers. The Chair for the first two years shall be appointed by the Responsible Minister of the Government of South Africa.

Duties and Powers of the TFCA Commission

The TFCA Commission shall perform such authorised duties and exercise such powers as are granted to it in order to achieve the TFCA Objectives and, in particular without limitation, the TFCA Commission:

(1) may establish a fund to meet its administrative costs (the "Fund");

(2) is authorised to solicit and accept contributions for the Fund and to allocate, apply and disburse the monies in the Fund to meet its administrative costs;

(3) is authorised to consult with, enter into consultation arrangements with, and gather information from any appropriate person in order to assist the TFCA Commission in achieving the TFCA Objectives;

(4) is authorised to have access to all relevant government entities'entities' for appropriate information and assistance;

(5) shall provide the Ministerial Committee and the Task Team on an annual basis with three copies of the complete, independently audited financial statements for the previous financial year as well as a report of the previous financial year's activities and a plan for the subsequent two years;

(6) shall establish reporting requirements for TFCA Task Groups;

(7) shall set out fund-raising and disbursement procedures for TFCA Task Groups and ensure co-ordination among them in that regard;

(8) shall assist, co-ordinate and, where necessary or required by the Ministerial Committee, supervise TFCA Task Groups and any other joint management mechanisms for specific TFCA's and shall monitor the introduction and implementation of other TFCA-related Protocols and shall make recommendations in that regard to the Ministerial Committee;

(9) shall advise and report to the Ministerial Committee and the Task Team as they may reasonably require and shall identify and recommend the adoption and implementation of such policies and measures as may be necessary to ensure the achievement of the TFCA Objectives; and

(10) shall take such actions as are necessary to implement the activities referred to in Article 6.

ACTF dos Libombos: Actividades e Desafios

Actividades

- Elaborado PDI e o Plano de Acção Orçamentado
- Cooperação com parceiros de desenvolvimento no terreno (PPF, COSPE e outros)
- Projecto e unidade de coordenação
  - Investigadores
  - Reuniões regulares
- Coordenação entre os pontos focais e o JPMC
- Desenvolvimento de projectos comunitários
  - Mhlumeni–Goba
- Reuniões regulares sobre o processo de financiamento sustentável do Secretariado, através da Coligação para o Financiamento Sustentável
- Visitas de intercâmbio entre comunidades e jovens;
- Intercambio de aprendizagem sobre a coexistencia com a fauna bravia
- Formação de 10 pessoas em gestão de incedios (5 de Eswatini e 5 da África do Sul)
- Desenvolvimento de Estrategias de gestão de conflito Homem fauna bravia

ACTF dos Libombos: Desafios

- Questões de segurança
- Fragilidade da governação das associações comunitárias
- Organização governamental e fluxos de informação
- Mobilização de recursos financeiros na ausência do Secretariado
- Implementação do modelo institucional da ACTF
- Fim do apoio dos doadores e descontinuidade das reuniões regulares

OBRIGADO!

INFORMAÇÕES DE CONTACTO DO COORDENADOR / PONTO FOCAL





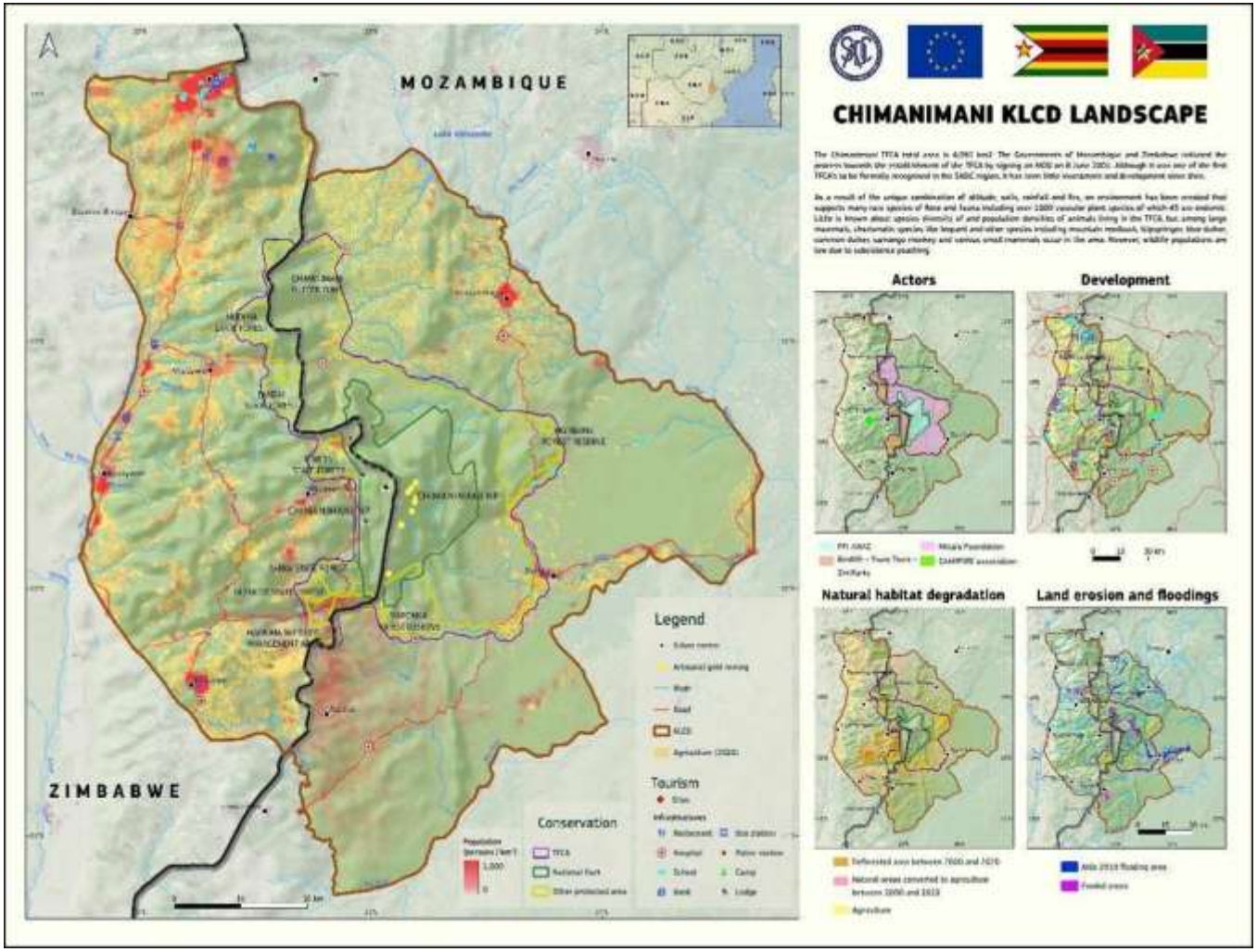
CHIMANIMANI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2026 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz


MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
Legend
Tourism
Conservation
CHIMANIMANI KLCD LANDSCAPE
Actors
Development
Natural habitat degradation
Land erosion and floodings



Chimanimani TFCA

- Total Area: 4,091 km^2 spanning Mozambique and Zimbabwe
- Chimanimani National Park (Mozambique): 660 km^2 + 1,718 km^2 buffer zone
- Chimanimani National Park (Zimbabwe): 200 km^2 + buffer zones

Global Significance

- Over 1,000 vascular plant species, 45 endemic
- 160+ range-restricted bird species
- Unique Afro-montane ecosystem
- Pristine river systems

A Shared Heritage

- MoU signed between governments: 8 June 2001
- First transboundary Biosphere Reserve (pending Mozambique designation)
- Category B

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

Implemented by: giz









Key Threats to the Landscape

- **Illegal logging** for charcoal
- **Agricultural conversion** - 17.4% forest loss (2005-2020)
- **Poaching** of wildlife and pangolins
- **Artisanal gold mining** - estimated 2,000 miners during pandemic
- **Water pollution** from mining
- **Climate change** impacts - cyclones, shifting rainfall patterns

These threats are transboundary - they don't respect borders





Successes

- IDP currently on the validation stage
- Developed Chimanimani National Park Management Plan
- Establishment of Working Groups

Key challenges

- Inadequate financial resources to support implementation of TFCA activities
- Limited funding for community livelihood projects
- Inefficient transboundary coordination

…..however!

Funded by
the European Union

EU NaturAfrica

Effective Management and Protection, to support Thriving Ecosystems, Wildlife, and Fauna of the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area

ANAC
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL
DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO

IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

& Fauna & Flora

BirdLife
ZIMBABWE

Key Facts

Aspect	Details
Funding	€2.8 million from European Union
Duration	Jan 2026 - Jan 2029
Lead partner	Fauna & Flora International
Implementing partner	Birdlife Zimbabwe
Government partner	ANAC (Mozambique), ZimParks (Zimbabwe)
Budget to BLZ	€866,305.04

Project Launch

- Officially launched in Chimoio: 17 March 2026
- Senior officials from both countries attended
- Joint commitment to conservation

Two Key Outcomes

- **Outcome 1: Ecological Integrity**
  - Improved management effectiveness
  - Coordinated law enforcement
  - Joint biodiversity monitoring
  - Reduced threats across the border

- **Outcome 2: Inclusive Governance**
  - Formal TFCA governance structures
  - Community engagement and representation
  - Human rights-based approach
  - Transparent decision-making

Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Establishment of remaining Working Groups
- Convening of the Bilateral Meetings
- Enhance TFCA coordination
- Mobilisation of financial and technical resources for implementation of livelihood projects

Support requested from the SADC TFCA Network

- Assistance in mobilizing financial and technical support
- Raising awareness and marketing of the TFCA
- Capacity building and exchange learning programmes
- Development of cross-border tourism products


Thank you!



MALOTI DRAKENSBERG TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

PROGRESS REPORT

CATEGORY: A

LEGAL INSTRUMENT IN PLACE: MoU

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 2001

MEMBER STATES: LESOTHO, SOUTH AFRICA

Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

Key achievement

Integrated Management Effective Tool (IMET) in Lesotho and METT assessment in SA.

Review, adoption and implementation of the 5-year Action Plan (2023 – 2028)

- Clearing of Invasive Alien Plants, integrated fire management, Bearded Vulture monitoring, Development of Bearded Vulture Recovery Programme Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Key gap or challenge

Financial and Human Resources

Next steps

Fundraising to support ongoing programmes

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)

Law enforcement & anti-poaching effectiveness



Natural resource management & biodiversity outcomes



Climate resilience & adaptive management



Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

Key achievement

Ntsikeni Community Lodge (KZN) solar system donation by DFFE and installation by MDTP

Support to the Mehloding Community Trust (EC) – fire fighting equipment

Donation of basic fire fighting equipment to communities in FS, EC and KZN

Key gap or challenge

Funding

Next steps

Maintain continuity in existing interventions and provide more support

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)



Community engagement & benefit-sharing



Tourism development & product offering

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

Key achievement

Treaty in a process of being signed. Joint 5-Year Action Plans approved and implemented. Community capacity building: rangeland and fire management (basic firefighting equipment and protective clothing, Community Fire Management Plans), employment and training opportunities, learning exchanges, environmental education and awareness. Joint fund raising, joint safety patrols, expanded partnerships.

Key gap or challenge

- Inadequate financing of the Coordination Unit in South Africa resulting in staffing gaps
- Absence of a TFCA Coordination Unit in Lesotho: coordination by Government
- Fund to resource gaps in implementation undertaken through the MDTFCA Agencies

Next steps

- Addressing issues identified as stumbling blocks
- Strengthen Coordination Mechanisms
- Sourcing funding to support the MDTFCA Agencies in addressing gaps identified in implementation, and add value

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)

Governance & institutional arrangements



Cross-border coordination & communication



Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

Key achievement

- Inter-Agency MoU in South Africa signed by MDTP Agencies
- Dedicated TFCA financing by the Government of Lesotho

Key gap or challenge

- *Revenue generating community projects are at small scale*

Next steps

- Internal sustainable funding commitments
- In a process of establishing a resource mobilisation task team
- Fundraising

Self-assessment (1 = very low, 5 = very high)

Financial sustainability & resource mobilisation



Section H: Future Plans and Priority Actions (2027–2028)

Strategic direction 2027–2028
Implementation of 5-Year Action Plan

Most important milestone to achieve by 2028
Increased scale of community beneficiation and revenue generating interventions , community enterprise establishment

Priority actions
Design and scale-up revenue generating projects, sustainable financing and beneficiation, 2027/28, Working Groups, Financial technical skills)

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

Describe specific support needed
Coordination support to design sustainable financing mechanisms

Type: to be selected

Priority: High

Topics for the 2027 Meeting agenda
How TFCAs can participate in the Biodiversity Conference of the Parties

Peer learning requests
Any TFCA with international coordination. We want to learn.

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S) – LESOTHO
Mamasheane Motabotabo, Lesotho, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, motabotabo@gmail.com
Bataung Mokhele, Lesotho, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, bmokhele971@gmail.com

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S) – SOUTH AFRICA
Joyce Loza, Lesotho, Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme, joyce.loza@kznwildlife.com

WEBSITE / PORTAL LINK
https://tfcaportal.org/tfcas/maloti-drakensberg-transfrontier-conservation-area

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
implemented by: giz



IONA-SKELETON TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

CATEGORY: A

LEGAL INSTRUMENT IN PLACE: MoA

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 2018
MEMBER STATES: Angola, Namibia

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Outcome 1.1: Integrated transboundary land and seascape planning applied in SADC TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well TFCAs plan and manage transboundary land and seascapes together.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
1.1a Number of hectares of Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs) and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) under formal protection.	Hectares (ha) Annual		*Report total hectares of Protected & Conserved Areas (PCAs) + OECMs formally protected, by IUCN type.* Angola: 1.515,000 Namibia: 1,684,500
1.1b Number of hectares of Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) under formal protection.	Hectares (ha) Annual		*Report total hectares of OECMs (non-PA areas) formally protected.* Angola: N/A Namibia: 45,500
1.3 Number of TFCA integrated land / sea use plans	Plans Annual		*Report the number of integrated land/sea use plans developed, approved or implemented.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
1.5a TFCA Performance Assessment Tool (PAT) score	PAT score (expressed as a percentage or categorical rating). Annual		*Report your TFCA's Performance Assessment Tool (PAT) score.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
1.5b Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score	METT score (expressed as a percentage or categorical rating). Annual		*Report your Protected Areas' Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score.* Angola: start implementig in 2027 Namibia: SCNP: 2024 - 59.83% 2025 - 66.67% (Next METT assessment to be conducted in 2027)

Outcome 1.2: Effective transboundary ecosystem services and species management enabled and strengthened across SADC TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well TFCAs manage shared ecosystem services and species across borders.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
1.2 Rate of change in natural landscapes (%/year)13	Percentage change per year Annual		*Report the annual % change in extent/condition of natural land and marine ecosystems (loss and gains).* Angola: N/A Namibia:N/A
1.4 Percentage change in populations of key species	Percentage change (%) Triennial		*Report the % change in population of 3-5 key species chosen by your TFCA.* Angola: N/A Namibia:N/A

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
River basins / watercourses	List major watercourses and associated River Basin Organisations (RBOs).	Kunene River Basin
Notable biodiversity features	World Heritage Sites, Ramsar wetlands, Important Bird Areas, or other designations.	Kunene River Mouth noted as an important bird area. Ecological and Biological Significant Areas EBSAs, Marine Protected Areas(MPA)
Known threats to biodiversity	e.g. poaching, HWC, invasive species, habitat degradation, climate change.	Off-road driving, Climate change and Poaching
Self-assessment (rate 1-5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	1 = very low
Next steps for Goal 1	Describe what is next for Goal 1	
Key achievement under Goal 1	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	
Key gap or challenge under Goal 1	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	, Loss of landscape connectivity, loss of habitat, los of landscape value and degradation of special features and loss or change of biodiversity through illegal activities.

Outcome 2.1: Employment and livelihood opportunities in the Green, Blue and Circular Economies are secured and expanded

This outcome tracks livelihood and green/blue/circular-economy opportunities generated through TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.1 Number of income-generating activities or initiatives established and supported	Number of IGAs or initiatives Annual		*Report the number of income-generating activities/livelihood initiatives established or supported.* Angola: N/A Namibia: 3 Tourism joint-ventures (Conservancies)
2.2 Number of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits adopted/implemented	Number of frameworks adopted / implemented Annual		*Report the number of legal/policy/administrative frameworks adopted for fair benefit-sharing.* Angola: N/A Namibia: 1 Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land and Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy

Outcome 2.2: Technical Assistance for enterprise development and expansion for small businesses and cooperatives in the Green, Blue and Circular Economies is unlocked

This outcome tracks technical assistance unlocked for small business and cooperative development.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.1 Number of income-generating activities or initiatives established and supported	Number of IGAs or initiatives Annual		*Report the number of income-generating activities/livelihood initiatives established or supported.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Outcome 2.3: Diverse sustainable tourism products and experiences increase the attractiveness and value of TFCAs as tourism destinations

This outcome tracks the growth of sustainable tourism products that make TFCAs attractive destinations.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.2 Number of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits adopted/implemented	Number of frameworks adopted / implemented Annual		*Report the number of legal/policy/administrative frameworks adopted for fair benefit-sharing.* Angola: N/A Namibia: 3 Tourism joint-ventures (Conservacies)

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 2.4: An effective and sustainable mitigation of threats, conflicts and risks to local communities living in and around TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well threats, conflicts and risks to communities in and around TFCAs are managed.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
2.3a Number of human-wildlife conflict management strategies in place	Number of strategies Biennial		*Report the number of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management strategies in place.* Angola: Namibia: 1
2.3b Number of instances of human wildlife conflict (HWC)	Number of HWC instances Biennial		*Report the number of recorded human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidents.* Angola: Namibia: N/A

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Key tourism activities / milestones	Cross-border products, marketing, investment attraction, Boundless Southern Africa programme -- describe status and key partners.	
Estimated visitor numbers	For the reporting period; disaggregate by nationality/cross-border where possible.	Skeleton Coast NP- Nam= 5861 SADC= 3276 Other tourist= 3933 Iona National Park-
Cross-border tourism products active	e.g. trails, events, drives.	None
Self-assessment (rate 1-5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	Tourism development 2
Key achievement under Goal 2	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Namibia: The local community continues to derive benefits from the lodge joint venture operating within the park.
Key gap or challenge under Goal 2	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	Governance
Next steps for Goal 2	Describe what is next for Goal 2	Strengthen community participation in tourism development and park management.

Outcome 3.1: Political will in support of the development of TFCAs is strengthened across all spheres

This outcome tracks political support for TFCA development across all spheres of government.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.1 Number of policy harmonisation strategies	Strategies Quarterly. Strategies are not expected to be developed quarterly, but because the data will come from routine programmatic implementation, this indicator can be reported regularly.		*Report the number of policy harmonisation strategies developed, approved or implemented.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 3.2: Improved harmonisation of policy and legal frameworks for TFCA management

This outcome tracks progress harmonising policy and legal frameworks for TFCA management.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.4 Policy Harmonisation Index	Policy Harmonisation Annually		*Report your Policy Harmonisation Index score/status (methodology to be confirmed).* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Outcome 3.3: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional levels is established

This outcome tracks multi-stakeholder dialogue on TFCA developments at national and regional level.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
3.2a Number of effective multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Composite Quarterly		*Report the number of multi-stakeholder governance platforms that are inclusive and effective.* Angola: PMU (MINAMB, INBAC, LG, AP) Namibia: Consultative Landscape Innovation Platform (CLIP)
3.2b Number of stakeholder engagement strategies	Strategies Quarterly basis		*Report the number of stakeholder engagement strategies in place.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
3.2c Integration of underrepresented stakeholders into governance platforms	Stakeholder groups Quarterly, with one case study annually on inclusive governance		*Report how underrepresented stakeholder groups are integrated into governance platforms.* Angola: N/A Namibia: Through multi-stakeholder decision making. Participants from diverse groups will share equal decision making authority.
3.3 Number of multistakeholder dialogue initiatives	Initiatives Quarterly		*Report the number of multi-stakeholder dialogue initiatives held.* Angola: 1 Namibia:1

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Joint Management Board (JMB)	In place and functional / in place but inactive / under development / not applicable	under development
JMB -- date of last meeting	DD/MM/YYYY.	08/03/2024
Secretariat / Coordination Unit	Fully functional / partially functional / under development / not in place.	under development
Self-assessment (rate 1-5)	1 = Very low	Governance & institutional arrangements: Cross-border coordination & communication:
Key achievement under Goal 3	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	Development of the work plan for the TP
Key gap or challenge under Goal 3	None existence of the Institutional framework as per MoA (article 9)	Governance & institutional arrangements:
Next steps for Goal 3		**Operationalize the MoA**

Outcome 4.1: Capacity to secure sustainable finance for TFCAs developed

This outcome tracks TFCAs' capacity to secure sustainable, long-term finance.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.1 Total annual budget available for SADC TFCA Programme implementation	USD, thousands Annual		*Report the total annual SADC TFCA Programme budget (excludes individual TFCA budgets).* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
4.2 Total annual budget available for individual TFCA implementation	USD Collated annually, with timing of inputs being staggered based on each relevant stakeholder's financial year.		*Report the total annual budget available for your TFCA's implementation.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
4.5 Number of financial strategies developed	Count of funding sources Annually		*Report whether your TFCA has a finance strategy in place.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Outcome 4.2: SADC TFCA Financing Facility (FF) capacitated and capitalised

This outcome tracks the capitalisation and capacity of the SADC TFCA Financing Facility.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.3 Percentage of SADC TFCA Finance Facility funding target met	USD Annually		*Report the % of the SADC TFCA Finance Facility funding target met.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 4.3: TFCA project pipelines are developed and investment promotion for large public and private investments are undertaken

This outcome tracks development of TFCA project pipelines and investment promotion.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
4.4 Number of sources of funding	Count of funding sources Annual, with one case study per year on innovative models.		*Report the number and type of funding sources secured (state, ICP, NGO, private, community, etc.).* Angola:N/A Namibia: N/A

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Active funding sources	List significant funding sources active during the reporting period: source, type, amount (USD), period, status, focus area.	none
Priority unfunded needs	Describe the most critical activities or programmes that lack funding.	Tourism development, Biodiversity Conservation and Community Livelihoods
Innovative finance mechanisms being explored	e.g. carbon credits, bio-credits, conservation trust funds, private sector partnerships.	Private Sector partnership
Estimated annual operational funding gap (USD)	Approximate amount -- or state if not quantified.	Not quantified
Self-assessment (rate 1-5)	1 = Very low .	Financial sustainability & resource mobilisation:
Key achievement under Goal 4	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	
Key gap or challenge under Goal 4	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	No Dedicated budget towards TFCA activities
Next steps for Goal 4	Describe what is next for Goal 4	**Financial sustainability & resources mobilization**

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Outcome 5.1: The human capital development in TFCAs is based on targeted and innovative approaches

This outcome tracks whether TFCA human capital development uses targeted, innovative approaches.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.2 Number of peer learning events organised	Learning events Quarterly		*Report the number of peer learning events organised.* Angola: Namibia: 1 exchange visit conducted by Kunene Conservancies to Iona NP from 28 November to 5 December 2024 , facilitated by IRDNC with funds from SCECB programme. From 12 to 16 October 2026 Iona African Park staff and local communities including their TA visited Tora conservancy and attended the CLIP meeting in Kunene region.
5.4 Case study profiling successful integration of indigenous knowledge into the work of TFCAs	Indigenous people and knowledge Annual, based on convenience and workplan.		*Report a case study on integrating indigenous knowledge/people into TFCA work.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A
5.5 Number of people trained	People trained. Quarterly		*Report the number of people trained (accredited and unaccredited).* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Outcome 5.2: TFCA Joint Research and Development

This outcome tracks joint research and development activity across TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.3 Number of research papers	Publications Quarterly		*Report the number of research papers produced relevant to your TFCA.* Angola: N/A Namibia: N/A

Outcome 5.3: Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Continuous Improvement is supported in and across TFCAs

This outcome tracks how well knowledge, monitoring and continuous improvement are supported in TFCAs.

Indicator	Unit / Frequency	TFCA Value	Notes / Source
5.1 Number of TFCAs moving from category C to B or A	TFCAs Annual		*Report progress moving TFCA category (C to B/A) or first-time inclusion.* Angola: Namibia:

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 5: Enhanced Capacity Building and Skills Development

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Self-assessment (rate 1-5)	1 = Very low ... 5 = Very high.	Monitoring, evaluation & knowledge management:
Key achievement under Goal 5	Summarise the most significant achievement during the reporting period.	
Key gap or challenge under Goal 5	Describe the most significant gap or challenge.	
Next steps for Goal 5	Describe what is next for Goal 5	

Section F: Constraints, Challenges and Risk

List your key constraints, challenges or risks and proposed mitigation or support needed. Use High / Medium / Low for severity. (Duplicate the row below as needed — up to 8.)

Constraint / Challenge	Category	Severity	Proposed Solution / Support Needed
Describe the constraint or challenge	Governance	High	Operationalize the MoU by establishing A park Management Committee, JMB and Ministerial Committee
Describe the constraint or challenge	Finance / Capacity/Other	High	No budget, no TP activities implemented. Partner States - resources mobilization/ engage other partner in the landscape. Dedicated coordinator for the TP.

Section G: Added Value and Achievements

Describe the concrete value the transboundary arrangement has delivered that could not have been achieved through individual national efforts. Be specific — quantify where you can.

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Ecological / biodiversity added value	e.g. improved wildlife corridors, species translocation, shared anti-poaching successes	
Socio-economic added value	e.g. cross-border tourism revenue, community livelihood benefits, employment	
Governance / institutional added value	e.g. shared planning frameworks, harmonised policies, cross-border law enforcement	
Most significant overall achievement (2024–2026)	The single achievement you would most want to highlight to the Network	

Section H: Future Plans and Priority Actions (2027–2028)

List your priority actions for the next two years. Align these with the SADC TFCA Programme (2023–2033) goals. (Duplicate the row below as needed.)

Priority Action	TFCA Programme Goal	Timeframe	Lead	Resources Required
Describe action / intervention	Goal 1–5	Short (< 1yr) / Medium (1–2yr) / Long (2–3yr)	Lead institution / country	Technical / financial / other

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Strategic direction 2027–2028	Describe the overarching strategic focus or shift for your TFCA over the next two years Goals 3, Goal 1, Goal 2, goal 5 goal 4	Financial
Most important milestone to achieve by 2028	One specific, measurable milestone you are committed to achieving	Governance, Multi- sectoral partnership and regional integration

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

Be specific about what you need from the Network, the SADC Secretariat, or International Cooperating Partners. This informs the agenda of the 2026 Annual Meeting. (Duplicate the row below as needed.)

Support Request	Type	Priority	Justification
Describe specific support needed	Financial	High	For operationalization of the MoU

Field	What to report	TFCA Response
Topics for the 2027 Meeting agenda	Community Livelihoods in TFCA's	
Peer learning requests		

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Name or 'Vacant' if post not filled, email@address.org

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Marta Zumbo, Angola, National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, mnsambalex@gmail.com
Noé Pinto, Angola, National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, noequelengue@Hotmail.com

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Monika Shikongo, Namibia, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, monica.shikongo@meft.gov.na
Manfred Kampungu, Namibia, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Manfred.kampungu@meft.gov.na

WEBSITE / PORTAL LINK
https://tfcaportal.org/tfcas/iona-skeleton-coast-transfrontier-park

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
implemented by: giz



KGALAGADI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Launch of the EU NaturAfrica-funded KTP project to support ecosystem integrity and community resilience.
- Approval of Lion SOP

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Climate variability and **prolonged drought** affecting biodiversity and ecosystem health.
- High costs associated with infrastructure maintenance across the vast KTP landscape.
- Limited capacity for coordinated transboundary monitoring and research.
- Natural fires

NEXT STEPS

- Insert Strengthen transboundary biodiversity monitoring systems.
- Improve ecological restoration and climate resilience measures.
- Expand joint conservation programmes and data-sharing mechanisms.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Increased support for community-based enterprises and tourism opportunities.
- Enhanced stakeholder engagement with communities surrounding the park.
- Strengthened cooperation with local authorities and community structures.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Insert Limited economic opportunities in surrounding rural communities.
- Human-wildlife conflict remains a concern in some areas.
- Communities continue to face vulnerability to climate change impacts.

NEXT STEPS

- Accelerate implementation of community livelihood projects.
- Support sustainable nature-based enterprises and tourism development.
- Promote youth and women participation in conservation-based livelihoods.

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Strong partnership between Botswana and South Africa through established KTP governance structures.
- Successful mobilisation of partners including the European Union, GIZ, IUCN and others.
- Increased stakeholder collaboration in project implementation and planning.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Lengthy administrative and procurement processes affecting implementation timelines.
- Need for stronger integration of development sectors into TFCA activities.
- Limited capacity for project implementation at local level.

NEXT STEPS

- Insert Improve coordination between sector departments and institutions.
- Enhance implementation monitoring and reporting.
- Expand partnerships supporting conservation and development objectives.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Secured significant investment through the EU NaturAfrica Programme.
- Leveraged support from multiple conservation and development partners.
- Improved visibility of KTP as a priority regional conservation landscape.
- Increased opportunities for future investment mobilisation.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Continued reliance on donor funding.
- Limited private-sector investment in conservation-linked development.
- Need for long-term financing strategy beyond current projects.

NEXT STEPS

- Develop a sustainable financing and resource mobilisation strategy.
- Promote conservation-compatible tourism investment.
- Explore climate finance and biodiversity financing opportunities.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Increased information sharing among partner countries and stakeholders.
- Capacity-building initiatives implemented through KTP and NaturAfrica activities.
- Improved communication and awareness of TFCA benefits.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited resources for communication and outreach programmes.
- Need for stronger monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Knowledge generated through projects is not always systematically documented.

NEXT STEPS

- Develop a KTP knowledge management platform.
- Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.
- Document and share lessons learned across the SADC TFCA Network

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Implement community livelihood and enterprise development projects.
- Strengthen climate adaptation and drought resilience interventions.
- Improve biodiversity monitoring and ecosystem management.
- Mobilise additional sustainable financing.
- Increase private-sector and tourism investment.

Section I: Support needed

- Facilitate resource mobilisation and donor engagement.
- Support exchange of best practices among TFCAs.
- Strengthen technical support for climate adaptation and community livelihoods.
- Enhance capacity-building and training opportunities.

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)





Implementação das Actividades das Áreas de Conservação Transfronteiriças: Progressos e Desafios.

Niassa-Selous Ecosystem

5.1 Niassa–Selous: Experiências e Desafios

Actividades

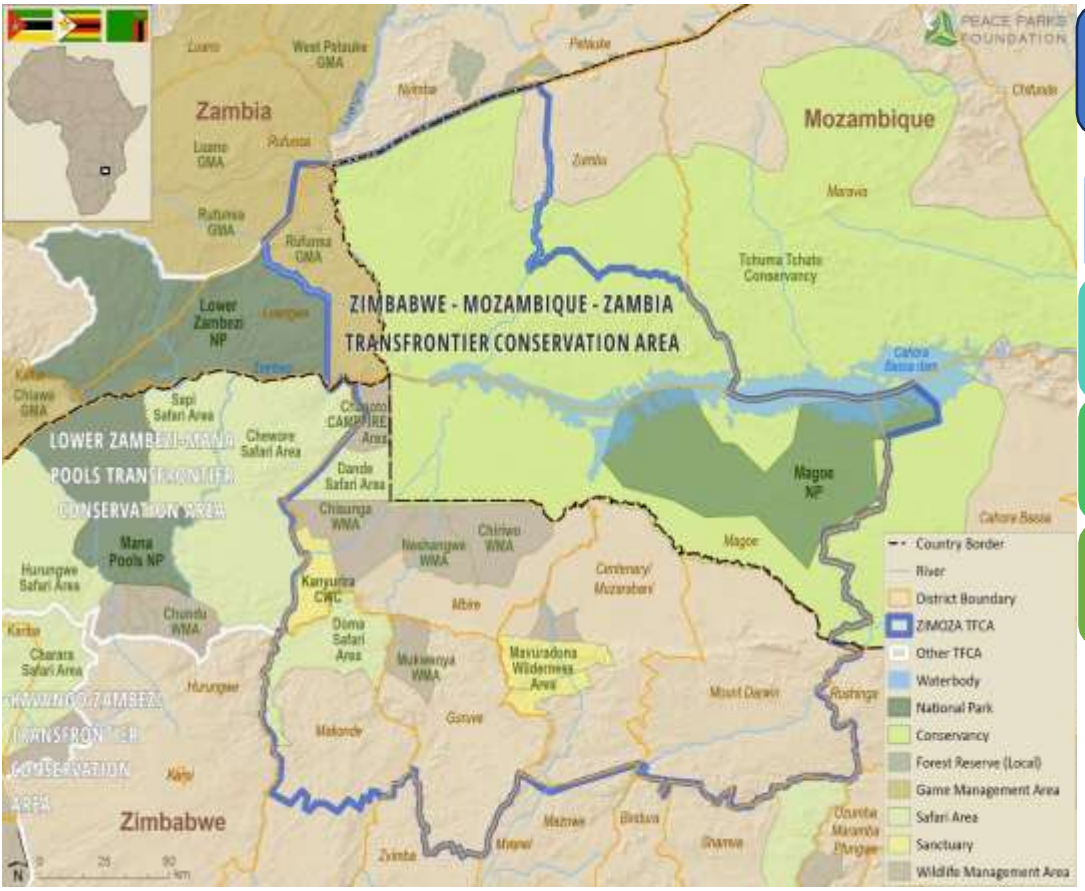
- Elaboração do Plano de Desenvolvimento Integrado (PDI/IDP), com a facilitação do WWF
  - Seminário técnico conjunto Moçambique–Tanzânia, realizado em 8 e 9 de Junho de 2026, para consolidação de informações e recomendações sobre a ACTF Niassa–Selous;
  - Preparação de seminários internos para divulgação do Plano de Desenvolvimento Integrado;

Desafios

- Desafios de segurança
- Angariação de fundos
- Fragilidade das instituições comunitárias
- Organização governamental e fluxos de informação
- Definição da entidade coordenadora



ZIMOZA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT



It measures 39165 km^2

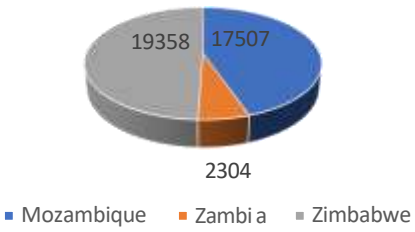
Districts

Zimbabwe- Mbire, Muzarabani, Guruve,Mt Darwin and part Makonde(Ward 1,2 and 11)

Mozambique- Zumbo, Magoe and Cohora Bassa

Zambia – Luangwa and Rufunsa

Land contribution (km2)



Key achievements









ZIMOZA TFCA STRUCTURE MEETINGS



Challenges

- Resources in the implementation of the activities/projects in ZIMOZA TFCA
- Limited financial resources to support implementation of the annual work plans.
- Delayed operationalization of some governance structures.
- Limited funding for community livelihood projects.
- Limited awareness and marketing of the TFCA investment and tourism opportunities.

Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Establishment of Working Groups and convening of the Trilateral Meetings
- Resource Mobilisation
- Implementation of livelihood projects
- Finalize and implement priority components of the ZIMOZA IDP.
- Enhance capacity building for TFCA Units and local communities.

Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

- Technical and Financial support
- Marketing of the TFCA
- Engagement of development partners
- Capacity building and exchange learning programmes.



Thank You



GREATER MAPUNGUBWE TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Continued implementation of the GMTFCA MoU and structures at operational level
- Strengthened transboundary cooperation among the three Partner States through Joint Management Board and technical meetings.
- Progress in implementation of the GEF 7 Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Project and coordinated conservation planning.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Human-wildlife conflict remains a major challenge for communities and wildlife corridors.
- limited capacity and resources remain challenge
- Treaty not yet signed

NEXT STEPS

- Accelerate implementation of the GEF 7 HWC Project.- (Joint Aerial survey & Landscape coordinator)
- Strengthen transboundary wildlife monitoring systems.
- Improve coordination of joint conservation activities.

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Increased engagement of local communities in conservation and tourism initiatives.
- Development of community-based livelihood opportunities linked to conservation. (H4H Project
- Human-wildlife conflict mitigation interventions planned through the GEF 7 Project.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Insert Persistent wildlife impacts on crops, livestock and livelihoods.
- Limited funding for community development initiatives.
- High expectations from communities compared to available resources.

NEXT STEPS

- Signing of the GMTFCA Treaty
- Support implementation of community livelihood projects.
- Scale-up HWC mitigation measures and awareness programmes.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Progress towards finalisation and implementation of governance-related decisions under the GMTFCA framework.
- Lengthy processes for approval and implementation of transboundary decisions.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited participation from some sectors outside conservation.
- Resource constraints affecting implementation of agreed actions.
- Working groups not fully established

NEXT STEPS

- GMTFCA Treaty Signing Strengthen engagement of local government and development sectors.
- Improve GMTFCA Coordination
- Ensure working groups are fully established
- Expand partnerships with development and financing institutions.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Mobilisation of donor support through GEF and partner institutions.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited dedicated financing mechanisms for long-term TFCA operations.
- GMTFCA Treaty not Signed

NEXT STEPS

- Insert Need for increased private sector investment.
- Finalise processes leading to Signing of Treaty
- Develop resource mobilisation strategy for GMTFCA.

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- None

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Limited resources for communication and knowledge management. (Radio Comms)
- Capacity constraints at local implementation level.

NEXT STEPS

- Improve knowledge sharing platforms.
- Document and share lessons from the GEF 7 HWC Project.
- Increase training opportunities for practitioners and communities.

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Operationalise wildlife corridor and landscape connectivity interventions.
- Strengthen community livelihood and resilience programmes.
- Mobilise sustainable financing for GMTFCA initiatives.
- Enhance monitoring, reporting and knowledge-sharing systems.
- Support resource mobilization and donor engagement.
- Strengthen technical support for Human-Wildlife Conflict mitigation.
- Support capacity-building and training programmes.
- Implement priority activities under the GEF 7 Human-Wildlife Conflict Project.
  - Re establishment of Cross-border Tourism products
  - Resource mobilization

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)





LOWER ZAMBEZI MANA POOLS TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

LOZAMAP TFCA at a glance

ZIMBABWE + ZAMBIA

1,774,500 hectares

MoU signed 26 May 2023

A Category B TFCA under an MoU, progressing towards a formal Treaty and stronger joint governance.

Two countries • One connected ecosystem

Protected and Conserved Area	Size (km^2)	%	Country Contribution
Zambia			
Lower Zambezi National Park	4,092	21.17%	41.5%
Chiawa Game Management Area	2,344	12.13%	
Other	1,582	8.19%	
Zimbabwe			
Mana Pools National Park	2,196	11.36%	58.5%
Hurungwe Safari Area	2,870	13.85%	
Sapi Safari Area	1,800	9.31%	
Chewore Safari Areas	3,390	17.54%	
Other	1,053	5.45%	

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Land-use plan (2025-2020) process underway with CMS support under the EU Cross-Regional Wildlife Conservation programme.

2. Planning horizon of 2025–2030 established to inform the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Joint Management Plan.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

• Funding and coordination are needed to complete validation and move from Planning to implementation

NEXT STEPS

1. Develop and operationalise the LOZAMAP IDP
2. Identify priority joint management actions and implementation resources.





Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Community Development Working Group established as a dedicated Specialised Working Group.
2. LOZAMAP logo and brochure developed to promote tourism and ready for launch in February 2027.
3. IDP and landscape planning provide a platform to link conservation, tourism and local development.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

1. Limited funded, measurable livelihood interventions.
2. Community priorities need to be translated into practical programmes with partners and resources.

NEXT STEPS

- Identify and package community livelihood projects for partner support.
- Link local enterprises and tourism opportunities to conservation and sustainable natural-resource use.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Zimbabwe and Zambia signed the LOZAMAP MoU on 26 May 2023, establishing the cooperation framework.
2. Seven Specialised Working Groups established.
3. April 2026 Ministerial direction set a pathway from the Category B MoU to a Category A Treaty, targeted for 2027.



KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

Bilateral Working Group meetings have not taken place as regularly as required because of financial constraints.

NEXT STEPS

Mobilize resources to Strengthen statutory meetings and implementation of the Working Groups

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
giz

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Governance and institutional-strengthening assistance secured through EU NaturAfrica-supported support.
2. Partner engagement is ongoing to mobilise technical and financial assistance for transition and planning priorities.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

1. Limited predictable funding for statutory bilateral meetings and agreed workplans.
2. Funding gaps affect field coordination and delivery at landscape scale.
3. A costed pipeline of priority investments is still required.

NEXT STEPS

1. Prepare a costed investment and resource-mobilisation plan linked to the IDP.
2. To have LOZAMAP TFCA Fund constitution supported by the Treaty
3. Identify practical co-financing opportunities for priority joint actions.

Goal 5 Enhanced skills and capacity development and improved knowledge management

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

1. Seven Specialised Working Groups established across key thematic areas that assist in sharing skills and ideas.
2. Land-use planning and ecosystem-mapping initiatives provide a basis for evidence-informed decisions.
3. The TFCA governance process has created opportunities for technical collaboration between the two countries.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

1. Limited resources constrain regular bilateral technical meetings and joint learning.
2. Further strengthening is needed in monitoring, data management, resource mobilisation and community engagement.

NEXT STEPS

1. Build technical capacity of Working Groups

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

1. Sign the Treaty and complete supporting governance instruments.
2. Complete the IDP and translate it into funded joint actions.
3. Launch the LOZAMAP logo and brochure.
4. Strengthen Working Group capacity, coordination and reporting.

1. SIGN THE TREATY

1. Complete bilateral review and agreement on the treaty text.
2. Secure the required national approvals and preparations.
3. Sign the LOZAMAP TFCA Treaty, targeted for February 2027.
4. Advance the supporting governance instruments, including the Fund Constitution.

2. COMPLETE THE IDP

1. Complete and validate the Integrated Development Plan, informed by the ongoing land-use planning process.
2. Agree on priority actions for the shared landscape.
3. Identify responsibilities, timelines and resources for implementation.

3. BUILD LOZAMAP IDENTITY

1. Finalise preparations for the launch of the LOZAMAP TFCA logo and brochure.
2. Launch and disseminate the materials in February 2027.
3. Use the identity materials to improve visibility, partner engagement and public awareness.

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Networ

- Insert
- Insert
- Insert

A PRACTICAL REQUEST TO THE REGIONAL NETWORK

What support does LOZAMAP require from the SADC TFCA Network?

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

• Facilitate peer learning and exchange on Treaty development, TFCA governance and institutional arrangements.

PARTNERSHIPS & FINANCE

• Help connect LOZAMAP with partners and funding opportunities for IDP implementation and priority joint actions.

• Support development of a costed investment pipeline and resource-mobilisation approach.

• Facilitate links with TFCAs that have operationalised sustainable financing mechanisms.

VISIBILITY & COORDINATION

• Support exchange of communication products and good practice for the launch and dissemination of the logo and brochure.

• Encourage cross-TFCA collaboration, including practical technical exchanges between neighbouring landscapes.

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
Implemented by: giz

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)
Contact details to be added (name, country, institution, email)





LIUWA PLAINS-MUSSUMA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
2023-2025 PROGRESS REPORT

Global Gateway

Co-funded by the European Union

german cooperation

implemented by: giz

Goal 1: Integrated and Effective Management of Transboundary Landscapes and Seascapes



KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- MoU Signed in 2025
- The Spatial extent delineated
- Translocation of 50 hartebeest into Liuwa NP

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- MoU not fully implemented
- The MoU still undergoing internal process

NEXT STEPS

- Secure adequate funding for the TFCA
- Full Implementation of the MoU

Goal 2: Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- **5,000** farmers practice sustainable farming methods in Liuwa Plains NP
- Over **230** school children receive scholarships annually from APN
- **221** Beekeepers, (total production of **3** tons/year)



KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Unsustainable fishing practices
- Decline in fish stocks
- Poaching
- Climate Change

NEXT STEPS

- More sensitizations through community engagements
- Explore diversified income generating ventures
- Increase number of community beneficiaries

Goal 3: Strengthened Governance, Multi-Sector Partnerships and Regional Integration

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

N/A

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- Lack of Coordinating Structure
- Lack of start up funding for the TFCA

NEXT STEPS

- Strengthen Governance Structure at all levels

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs Secured

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Collaborative Management Partnership between APN and the Government of Zambia, on the Zambian Side.

KEY GAP OR CHALLENGE

- TFCA Not branded

NEXT STEPS

- Need to brand the TFCA
- Secure adequate funding

Section H: Priority Actions (2027–2028)

- Finalization of internal processes
- IDP Development
- Branding
- Set up Coordinating Structure

Section I: Support Requested from the SADC TFCA Network

- Development of IDP
- Set up Coordinating Structure
- TFCA Branding
- Support transboundary engagements
- Financial support for TFCA Administration
- Capacity building

THANK YOU!

COORDINATOR / FOCAL POINT CONTACT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR/JMB Chair

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)

Edward Chilufya, Zambia, MoT, DNPW, edwardk.Chilufya@mot.gov.zm
Victor Makombe, Zambia, MoT, DNPW, victor.Makombe@mot.gov.zm

COUNTRY FOCAL POINT(S)

Marta Zumbo, Angola, Ministry of Environment, mnsambalex@gmail.com

Global Gateway
Co-funded by the European Union
german cooperation
implemented by: giz