

Development of a SADC Guideline for Community Engagement in TFCAs: **Situation Analysis Report**

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People, cattle and zebra, KAZA TFCA

Situational Analysis

- Background document to inform development of the Community Engagement Guidelines
- Contents:
 - Background to TFCAs in southern Africa
 - Relevant international, SADC and Member States' policy and legal frameworks
 - Existing best practices and lessons learnt in community engagement in conservation
 - Status of community engagement within SADC TFCAs
 - Examples of emerging best practice in SADC TFCAs
 - Recommendations for key issues to be covered in the “SADC Guideline for Community Engagement in TFCAs”

TFCAs in SADC

- Within SADC there are two main types of transboundary initiative:
 - Transfrontier Park (TFP): Comprising two or more neighbouring State-run PAs. These TFPs may or may not have communities resident within their component parts and usually have communities as neighbours.
 - Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA): Comprising two or more State-run PAs as well as intervening land units, often including communal land and community managed conservation areas, which conform more closely to the definition in the SADC Wildlife Protocol.



Established TFCAs

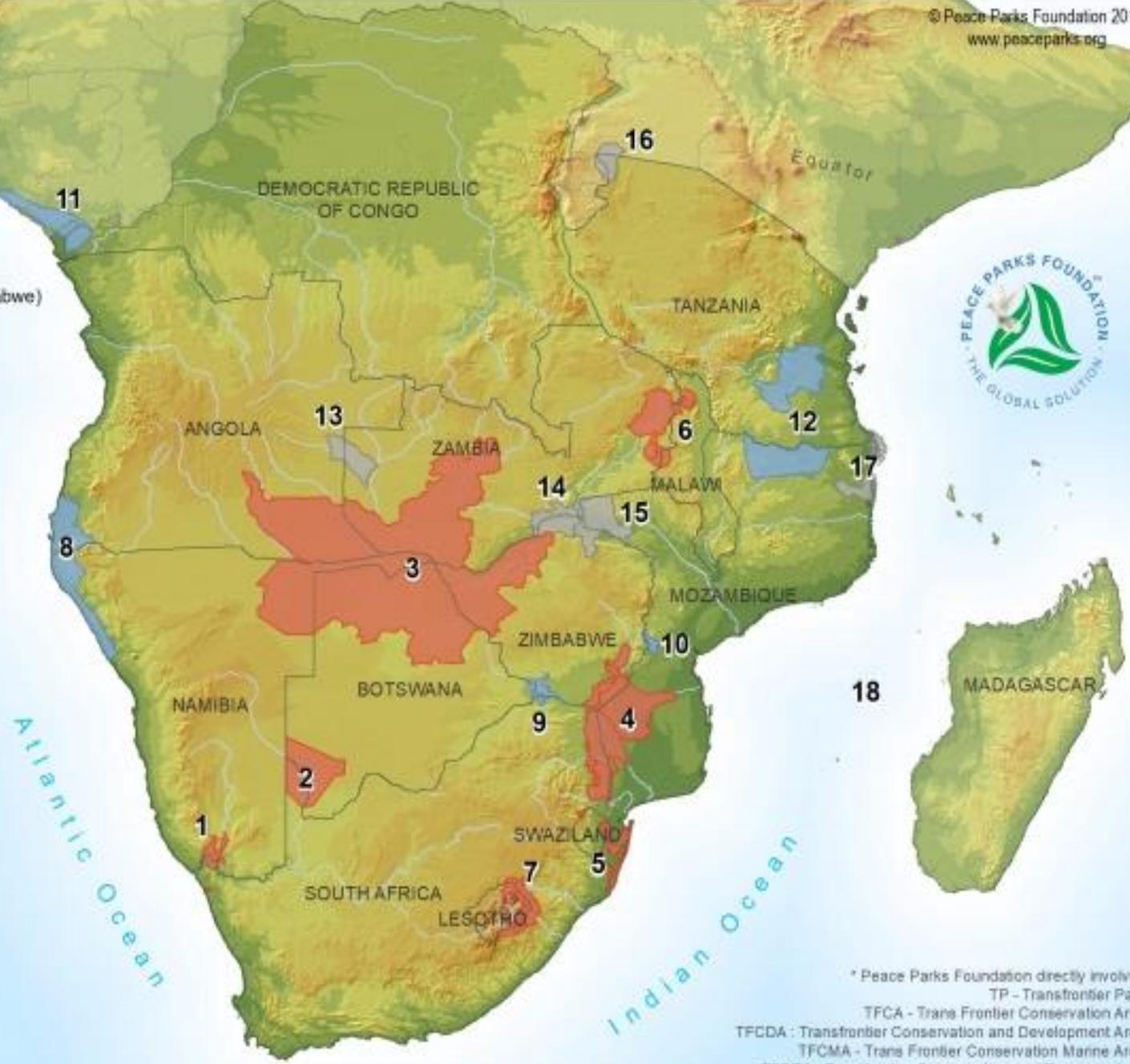
- 1) /Ai/Ais – Richtersveld TP* (Namibia/South Africa)
- 2) Kgalagadi TP* (Botswana/South Africa)
- 3) Kavango Zambezi TFCAs* (Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 4) Great Limpopo TP and TFCAs* (Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 5) Lubombo TFCRA* (Mozambique/South Africa/Swaziland)
- 6) Malawi-Zambia TFCAs* (Malawi/Zambia)
- 7) Maloti-Drakensberg TFCDA* (Lesotho/South Africa)

Emerging TFCAs

- 8) Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs (Angola/Namibia)
- 9) Greater Mapungubwe TFCAs* (Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 10) Chimaninani TFCAs (Mozambique / Zimbabwe)
- 11) Mayombe Forest TFFPA (Angola/Congo/Gabon/DRC)
- 12) Niassa-Selous TFCAs (Mozambique/Tanzania)

Conceptual TFCAs

- 13) Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCAs* (Angola/Zambia)
- 14) Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCAs* (Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 15) ZIMOZA TFCAs (Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 16) Kagera TFCAs (Rwanda/Tanzania)
- 17) Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas TFCMA (Tanzania/Mozambique)
- 18) Western Indian Ocean TFMP (Comoros/Kenya/Reunion(France)/Madagascar/Mauritius/Mozambique/Seychelles/Somalia/South Africa/Tanzania)



* Peace Parks Foundation directly involved
 TP - Transfrontier Park
 TFCAs - Trans Frontier Conservation Area
 TFCDA - Trans Frontier Conservation and Development Area
 TFCMA - Trans Frontier Conservation Marine Area
 TFCRA - Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area
 TFMP - Transfrontier Marine Park
 TFFPA - Transfrontier Protected Area

Defining the “Community”

- In general:
 - TFPs:
 - Resident people
 - Adjacent or close – directly affected
 - Previously evicted people
 - Linked through the flow of one or more ecosystem services.
 - TFCAs:
 - In addition, those with rights to land and resources between PAs

Policy and legal frameworks

- Limitations
 - Governments often retain large degree of control
 - Communities usually do not have strong group land tenure.
 - Mostly income sharing by government rather than communities able to earn direct income – handout, not an incentive for conservation
 - Policy and legislation is not harmonised across SADC, neither is it harmonised across sectors in individual countries.

Policy and legal frameworks

- Much though is possible within the current policy and legal framework of most countries and within the TFCA context.
- Implementation needs to be improved.
- Within several Member States, community institutions exist which have various forms of resource user rights and which can be used as building blocks for community involvement in TFCAs.
- Various mechanisms do exist in most Member States to channel benefits to communities and there are opportunities for promoting improved community interaction with protected areas.
- Harmonisation of policy and legislation would be useful so that different approaches to community engagement are not applied in different countries within the same TFCA.

Existing best practice & lessons

Co-management of Natural Resources

CBNRM

Landscape Conservation

Transboundary Conservation

Existing best practice & lessons 2

Common themes:

- Negotiate with communities as equal partners and rights holders
- Develop a shared vision and objectives
- Involve communities as active managers of resources and not passive beneficiaries,
- Find innovative ways for them to be integrated into TFCA governance structures



Existing best practice & lessons 3

- Ensure benefits are what communities need and identify themselves
- Partner with community conserved areas and their institutions
- Provide rights and decision-making authority over wildlife and other resources
- Recognise power imbalances, try to level the playing field
- Work at village level, not just with leaders



Community Engagement in SADC TFCAs

Table 1. Typology of community participation in conservation initiatives (adapted from Pimbert and Pretty, 1994/IIED 1994)

Typology	Characteristics of each type
<i>1. Passive participation</i>	People participate by being told what is going to happen or what has already been decided.
<i>2. Participation in giving information</i>	People provide information to external planners and researchers without influencing the outcomes.
<i>3. Participation by consultation</i>	People are consulted and external planners listen to their views and may or may not modify their plans as a result of the consultation.
<i>4. Functional participation</i>	People participate by forming groups/committees/forums to help meet pre-determined objectives or to provide external planners and implementers with structures to work through.
<i>5. Active participation in planning and decision-making</i>	People are involved in the planning: Agreeing on a common vision and objectives and setting management priorities. People are involved in decision-making as equal partners with other agencies involved.

Community engagement 2

- Constraints
 - Top down structures
 - Lack of resources and capacity
 - Lack of prioritisation of community engagement activities
 - Perceptions of the role of Communities in TFCAs
 - Unequal status of communities
 - It can be difficult & time consuming

Community engagement 3

- Successful co-management between state authorities and other landholders in TFCAs requires a change in perception of the role and status of local communities:
 - Acknowledge communities as active managers of natural resources within TFCAs, not passive beneficiaries
 - Accept communities as rights holders and as such, more equal partners with governments and private sector
 - See communities not as people we do things to or for, but with

Emerging Best Practice in SADC TFCAs

- Community Involvement in Species Management
 - KAZA Conservation Strategy and Action Plan for the African Wild Dog:
 - Involve the communities that live with wild dogs, in existing training, research and education activities
 - Involve community members in long-term monitoring exercises
 - Broaden the scope of tourism activities to increase benefits deriving from wild dog-focussed photographic tourism

Emerging Best Practice 2

- Community Involvement in Decision-making
 - GLTFP institutional reform strategy:
 - Decentralised approach with 4 geographically based Joint Park Management Committees below the Joint Management Board
 - Pafuri-Sengwe JPMC provides for representation from all key stakeholders including the Makuleke & Sengwe communities
 - E.g. of retrofitting community participation

Emerging Best Practice 3

- Livelihoods and Economic Development
 - Lubombo TFCA eco-tourism
 - Eco Business Plan - participatory tool for integrated landscape and business planning
 - Led to the Lubombo Eco Trails program, a community based network of trails, lodges and camps linking the communities of the Lubombo TFCA.
 - Local community associations formed to manage these enterprises.

Emerging Best Practice 4

- GLTP/GLTFCA integrated livelihoods diversification strategy aims to:
 - Develop a collective vision and integrated approach to enhancing livelihood options in the project area;
 - Identify appropriate, viable and strategic livelihood initiatives that could be applied to the GLTFCA area.
 - Empower communities to actively participate in resource management decisions.

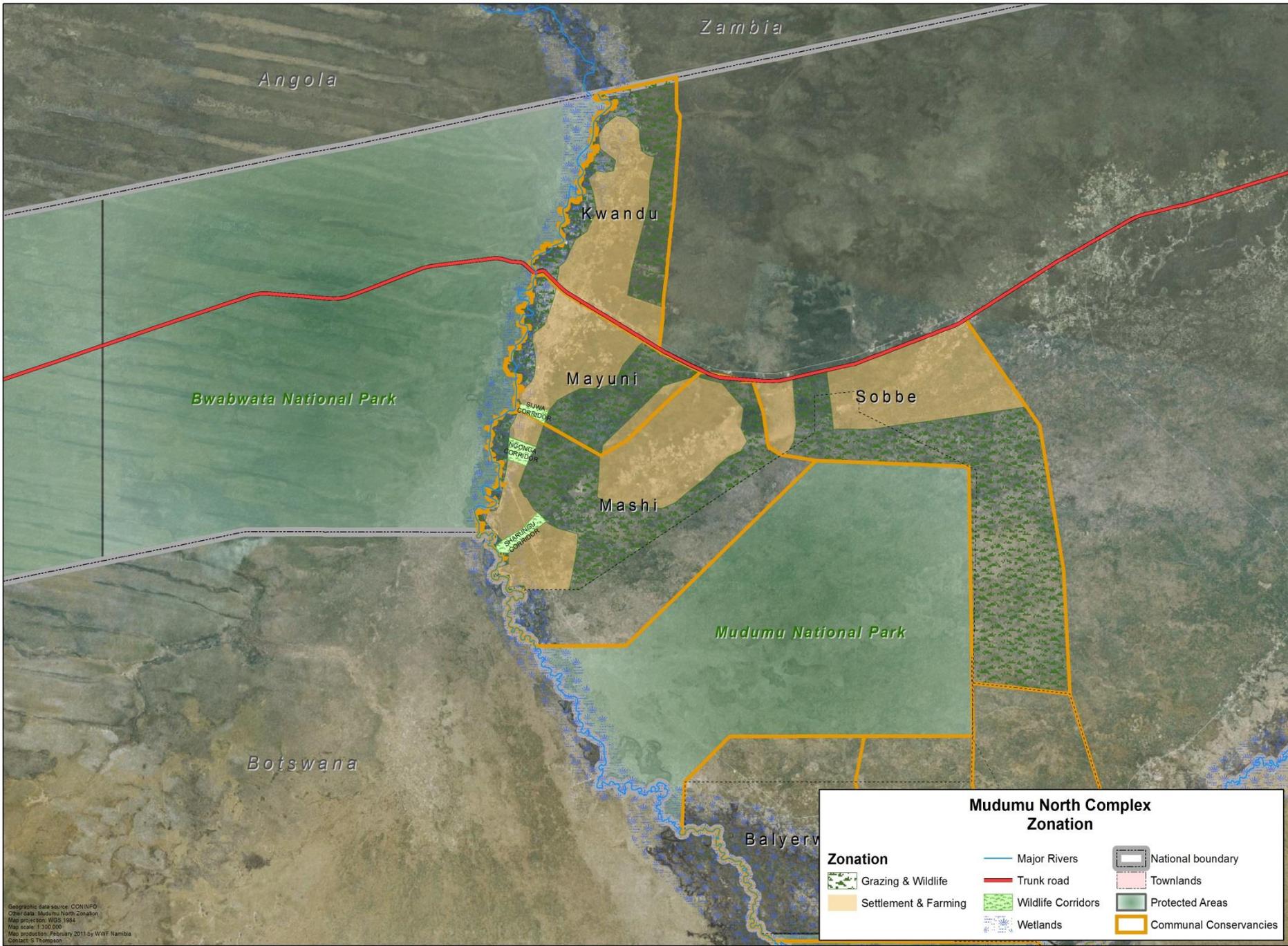
Emerging Best Practice 5

- KAZA Community Transboundary Forums
 - Engage and promote harmonised activities for governments and communities between borders (e.g. Fisheries);
 - Improve livelihoods and income e.g. Conservation Agriculture and crafts in Kwandu Conservancy (Namibia)/Imusho Community (Zambia) and Sikunga Conservancy (Namibia)/Inyambo Community Trust (Zambia);
 - Harmonise management by CBOs across borders e.g. Chobe Enclave Conservation Trust (Botswana)/Salambala Conservancy (Namibia);
 - Empower rural communities to have a voice in conservation;
 - Enhance connectivity;
 - Reduce frictions among neighbouring communities.

Emerging Best Practice 7

- Landscape Conservation in KAZA
 - Mudumu North and South conservation complexes, Zambezi Region Namibia





Mudumu North Complex Zonation

Zonation		National boundary	
Grazing & Wildlife	Trunk road	National boundary	Townlands
Settlement & Farming	Wildlife Corridors	Protected Areas	Communal Conservancies
Wetlands	Major Rivers		

Geographic data source: CON/INFO
 Other data: Mudumu North Zonation
 Map projection: WGS 1984
 Map scale: 1:300 000
 Map production: February 2011 by WWF Namibia
 Contact: S. Thompson

Recommendations for the Guideline

- Approach
 - Draw on the various guidelines for community engagement in conservation summarised in as well as the emerging best practice in SADC TFCAs.
 - Strong theoretical underpinning, but presented in a practical, concise and user friendly format

Recommendations for the Guideline 2

- Key Additional Issues
 - Support for livelihoods beyond wildlife and tourism: support sustainable livestock management and agriculture programmes
 - Innovative means to involve communities in decision-making:
 - Guidelines for retrofitting community participation in existing TFCA decision-making and clear mechanisms for community engagement in the planning and implementation phases of new TFCAs.
 - Addressing Human-wildlife conflict