

2021 SADC TFCAs Network Annual Meeting

Facilitator Dr Clara Bocchino
For SADC/GIZ C-NRM Programme



Implemented by:



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



Interpretation Services

- Not available for participants using phones or mobile phone App
- On your toolbar, on the left-hand side, select the interpretation 
- Language options:
 - Select **French** if you want to listen in French
 - Select **Portuguese** if you want to listen in Portuguese
 - Select **English** if you want to listen in English when a franco- or lusophone person speaks
- When using the interpretation service ensure you mute the Original Language

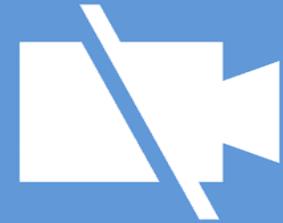
○ The French Interpreters are Kriss Mukenge and Bas Angelis

○ The Portuguese Interpreters are Geraldo Saranga and Carlos Ribeiro

Workshop etiquette



Please keep your microphone muted and your camera off while in session.



Raise your hand and you will be given a turn to speak

If you want to make an intervention...

Place your comment or question in the chat box, other participants may contribute too



raise hand



Opening of the second day

SADC and Chair reporting

Finalisation of the Community Engagement Toolkit

Covid19 impact & successful move to online meetings

Move to update the 2013 SADC TFCAs Programme

TFCAs Reporting

GMTFCA is working on preparing a Treaty

Funding follows progress

Collaboration is funding on dialogue and consistency in positions

Funding Facility and opportunities

IUCN is getting ready to finance the first projects

LLF can be used by NGO/ Government partnership but one country

AGSP is the first Africa-based funding instruments to support sustainable development

Cat B and C TFCAs

In-country engagement required to seek support of SADC as independent facilitator

Capitalise on existing TFCAs for larger projects with SADC Guiding priorities

Handbook/Policy brief on lessons learnt for TFCAs

S6:
TFCAs progress
across the SADC
Region (2)

08:45 - 09:05

Kgalagadi TP

09:05 - 09:25

Lubombo TFCA

09:25 - 09:45

Malawi-Zambia TFCA

09:45 - 10:05

Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA

10:05 - 10:25

Mayombe TFCA

10:25 - 10:45

Niassa-Selous TFCA



Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park 2019 - 2021 Report

Mashudu Thangwana Deputy Director: TFCAs Unit, South Africa

Michael C Molaodi TFCAs Coordinator, Botswana

Institutional status and update

- Initiative between the Government of the Republic of Botswana & South Africa
- Kgalagadi has a total area of approx. 37 256 km² with 73% (27665km²) in Botswana (Gemsbok National Park) and the remaining 23% (9 591 km²) in South Africa (Kalahari Gemsbok National Park).
- KTP falls under Category A TFCAs:
 - Bilateral Agreement signed April 1999
 - Ammended in 2010
- Institutional arrangement:
 - Ministerial Committee
 - Joint Management Board
 - Park Management Committee
 - Coordinating Party (rotational)

Key TFCA driven activities carried out in 2019-2021

- Following committee meetings took place since 2019
 - JMB meeting
 - Regular PMC meetings at park level
- Coordinated law enforcement activities.
- Joint research
- Cross border Community engagement (cultural activities)
- Signage

TFCA Funding and financing

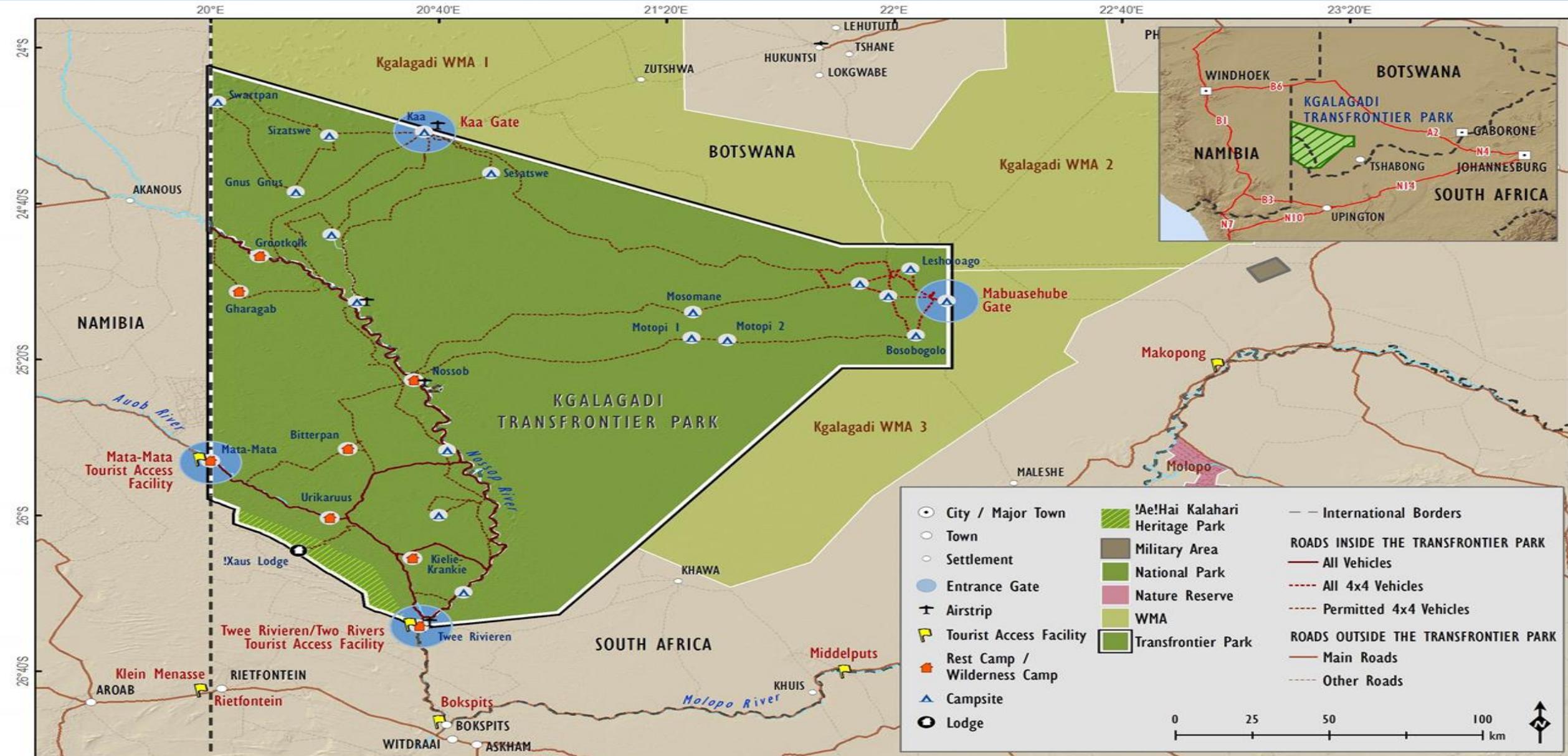
- No donor funding received during the period under review
- The governance and Management is currently financed by the two governments.
- No co-management agreement in place
- Government entities remain the management authorities of the KTP
- Lack of funding remain a challenge

Future plans

- Review of the Integrated Development Plan & other related strategic plans
- Improve secretariat work of the KTP (no international Coordinator)
- Fence maintenance (reduce HWC)
- Synchronisation of working hours (immigration officials)
- Alien Species clearing
- Grading of gravel roads within the KTP (linked to synchronization of policies of the two states as BW prefers her Pas in their natural state but negotiations ongoing).
- Enhance law enforcement (Improve coordinated patrols)
- Improve tourism infrastructure within the KTP.
- Mobilise resources (financial)
- Promotion of cultural exchange programme platform to be created e.g. Khawa cultural event (South African communities to participate) and Arid Cluster cultural event (Botswana Communities to participate)

NB: Possible area for support by the Network to be discussed and agreed with KTP structures first.

KTP Map





LUBOMBO

Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area



Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area 2019 - 2021 Report

Seth Maphalala
Lubombo TFCA Programme Manager

Institutional Status and Update

- ❑ Lubombo TFCA General Protocol signed in 2000
- ❑ The Lubombo TFCA covers an area of 4,195 square kilometres of which:
 - 8% is in Swaziland,
 - 26% in South Africa, and
 - 66% in Mozambique.
- ❑ 60% of land belongs to the community





Usuthu-Tembi-Futi

- Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland.

Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay

- This marine and coastal TFCA is between Mozambique and South Africa.

Lubombo Conservancy-Goba:

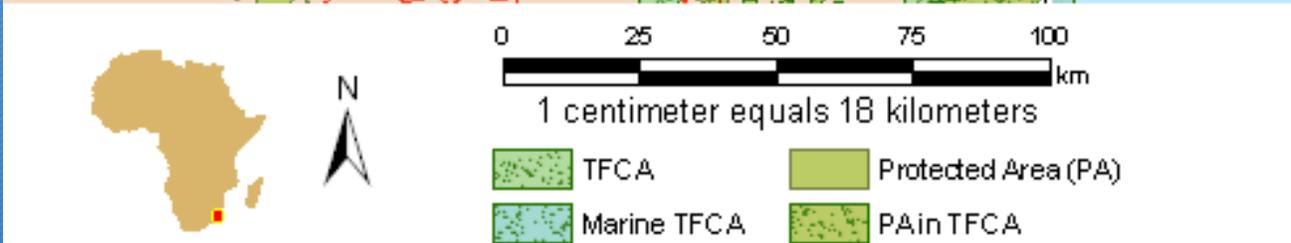
- Swaziland and the Mozambique.

Nsubane-Pongola:

- a TFCA between Swaziland and South Africa.

Songimvelo Malolotja:

- The latest TFCA, accepted in 2004, between Swaziland and South Africa.



Progress Update

- ✓ Added 3,350 ha of Community CA increasing the conservation estate
- ✓ Review of the IDP
- ✓ Situational Analysis Report
- ✓ Integration of the Barberton-Makhonjwa World Heritage Site with Songimvelo as addition to the TFCA



Key Activities

1. Institutional Meetings

- Trilateral TFCA Commission Meeting
- Trilateral Working Group Meetings
- Ismangaliso/PPMR Joint Management Committee
- TEP/MSR Joint Management Committee
- Lake Jozini Biodiversity Working Group

2. Crossborder Community Engagement

- 1 LC-Goba Joint Community Meeting



Key Activities

3. Cross-border Biodiversity-related Activities

- Maputaland Planning Meeting
- Review of the Lake Jozini Elephant Management Plan

4. Cross-border Tourism Products

- Extension of community trails as part of the Eco Lubombo Programme

5. Infrastructure Development

- MSR development of camp sites through PPF
- Additional Tent Conference, Gate house and ablution for Mhlumeni Community Camp



Funding and Financing

- Completed GIZ Support Project
 - Lubombo, MDTP, SADC TFCA TA
 - Salaries for PMU
 - Operational costs
 - Project implementation for all 3 countries
- COVID-19 Emergency Response Funds for communities (R100,000 by GIZ)
- Received funds for GIZ -CNRM Support Project (Eur300,000)
- Implementing agencies have mainstreamed TFCA Programme Coordination and budget.



Future Plans



Establish Secretariat.



Thank you
Obrigado
Khanimambo
Danke
Siyabonga



Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area 2019 - 2021 Report

Sydney TEMBO

TFCA Coordination Unit

Department of National Park and Wildlife

Ministry of Tourism, Zambia

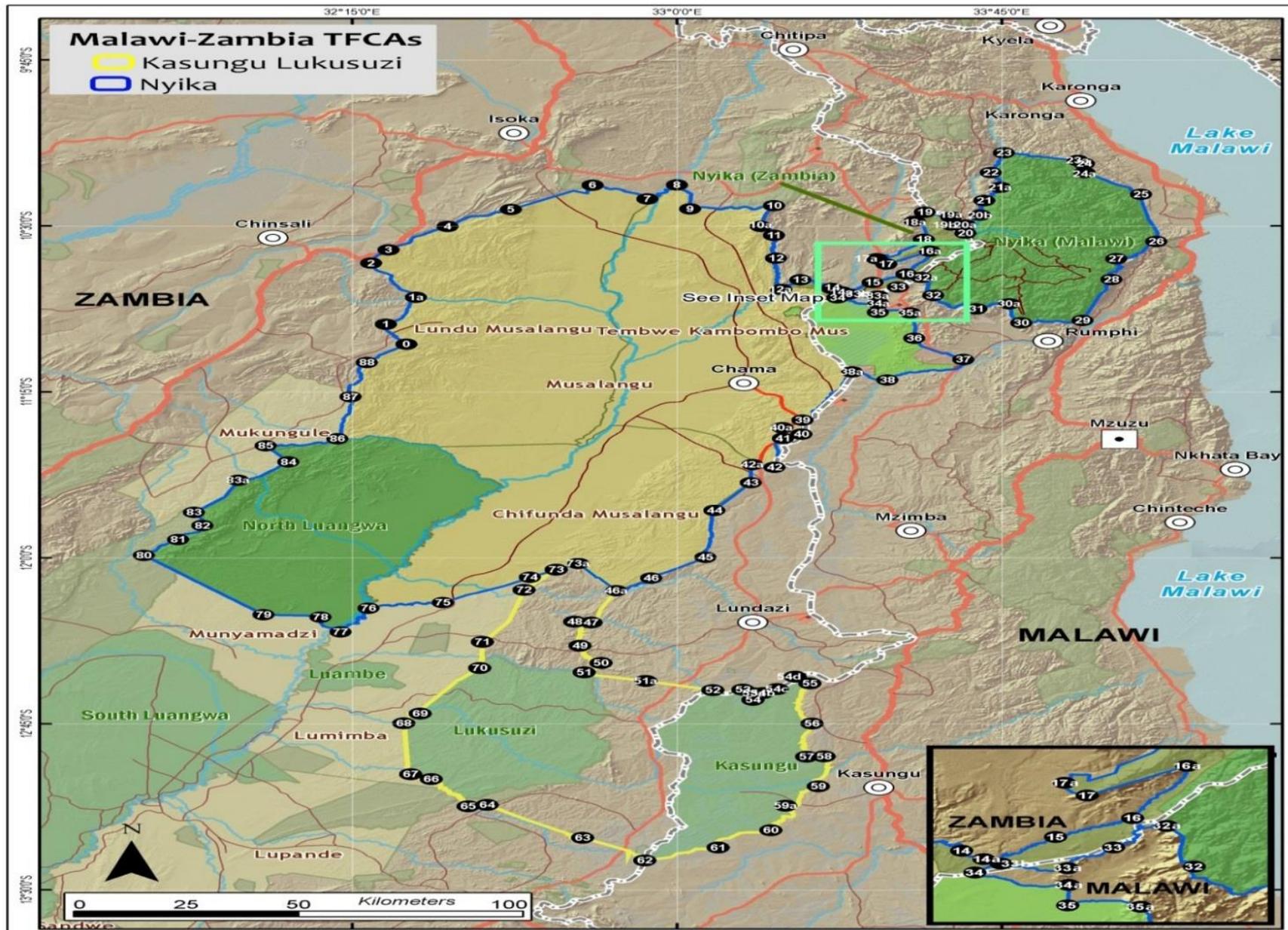


INSTITUTIONAL STATUS AND UPDATE



- Bilateral Treaty executed in 2015 by Malawi & Zambia.
- Rotational Coordinating role.
- Ratification - internal consultation on going
- IMDF Nyika - North Luangwa
- IMDF Kasungu - Lukusuzi

MALAWI ZAMBIA TFCA: SCOPE



- Total TFCA extent 31,792Km²
- Malawi TFCA component 6,432km²
- Zambia TFCA component 25,360km²
- Nyika - North Luangwa TFCA component 26,756km²
- Kasungu - Lukusuzi TFCA component 5,036km²
- Proposal to include Luambe NP

UPDATE: KEY TFCA DRIVEN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- Cross border radio communication installed for Kasungu - Lukusuzi component with support from Federal Republic of Germany through SADC/GIZ TUPNR - 2020.
- Cross border institutional meetings at Director level and Protected Area level.
- Capacity building - (Joint refresher field training for field rangers) Malawi Zambia TFCA Project (2020 - 2021).
- Strategic Planning - IMDF for Kasungu - Lukusuzi, SADC/GIZ TUPNR - 2020 .
- Capacity building - Infrastructure development (Park Offices, housing, water & PA roadnetwork).
- Cross border collaboration - combating transnational wildlife crime.
- Participate in joint permanent commission - defence and security

TFCA FUNDING AND FINANCING

- Malawi Zambia TFCA Project funded by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW (Nyika - North Luangwa Component) 2017 - 2022.
- SADC/ GIZ Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources (Kasungu - Lukusuzi Block) 2016 - 2021.
- USAID/IFAW Malawi - Zambia elephant landscape Project (Kasungu - Lukusuzi) 2017 - 2021.
- GIZ/SADC Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management funding a support project in the Kasungu-Lukusuzi component of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA.
- **Pipeline strategic Partnership arrangements**
 - National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi and Peace Parks Foundation
 - National Parks and Wildlife, Zambia and Frankfurt Zoological Society
 - Strategic objective - Sustainable development and Management of NRs

JOINT TRAINING - FIELD RANGERS



FUTURE PLANS

- The Malawi - Zambia is still undergoing TFCA developmental evolution process which include development of strategic plans (land use plans, financial sustainability, stakeholder engagement, testing management model)
- Broaden TFCA financing mechanism to avoid the current donor narrow base.
- Promote strategic partnership arrangements for effective PA's management.
- Treaty ratification - conclude internal process.
- Aerial elephant survey (Kasungu - Lukusuzi) curtesy of CERU
- Launch of Kasungu - Lukusuzi Radio system, IMDF & respective GMPs.
- Transboundary Radio System for Nyika and Chama Block.
- Strengthening joint community engagement.



*Maloti Drakensberg
Transfrontier Programme*

Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area 2019 - 2021 Report

Rabson Dhlodhlo
MDTFP Coordinator

Institutional and Status Update

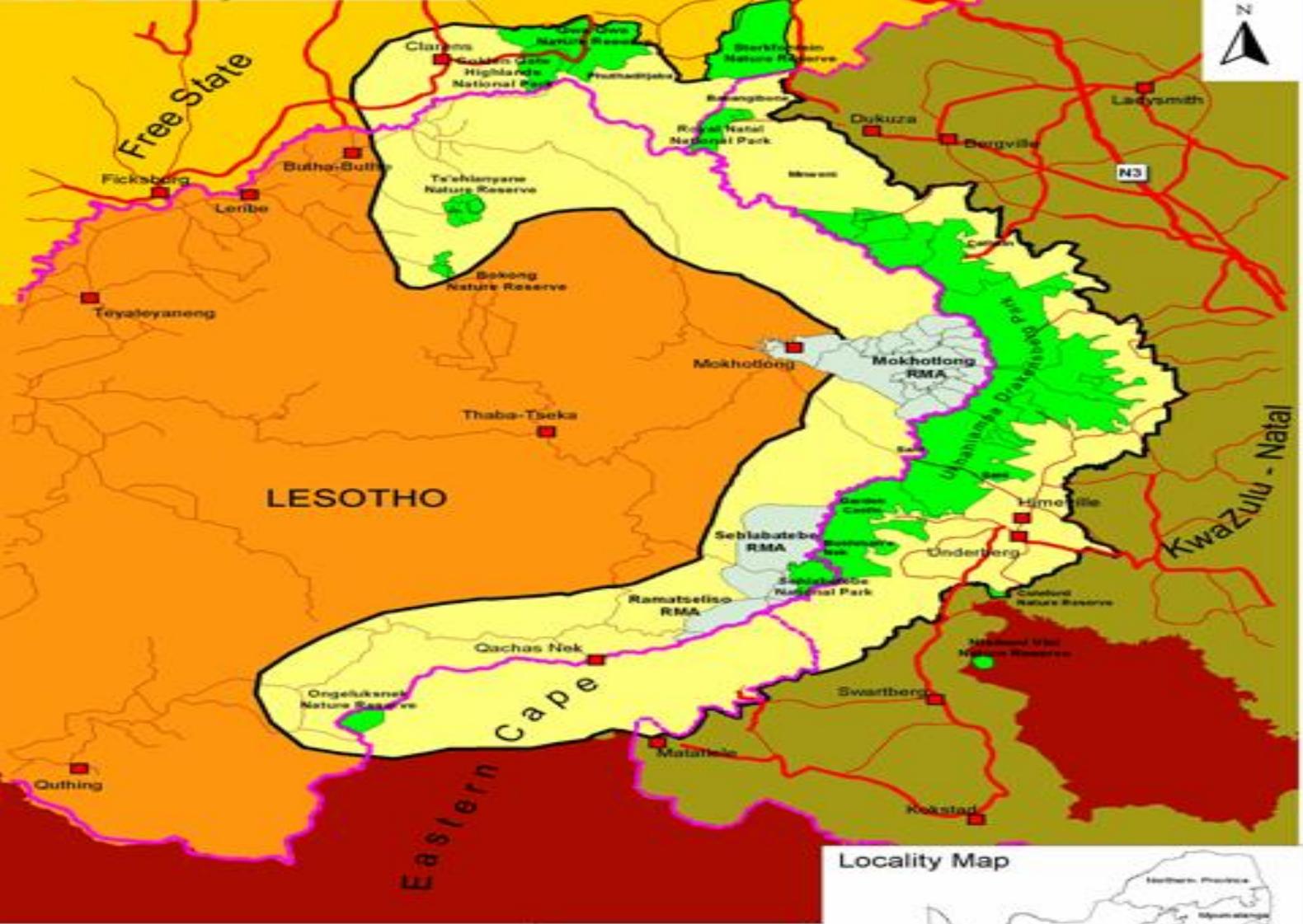
- ❖ The MDTFCA has always had a Bilateral MoU signed by the two governments
 - There are plans to upgrade to a Treaty, a draft has been developed.
- ❖ The 14 740km² MDTFCA involves the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa
- ❖ No new governance documents have been produced





Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project

Project Area

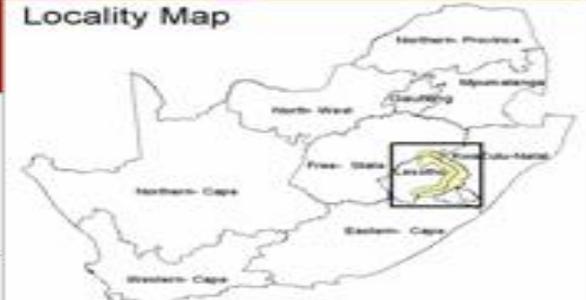


Note: This map represents the present Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project boundary, which is subject to change over the project implementation period ending December 2007

Comments: info@maloti.org

Date: July 2003

- Legend**
- Towns
 - International boundary
 - Provincial boundary
 - Roads
 - Project Area Boundary
 - Range management Areas
 - Protected Areas



Cross-border Institutional Meetings Held (mostly virtually for 2020/21)

- ❖ Bilateral Coordination Committee (Lesotho and SA) have continued to be held bi-annually
- ❖ The following bilateral working group (WG) meetings have continued to be held quarterly
 - Biodiversity and Protected Area WG
 - Tourism WG
 - Cultural Heritage WG
 - Security WG



Other Cross-border Activities

- ❖ Community exchange visit from SA to Lesotho on grazing management
- ❖ Development of a Tourism brochure for the Maloti Drakensberg route as well as development of Online training tool for Tour operators
- ❖ Joint patrols by security agencies in hotspot areas for tourist attacks
- ❖ Upgrading of Mpiti to Sehlabathebe road (+/-90km)



Funding Received

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

- Economic Stimulus Funding +/-US\$0.042m for alien plant clearing and Eco-Champs projects for salaries and activity support (SA side only)

UNESCO

- +/-US\$0.072m for the Community Management of Protected Areas Project (COMPACT) (Les and SA) for communities around the Transboundary World Heritage Site - activity support

Water Research Council

- +/-US\$0.097m for community ground water research project - activity support (SA side only)



Note on funding

- ❖ All governance structures and their meetings are financed directly by the two governments
- ❖ No co-management agreements have been established



Key Priorities into the Short-term Future

- ❖ Habitat restoration and management particularly focusing on:
 - Grazing management
 - Fire management
 - Alien plant control
- ❖ Habitat connectivity - protected areas expansion through biodiversity stewardship programme
- ❖ Revival of the tourism sector - cross-border tourism



Possible Support from SADC TFCA Unit or Network

- ❖ Funding
- ❖ Sharing of some best practices from other TFCAs
- ❖ Possible exchange visits with other TFCAs at both community and TFCA management levels

THANK YOU





República de Angola

Ministério da Cultura Turismo e Ambiente

Instituto Nacional da Biodiversidade e Conservação (INBC)

Maiombe ACTF

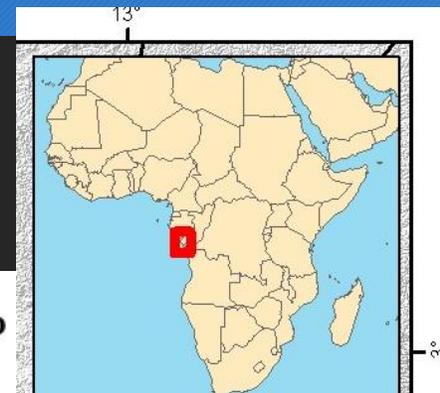
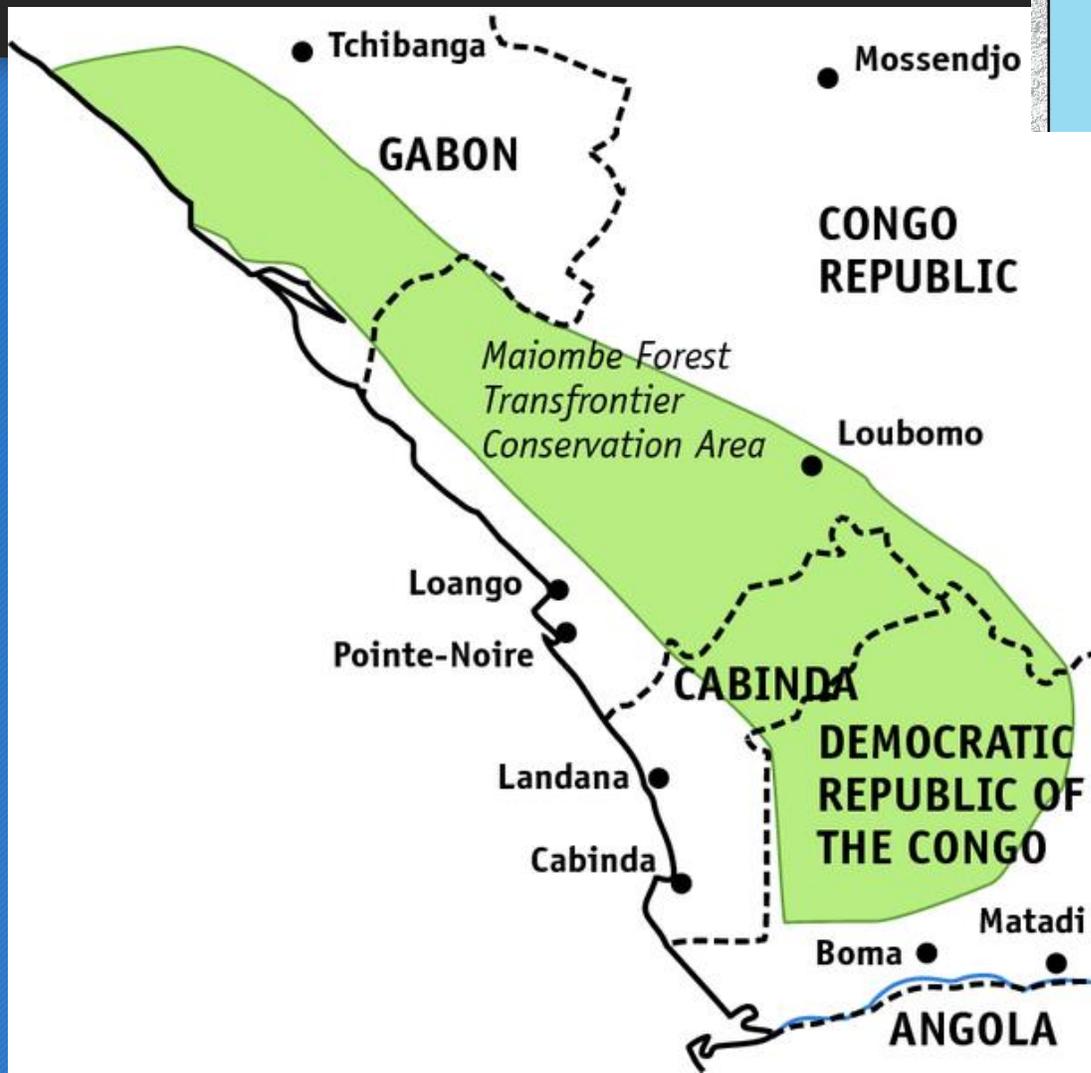
Angola, República Democrática do Congo, República do Congo e Gabão,

INICIATIVA MAYOMBE

É um acordo regional transfronteiriço de gestão sustentável dos ecossistemas da Floresta do Maiombe (2009) entre quatro países que compreende as seguintes áreas protegidas:

- Reserva da Biosfera de Luki (RDC),
- Parque Nacional Maiombe (Angola),
- Reserva Bios Dimonica (Congo),
- Parque de Concouati-Douli (Congo),
- Parque Marinho de Mayumba (Gabão),

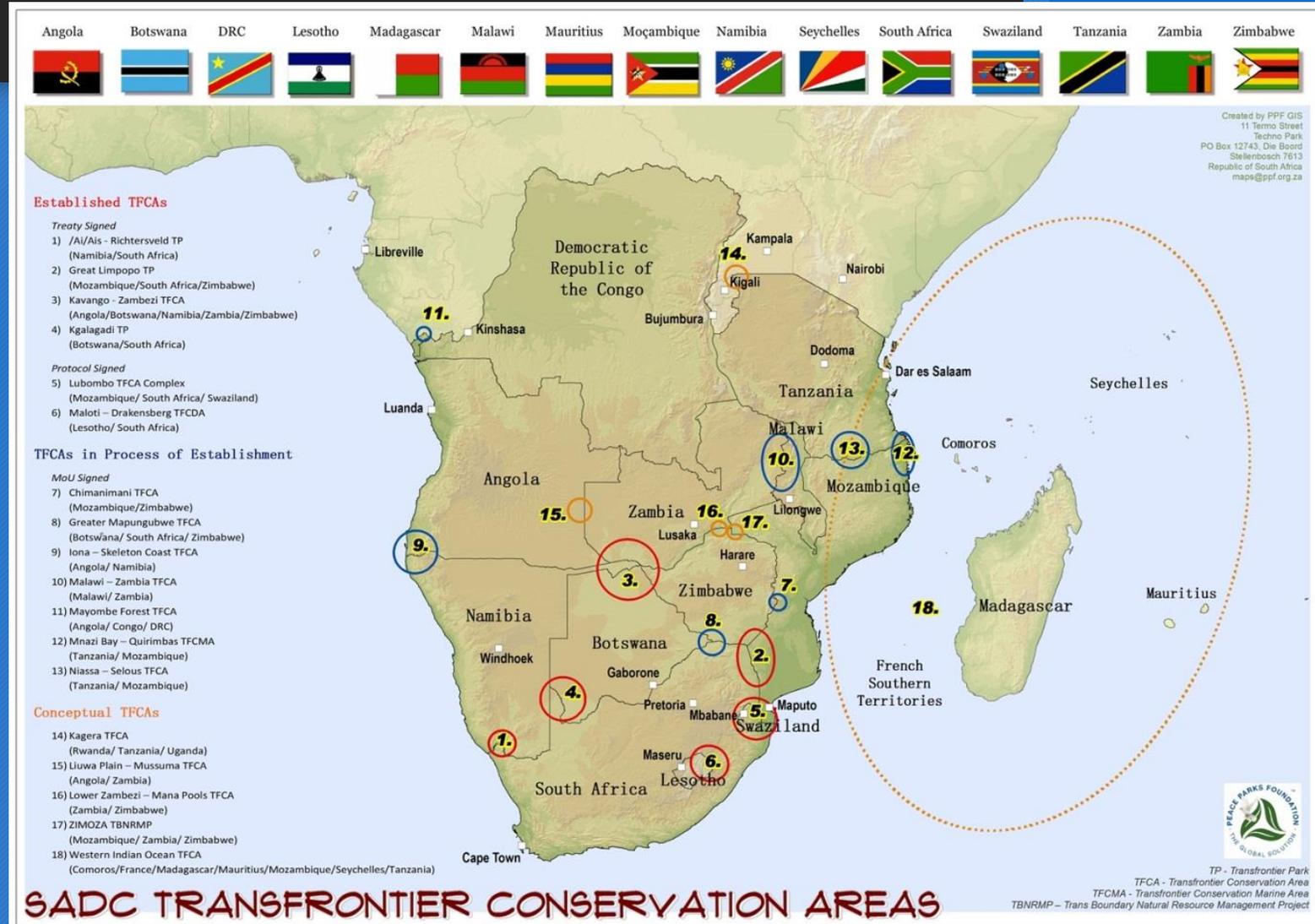
com uma área de 36.000 km².



Contexto Regional



É classificada com a Categoria B, pois já possui o MuD assinado entre os países.



Estado institucional e atualização

- Em 2000 os Governos de Angola, República Democrática do Congo e República do Congo manifestaram a intenção de cooperação transfronteiriça no ecossistema florestal de Maiombe.
- Em 2002, a iniciativa adotada pela República do Congo e um Memorando de Entendimento foi assinado entre Angola, Congo e a República Democrática do Congo em julho de 2009
- Angola estabeleceu o Parque Nacional do Maiombe em 2011 e aderiu a iniciativa.
- Acordo assinado entre as partes, e foi feito um diagnóstico rural participativo (DARP), que é o instrumento que estabeleceu os mecanismos de gestão dessa área transfronteiriça.

Atividades realizadas em 2018-2020 (INBC)

- Assinatura de um protocolo de cooperação em 20219, entre o INBAC e ONG GOODLL, gestora do santuário de Tchipounga na Republica do Congo para acolher animais (gorilas e chimpanzés) resgatados em variadas situações;
- Conclusão do Plano de Gestão do Parque Nacional do Maiombe, no âmbito do GEF 5;
- Construção de furo de água, no acampamento central;
- Aquisição de Meios (viaturas e equipamentos de escritório e eletrodomésticos), GEF 5;
- Esta Curso a instalação do Sistema de Comunicação do Parque;
- Formação de Fiscais para os Parques Nacionais, Incluindo o Parque Nacional do Maiombe, beneficiou-se de 6 fiscais;
- Realização continua de actividades relacionadas a educação e consciencialização Ambiental;
- Implantação do Programa de combate a caça furtiva GEF6 (2020-2025);

Planos futuros

Construção do santuário para primatas no Parque Nacional do Maiombe;

Constrangimentos

- Falta de comunicação entre os países que fazem parte da iniciativa;
- A Caça Furtiva afugenta os animais impedindo um turismo viável;
- Mobilização de recursos,
- Exploração de recursos Naturais (minerais e florestais);
- Agricultura Itinerante.

Potencialidades

- Desenvolvimento do Turismo (praias ensolaradas, paisagens extraordinárias de savana a floresta tropical, uma flora e fauna únicas e uma rica história cultural);
- Existência de espécies exóticas com o papagaio cinzento, gorilas, chimpazés;
- Biodiversidade rica e diversa.

Apoio do secretariado da SADC

- Troca de experiencias;
- Mobilização de recursos;
- Capacitação (em gestão das áreas, participação das comunidades, fiscalização)
- Mediação para o melhorar a comunicação entre os países e na implementação de Projectos



OBRIGADA!



Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area 2019-2021 Report

Dr Fortunata Msoffe
MNRT TFCA Focal
point

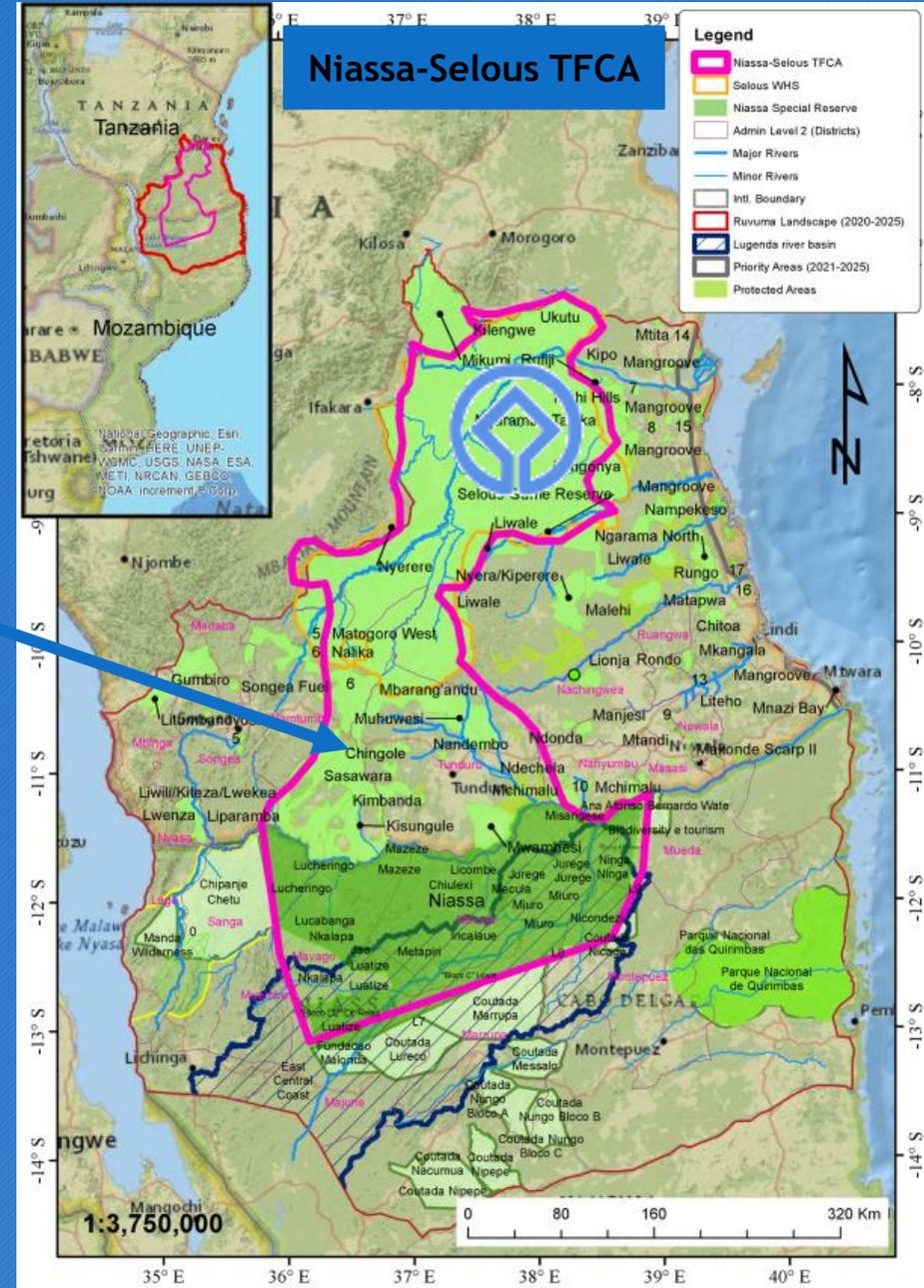


LOCATION OF NSTFCA

TFCAs in SADC



Niassa-Selous TFCA



Niassa-Selous TFCA (NSTFCA)

2 Countries

- United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Mozambique
- Total TFCA area = approx **154, 000 km²**

Category B

- MoU signed in 2007 updated in 2015

Protected areas

- **Mozambique:** Niassa Special Reserve (the largest protected area in Mozambique); and Chipanje-Chetu and Manda Wilderness (possibly)
- **Tanzania:** Nyerere National Park (Largest NP in the region); World Heritage Site of Selous Game Reserve; 5 community-owned Wildlife Management Areas forming the Selous - Niassa Wildlife Corridor. Also, possibly a further 5 WMAs, and Sasawara, Mwambesi, Muhuwesi Forest Reserves, Liparamba and Lukwika GRs.
- **UNESCO World Heritage site** - Selous Game Reserve

Main features

- Miombo woodlands,
- granite inselbergs,
- 2 major water basins (Ruvuma and Rufiji);
- Large mammal concentrations
- Important populations of elephants, wild dogs, leopards and lions

INSTITUTIONAL STATUS AND UPDATE

Within the TFCA we have upgraded part of the former Selous GR to Nyerere NP in 2019;

Integrated Development Plan for the TFCA is under way with support from CMS/UNEP and WWF;

Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor gazettement is underway with support from SECAD (Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development Project) KfW / WWF;



KEY TFCA ACTIVITIES

Establishment of the NSTFCA Working Group including members from:

- Ministry of Nat Resources and Tourism,
- TANAPA (Tanzania National Parks),
- TAWA (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority),
- TAWIRI (Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute),
- Ruvuma Regional Administrative Government,
- CWMAC (Consortium of Wildlife Management Areas), and
- WWF - providing technical support and facilitation.

TFCA Working Group has met four times in the past year

Discussion topics included:

- main strategies to implement the MOU;
- Identified key Areas of collaboration;
- Opportunity to upgrade the MOU to a full Treaty;
- Identification of key stakeholders;

KEY TFCA ACTIVITIES

Consultant has been hired to support the development and training of MNRT in the Integrated Development Plans for the TFCA with support from CMS/UNEP and WWF;

The Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor gazettement is underway with support from SECAD (Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development Project) KfW / WWF;

Development and submission of the Concept note for SADC TFCA Financing facility in September 2021 (Developed together between MNRT and ANAC and 7 implementing partners);

Successful participation in the Online TFCA training course at SAWC

TFCA FUNDING AND FINANCING

No funds have been received directly for the TFCA

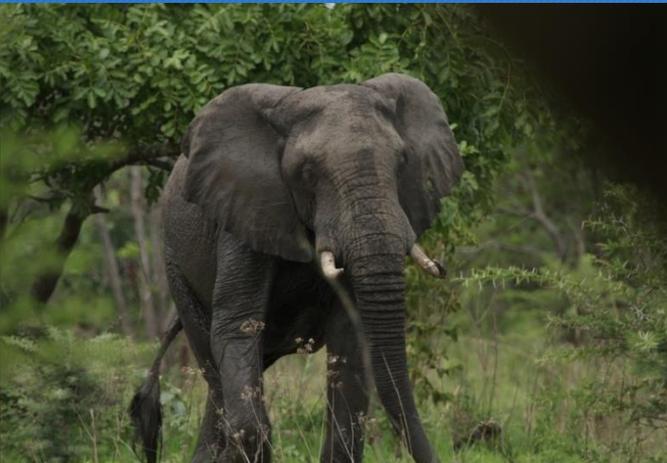
WWF has received funds through SECAD (KfW)

- to support the NSTFCA Working group (~30,000 Euro);

CMS / UNEP provided 60,000 Euro to TFCA support:

- Consultant for Integrated Development Plans and
- Consultant for spatial modelling of the corridor

Government staff time and costs for working on TFCA aspect are covered



TFCA FUTURE PLANS

Submit

Submit a full proposal for the SADC TFCA Financing facility in November 2021

Request

Request additional funding from donors e.g. CMS - UNEP / SECAD Phase 3 (KfW)

Request

Request the SADC TFCA Unit to support the process for developing the Integrated Development Plans which includes becoming a fully functional TFCA in the next 3 years

Request

Request the TFCA Network to support the development of an integrated land use plan for the entire TFCA



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**RUVUMA REGION
INVESTMENT GUIDE**



WILDLIFE CORRIDOR

USHOROBA WA WANYAMAPORI KATI YA
SELOUS - NIASA (15km)



WIZARA YA MALIASILI NA UTALI
IDARA YA MANY MAPORI



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES &
TOURISM WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT



Health break

15 minutes

S7: New projects or developments in TFCA landscapes

10:40 - 10:55

- *SADC/GIZ C-NRM*

10:55 - 11:10

- *BirdLife projects in SADC TFCAs*

11:10 - 11:25

- *MozBio contributions to Mozambique TFCAs*

11:25 - 11:40

- *WWF Tanzania: Ruvuma Landscape Programme*

11:40 - 11:55

- *GEF7 'Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict in Southern Africa*

11:55 - 12:10

- *KAZA Dreamfund project*



Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management in the SADC Region (C-NRM)

GIZ C-NRM Overview | Dr. Dieter Nill, Project Manager



Implemented by:



C-NRM Overview

Project Objective: Climate change systematically considered in cross-border NRM in SADC region.

- **Duration:** 1/2021 – 12/2023
- **Budget:** 6 Mio EUR. Additional 2.0 MEUR expected to extend to 12/2024.
- **Staff:** 6 staff plus 9 long-term consultants AFC/GOPA
- **Current Partners:** SADC, CCARDESA, COSPE, PPF/CI, IFAW/COMACO
- Part of a joint KfW-GIZ NRM Programme (KAZA, GLTFA, MaZa, TFCA Facility etc.)

OUTPUT 1

Policy support
to SADC Sec on
climate change
and cross-border
NRM

OUTPUT 2

Knowledge
management
about climate-
smart agriculture
and climate-
sensitive NRM

OUTPUT 3

Climate-smart
agriculture and
NRM support in
**three selected
Transfrontier
Conservation
Areas (TFCAs)**

OUTPUT 4

Strengthen
**COVID-19
recovery of the
tourism sector**

Output 1 and 2: SADC policy support and knowledge management

Development of Programmes and Strategies

- SADC **TFCA values study** (2021) and review of the **SADC TFCA Programme** (2022)
- Review of the SADC **Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy** (2021)
- SADC **Wildlife Economy Framework** study (2021)
- Review of **SADC Biodiversity Strategy** and Action Plan (2022)

Resource mobilization

- Publish databases of **funding institutions** (60), **projects in TFCAs** (150) and **training institutions** (700) on CCARDESA website and TFCA Network Portal (2021/22)
- Develop a resource mobilisation **toolbox/guide** (2023)

Increase use of knowledge products through analogue and digital formats (CCARDESA)

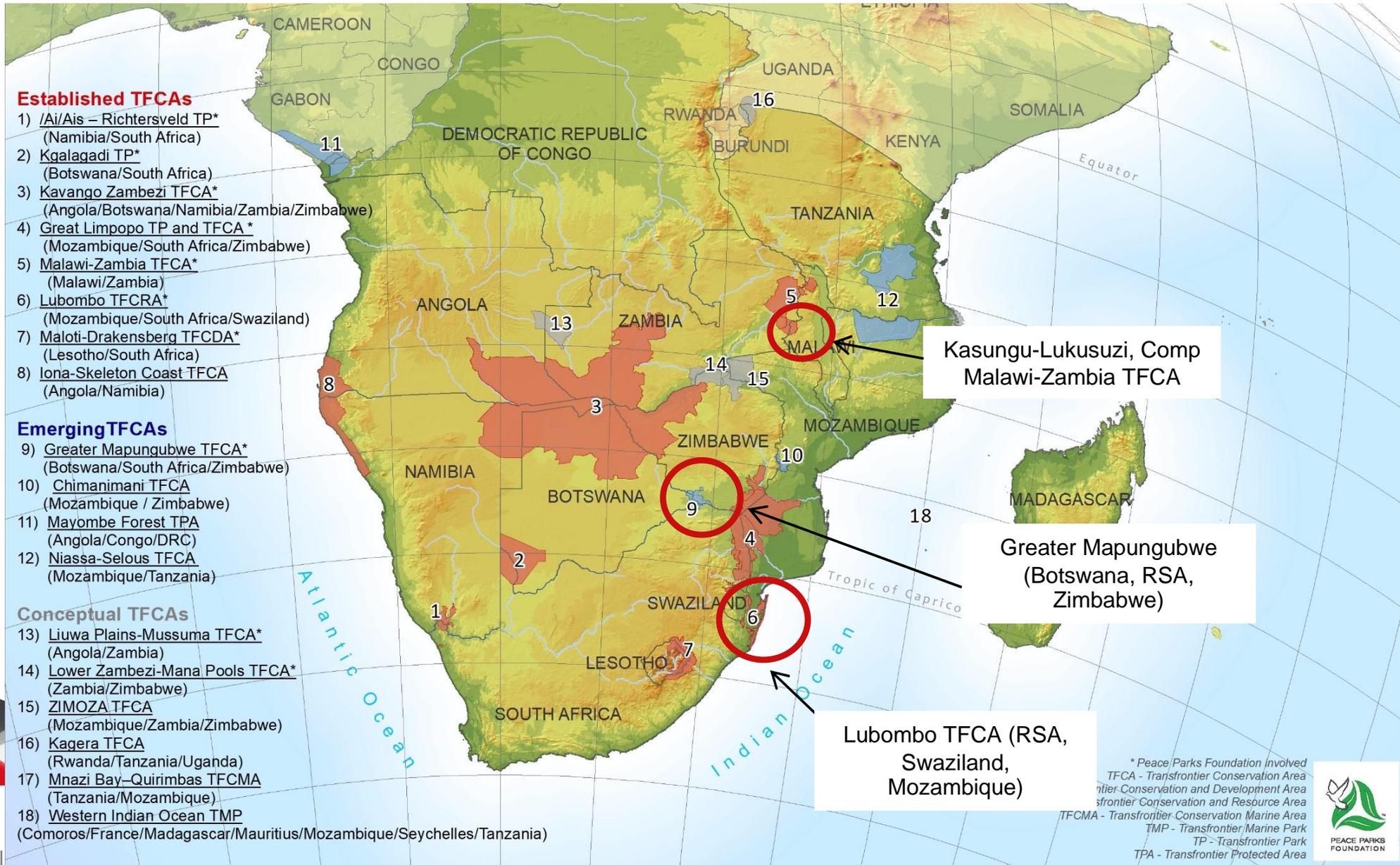


- Gap analysis of existing knowledge products (2021)
- Development of additional **analogue and digital knowledge products** (2022/23)

Exchange between training institutions

- Enhance **regional cooperation among training institutions** (NRM, CSA, CC, tourism) and SADC Centers of Specialization

Output 3: NRM, CSA support for communities in 3 TFCA



Enhancing Climate Resilience and Cross-Border Collaborations in Kasungu Lukusuzi Trans-frontier Conservation Area (TFCA)

Who: IFAW/COMACO

Project duration: 18 months.

Objective: Increase climate change resilience by enhancing farmers' adoption of CSA and benefits from non-carbon natural resource value chains

Description: Implement practical, cost-effective adaptation solutions. Use of agriculture-based market incentives to reduce habitat degradation and CO₂ emissions. Reduce dependency on poaching or charcoal. Develop economic opportunities from non-timber forest products like honey and wild mushrooms. Use of carbon markets.

Impact:

More resilient livelihoods across border. Better habitat connectivity between protected areas and long-term sustainability of the TFCA itself. Increased capacities of women and youth to be an active part of the local leadership structure.



Transfrontier Adaptation Initiative in Lubombo TFCA (TRAIL)

Who: COSPE (Cooperation for the Development of Emergent countries)

Project duration: 15 months from October 2021 to December 2022

Objective: Promote Cross-Border Climate Change Adaptation in Lubombo TFCA

Results:

Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities in and around Lubombo TFCA

Output 2: Strengthened Cross-Border Collaboration and Regional Integration in the Lubombo TFCA

Description: Promotion of drought-resistant crops, income diversification, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry and sustainable livestock practices.

Organization of national and trilateral initiatives such as Youth Environmental Ambassadors Program, CBNRM Forums and promotion of cross-border tourism



cospe.org



TOGETHER FOR CHANGE

Herding 4 Health (H4H) in the Maramani Region of the **Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area**

Who: Peace Parks Foundation and Conservation International

Project duration: 24-month

Implementor: Rangelands Restoration Trust implementing on the ground in Maramani

Description: Located in two villages in Maramani within the first two years. In time, the project will expand into the neighbouring Machuchuta area in Zimbabwe. H4H is based on four key areas: **rangelands, animals, people and policy**

H4H is a proven farmer-driven participation model that uses **livestock management** for the **regeneration of degraded landscapes** and protection against climate change. It facilitates **wildlife-livestock coexistence, improved animal health** and more resilient **food safety**. Ecorangers (skilled herders) are trained to enable communities to regain control over livestock movement and to implement best practices such as **planned grazing** and **combined herding**.



Output 3: additional

Climate risk analysis

Climate and vulnerability risk analysis in a Malawi-Zambia TFCA to develop adaptation and mitigation plan for

1. Protected areas
2. Communities (agriculture, livestock, forests, NTFPs)
3. Tourism

Would like support setting up of **TFCA Network Community of Practice** on Climate Resilience and Climate Smart Agriculture to support this process with the aim to:

- Bring together experts from the TFCA Network and CCARDESA
- Strengthen knowledge on cross-border climate resilience and CSA
- Further mainstream climate change in TFCA development

Output 4: **Tourism** support



Develop marketing materials and support trade fair presentations of Boundless Southern Africa

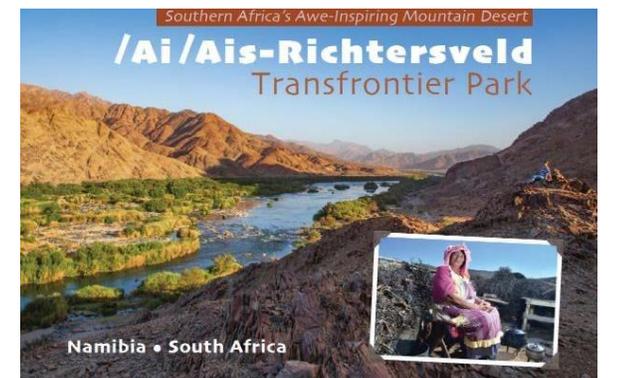
- Trade fair participation
- Tour operator familiarization trips and press trips
- Development of TFCA destination brochures (KAZA, ARTP, GLTFCA etc)

Implement the SADC Tourism Programme Costed Action Plan

- Promote the development of a SADC UniVisa
- Improve border posts and immigration services

Support regionalization of Boundless Southern Africa

- Help reorganize role of Boundless Southern Africa, including selecting of a future host-institution





Thank you!

BirdLife Projects In SADC TFCAs



*Andrew de Blocq
Avitourism Project Manager
BirdLife South Africa*

*Julia Pierini
Chief Executive Officer
BirdLife Zimbabwe*

What is avitourism?

This niche tourism market is one in which the tourist undertakes overnight travel outside of his/her usual environment to view birds in their natural habitat. This definition applies to both domestic and international avitourists.



The Community Bird Guide Project

- One of our most impactful projects
- Began 20 years ago
- Over 200 people trained

- 40+ active Community Bird Guides
- Conservation ambassadors in their communities



Community bird guides in TFCAs

- Lebombo
 - Northern Zululand
 - Southern Mozambique
- Great Limpopo
 - Submitted funding proposals for both north- and mid-Greater Kruger National Park
 - North proposal will link Mapungubwe with Kruger NP through Vhembe Biosphere
 - Visited Zinave NP in Mozambique
- Maloti-Drakensberg, KAZA



Community bird guides in TFCAs

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Building multi-sectorial capacity to tackle illegal wildlife poisoning: poaching and conflict in the world's largest transfrontier conservation area (BIOPAMA funded project).

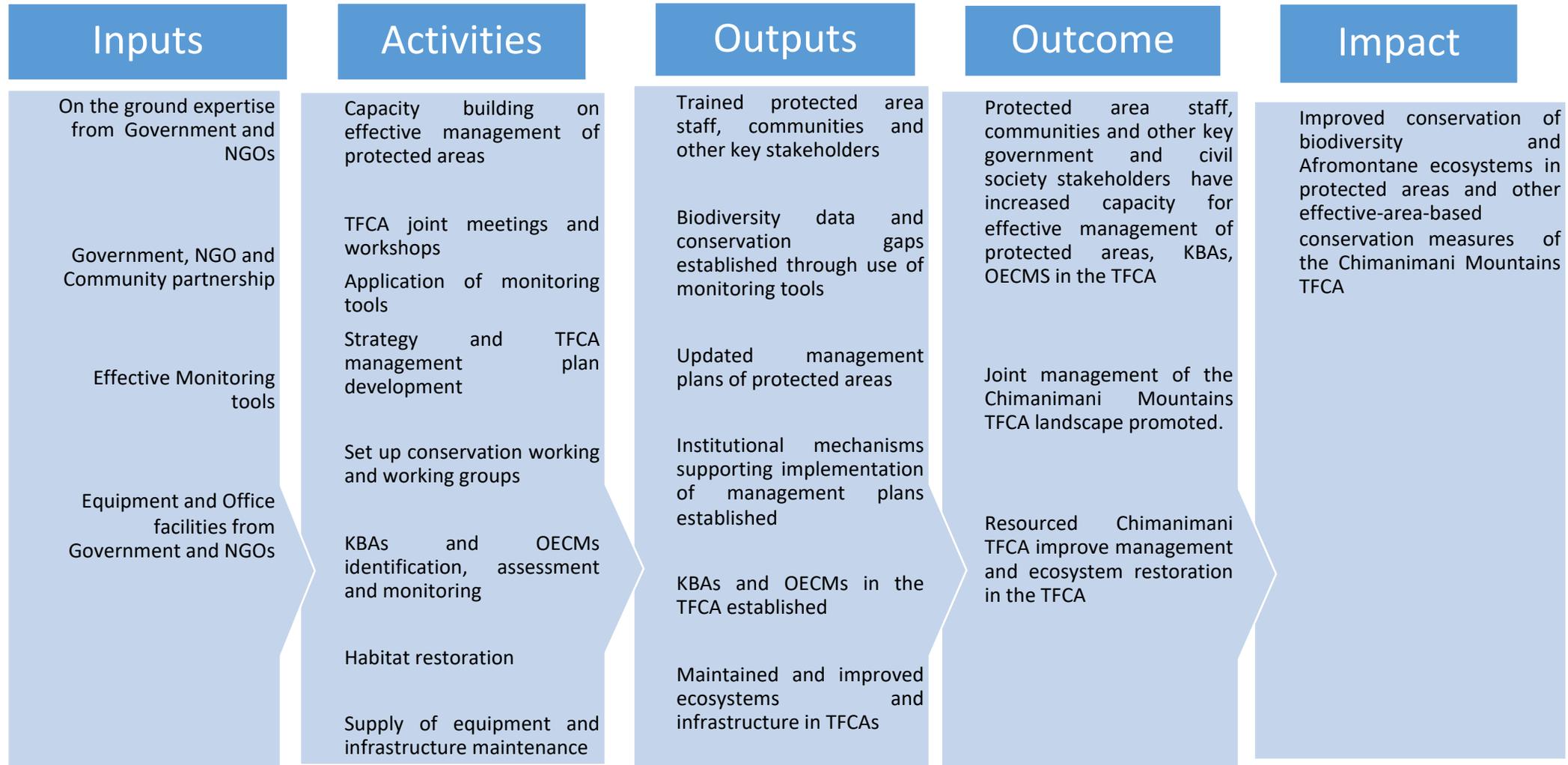
- A project led by BirdLife Zimbabwe and implemented in partnership with BirdWatch Zambia, BirdLife Botswana and wildlife authorities from the three countries targets Hwange National Park, Chobe National Park, and Kafue National Park.
- This project is working towards enhancing the management and governance of these priority protected areas, and promotes enforcement of the legal framework required to achieve effective biodiversity conservation.
- It seeks to reduce vulture (and other wildlife) poisoning in the KAZA TFCA.
- Coordinated mechanisms to for detecting, registering and collecting evidence, managing and monitoring vulture poisoning incidence is being established across the three target sites in the KAZA TFCA.
- Local communities have been engaged in tackling vulture poisoning through establishment of Vulture Support Groups.
- Awareness raising on Vulture conservation, policy and legislative gap analysis in addressing wildlife poisoning were initiated in this TFCA.
- Communication and training materials developed in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe from main tools for awareness raising, and strengthening local capacity in dealing with illegal wildlife poisoning issues.
- Widespread use of African Wildlife Poisoning Database is being promoted under this project.

BirdLife Zimbabwe (BLZ) previous work in the Chimanimani Mountains TFCA.

- **2008:-**BLZ implemented a project ‘Instituting Effective Monitoring of IBAs’ where the organization introduced a framework for basic biodiversity monitoring.
- **2013-2015:-**Stakeholder Capacity building for Key Biodiversity Area management planning in the Chimanimani Mountains, where conservation gaps were identified and a cross border link with a civil society in Mozambique was established.
- **2016-2017:-** BLZ promoted a transboundary cooperation in the Chimanimani Mountains with emphasis on local communities and stakeholders, identified gaps in the Chimanimani TFCA, and established local networks for biodiversity conservation across borders.
- **2019-2020:-** BLZ responded to cyclone Idai through pilot ecosystem restoration activities, restore damaged bee keeping livelihood activities, and strengthening community institutions post cyclone.

Proposed Work by BirdLife Zimbabwe in the Chimanimani TFCA

Partnership and collaboration increase capacity for effective management of the Chimanimani TFCA



BirdLife Zimbabwe, in collaboration with Chimanimani Tourism Association and Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority is currently developing a hiking/birding trail that traverses the Chimanimani Mountains on the Zimbabwe side.

The proposal is that this hiking/birding trail will also cross into Mozambique to link both sides of the TFCA and increase benefits to both countries and facilitate further development of ecotourism





MOZBIO

**SADC TFCA
2021 Meeting**



Management effectiveness of CAs & Living conditions of resident communities

Duration

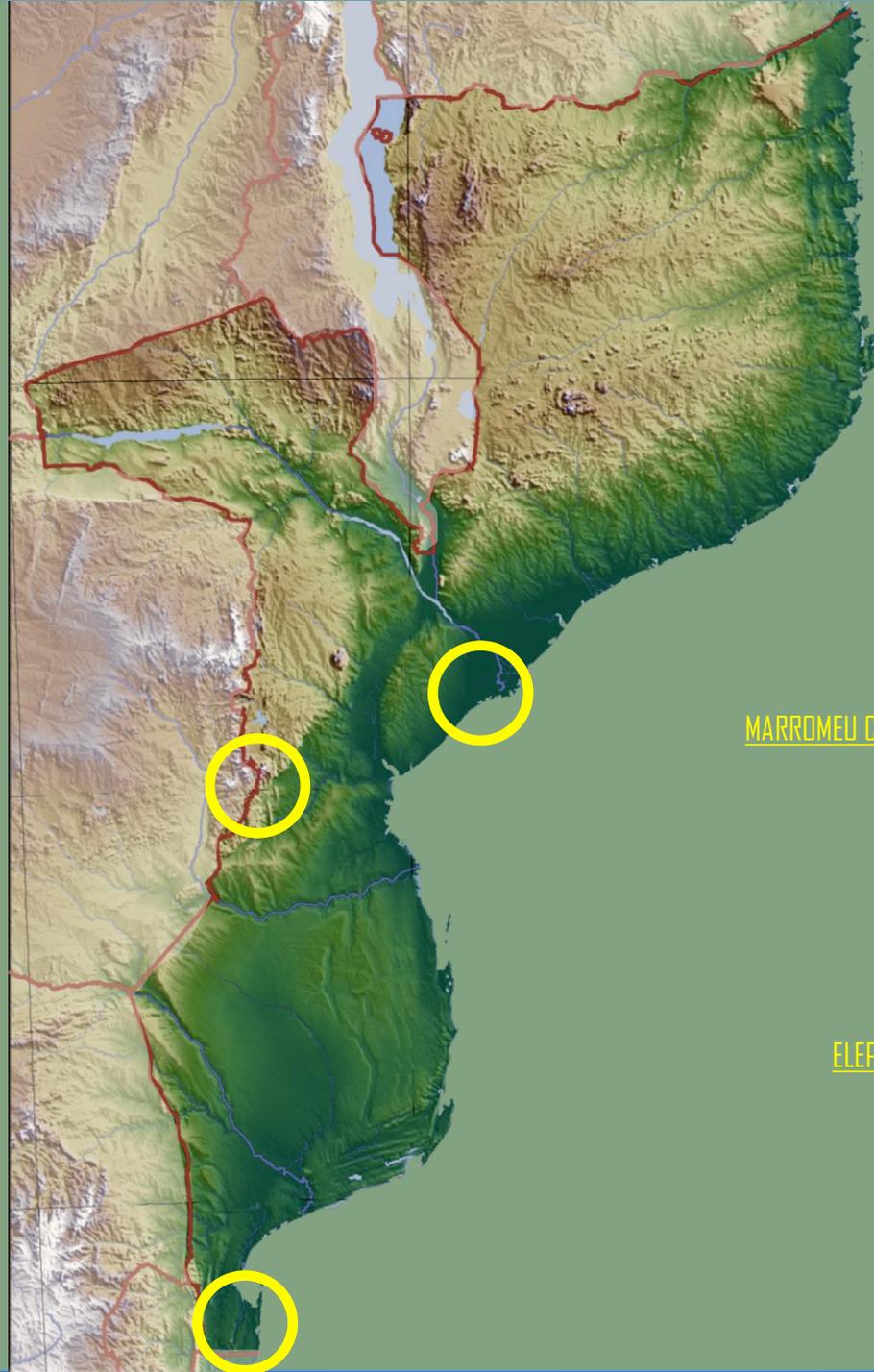
1st: 2015 - 2019
2nd: 2019 - 2024

Budget

40 million USD
70 million USD
IDA, GEF, MDTF



Target areas



MARROMEU Complex landscape

CHIMANIMANI landscape

ELEPHANT COAST landscape



MOZBIO

Components



Component 1
Institucional
Capacity

Component 2
Management of CAs

Component 3
Rural Development



Component 1
Institucional
Capacity



ANAC
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL
DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO



biofund
Fundação para a Conservação da Biodiversidade

- ◎ Partnerships
- ◎ Strategic Plan
- ◎ e-CITES

- ◎ Endowment Fund
- ◎ Biodiversity Offsets
- ◎ Conservation Leadership Program



Component 2
Management of CAs

- ⊙ **Management Plans**
- ⊙ **Infrastructure management**
- ⊙ **Tourism development**
- ⊙ **Law enforcement**
- ⊙ **Biodiversity surveys**
- ⊙ **Environmental education (Educa+)**
- ⊙ **Eco-jobs**

Transfrontier

- ⊙ **Aerial counts**
- ⊙ **Wildlife translocation**
- ⊙ **World Heritage site**

A close-up photograph of a person's hands planting a small green seedling into dark, rich soil. The person's arms and hands are visible, showing a weathered complexion. The background is a field of similar soil with several other small seedlings already planted in rows. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

Component 3 Rural Development

- ◎ Land Use Planning
- ◎ Habitat Restoration
- ◎ SustentaBio
- ◎ Covid Tourism Emergency Fund
- ◎ Community Governance
- ◎ Rotative Credit Schemes
- ◎ Community Conservancies

Transfrontier = Sharing

- ◎ Data
- ◎ Knowledge
- ◎ People



FNDS

Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

www.fnds.gov.mz



WWF- Tanzania

Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape highlights

SADC –TFCA Network Virtual Meeting 2021

Richard Katondo

CBNRM-Lead and Field Office Coordinator

Julian Easton

Project Executant; SECAD

Ruvuma Landscape

WWF Tanzania

13th Oct 2021

WWF

Vision: Sustain natural wealth and biodiversity for local livelihoods / National economic development/ Present and future generations.

Began in 1960s

1960: conservation projects
1990: Programme office
2009: Country Office

6 Programmes

Wildlife, Forest, Marine, Freshwater,
Energy and climate change
Sustainable development and Food

Partners

Government, NGOs, CBOs,
Communities, Donors, Private
sector



**Conservation
organization**

1 Country HQ

Dar es Salaam

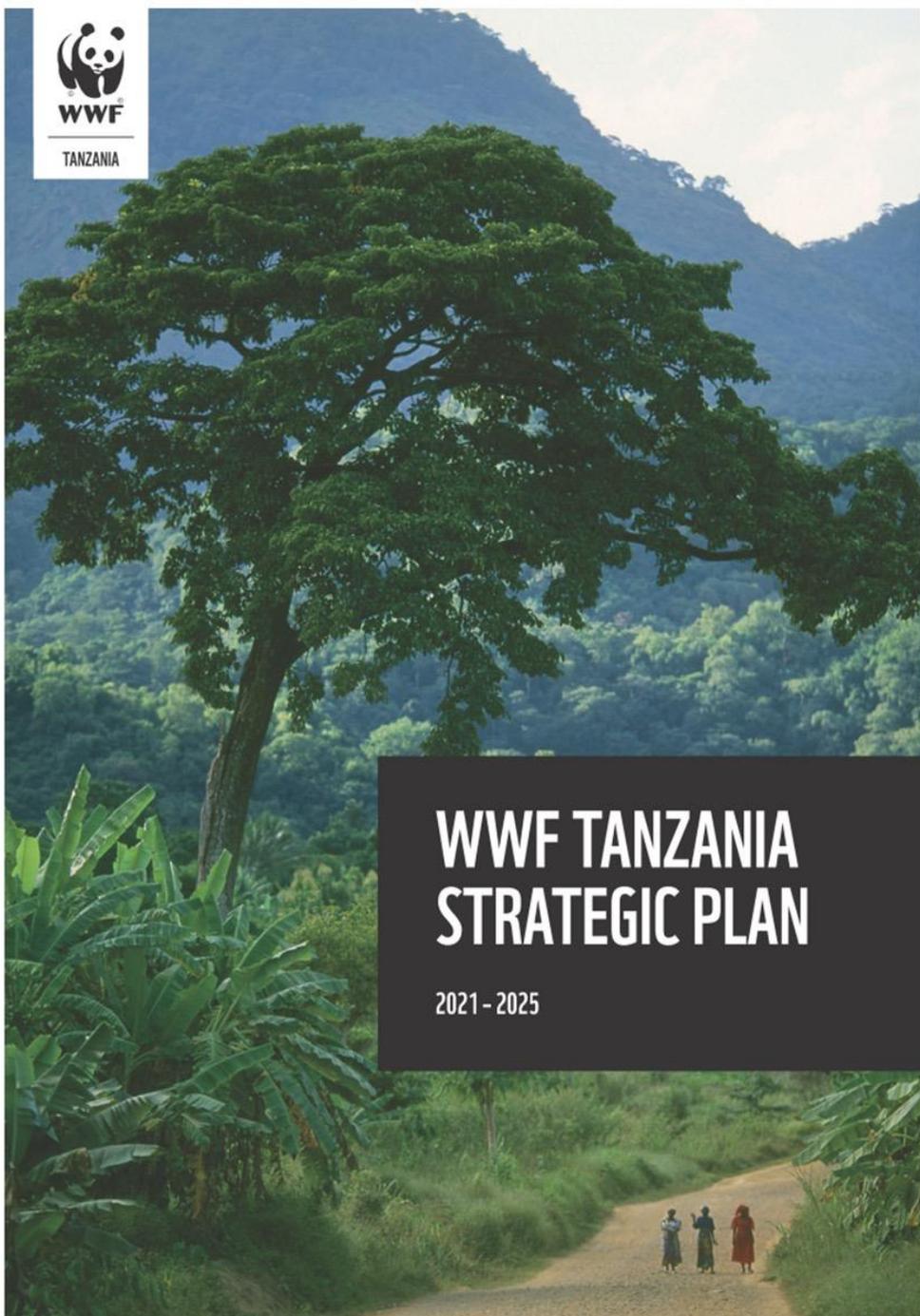
6 Field Offices

Masasi, Kilwa
Arusha, Mafia, Bunda,
& Iringa

~ 100 Employees

Plus WWF network of
5,000+ globally





WWF TANZANIA STRATEGIC PLAN

2021 - 2025

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WWF TANZANIA CRITICAL CONTRIBUTION

20%

Increase in area under wildlife and forest co management



40%

Reduction of Human Wildlife Conflicts



30%

Increase of area under sustainable right based forest management



50%

Communities' livelihoods in priority sea/landscapes improved

Governance

Increased engagement of excluded groups, communities and CSOs in influencing NRM policies and frameworks processes

15,000 ha

Water sources restored



600 km

Rivers improved in water quality



5%

Increase of priority marine species



20%

Communities engaged in Sustainable Climate Smart Enterprises



10%

Communities' revenue increase from fisheries products

4 Priority Landscapes



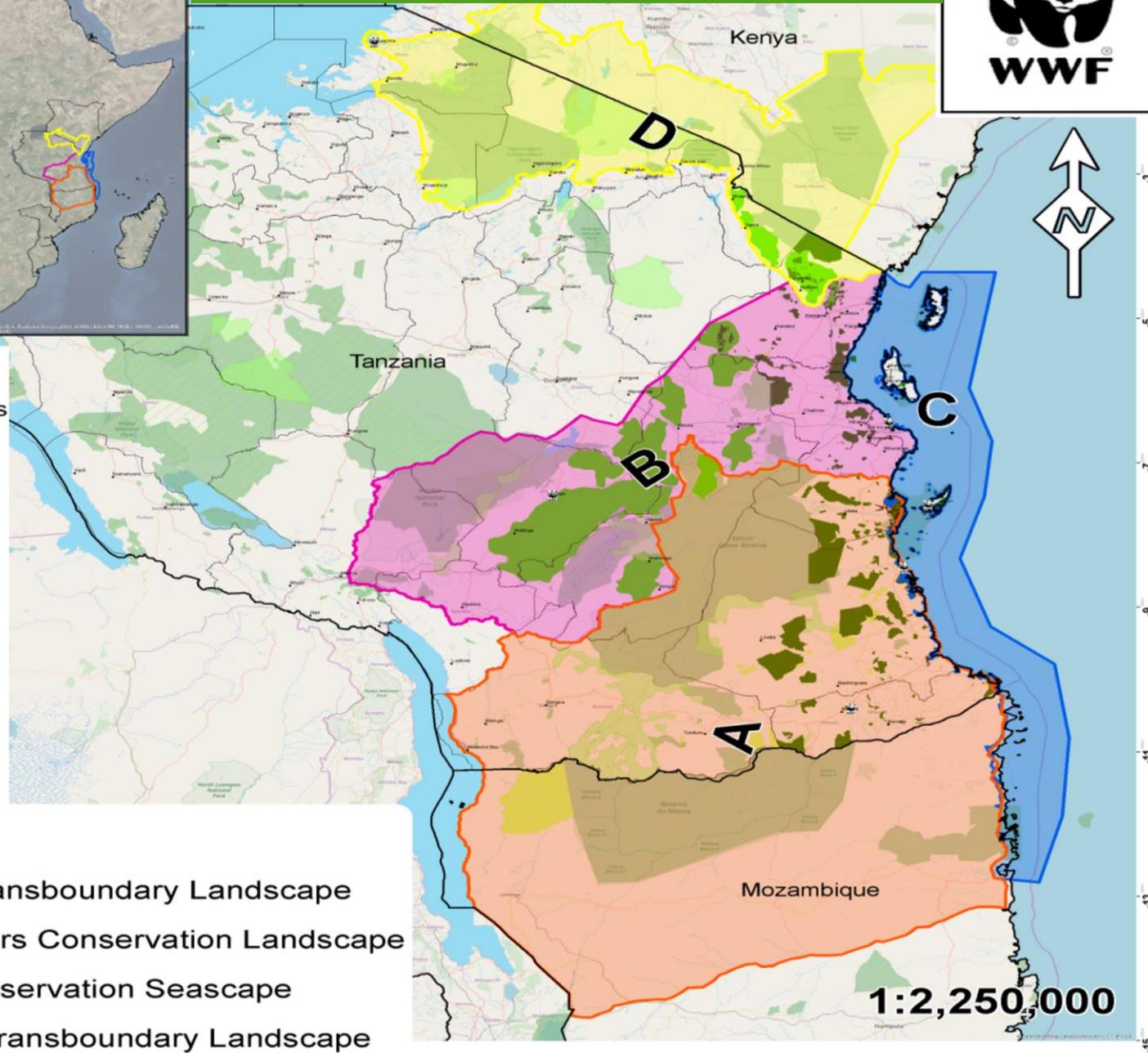
AFRICA

Legend

- WWF-Tanzania Offices
- CEA Countries
- Cities/Towns
- Regions
- Coastal Forest
- WMAs
- Chipanje-Chetu
- VLFRs
- Lakes
- Eastern Arc Forest
- PAs

Landscapes

- A - Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape
- B - Water Towers Conservation Landscape
- C - Marine Conservation Seascape
- D - SOKNOT Transboundary Landscape



WWF Ruvuma transboundary landscape



- It has an area of approximately 370,000km² spanning southern Tanzania and Northern Mozambique.
- Encompasses the NSTFCA. It is defined by the recently demarcated Nyerere National Park, the largest NP in Africa (30,983km²), Selous Game Reserve (over 20000 km²), a UNESCO World Heritage Site;
- The Niassa Special Reserve (42,000km²) the largest conservation area in Mozambique, Quirimbas NP – Man & Biosphere Reserve.
- It has the 3rd highest plant diversity in Africa (11,000 plant species; >15% endemism);
- It ranks 15th in the world for mammal diversity (340 species), and 20th in the world for amphibian diversity (178 species).
- It has potential for recreation and tourism attractions including wildlife based economy and forests.
- Agriculture is the main economic activities, others include small artisan mining, large mineral deposits such coal, gold.
- The landscape is also home to over 8 million people.

TARGETS/ Ruvuma Landscape 2021-25

1

HABITAT

Miombo woodlands,
coastal Forests and
Rivers



2

WLDLIFE SPECIES

Elephants, Rhinos
Lions and Wild dogs



3

PEOPLE'S WELL BEING

Poachers, pastoralists,
agriculturists, fishers,
charcoal producers,
renewable energy



4

▪ **Transboundary
collaboration**



Miombo woodland

- People benefiting from **VLFRs**, and **WMAs**
- Support GRS and FRs conservation initiatives
- Fresh water conservation
- villages land use plan reviewed / developed

Conservation and protection of key species

- Elephant & Rhino
- Lions and wild dogs
- Reduction Poaching and IWT incidences
- Reduction of HEC and lion predation incidences
- conservation information, education and awareness

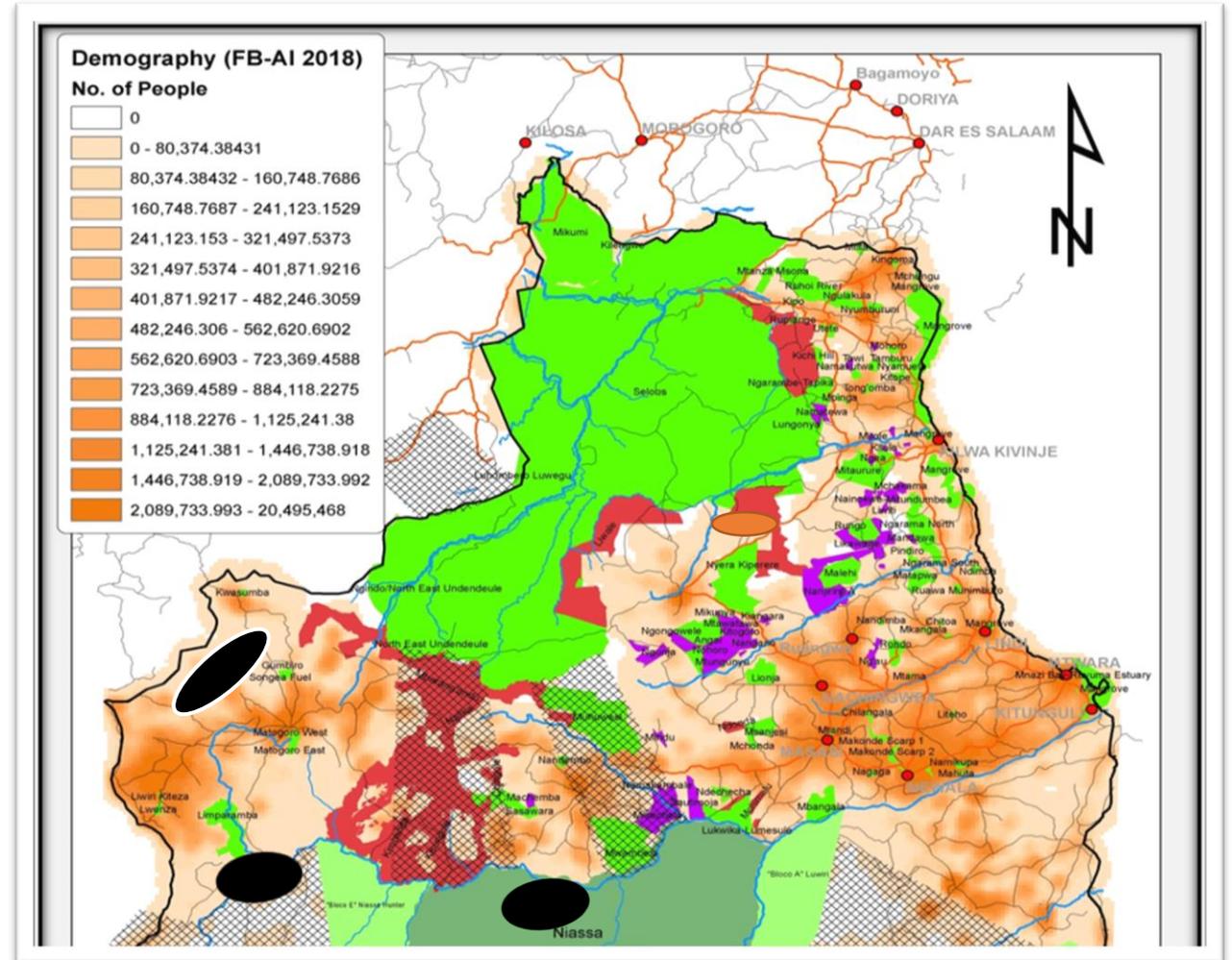
- Nature based enterprises in targeted communities (apiculture, aquaculture, CSA investment and enterprises comply to ESAI/SEA guidelines and regulations
- Community participation in NR governance

- Transboundary Collaboration between Mozambique & Tanzania
- TFCA establishment MOU to Treaty

Achievements and success

Habitat protection

- Establishment/supporting **Community Protected areas**
- Community wildlife management areas(9 WMAs) located in the Wildlife corridor and dispersal areas
- Facilitate the establishment of Village Land forest reserves VLFs (440,000 Ha)
- Facilitating community Village land use Plan and spatial planning



Capacity building

- Support Community wildlife surveillance and anti - poaching patrols in the WMAs
- Support training on CBNRM through the CBCTC
- Support Ranger Equipment : Motorbikes, full uniform, tents, binoculars, GPS, Cameras, smartphones
- Supports on data collection, analysis for decision making for management e.g. MOMS and SMART



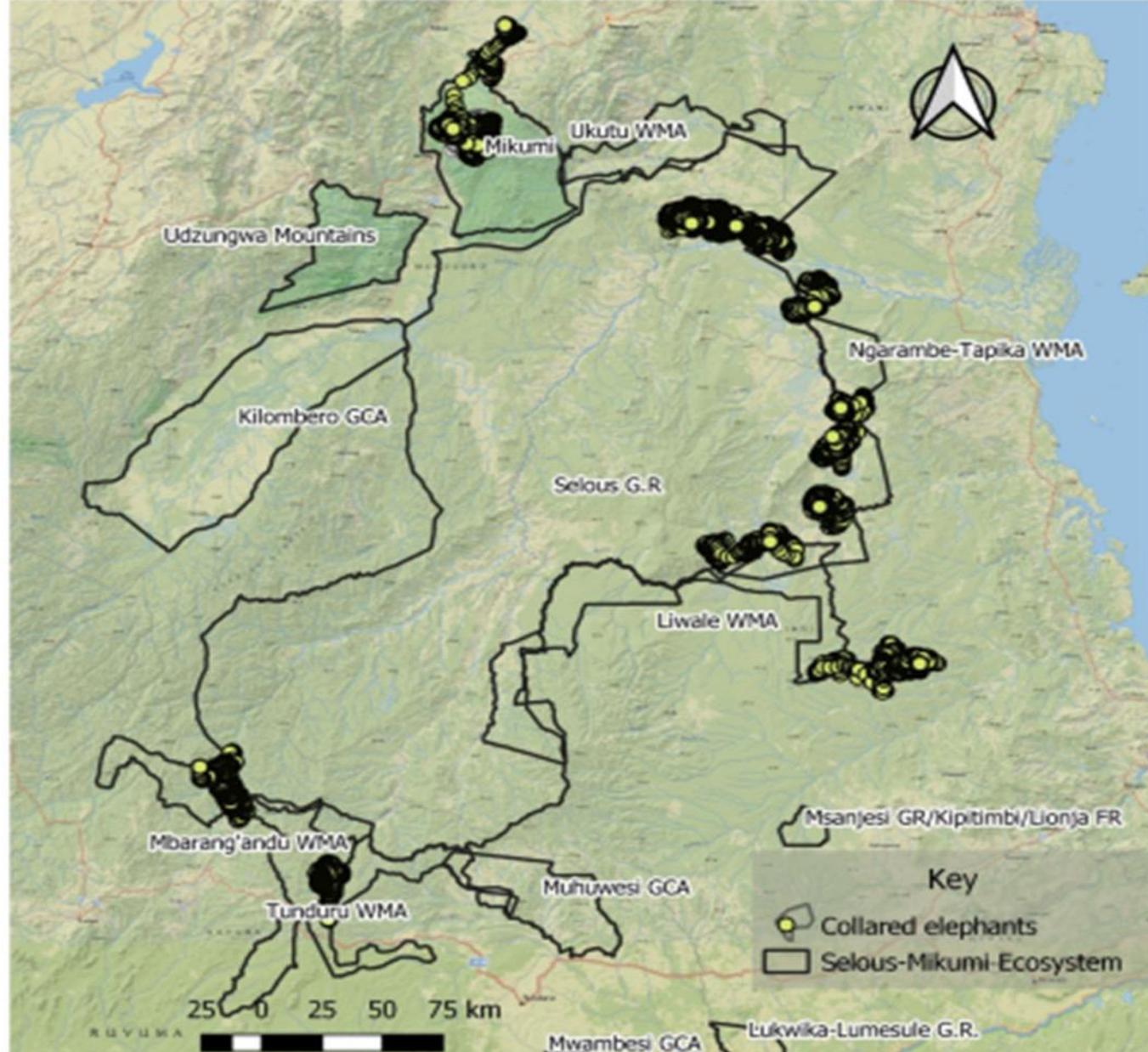
Wildlife
crime
detection,
prevention,
arrest and
prosecution

- Training of VGS in poaching evidence gathering & crime scene management;
- Engaging TAWA, Public Prosecutors and District magistrates
- Training on basic criminal intelligence (CRIMINT) data collection skills/techniques to informants for intelligence-led patrols

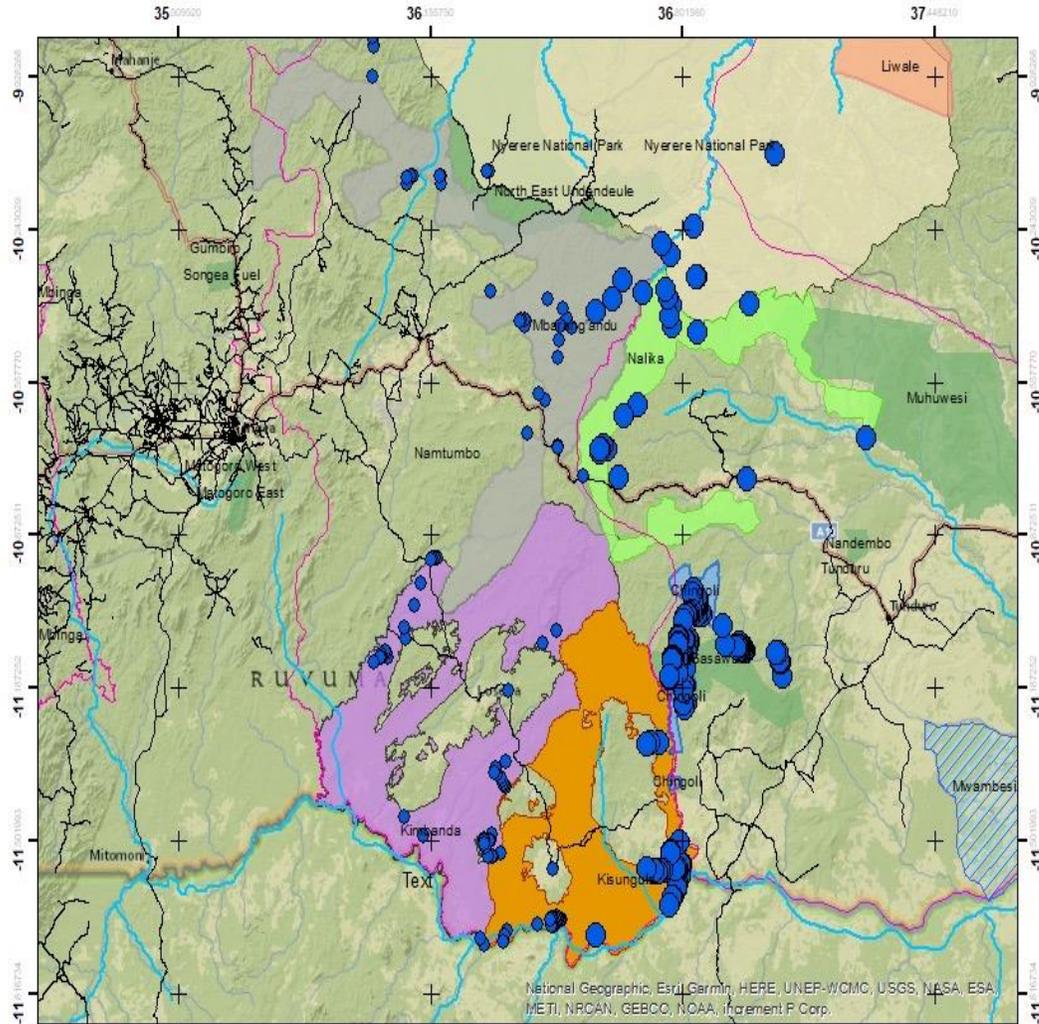


Wildlife and ecological Monitoring

- Collaring elephants in NNP, Selous GR, Mikumi & Selous Niassa corridor
- Drones for wildlife surveillance (Liparamba, Lukwika-Lumesule)



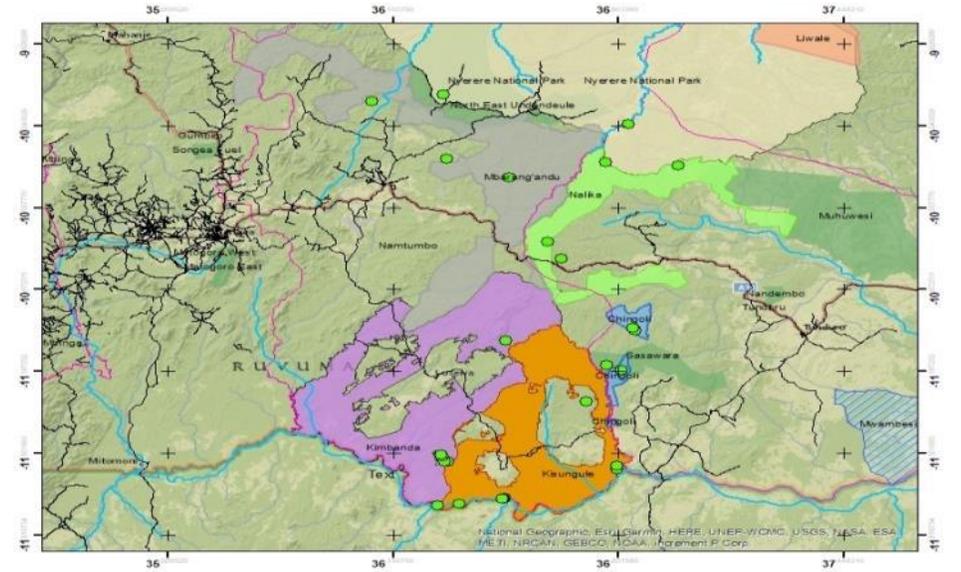
MAP OF SNWC SHOWING WILDLIFE DISTRIBUTION 2018-2020



0 5 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Com piled by Emmanuel Kivuyo@2020

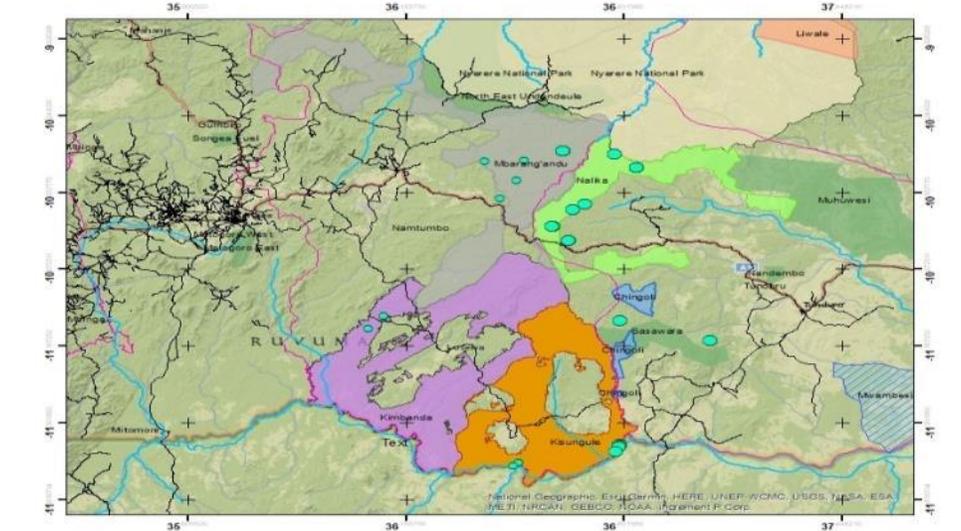
MAP OF SNWC SHOWING ELEPHANTS DISTRIBUTION 2018-2020



0 5 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Com piled by Emmanuel Kivuyo@2020

MAP OF SNWC SHOWING CARNIVORES DISTRIBUTION 2018-2020



0 5 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Com piled by Emmanuel Kivuyo@2020

Legend

- x
- ◆ 0 - 28017
- 28018 - 231780
- 231781 - 311054
- 311055 - 2244220
- 2244221 - 9088855
- DESIG_Nature_Reserve
- roads
- rivers
- Mbarangandu
- Nalika
- Chingoli
- Kisungule
- Kimbanda
- Nyerere_NP
- Magingo
- DESIG_Forest_Reserve



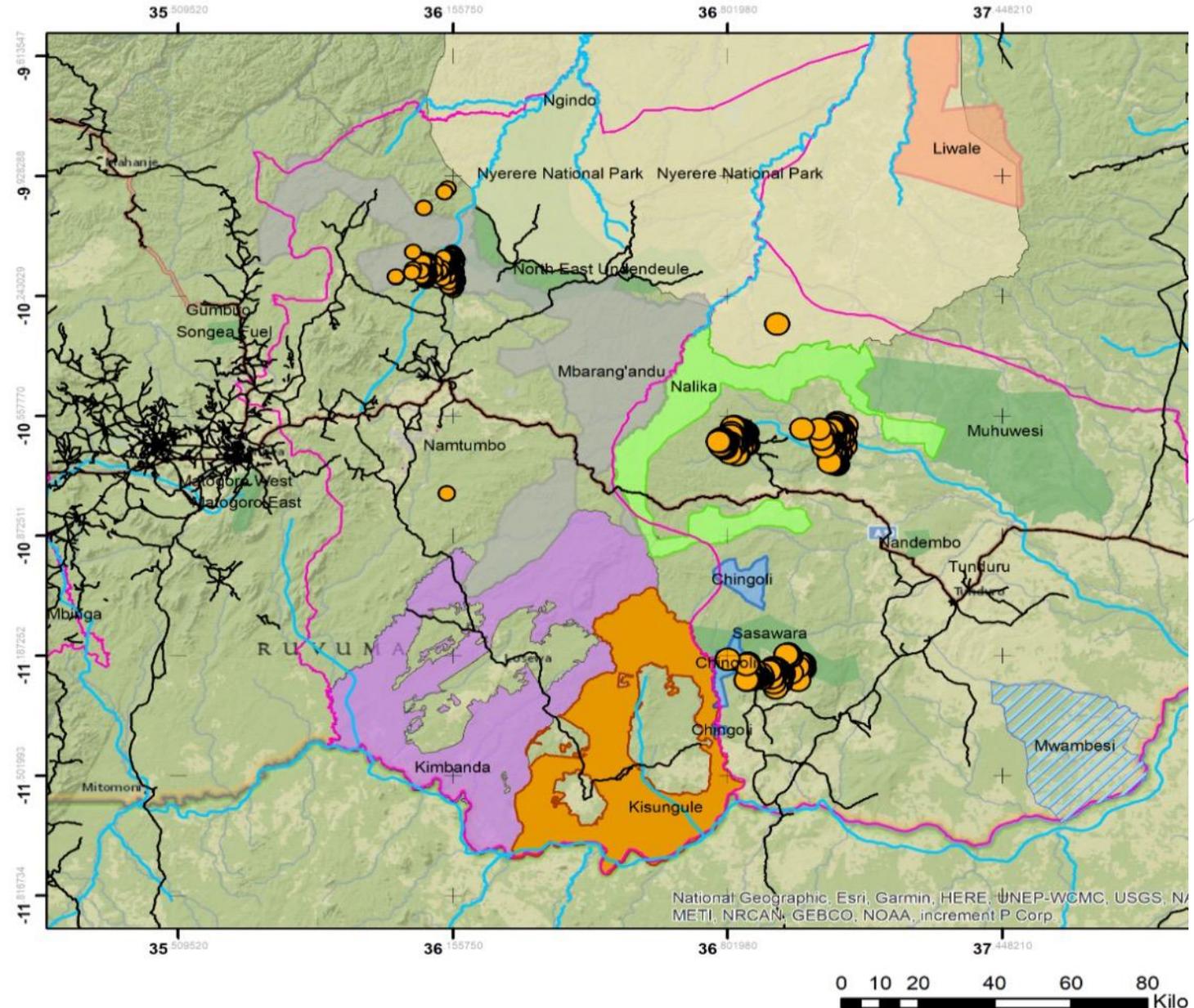
Human wildlife co-existence

There is an increase in Human-wildlife conflict

Majority of the conflicts were elephant crop-raiding incidents

**Mitigation activities include:
Chilli fences, awareness raising,
supply of loud horns,
thunderflash, spotlights;**

HUMAN ELEPHANTS CONFLICT HOT SPOT AREAS



Human Elephant Conflict mitigation



PEOPLE'S
WELL -
BEING

- Support community to realize benefits from Forest and wildlife resources
- Value addition and business enterprises e.g Mobile sawmill, Solar wood drying kiln.
- Nature based enterprises- e.g. Bee-keeping initiatives



Reduction of footprints by engaging local communities

- Support community forest certification (FSC).
- Agro-ecological organic farms for plant-based foods.
- Supporting sustainable energy sources & energy-saving stoves



Community
engagement
and
awareness

- Events e.g. National elephant & rhino day
- Outreach support with simple conservation messaging and information
- Awareness meetings, conservation films



TFCA

- Support fund raising efforts (CMS/ UNEP; SADC TFCA, KfW);
- Support transboundary meetings
- Facilitate the TFCA Working Group in Tz
- TFCA Integrated Development Plans (IDPs);
- Spatial modelling of SNWC corridor.



Lesson learned

- Effective communication, education and awareness arising to Local government and community is crucial for effective landscape conservation.
- Community involvement in curbing anti-poaching is crucial.
- Need to support multiple implementers e.g. VGS, District Councils, TAWA, TANAPA to increase wildlife security and reduce illegal NR extraction.
- Community willingness to collaborate including voluntary surrender of weapons used in poaching, e.g. muzzle loaders and snares.
- Beyond tourism and Nature-based enterprises required e.g. Bee-keeping, REDD+, NTFPs and Bio-trade as livelihood option.
- Safe corridors for people and wildlife needed alongside economic benefits.

Thank you





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



South African
NATIONAL PARKS



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



GEF-7

Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting
13 September 10, 2021

Outline of Presentation

1. Background: GEF Project Information Form (PIF)
2. Overview of Component 3
3. Update on stakeholder engagements
4. Theory of change
5. Co-financing and partner update
6. Closure and way forward

Background: GEF Project Information Form (PIF)

- South Africa prepared this PIF under its GEF-7 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) allocation in 2020, with support from SANParks, the SADC Secretariat (Directorate FANR) and UNEP
- **Project Objective:** To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach on mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict in the SADC region
- **Component 1** Strengthening the Management of Elephants in South Africa; **Component 2** Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in South Africa; **Component 3** Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region
- UNEP has appointed 4 consultants to support the development of the Programme Document. Steve Johnson is engaging SADC stakeholders to develop Component 3 of the Programme Document. Agripa Ngorima has been appointed to develop the Social and Gender Safeguards.

Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region

- This component aims to build on the experiences of South Africa and other SADC member States to improve collaboration for enhanced elephant management in the region.
- Activities will promote wide adoption of scientific and adaptive management norms and standards for the management of elephants and human development in TFCAs.
- The project will also engage different sectors (e.g. agriculture, water, tourism, planning and development) in transboundary areas of key strategic importance, to develop and adopt integrated policies that address HWC and ensure the resilience of the landscape for both elephant and human populations.
- Best practices and lessons learned through these processes will be disseminated through appropriate forums, communities of practice and clearing house mechanisms

Component 3: Key Stakeholders Engaged

1. Nyambe Nyambe (KAZA)
2. Russel Taylor (KAZA/WWF)
3. Netsai Bollman (KAZA)
4. Rosemary Groom – Project Coordinator
5. Godfrey Mtare, KAZA Desk Officer, Zim
6. Louise Swemmer – Social Ecologist
7. Stephen Midzi – Head, BD KNP
8. Steve Collins, Livelihoods Coordinator Resilient Waters
9. Nkobi Moleele, Chief Technical Advisor Resilient Waters
10. Sekgowa Motsumi - Project Manager TNC
11. Chris Weaver - WWF Namibia Advisor
12. Anna Songhurst – Director EcoExist
13. Sam Ferreira – SANParks
14. Andrew Purdon -

Component 3: Countries & Areas Covered in Survey

Countries & Areas

1. Botswana
2. Eswatini
3. Malawi
4. Mozambique
5. Namibia
6. South Africa
7. Zambia
8. Zimbabwe
9. KAZA
10. GLTFCA
11. Lubombo TFCA

Profile of respondents

1. HWC Experts currently active
2. HWC Experts with previous experience
3. Academic Researchers
4. Interested and associated parties
5. People impacted by HWC

Component 3: Harmonized & coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region

Key Findings - Elephant Management

- **Angola** – Elephant Plan
- **Botswana** – Elephant Plan 2021-2026
- **Malawi** – National Ivory Action Plan 2017
- **Mozambique** - Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Elephants in Mozambique 2010-2015
- **Namibia** - Species Management Plan Elephants 2007
- **RSA** –
 - Norms and Standards - 2020
 - KNP Elephant Management Strategy 2013-2023
- **Zimbabwe** - National Elephant Management Plan (2015-2020)

- **Zambia** - National Policy and Action Plan on Elephant Management 2003
- **SADC** - Southern Africa Regional Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy 2005
- **KAZA** - Strategic Planning Framework For The Conservation And Management Of Elephants
- **GLTFCA** has Elephant Management Strategy in development
- **Africa** - The African Elephant Action Plan - 2010

Component 3: Harmonized & coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region

Key Findings – Human Elephant Conflict

- HEC is the most predominant form of reported HWC incidents
- HEC restricted to the range-state areas
- Most impactful problem animal –
 - Scale of possible damage
 - Severity of costs incurred
 - Additional risk to human life when being confronted
 - Very persistent and clever in surmounting mitigation measures
- HEC recognized one of three key direct threats to element of overall elephant management plans and strategies

Planning and doing.....!

Ultimately the greatest challenge for conservation organizations is to move beyond planning to implementation and to find the necessary resources. “An action plan that is not, or cannot be, implemented is, at most, an interesting academic exercise and not a real action plan”

(Gimenez-Dixon & Stuart, 1993).



What is your connection with Human Wildlife Conflict?

Answer choices

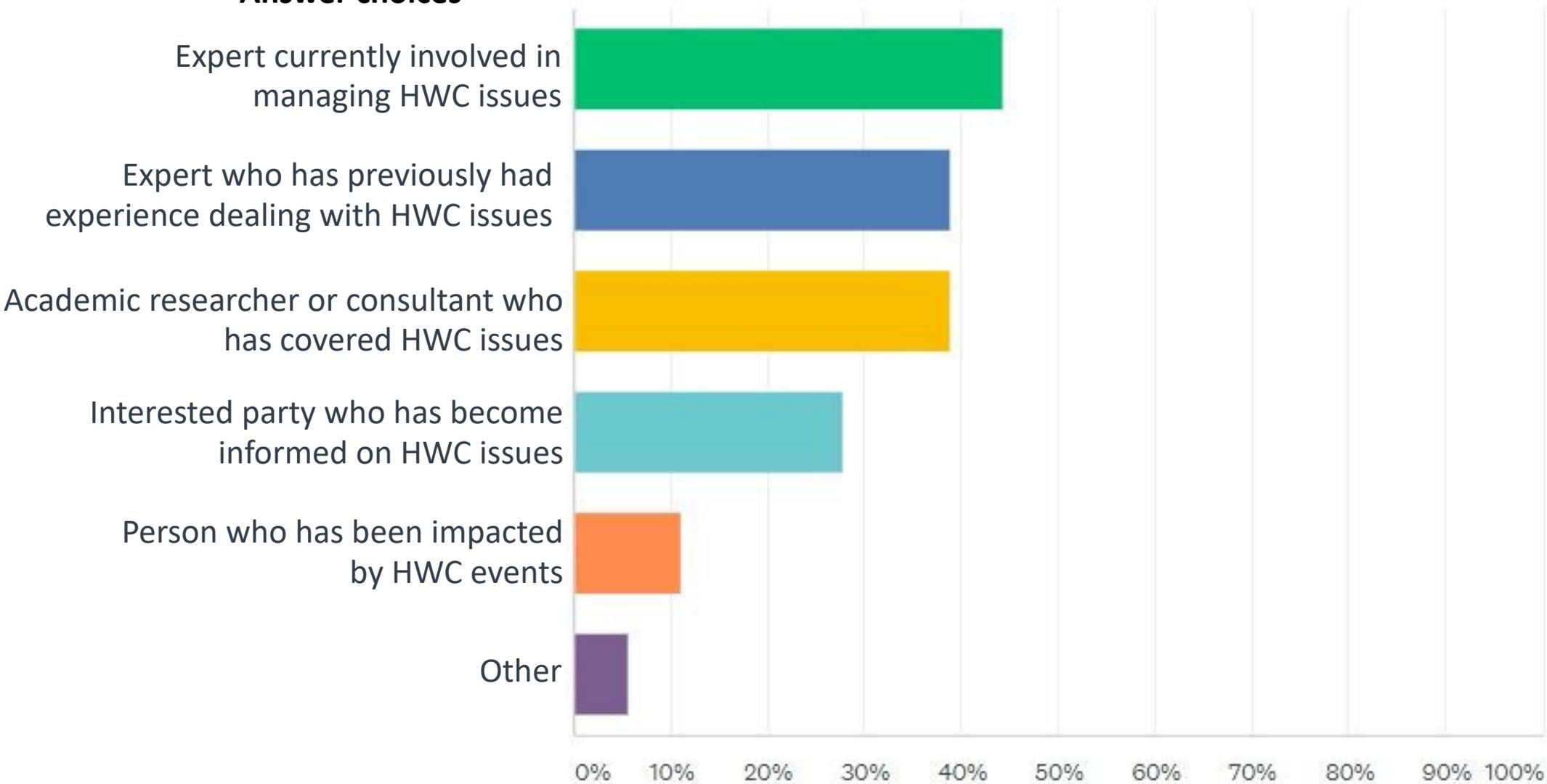
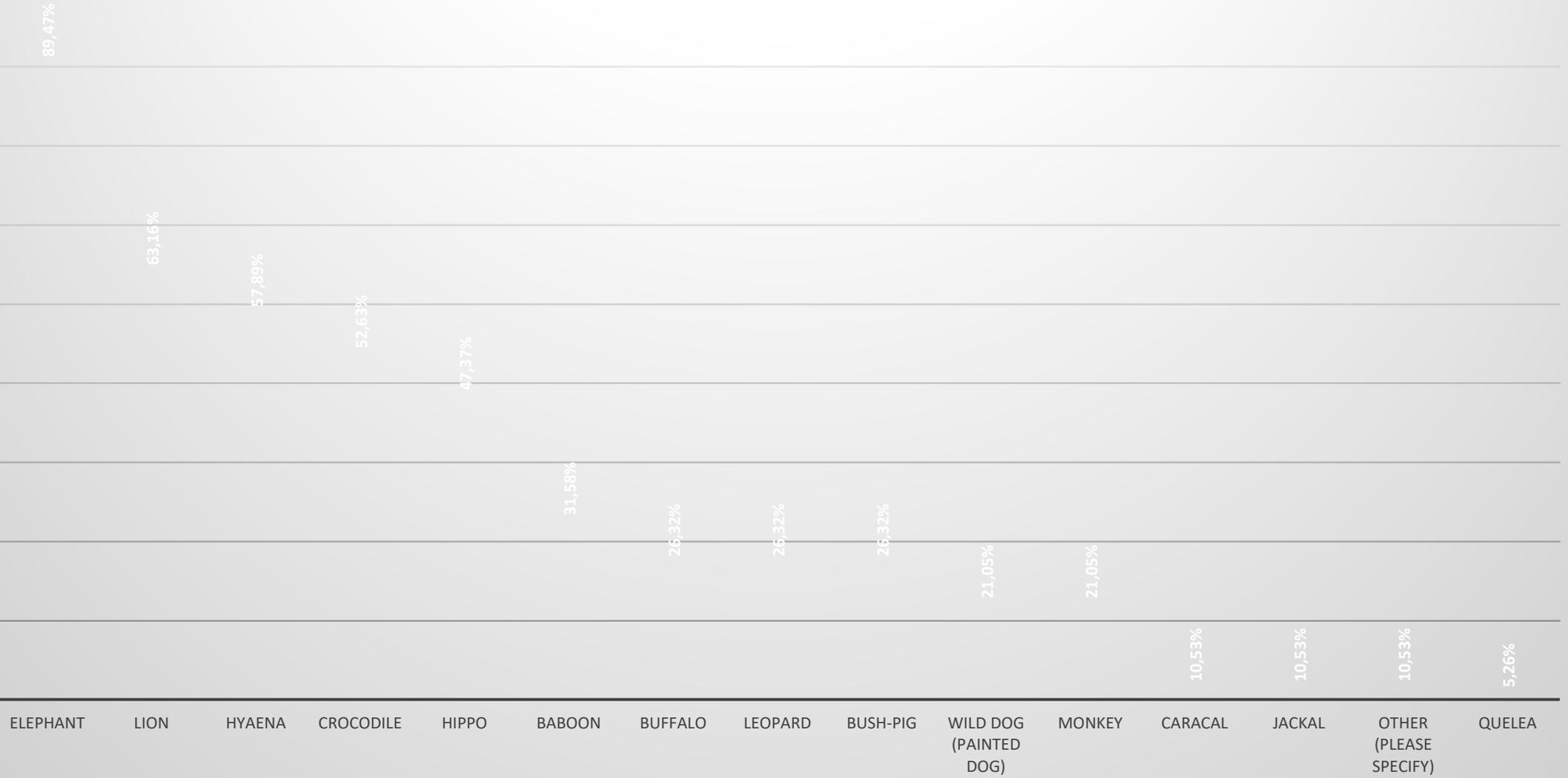
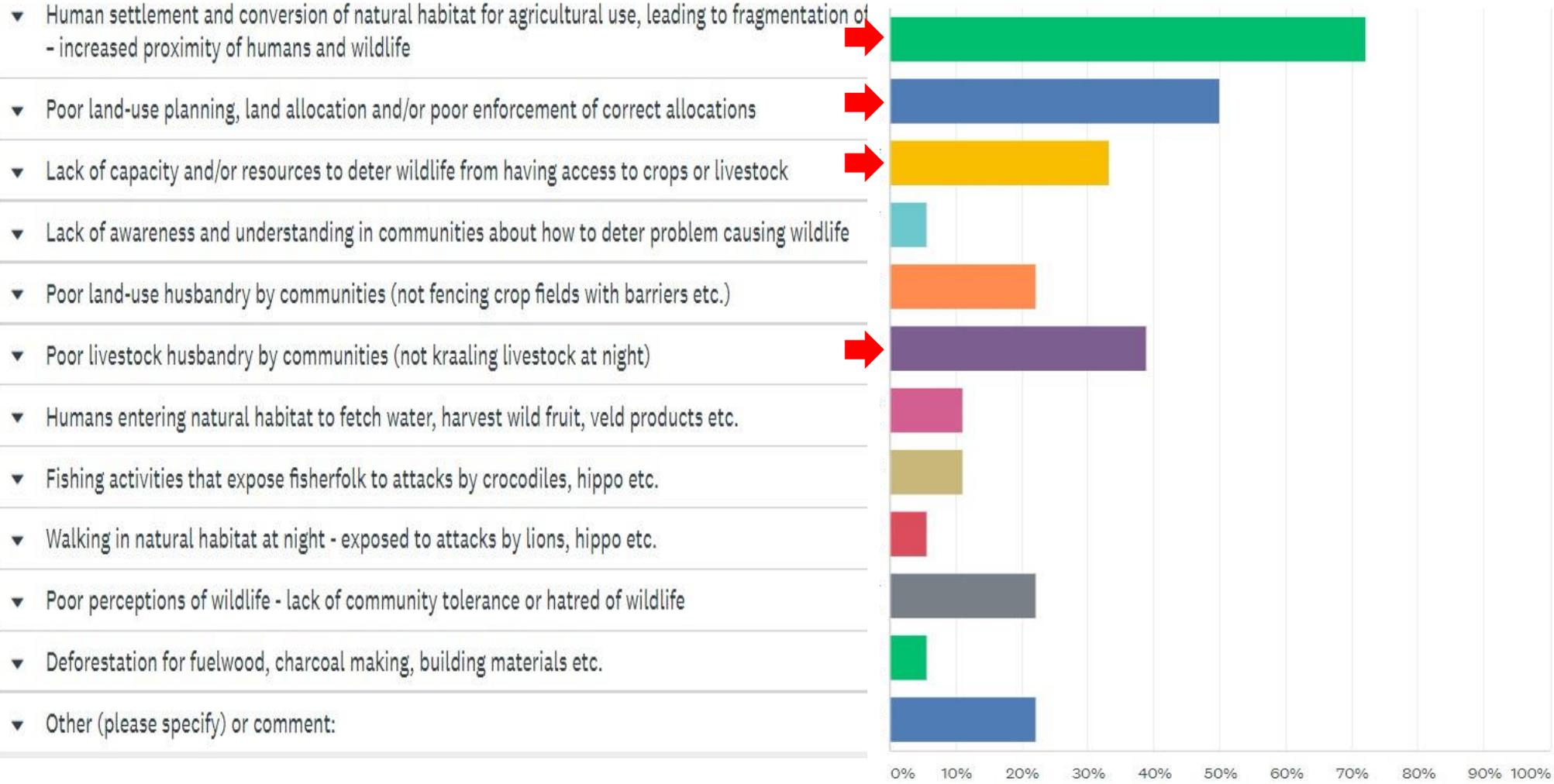


Chart Title



What are the three greatest direct causes of HWC



Component 3: Harmonized & coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region

Preliminary Key Findings – Human Wildlife Conflict

- Direct drivers of the problem status
 - Human settlement and conversion of natural habitat for agricultural use,
 - Poor land-use planning, land allocation and/or poor enforcement of correct allocations
 - Poor livestock husbandry
 - Poor perceptions of wildlife - lack of community tolerance or hatred of wildlife
- Indirect drivers of problem status
 - Communities not getting benefits from use of natural resources and wildlife
 - Increasing densities of both humans and wildlife in one area competing for space
 - Communities do not own or have rights over the land and natural resources
 - Lack of alternative livelihoods to rain-fed subsistence agriculture

Component 3: Harmonized & coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region

Preliminary Key Findings – Human Wildlife Conflict

- Range of wildlife species included in HWC events, ranked:
 - Elephant
 - Crocodile
 - Lion, Hippo, Hyaena
 - Baboon, Bush-pig
- Are there any policies, strategies and/or procedures that govern the management of HWC in the country or transboundary landscape that you are involved in?
 - 83% indicated YES
- If 'Yes': Are these policies, strategies and/or procedures effective in managing the incidents of HWC?

• Not effective	42%
• Somewhat effective	58%
• Very effective	0%

Gender and Social Safeguards

- Engagements have been conducted with representatives from SANPARKS, + SANPARKS Reps around Kruger National Park.
- DCA
- TFCAs Co-ordinator (Zimbabwe)
- SADC/GIZ CNRM
- Representatives from MAZA
- SADC/GIZ – SADC Secretariat
- Experts in Elephant Management
- Engagements are on-going, some key informants have been contacted and dates for engagement will be confirmed.

Gender and Social Safeguards

- Men and women are affected differently by HWC. The social construct of the duties executed by men and women influence how they are affected.
- Men mainly involved in livestock rearing whereas women are involved in farming, fuelwood fetching. Most households are dependant upon crop raising (farming).
- Women are less involved in wildlife management and human-wildlife conflict resolution. Wildlife management and human wildlife conflict resolution is mainly viewed as male dominated field.
- However, an increase has been observed in women involvement in wildlife management. However, gender inequality gaps still exists in wildlife management.

Gender and Social Safeguards

- **Barriers and root causes** to gender equality in HWC decision making include:
- Tradition (culture)- Wildlife management viewed as men work
- Lack of enabling environment – Gender policies are not being implemented
- Mindset for both (men + women) – Women do not want to take responsibility for wildlife management and men do not want to relinquish their power.
- SADC gender policy influences gender mainstreaming in essential TFCA thematic areas such as (wildlife management + tourism) etc.
- The gendered aspect of HWC can be a blind-spot: often overlooked.

High-Level HWC Theory of Change

Long Term Impacts:

Species and local communities are secured, resilient and thriving

Intermediate State:

Elephant populations are healthy, viable and increasing across an expanding home range in the region

People are realizing tangible benefits from living with wildlife

Communities are integrated meaningfully in the wildlife economy of the region

People and wildlife are co-existing

Outcomes:

1. Policy on management of elephants endorsed and implemented
2. Human perceptions and tolerance of living with wildlife improved in priority areas
3. Important elephant populations and HWC in the SADC region are scientifically and holistically managed across national borders

Component 3 Outcome: Important elephant populations in the SADC region are scientifically and holistically managed across national borders

Output 3.1. Norms and standards for the scientific and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations developed and adopted as a SADC protocol.

Revise/edit Output? Priority activities?

Output 3.2. Cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management policies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation developed and adopted.

Revise/edit Output? Priority activities?

Output 3.3. Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned are developed and implemented across SADC TFCAs.

Revise/edit Output? Priority activities?



forestry, fisheries
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South African
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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



Thank You

Steve Johnson, UNEP Consultant
stevevoj03@gmail.com

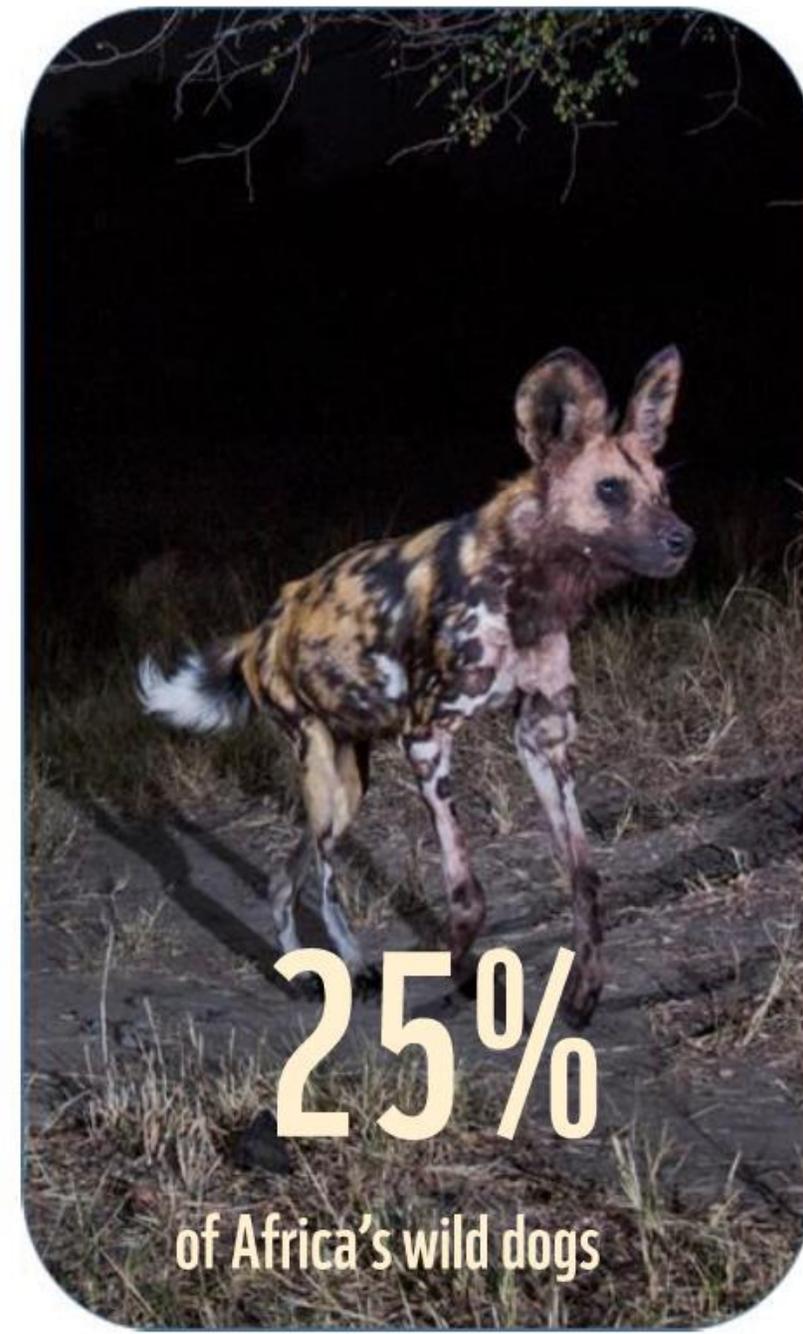
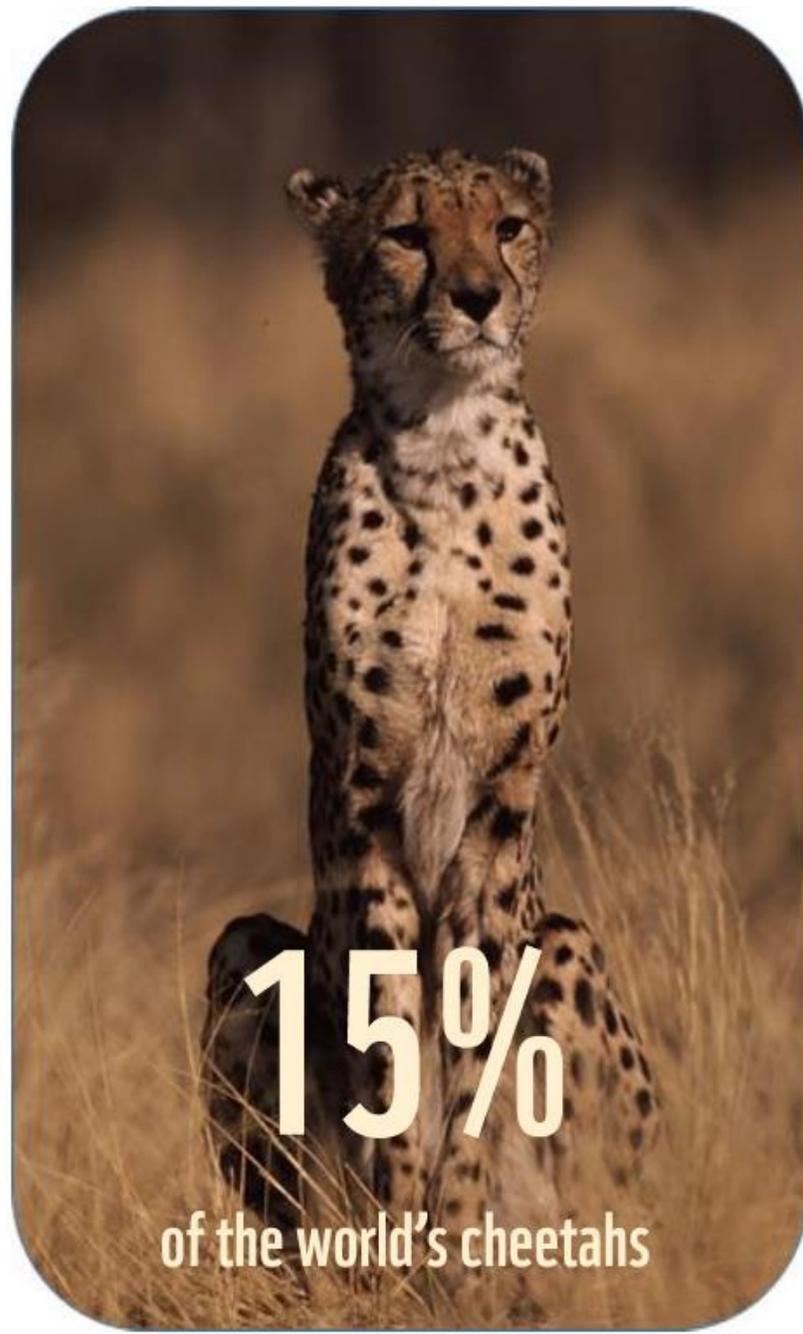
Aruna Seepersadh, South African TFCA Focal Point
aseepersadh@environment.gov.za

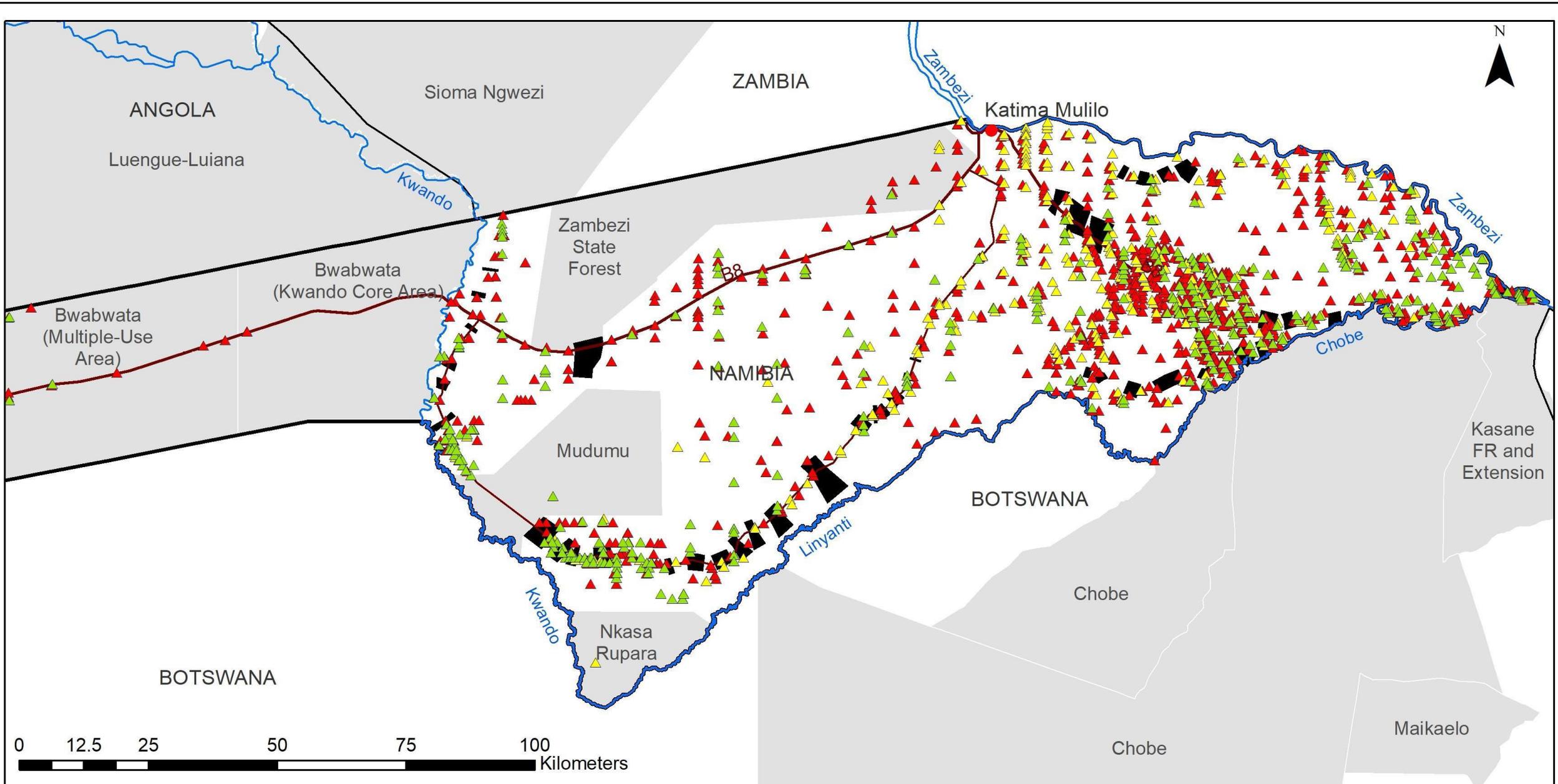
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GIANTS: Securing the future of 50% of Africa's elephants







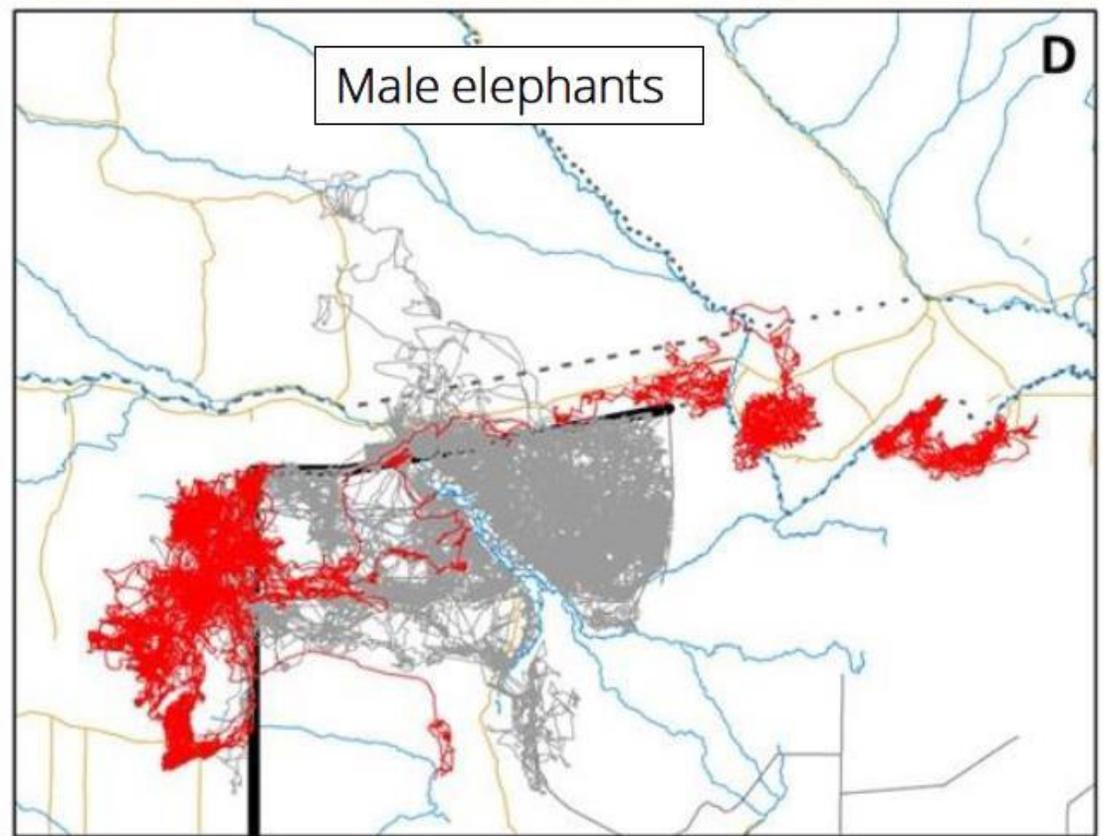
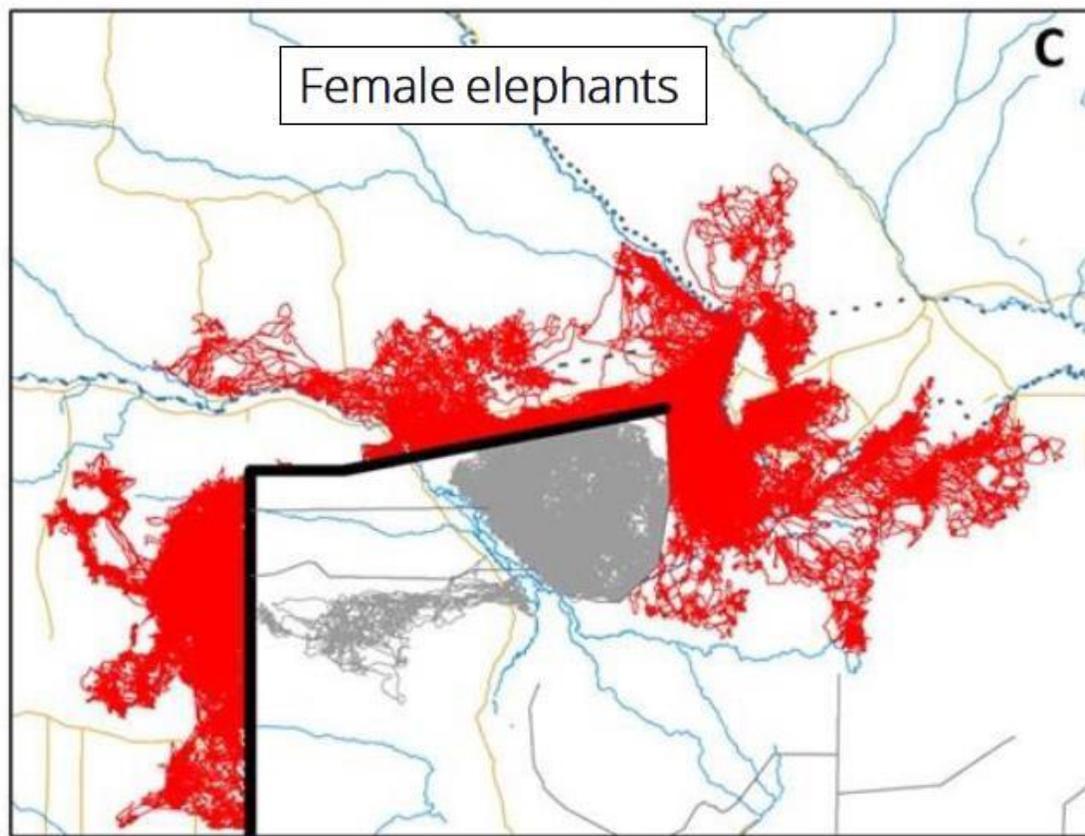




0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Kilometers



Elephant movement



 Namibia collared elephants

 Botswana collared elephants

 Country border fence

Source: Robin Naidoo, GPS data are from WWF, MEFT-Namibia, Ecoexist, and DWNP Botswana.



J Mendelsohn

**PROPOSED ANGOLA
HYDROPOWER PROJECTS**

ANGOLA

ZAMBIA

IRRIGATION

NAMIBIA WATER TRANSFER

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

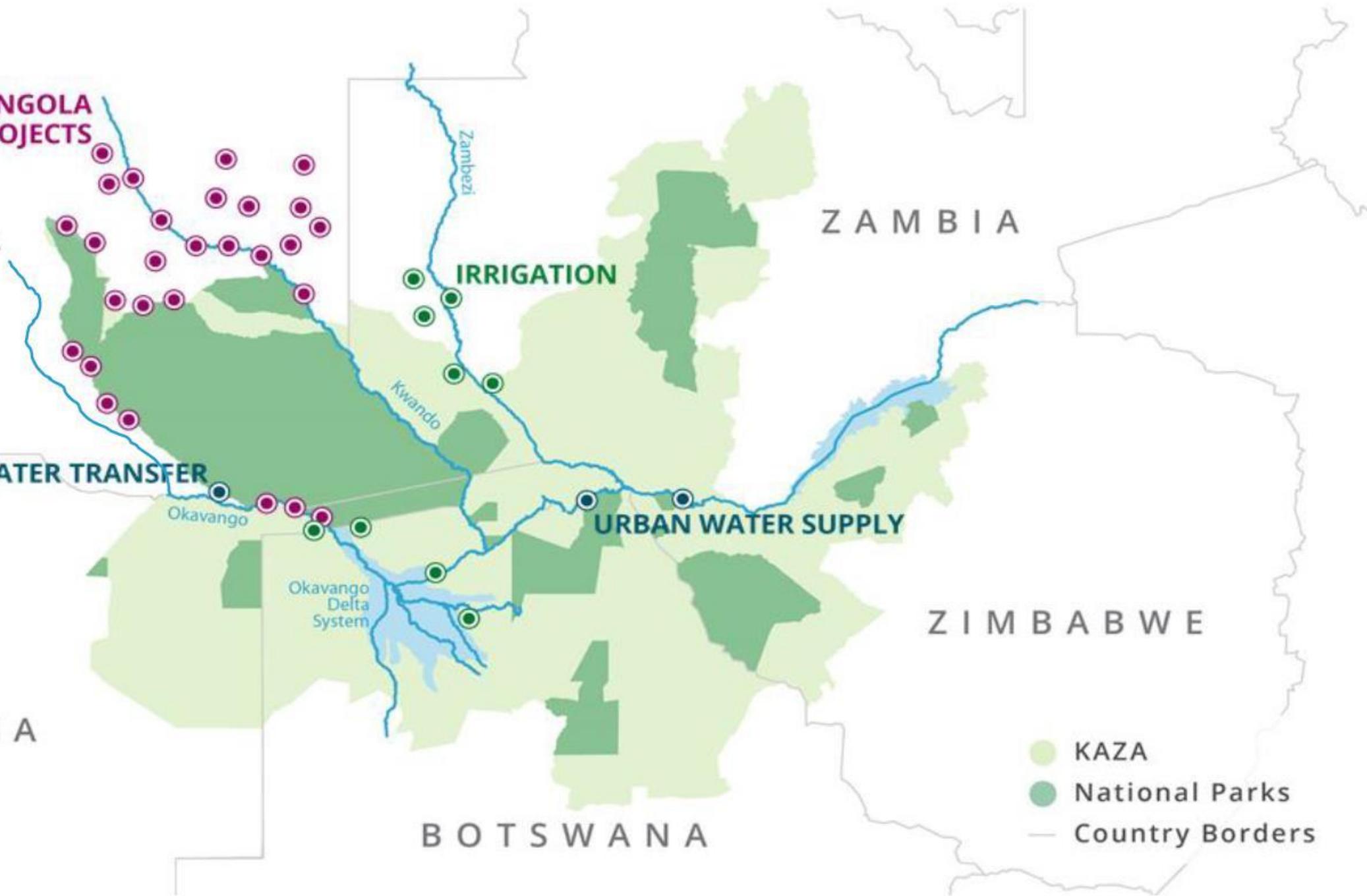
ZIMBABWE

NAMIBIA

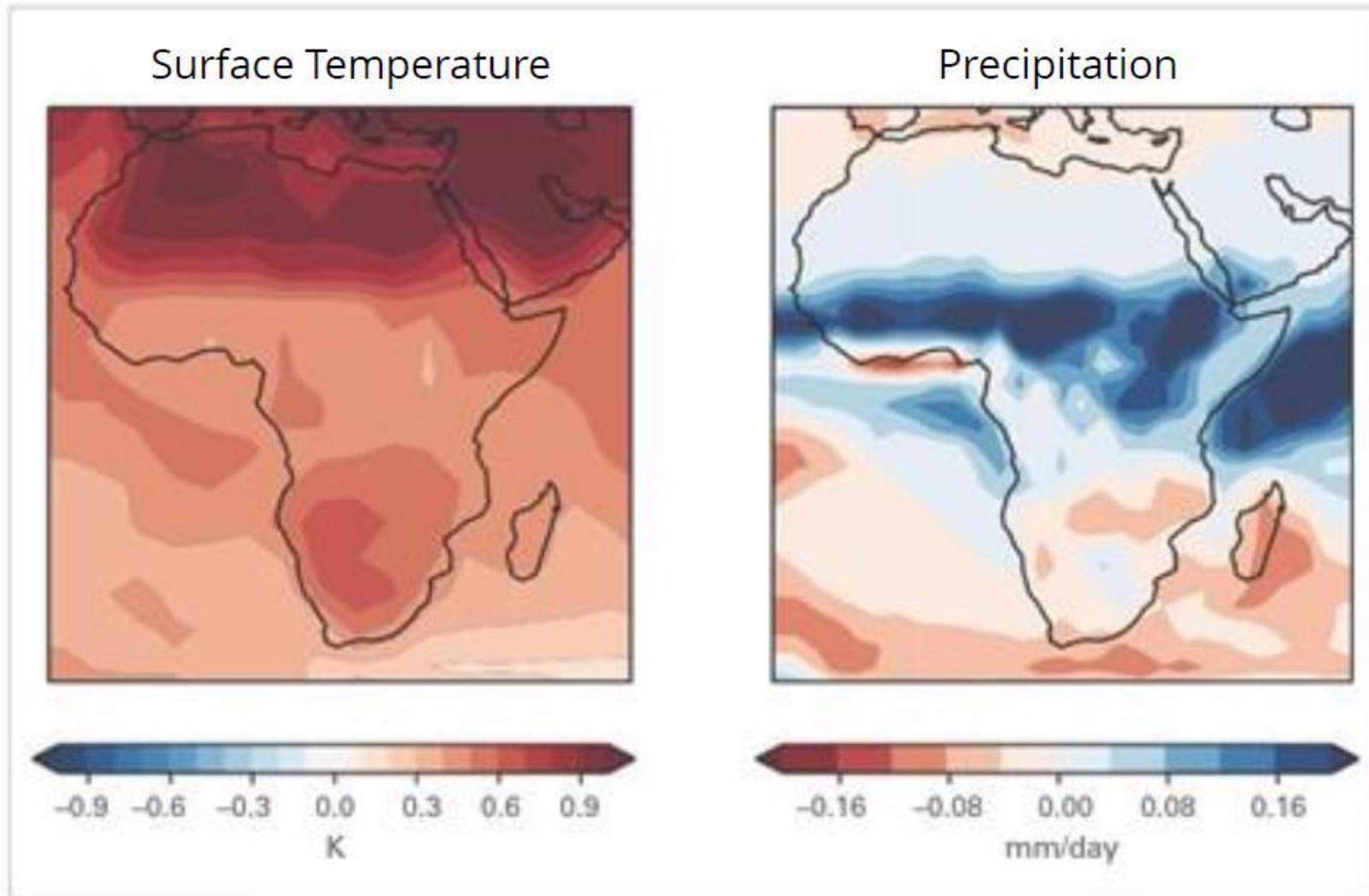
Okavango
Delta
System

BOTSWANA

- KAZA
- National Parks
- Country Borders



Climate projections 2020-2024



Source: State of the climate in Africa (2019), WMO.



CORRIDORS

the wildlife highways



GOAL

Viable wildlife populations move freely between protected areas through secure corridors that are managed and appreciated by local communities.

OUTCOME 1

INTERGRATED, STRATEGIC PLANNING IS IMPLEMENTED IN THE KWANDO RIVER BASIN

OUTCOME 2

STAKEHOLDER TRUST IS BUILT

OUTCOME 3

AN INCREASED FLOW OF BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES

OUTCOME 4

THE HUMAN FOOTPRINT THREATENING THE CORRIDORS IS REDUCED

OUTCOME 5

REDUCTION IN HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

OUTCOME 6

BARRIERS ARE REMOVED



THE KWANDO RIVER

lifeline for people and elephants

GOAL

The Kwando River continues to function as a natural system, optimizing the climate adaptation capacity of its people and wildlife while providing a promising economic potential for people and the economy.

OUTCOME 1

THE BASICS: GET ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS ESTABLISHED FOR THE KWANDO RIVER

OUTCOME 2

A SHARED NARRATIVE FOR AN INTEGRATED VISION FOR THE KWANDO RIVER

OUTCOME 3

WATER STEWARDSHIP, BANKABLE PROJECTS PIPELINE AND FINANCE CONSTRUCTS DEVELOPED

OUTCOME 4

COMMUNITY WATER STEWARDSHIP DEVELOPED



SAFE HAVENS

The importance of safe havens

GOAL

Luengue-Luiana National Park in Angola and Sioma Ngwezi and Kafue National Parks (and their surrounding areas) in Zambia, are capacitated to provide well managed, ecologically biodiverse and safe areas for habitation by wildlife, which benefit local communities.

OUTCOME 1

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PARK MANAGEMENT

OUTCOME 2

NATURAL RESOURCES ARE SUSTAINABLY MANAGED

OUTCOME 3

OPTIMUM CONDITIONS FOR (GROWTH OF) WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND OTHER BIODIVERSITY

OUTCOME 4

COMMUNITIES ARE FOOD SECURE AND PERSONAL INCOME IS INCREASED AS A RESULT OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

OUTCOME 5

A STRONG TOURISM PRODUCT PROVIDES JOBS AND REVENUE



Kavango-Zambezi
Transfrontier
Conservation Area

Luengue-Luiana
NP

Bwabwata
NP

Khudum
NP

Niua
Jaqua

Nyae Nyae

Ondjou

NG/5

Otaviungu
Ondj WHS

Maun

Nxa Pan
NP

Makgadikgadi
Pans

Hwange
NP

Bulawayo

Cuito
Cuanavale

Kwanza
river

LIUWA
Plains
NP

Barotse
Floodingplain

West
Zambezi
Mungu

Mufunda

Kafue
NP

Lokongo
Swamps

Lusaka

Isangwishi
Dam

Matusadona
NP

Chizamba
NP

Victoria
Falls

Zambezi
NP

Rundu

Zim



Health break

15 minutes



S8: Sustainability for Boundless and SADC TFCAs Network

12:45 - 13:00

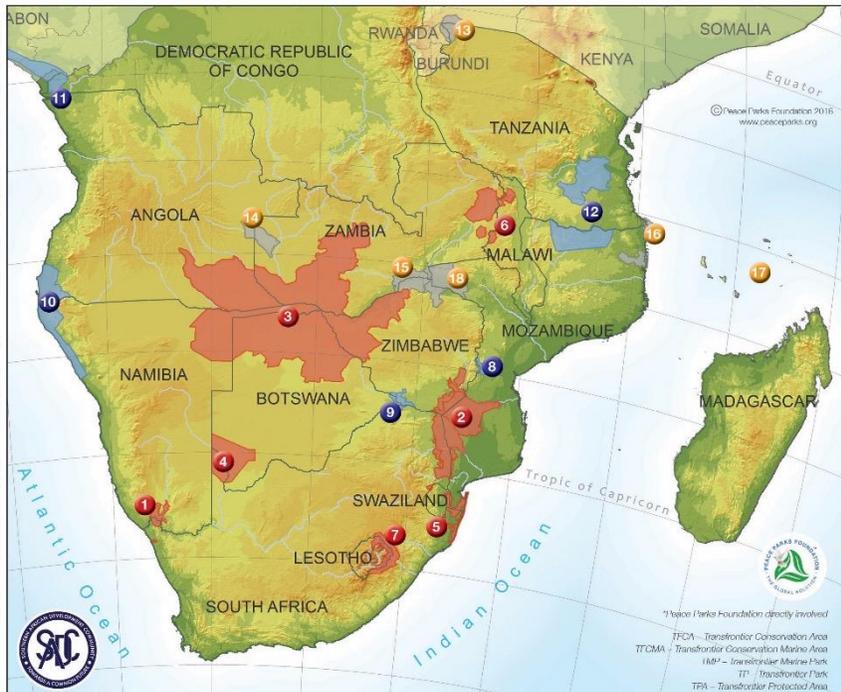
- Boundless Southern Africa programme post 2021

13:00 - 13:15

- 2018-2021 SADC TFCAs Network
The sustainability journey

13:15 - 13:25

- 2022 Sustainability planning discussion



BOUNDLESS
SOUTHERN AFRICA
Nature Culture Community

Boundless Southern Africa Programme post 2021

SADC TFCA Programme

Component 1: Advocacy and Harmonization

Component 2: Enhancement of financing mechanisms for TFCAS

Component 3: Capacity building for TFCA stakeholders

Component 4: Establishment of data and knowledge management systems

Component 5: Enhancement of local livelihoods

Component 6: Reducing vulnerability of ecosystems and people to the effects of climate change

Component 7: Development of TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products

SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030

Goal 1: Stimulating visitor movement and flows to and within the region

- 1.1 Immigration Facilitation Programme
- 1.2 Air and Road Access Improvement Programme
- 1.3 Human Resource Mobility Programme

Goal 2: Improving and defending the tourism reputation and image of the region

- 2.1 Image Communication Programme
- 2.2 Sustainable Southern Africa Programme

Goal 3: Developing Tourism in Transfrontier Conservation Areas

- 3.1 TFCA Market Development Programme
- 3.2 Investment Promotion Programme
- 3.3 Rural Economic Inclusion Programme

Goal 4: Improving quality of visitor experiences and satisfaction levels

- 4.1 Visitor Safety and Well-being Programme
- 4.2 Quality Improvement Programme

Goal 5: Maximising tourism partnerships and collaboration

- 5.1 Tourism Sector Partnerships Programme
- 5.2 Tourism Institutional Strengthening Programme

Tourism in Transfrontier Conservation Areas / Boundless Southern Africa Programme

Objectives

- Profiling each TFCA in terms of Nature, Culture and Community
- Supporting the development and growth of innovative tourism experiences in TFCAs
- Developing and promoting cross-border routes and itineraries with a stronger TFCA focus

In collaboration with

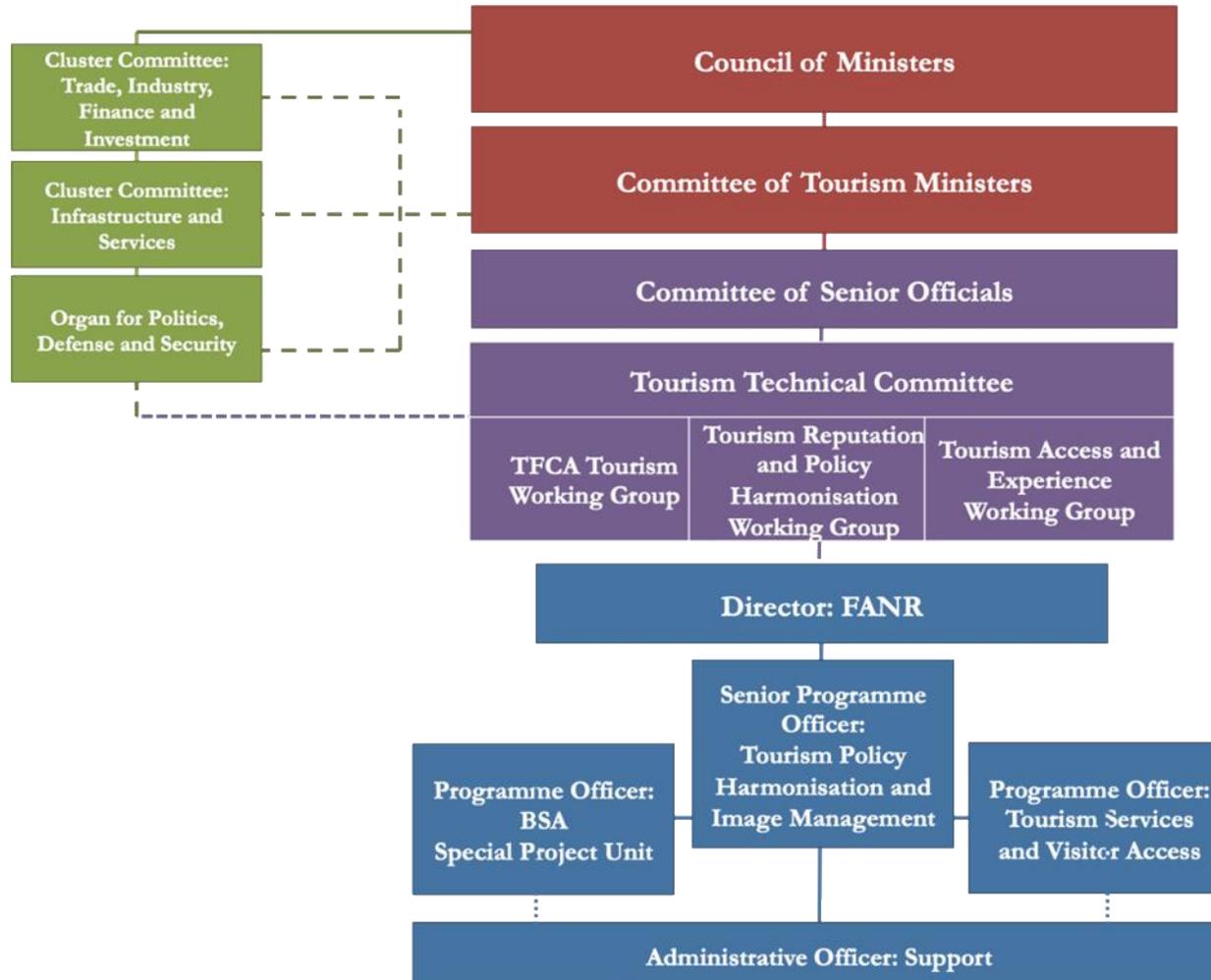
- TFCA partners across the Southern African Region
- National Tourism Organisations
- Tourism Ministries and Departments
- SADC Secretariat
- Private Sector tourism operators
- International Cooperation Partners

Tourism in TFCAs / Boundless Southern Africa

Goal 3 of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030: A Boundless Southern Africa programme of action in support of strengthening rural tourism and conservation based economies and rural livelihoods in Southern Africa's Transfrontier Conservation Areas

SADC Tourism Programme (Goal 3)	Activities
Strategy 3.1: TFCA Market Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulating a well-researched market development strategy for TFCAs• Expanding the TFCA marketing drive• Developing and promoting cross-border routes and itineraries• Supporting the development and growth of events in TFCAs
Strategy 3.2: Investment Promotion Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Profiling TFCA investment opportunities• Promoting and implementing the SADC guideline on cross-border tourism products in TFCAs
Strategy 3.3: Rural Economic Inclusion Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launching a community-based tourism initiative for TFCAs• Promoting operational and standards guidelines for community product development

SADC Tourism Programme Institutional Structure



Thank you

Mr Roland Vorwerk

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Mr Moreri Mabote

Senior Programme Officer: Tourism

FANR Directorate

SADC Secretariat

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2018-2021 SADC TFCAs Network The sustainability journey

**Mr. Nunes Mazivila
Technical Advisor - TFCAs**

**SADC TFCAs Network meeting
13 October 2021**



Background



- SADC/GIZ Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources (2015-2020) supported the establishment and management of the Network until 2020
- SADC TFCA Network Sustainability Strategy developed in 2018/2019 , which recommended that costs could split into two categories.

Critical

- Grow the membership
- The Portal & website
- The 'warm body'/ coordinator
- The Steering Committee (SC)
- Est €60 to €75K pa

Less essential

- Communities of Practice (CoPs)
- Workshops and meetings
- Int. events
- Top-up (€75 to €120K pa)



Background (cont.)

- Various ICPs (PPF, WWF, USAID, BIOPAMA) supported TFCA Network activities ad-hoc
- Various ICP meeting held in 2019, and the TFCA Portal has migrated to the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) under the BIOPAMA Programme
- GIZ indicated they can support with staff and minimal financial support until 2021/2022 to ensure proper hand-over
- Initial engagements with IUCN (TFCA FF) and EU have taken place
- Requirements for physical meetings have changed since the COVID-19 pandemic
- SADC TFCA Network SC set-up a working group to support the sustainability journey





Recommendations on main TFCAs Network elements

TFCAs Portal

- Hosting of RCMRD through guaranteed until end 2023
- Need to simplify TFCAs Portal to ensure hosting can continue beyond 2023
- Set-up team of communication experts to ensure content-creation

SC meetings

- Organise more frequent, short, virtual SC meetings to enhance ownership and support to Category B and C TFCAs
- Ownership by SADC TFCAs Advisor and Chair

Network engagements

- Organise bi-annual physical TFCAs Network meetings
- Organise more virtual engagements in different formats
- Share ownership of virtual engagements with interested TFCAs/ICPs/NGOs or volunteers

“Warm body”

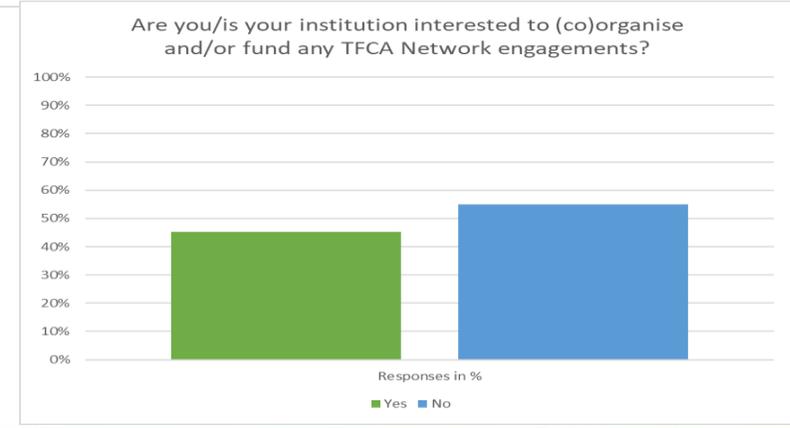
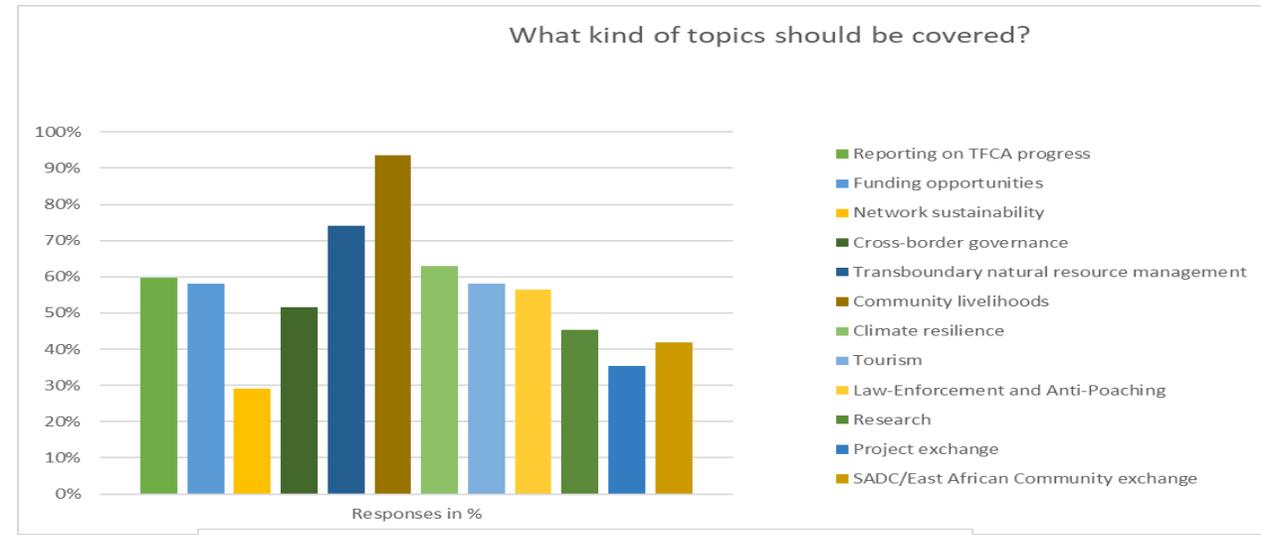
- Larger role for SADC TFCAs Advisor
- Find sustainable funding source to ensure continuity
- Possibly find ad-hoc support for facilitation of certain (virtual) events





Other considerations: TFCA Network member needs

- Knowledge management, sharing and relationship building key for TFCA Network members
- Different formats are needed for TFCA Network exchange
- Stronger involvement of TFCA Network members and partner organisations in planning and execution of Network engagements



Roadmap going forward



General Network support

- Costed Budget and ToR for “Warm body” has been developed
- Network funding will be tabled at TFCA FF SC
- SADC Sec. will set-up individual meetings with key ICPs

TFCA Portal continuation

- RCMRD hosting partly funded through the BIOPAMA
- Current Portal complex and slightly outdated
- Need to workshop through TFCA Portal requirements going forward and how to make it more user-friendly

TFCA Network engagements

- Physical meetings are costly and only involve limited members. Members adjusted to virtual engagements.
- Need to workshop through what type of TFCA Network engagements are desired going forward





Thank you!



Planning for Network Sustainability

Engagement

- Bi-monthly events
- 1 hour - 1 topic
- Set a calendar with SADC and SC
- Managed by content producers

Topics

- Livelihoods (with possible links to rural development, health, water security, etc)
- TBNRM (under the umbrella of Ecosystem management, including all resources such as land and water)
- Climate resilience (micro and macro events/impacts, including disaster risk reduction)

SC and ICP Forum

- Use virtual meeting format to increase SC meetings and ICP forum, flowing into the Financing Facility
- SADC and Chair to establish a calendar with quarterly meetings
- Empower the role of troika Chairs to lead

Follow up for planning

2-minutes survey on
your role in the
sustainability process

By 15 October 2021

Use this link
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfeOfMbRMP247ibrnDrHkhWn0JMlaOr-6TN_ThJf7o5G4OfuQ/viewform?usp=sf_link



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Thank you for participating in the 2021
SADC TFCAs Annual Network meeting!

Keep in touch and follow us on Facebook and Twitter!