



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SADC TFCA NETWORK MEETING

SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE (RSA), 16 – 18 OCTOBER 2018



Supported by



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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Area Programme
BIOPAMA II	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management: Second Phase
Boundless	Boundless Southern Africa
CB&T CoP	Capacity Building and Training CoP
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CJP	Frontline Protection and the Criminal Justice Pathway
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CoP	Community of Practice
CUT	Chinoyi University of Technology
DaMa CoP	Data Management Community of Practice
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EU	European Union
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe TFCA
H4H	Herding for Health
ICP	International Cooperating Partner
ITB	International Tourism Fair (Internationale Tourismus-Börse Berlin)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
JRC	Joint Research Commission
KAZA	Kavango-Zambezi TFCA
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KNP	Kruger National Park
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
LEAP	Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching
MDTP	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Park
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PA	Protected Area
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
PROSuLi	Promoting Sustainable Use and Livelihood in TFCAs
RP-PCP	Research Platform – Production and Conservation in Partnership
RSA	Republic of South Africa

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
SC	Steering Committee
SFG	Space for Giants
SWM	Sustainable Wildlife Management
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TP	Transfrontier Park
TUPNR	Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources programme
TORs	Terms of Reference
TWB	The World Bank
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WDA	Wildlife Dispersal Area
WTC	Wildlife Technical Committee
WWF-SA	World Wildlife Fund – South Africa
ZimParks	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

## 1 BACKGROUND

In September 2013, a learning and innovation network was set up under the auspices of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as per Component 4 of the SADC TFCA Programme (2013). The programme promotes the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) as a conservation and development model across the region and component 4 specifically envisions the establishment of an information exchange, learning and innovation network to facilitate the gathering, processing and dissemination of TFCA related information to stakeholders. Currently, this network has over 300 members registered on the online SADC TFCA portal (<https://tfcportal.org/>) from a range of stakeholder groups including governmental Protected Area (PA) management agencies, NGOs, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), and representatives from the private sector, academia and local communities. The primary purpose of the network as determined by members is, “to overcome TFCA challenges through shared learning, knowledge management and collaboration”. A Steering Committee (SC) comprising TFCA focal points from the SADC Member States (MS) and SADC Secretariat guide activities of the network which to date have included face to face meetings, development of an online information exchange platform (portal), representation at the IUCN World Parks Congress and CITES COP17, development of several sets of guidelines and establishment of several Communities of Practise on specific topics.

This meeting was held from 16 to 18 October 2018 at the Southern African Wildlife College in South (agenda available in Annex 1). Ten (11) SADC MSs (MS) were represented at the meeting including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Four (4) TFCAs were represented through the presence of their International Coordinators/Secretariats including Great Limpopo TFCA, Kavango Zambezi TFCA, Maloti Drakensberg TFCA and Malawi Zambia TFCA. Together with representation from several NGOs, consultants and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), there was a total of 59 participants at the meeting (full participant list available in Annex 2).

This report provides an overview of the meeting, its processes and discussions and is meant to be a reference document for all participants. Full presentations from the presenters can be found on the network intranet (<https://intranet.tfcportal.org/2018-annual-sadc-tfcas-network-meeting>).

## 2 WELCOMING REMARKS AND OFFICIAL OPENING

The current Chair Country of SADC is Namibia, which is represented in this forum by Naambo Josephine lipinge, the Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Landscape Coordinator for the Directorate of Wildlife and National Park in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. In her capacity, Ms. lipinge acted as the Chairperson for this meeting.

Ahead of beginning with the opening of the meeting, the Chairperson remembered the late Head of the TFCA Unit for the Department of Environmental Affairs, Mr. Ernest Mokgane, and the Honourable Minister of the Department of Environmental Affairs, Dr. Edna Molewa. She also remembered the sudden loss of Ms. Anna Titus, ranger of the /Ai /Ais Richtersveld Transfrontier Park and front desk assistants for the Desert Knight Tours. A moment of silence was observed in the recognition of the loss to the SADC TFCA Network members. The legacy left by Mr. Mokgane was recognised and it lives on in the work of the Network.

The Chairperson welcomed the participants and introduced the new SADC TFCA Network Facilitator, Dr. Clara Bocchino, who has been contracted until June 2019 to facilitate the SADC TFCA Network Meetings, some of the Community of Practice and other relevant activities.

## 2.1 WELCOMING REMARKS

Mr. Mashudu Thagwana was appointed as Acting Director of the SADC TFCA Unit for the Department of Environmental Affairs of the Government of South Africa, in place of the late Mr. Mokgane. As South Africa is the hosting country, the Chairperson called on Mr. Thagwana to welcome the participants.

Mr. Thagwana greeted the participants and acknowledged with gladness the presence of critical partners like the Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), the United States of Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). He also welcomed those who have not attended this platform before, and noted that this is his first time as well. He wished that given the combined experience in the room, a strong and positive energy would be gathered to charter and guide the future of SADC TFCAs.

## 2.2 REMARKS

Ms. Deborah Kahatano, Senior Programme Officer for the Natural Resources and Wildlife at the SADC Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources greeted the audience reflecting on the establishment of many TFCAs since 1999, when the first Transfrontier Park (TP) between Botswana and South Africa was established, the subsequent need for a regional SADC programme, and the current drive towards the sustainable implementation of the TFCAs. Ms. Kahatano provided an overview of the Network since its establishment in 2013 and highlighted the importance of Communities of Practices (CoPs) for further building on its expertise and working on concrete issues in TFCA development. Using this body of expertise, in 2016, four CoPs were created and two new ones are being established to discuss critical issues: Community Engagement and Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching. The network meets approximately once a year, but members can stay in touch and update each other using the features of the SADC TFCA Portal. Since 2012, Ms. Kahatano noted, GIZ has been very instrumental in supporting the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme, and the Steering Committee is very grateful but concerned, because the programme is coming to an end. The current focus is on a sustainability plan to ensure future support to the network and the TFCAs. Ms. Kahatano thanked the participants for attending this meeting and the SAWC for accommodating the group during the week.

## 2.3 OFFICIAL OPENING AND REMARKS

The Chairperson provided the final remarks to the opening session of the meeting, which is, she stated, important for all of us in terms of understanding the implementation of our TFCAs, sharing experiences while together, and meeting the expertise existing in this region. The Government of Namibia, she reminded, has taken over as a chair from RSA. During that period, several important documents were produced: the *Cross-border Tourism Product Guideline*, the *Community Engagement Guidelines* and the *SADC TFCA M&E Framework*. In this phase, she stated, we need to start implementing what was recommended in these guidelines and implement the framework.

# 3 SESSION I: MEETING OVERVIEW AND UPDATES FROM THE NETWORK

## 3.1 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES/OVERVIEW OF THE MEETING

Mr. Tawanda Gotosa, TFCA Technical Advisor from the SADC TFCA Unit, provided a short history of the SADC TFCA Programme and network and presented the objectives of the meeting:

- To report on progress made in the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme;



- To receive updates on the activities and workplans of the CoP;
- To receive Input on the proposed SADC Transfrontier Conservation Summit (2020) Concept Note;
- To update on collaborative management partnerships in support of the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme;
- To highlight lessons learned and provide recommendations that can assist parties wishing to engage in collaborative management for TFCA development;
- To discuss TFCA Network Participation at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the CBD
- To create an understanding of SADC TFCA training needs, offers and gap to create the future professionals in TFCA management;
- To prepare recommendations to be tabled at the Technical Committee on Wildlife.

### 3.2 SADC TFCA NETWORK ACTIVITIES 2017-2018

The Chairperson presented the activities of the network since the previous Network meeting, held in March 2017, which are relevant to the harmonized implementation of TFCAs in the region:

1. Annual SADC TFCA Network meeting held in Sandton, South Africa, in March 2017;
2. The SADC TFCA M&E Framework, developed by Dr. C. Bocchino, validated in September 2017;
3. Consultative Workshop on the modalities of the SADC TFCA Financing Facility in September 2017;
4. Endorsements of Phase II of the TFCA Development Strategy for 2010 and expansion of the mandate of Boundless Southern Africa to all 18 SADC TFCAs
5. Development of two further Guidelines to be endorsed at the by Ministers in 2018:
  - The Guidelines on cross-border tourism products in TFCAs, developed by Dr. A. Spenceley, was validated in July 2018, and
  - The Guideline on community engagement in TFCAs, developed by Dr. B. Jones, was validated in July 2018.
6. Participation of Boundless Southern Africa at the International Tourism Fair in March 2018
7. Finalizing first round of proposals for the TFCA Network Peer-to-peer Learning Fund (sponsored by GIZ), with thirist activities being implemented.

### 3.3 UPDATES FROM THE COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

Each Community of Practice highlighted the activities undertaken since the last Network Meeting and presented on the plans for the next semester/year.

#### 3.3.1 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

Mr. Seth Maphalala, a member of the Secretariat of the CB&T CoP launched an appeal to all people present to contribute to the Survey on Regional Training for TFCAs and to share the survey with institutions in other networks who could contribute to and benefit from this data collection exercise.

Activities conducted:

- First meeting held to finalise the ToR for the CoP and establish the secretariat (S. Maphalala, Ashwell Glasson, C. Bocchino);
- Update of the list of regional training institutions to target for Survey;
- Preparation of Survey Monkey for training institutions;
- Hosting of Session X of the meeting to establish training needs and offers.

In 2019, the CB&T CoP aims at:

- improving the current knowledge on training insitutions and course/modules offered in the fields pertaining to TFCA implementation and management, and

- finalising the list of core competences required to train the future generation of TFCA managers and practitioners.

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### 3.3.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Facilitator, who is also a member of the M&E CoP and the main author of the SADC TFCAs M&E Framework, reported back on the activities of the CoP. Since the completion of the Framework, it has been acknowledged that baseline for implementation needs to happen outside of the planned SADC M&E System. The changed donor and programme landscape in the region calls for a review of membership, preparation of Terms of Reference and Secretariat. A core group met ahead of this network meeting and a possible merging with the Data Management CoP was proposed.

Plans for 2019:

- To host a meeting to discuss positioning of the CoP, ToRs and Secretariat;
- To prepare baseline Survey Monkey for implementation of TFCA M&E framework.

This process, she added, is going to continue over the next few months, using Survey Monkey, with the aim of producing the baseline report for all TFCAs and get feedbacks from the TFCA coordinating agencies ahead of Phase 1 implementation. She concluded by noting that there are proposals to merge the M&E and the Data Management CoP based on membership and on interests. This proposal will be further discussed in the following CoP report.

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### 3.3.3 DATA MANAGEMENT

Ms. Lisa Blanken of the GIZ:TUPNR Programme, presenting on behalf of the DaMa CoP, remarked that the CoP is now picking up activities gathering strength from a number of programmes in the region, particularly those funded by the USAID Southern Africa Mission and the new phase of IUCN BIOPAMA II. The CoP met for the first time before the Network meeting and is planning to hold their next CoP meeting together with the M&E CoP as there is a lot of overlap between the two. Additionally, the CoP has recognized that there are two types of data; for Monitoring purposes and for Reporting/Communication purposes. At the next Network meeting a clearer way forward will be presented.

The plans for 2019 revolve around decisions over the positioning of this CoP in respect of the M&E CoP.

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### 3.3.4 TOURISM

Mr. Roland Vorwerk, of Boundless Southern Africa, reported on the Tourism CoP and noted that it has been very active since the beginning due to the variety of tourism-related interest groups and programmes in the region.

He listed all the recent activities that the CoP and its members had been involved in, which included:

- Three CoP meeting, including the preparation for the ITB;
- The Maloti-Drakensberg 4x4 expedition of 2017;
- The Lubombo TFCA Media Tour of 2017;
- The 2018 ITB stand;
- The improvement of a TFCA marketing strategy for tourism fair participation

The plans for 2018-19 include the attendance to the International Tourism Trade-Fair in Berlin, as well supporting new tourism initiatives in TFCAs, such as the KAZA Land Rover Expedition, and the support to the enhancement of the SADC Tourism policy and marketing for TFCA.

## 3.4 NEW COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

The Facilitator introduced for discussion two new proposed CoPs, which have evolved from the validation of two documents both important for SADC TFCAs: The Guidelines for Community Engagement in TFCAs and the Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy in SADC (LEAP).

### 3.4.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Mr. Martin Leineweber of the GIZ:TUPNR Programme began by asking a question, which was originally posed to him by the Consultant tasked to provide the Guidelines for Community Engagement in TFCAs, Dr. Brian Jones: How does one take conservation into modern times, and deal with the human interface? Too often, the focus of conservation is on the people trained to become law enforcement officers, but what happens to the other people, on the other side of the fence, is another story: that story is the reason for the Guidelines.

The focus of this CoP is to initiate a discussion on how to make the change in engaging with our communities. Most of the MSs present in the room endorsed the CoP on Community Engagement, with Botswana questioning its objectives and the role of CoPs in general.

**It was agreed that a preliminary meeting would be held during the week, with summary of discussions presented to the MSs for validation of a way forward. The meeting was held during lunchtime of Wednesday 17 October 2018.**

### 3.4.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING

Ms. Blanken, presenting on behalf of Mr. Steve Johnson, Chief of Party of the USAID Vukanow Programme, noted the offer of support to create a LEAP CoP by Mr. Johnson and asked interested persons to communicate their interest. In consideration of the discussion following the Community Engagement CoP, Ms. Blanken asked for initial endorsement from the MSs pending the outcome of an initial meeting.

Plans for 2019:

- To prepare the Terms of Reference for the CoP, and;
- To submit the ToR to the TFCA Network Steering Committee for approval.

**MS agreed that both the Community Engagement as well as the LEAP CoP will receive final endorsement from the TFCA Network Steering Committee after the first meeting when ToRs are drafted and shared.**

## 4 SESSION II: MONITORING OF PROGRESS IN TFCA DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 SADC TFCA M&E FRAMEWORK: MEASURING PROGRESS IN TFCA DEVELOPMENT

The Facilitator presented the M&E Framework endorsed by MS in November 2017.

She discussed the tight relation to the Components of the SADC TFCA Programme, explaining that this exercise was carried out to provide the SADC TFCA Unit with a tool to monitor progress and impact of the TFCAs.

She introduced the 5-year implementation cycle (see Figure 1), which uses the Adaptive Management Approach to the M&E system. The cycle allows for interim internal reviews of the system, to ensure that the indicators remain updated and relevant to both the SADC TFCA Programme and the TFCAs.

It also includes an external review of the system and the results obtained, which has two objectives:



Figure 1: The SADC TFCA M&E Framework cycle

- 1) To review the adaptability of the system to the SADC Results-based M&E System, if in place;
- 2) To review the indicators against the current regional situation and against the indicators of other relevant SADC initiatives.

The other elements of the M&E Framework include Role and Responsibilities for Data Collection and Reporting, the Indicators and the phasing system for implementation.

She noted that, in the next semester, a survey will be sent out to Coordinating Agencies to create a baseline report ahead of the 2019 Annual meeting of the SADC TFCA network.

## 4.2 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM TFCAS

The Facilitator introduced the persons responsible for the coordination of a TFCA to present progress based on a set of questions distributed ahead of the meeting:

- Institutional and status update
- Cross-border activities carried out in 2017-2018;
- Future plans for the TFCA;
- Constraints and added value of having a TFCA;
- What support can the SADC TFCA Unit provide.

Table 1: List of TFCAs reported on

Name of the SADC TFCA	Presenter	Country/Institution
/Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TFCA	Ms. Naambo J. Ipinge	Namibia Focal Point
Chimanimani & Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools TFCAs	Ms. Kudakwashe Chigodo	Zimbabwe Focal Point
Great Limpopo TP & CA	Mr. Piet Theron	International Coordinator
Greater Mapungubwe TFCA	Ms. Ingrid Otukile	Botswana Focal Point
Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA	Ms. Naambo J. Ipinge	Namibia Focal Point
Kavango-Zambezi TFCA	Mr. Liwena Sitali	KAZA Secretariat (Community and M&E)
Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	Ms. Ingrid Otukile	Botswana Focal Point
Lubombo TFCA	Mr. Seth Maphalala	eSwatini Focal Point
Malawi-Zambia TFCA	Mr. Timothy Chana	Malawi: Kasungu-Lukusuzi Division
Maloti Drakensberg TFCA	Mr. Rabson Dhlodhlo	International Coordinator
Selous-Niassa & Mnazi Bay - Quirimbas TFCAs	Mr. John Ngowi	Tanzania acting Focal Point

Table 1 indicates the TFCA of reference, the person who held the presentation and, where applicable, the country of the presenter. The individual presentations are available on the SADC TFCA Portal.

#### 4.2.1 /AI/AIS RICHTERSVELD TP

The AARTP has completed the draft comprehensive report on cross-border tourism products with recommendations including impacts, event management and marketing.

The activities carried out include:

- ✓ Cross border institutional meetings: project management committee and Joint Management Board
- ✓ Cross border community engagement: consultant engaged
- ✓ Cross border biodiversity-related activities: law enforcement
- ✓ Cross border tourism products: Desert Kayak Trails, day trips; and two (2) Desert Knights events

The future plans for the AARTP involve both institutional and implementation objectives:

- Hosting of a Ministerial Committee;
- Inclusion of Sperrgebiet in the AARTP;
- Finalise a transboundary community forum;
- Improve the marketing and operation of cross-border products;
- Building of an ablution facility in Bo-Plaats;
- Joint control of alien invasive plants along the river.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Insufficient capacity for dedicated marketing of cross border events</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Team work between staff from both sides of the border</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community benefit and participation from tourism products is limited</li></ul>	

#### 4.2.2 CHIMANIMANI & LOWER ZAMBEZI-MANA POOLS TFCA

Both the Chimanimani and Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools TFCAs are still evolving, have not been able to attract the interests of other more complex TFCAs yet.

However, the Lower-Zambezi – Mana Pools TFCA is in the process of becoming a UNESCO Transboundary World Heritage Site. This should help increase its attractiveness for joint programme work.

#### 4.2.3 GREAT LIMPOPO TFCA

The GLTFCA is currently in transition from the first phase of Transfrontier Park to the final phase of Conservation Areas including interstitial areas and other PAs in Mozambique, such as the Muange Private Nature Reserve, while SANParks is signing the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement to include the neighbouring areas of Kruger National Park. Other related activities are the re-stocking of the Zinave National Park, the development of a landscape level GLTFCA Elephant Management Strategy and of a wildlife poisoning baseline leading to the strategy.

The Limpopo National Park is currently updating its management plan, while the Kruger has finalised its own Revision. The GLTFCA Integrated Livelihoods Diversification Strategy was approved in 2017.

Finally, the Southern African Wildlife College is developing a Joint Training Strategy for the identification of training needs and service providers and the GLTFCA is reviewing its Cross-Border Operations Protocol. Other protocols on security, access and water are being implemented.

On the tourism side, a GLTFCA Mountain Biking event is being planned in the Pafuri-Sengwe node.

The future plans involve the implementation of existing plans and strategies, but propose the development of:

- GLTFCA Sustainable Financing Strategy
- GLTFCA Corridor Strategy
- GLTFCA Joint Management Strategy
- GLTFCA Joint Tourism Plan

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource constraints (financial and human resource) to support overall coordination and also implementation of projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of TFCA mechanism to align operational efforts to combat wildlife crimes</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time – takes long to plan and implement some of the initiatives due to the fact that people are generally very busy and have time constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for enhanced socio-economic development through tourism by improving land and air access</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity and level of support provided by development partners in GLTFCA</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.4 GREATER MAPUNGUBWE TFCA

Botswana has begun coordination in 2017, during this period several activities were undertaken:

- ✓ Opening of the Mmamabole border post;
- ✓ Revision of the Management Plan for Northern Tuli Game Reserve;
- ✓ Tourism events: Wild Run, Tour de Tuli, Tri-nations Eco Camp for children;
- ✓ Community exchange programmes;
- ✓ Joint patrols and law enforcement activities.

The Future Plans involve the finalization of Treaty negotiations, the expansion of the World Heritage Sites, and the increase of the Botswana component of the TFCA. Increase in cross-border activities is expected and improved management of human-wildlife conflict.

The challenges to full implementation are:

- The delay in finalization of the treaty;
- The establishment of strong governance structures;
- The establishment of sustainable funding programmes;
- The problems associated with livestock encroachment.

#### 4.2.5 IONA SKELETON COAST TP

The ISCTP moved from Category B to Category A on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018 when the Memorandum of Agreement was signed in Windhoek (Namibia) between the Ministers for the Environment of Angola and Namibia.

The activities carried out include both institutional mechanisms and field work:

- ✓ Joint Management Committee meeting to draft the Implementation Plan;
- ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> Consultative Stakeholders' Meeting;
- ✓ Field scoping expedition in the Angolan component.

The plans for the ISCP primarily include institutional objectives, with the exception of the Field Scoping Expedition in the Namibian Component:

- Annual workplan and budget 2019/2020;
- Ministerial Meeting to endorse the Implementation Plan;
- Set up all the institutional framework (including communities);
- Review Management for the two parks;
- Development of an Integrated Development Plan;

- Capacity building and stakeholders needs assessment;
- Fund raising and marketing of ISCTP.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
• Common understanding in terms of value of Transfrontier Conservation Areas	• Political will and support
• Community engagement in TP management	• Strengthen the bilateral commitment
• Insufficient infrastructure	• Enhance and promote coordination and cooperation through stakeholder's forum
• Tourism development	
• Absence of designated border crossing	

#### 4.2.6 KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TFCA

The KAZA TFCA has been very active through its Secretariat and has hosted a range of institutional activities from Ministerial meetings to the implementation of the KAZA Master Integrated Development Plan. The Coordinating Country is now Botswana. A series of documents and reports were produced, most notably the integration of the KAZA Univisa System in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. The KAZA M&E System is evolving and being implemented, including its integration on the TFCA website. The KAZA Impact Monitoring Working Group was established and led to the development of a user-friendly monitoring tool.

Besides institutional progress, several activities were carried out at cross-border level:

- ✓ Meetings: Working group meetings on issues pertaining to conservation, law enforcement and security;
- ✓ Biodiversity: translocations and species-specific workshops;
- ✓ Tourism: notably the Tshwane Legends Biker Club tour, and preparation for the 2018 KAZA Press Trip, and the 2019 KAZA Land Rover Expedition;
- ✓ A series of M&E related meetings and training, several working group meetings and the wildlife disease training.

The future plans involve a review of existing documents, plans and projects, additional work on the Univisa system, implementation of both Communication and Financial Sustainability strategies, and marketing activities.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
• Weak project/programme pipeline and narrow donor base which results in a number of various activities including the M&E not being implemented.	• KAZA offers opportunities to work at scale.
• Poor communication mechanism.	
• Unclear role of Secretariat - facilitator or implementer.	
• Phasing out of KLOs in Phase III funding may pose implementation challenges.	• Freshwater, climate change and forest, etc. – some of the key areas to expand scope of interventions.

#### 4.2.7 KGALAGADI TP

Most activities for the KTFP revolve around governance meetings and joint management exercises (law enforcement and HWC). However, the following are of note:

- ✓ Power provision and WIFI at Two Rivers;
- ✓ Water provision at Rooiputs and Polentswa;



- ✓ Maintenance of camps at Two Rivers, Mabua and Kaa.

Future plans involve human wildlife conflict management, tourism development and fundraising. The challenges are similar to those in GMTFCA with the addition of staff shortages, transport, alien invasive species, campsites maintenance and water shortage at Mabua camp. PPF offered to help tourism development but funding is required in KTP for tourism infrastructure and a proper marketing plan.

#### 4.2.8 LUBOMBO TFCA

Lubombo TFC and Resource Area spans the countries of Mozambique, eSwatini and South Africa and it comprises 5 TFCAs. The General Protocol was signed in 2000 and its management is overseen by a Trilateral Commission, with the coordination unit being hosted by the Kingdom of eSwatini. Several institutional updates were completed in the past year, notably the Biodiversity Investment Platform, the TFCA Youth Programme and the Joint Management Committees. Alongside these, the Cross-border Fire Management Standard Operating Procedure was drafted, and the Situational Analysis for South Africa was completed. Finally, the programme funded by GIZ to improve community participation in conservation and income-generating activities is being implemented.

Several cross-border activities were implemented since 2017:

- ✓ Meetings: Joint Management Committee, Trilateral Commission;
- ✓ Stakeholders' Engagement Process and facilitation of passport for Goba community;
- ✓ Biodiversity: Capacity building and training on critical issues, establishment of the Jiloby Community Forest Reserve;
- ✓ Tourism: cooperation with Boundless and local communities on identifying and piloting projects, establishment of cross-border adventure trails, market the products regionally.

The future plans combine planning and implementation objectives, notably:

- The Eco-business plan for cross-border trails;
- Implement the Cross-border Fire SOP;
- Develop the Tourism Master Plan;
- Develop a Monitoring Framework.

#### 4.2.9 MALAWI-ZAMBIA TFCA (KASUNGU-LUKUSUZI)

Since the signature of the Treaty in 2015, management systems for M&E and Data, and Sustainable Financing are being developed, while the Integrated Management Development Framework is being drafted. In the past year there have been a Joint Park Management Committee Meeting, other Cross-border community meetings, and joint patrols. IFAW is funding the rehabilitation of the road and airstrip, which may lead to cross-border tourism and products thereof.

Future plans involved the finalization of governance strategic plans, increase cross-border community engagement and install radio communication systems for patrols.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
• Cross border movement of officers eg extensive distances to access immigration services	• Improved management capacity (staff & community trainings)
	• Strong collaboration (more stakeholders participating)
	• Increased awareness



#### 4.2.10 MALOTI DRakensberg TFCA

The MDTP has no change in status but updated on two important processes: (1) the introduction of a Monitoring Tool for implementation progress based on the Annual Action Plan, which is revised every five years, and (2) the draft version of the Education and Awareness Strategy for the TP beyond conservation.

The activities carried out include:

- ✓ the cross-border meetings for the implementation of the Action Plan, including the meeting of the Working groups on Biodiversity and Protected Area, tourism, cultural heritage and security;
- ✓ the ongoing cross-border Community Engagement process, with exchange visits on grazing management and cattle auction;
- ✓ the stakeholders' forum on the creation of a second TFP and on cross-border crimes;
- ✓ the translocation of wildlife to Tsehlanyane National Park in Lesotho;
- ✓ the cross-border tourism products boosted by the Media 4x4 event and the Youth Leadership and Hiking challenge.

The future plans include the establishment of cross-border hiking and horse trails, the finalization of the game management plan and the resulting translocation, as well as the draft Security Standard Operating Procedures. A Feasibility Assessment is also being planned for to extend the Transboundary World Heritage Site and incorporate to other PAs in the TP.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• funding challenges</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• collaboration across provincial and international boundaries</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• political dynamics, instability and continuous changes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• community involvement in cross border engagements</li></ul>

#### 4.2.11 MAYOMBE TFCA

Angola joined the Mayombe initiative (Gabon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo) in 2011, when the Mayombe NP was established. The TFCA is based on a Multilateral Environmental Agreement, which established a rotational coordination system: Angola has been coordinating since 2012 and is currently building the infrastructure to host the TFCA headquarters. The TFCA is primarily sought after by tourists seeking to observe its primate species.

Activities carried out:

- ✓ the Angolan national meeting to prepare for the Conference of the Parties, held on 26 September and,
- ✓ at TFCA level, several projects funded by GEF5, GEF6 and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on anti-poaching and the transfer of primates.

The future plans involve the management and the institutional framework of the TFCA:

- The revision of the agreement of the initiative to allow the adhesion of other countries that include the Forest of the Mayombe, with focus on Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé e Príncipe;
- The completion of works at headquarters;
- The construction of the Primate Sanctuary in the Mayombe National Park;
- The conduction of the Conference of the Parties;
- The elevation of the TFCA to the status of UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor legal harmonization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• possibility of receiving high-income tourism</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role of poaching in curbing tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment for local communities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• difficulties in resource mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancement of biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• problems related to timber exploitation and itinerant agriculture</li> </ul>	

The SADC TFCA Unit could help by providing exchange of experiences, mobilise resources and support capacity building in area management, community participation and monitoring.

#### 4.2.12 SELOUS-NIASSA AND MNAZI BAY QUIRIMBAS TFCA

The Memoranda of Understanding for both Selous-Niassa and Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas were signed in May 2015, but neither TFCA has implemented joint cross-border activities, including law enforcement. The acting TFCA Focal Point of Tanzania, Mr. John Ngowi, highlighted that many staff members have changed and therefore Tanzania has not been an active member of the Network.

Future plans revolve around the realization that institutional memory is fundamental, as is participation in this network:

- To incorporate TFCAs development program in 2019/2020 budget;
- To strengthen TFCAs focal point desk;
- To meet with Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves and Tanzania Forest Service Agency and other Conservation Agencies and strategize on strengthening TFCAs;
- To organize trans boundary meetings between Tanzania and Mozambique on developing Selous Niassa and Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas TFCAs.

It was noted that Tanzania has established a very good working relationship with Kenya and they have conservation-related joint activities. Including the other Tanzanian TFCAs, that are more operational, into the SADC list of TFCAs should be investigated to ensure that Tanzania becomes more active in implementing the SADC TFCA Programme.

CONSTRAINTS	ADDED VALUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of cooperation between Tanzania and neighbouring TFCAs country;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable movement of wild animals btw the ecosystem</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and legislation differences between countries;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised community awareness in conservation of wildlife through WMAs, JFM programs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some countries that we share TFCAs are non-SADC members e.g. Rwanda on Kagera TFCA.</li> </ul>	

#### 4.2.13 DESIRED CONTRIBUTION FROM SADC TFCA UNIT

All presenters were also asked to mention how could the SADC TFCA Unit help in facilitating their work at support their activities. Most presenters agree that political will at both MS and SADC level to support TFCAs as catalyst for the regional objectives of environmental conservation, policy harmonisation and socio-economic development should be also driven at the Unit level, thus providing support for the TFCA managers and Focal Points. In this respect, specific processes were mentioned which are considered critical

for support going forwards: the M&E Framework implementation, to assess progress and build positive case studies, and the Financing Facility, to mobilise funds coherently.

It was also agreed that cross-border community engagement is critical to get the grass-root level support required for local projects and initiatives to be established successfully. Similarly the provision of opportunities to share knowledge between TFCAs and within TFCAs is fundamental to avoid isolation both at local and regional level.

Finally, tourism continues to be a critical issue as a beneficial means to generating income for the TFCAs and possibly begin community beneficiation processes.

Two new issues were brought to attention: (1) the need for the SADC TFCA Unit to visit the TFCAs, and (2) the need to integrate disaster and disaster risk in planning for TFCAs.

### 4.3 DISCUSSION

Mayombe TFCA: a suggestion was made to look at the Masai Mara model to deal with nomadic ethnic groups in a PA context.

Tanzania TFCAs: Prof. J. Kideghesho noted that political support from the government is important, especially in the northern regions. Some protected areas have been created, with highest level of protection, which is beneficial for tourism and need to be beneficial for communities. The process we are embarking on the border with Kenya refers to a TFCA that is not a SADC TFCA, and that may not do well for creating the political support we need.

**Note to Steering Committee: How can other areas in SADC that function like a TFCA (e.g. Masai Mara-Serengeti, Virunga landscape) be included in the SADC TFCA list (currently 18)?**

## 5 SESSION III: SADC TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION SUMMIT 2020

The Chairperson introduced the concept for the proposed High-Level SADC TFCA Summit, to celebrate and reaffirms its commitment to TFCAs development and the role they play in fostering the three SADC strategic objectives of (1) policy harmonisation; (2) sustainable natural resource management; and (3) socio-economic development.

The key elements for the Summit are:

1. Strengthening political commitment for the TFCA Programme;
2. Promoting investments in TFCAs;
3. Enhancing cross-sectoral integration for TFCA development.

For this reason, the event is envisaged to respect all regional protocols and seek the presence of relevant heads of State from the region and elsewhere, as well as representatives of partners States, International Institutions and NGOs. The summit aims at attracting 300 to 500 participants over the course of three days. It may also serve wider purposes such as the signature of TFCA Treaties and MoUs, or a regional TFCA Charter.

She concluded by noting that the proposed dates are 12-15 May 2020, which coincide with the anniversary of the signature of the Kgalagadi TFP, in its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

The Organising Committee includes: SADC Secretariat, Host country, the Troika of the SADC TFCA Network SC, Boundless, GIZ, PPF and the representatives of other funding organisations.

The preliminary budget is in the region of one million Euro, with about 250,000 Euros pledged by GIZ and PPF, and other funds to be leveraged with other partners and the Member States.

The Organising Committee will see endorsement within SADC, develop a roadmap and work with the Host Country once a final decision is made.

## 5.1 DISCUSSION

On the organisation of the summit, it was agreed that the TFCA Network SC is called to assess own will to support the concept and establish the criteria to select host country for the Summit, such as venue in a TFCA, access and hosting capacity.

**1) It was agreed that a meeting will be held on 17 October to give final comments to the Concept Note and draft the hosting criteria for submission to the SC. The Hosting criteria will be presented at the TFCA Network SC meeting held on 18 October;**

**2) MS agreed that Focal Points should brief their peers about the summit Concept Note in preparation for the TCW meeting which will be in November 2018 .**

## 6 SESSION IV: THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

Mrs. Theresa Sowry welcome the participants to the College and noted that due to the late closing of the previous sessions she will not present on the college on detail but invites the participants to join on the excursion right away. Briefly, she mentioned that KfW has donated about 4 million Euros, over the recent years, to provide accommodation for staff and trainers, as well as upgrading the rooms and venues.

The new buildings are eco-friendly: with the Applied Learning Laboratory being entirely off the grid, and the two seminar venues using eco-friendly cooling processes. Other facilities were built to begin an eco-friendly path for the college and to provide a new focus for higher education training facilities, beyond the traditional ranger training. Thanks to KfW, Mrs. Sowry remarked, the College is a more sustainable facility. The College continues to find a path to financial sustainability but the management has realised that full financial independence is unrealistic for a private training institution. Hence the college is engaging closely with donors and government to ensure a consistent funding stream will come in besides the commercial activities.



## 7 SESSION V: SADC TFCA DONOR LANDSCAPE

### 7.1 ICP/NGO ENGAGEMENT IN TFCA DEVELOPMENT – SETTING THE SCENE

The presentation was delivered by Ms. Blanken, who referred to the TFCA Network Symposium in 2016. She noted that the symposium was organised to better understand collaborative partnership models within the TFCA landscape:

- Community partnerships
- Management of concessions
- Technical / financial support
- Co-management of PAs
- Delegated management of PAs

The Symposium brought together government, non-government, private sectors, and representatives of rural communities. The outcome of the symposium led to the realisation that, within the TFCA landscape, there are various partnership models and types of cooperation. Due to the nature of many of the collaborative management models like delegated or co-management, the partner institutions (NGOs or private sector) are also critical partners in the management and governance of a TFCA.

### 7.2 SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE SADC TFCA NETWORK SYMPOSIUM 2016

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Mujon Baghai, Independent Consultant, who was part of the technical team supporting the programme development and follow-up research of the SADC TFCA Network symposium. The SADC TFCA Network Symposium was part of a wider regional research project aimed at understanding the various types of partnerships African governments have entered into, in order to improve the management of Protected Areas (PAs). Often, these PAs fall within TFCAs.

The different partnership models active in the region fall under four (4) categories:

- 1) **Delegated Management:** governance is shared (unequal representation) and daily management is fully delegated;
- 2) **Integrated Co-management:** governance is shared (equal representation), appointment of management is joint and daily management is fully delegated;
- 3) **Bilateral Co-management:** both governance and management are shared with parallel staff;
- 4) **Financial-technical support:** government is sole governance and management authority, with external funding and technical advice.

Each model has its pro and con issues, which are derived from power and decision-making balances and may vary from case to case. Critical successes encountered revolve around cooperative structure, improvement of human resources and increased financial capacity to reach PA objectives. However, it is important to note that higher success rates have been found primarily with delegated management models, where government devolve the majority of its governance and management authority.

Regionally, four institutions have been seeking co-management partnerships: African Wildlife Foundations, Frankfurt Zoological Society, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Peace Parks Foundation, and Wildlife Conservation Society, with the World Wildlife Fund having similar approached in Central Africa.

The Government of Mozambique has been proactive in determining such partnerships by establishing the national BioFund programme, tasked with managing the role and funds of external players in its PAs.

### 7.3 DISCUSSIONS

The discussions which followed the presentation revolved around three questions, which expressed:

1. concern over the evident conservation focus of these co-management, almost excluding the development component of conservation;
2. concern over the financial and governance sustainability of such models either relying on external expertise or draining national capacity;
3. concern over how these programme help building internal capacity within government institutions.

A fourth question was asked on the semi-monopoly of NGOs over co-management models and the role that private sector could, and perhaps should, play.

Dr. Baghai noted that, from the research conducted, while conservation is a primary objective and trigger for these partnerships, the question of development remains, although it requires incremental budgets provided by conservation success and other donations to the co-management NGO. She quoted the example of the Gorongosa National Park (Mozambique), whose funding is no longer dependent on Mr. Greg Carr directly, but on a variety of partnerships, with a development programme budget of about two (2) million U.S. Dollars.

On the questions of sustainability and governance, Dr. Baghai expressed the opinion that these models help to build good governance systems that are more accountable. Similarly, she is of the opinion that “brain drain” from government towards NGOs would happen anyway, so these programmes hiring national/regional experts act as a retaining basin for local expertise and capacity, which could otherwise leave the area, the country and/or the region.

Finally, she noted that some partnerships with private sector exist and quoted an example from Zambia, where a mining company has created a conservation foundation for landscape rehabilitation following its extractive activities.

## 8 SESSION VI: FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO TFCAS – UPDATE

### 8.1 GIZ – TUPRN II

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Leineweber.

GIZ initiated the second phase of its Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources (TUPNR) Programme in 2015, which will conclude in 2019. During this phase, TUPNR has been funding activities directly at TFCA level, in order to enhance its ability to provide tangible results on the grounds.

#### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

/Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP with a total funding of EUR 485,000;

Kasungu-Lukusuzi Component of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA with a total funding of EUR 1,500,000;

Lubombo TFCA with a total funding of EUR 750,000.

#### **Objective of interventions:**

The overall objective of the interventions is to support local level planning and implementation for bottom-projects, testing the impact of Transboundary Natural Resource Management activities created through community consultation and involvement.

#### **Lessons learned:**

The lessons learned through these interventions are multiple and present both challenges and achievements:

- The importance of scale, time and costs of interventions in maximising impact and efficacy;
- The importance and need of coordination and communication between stakeholders;
- The importance of working together and learning together.

## 8.2 PPF: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TFCAS

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Paul Bewsher, Regional Programme Manager of the Peace Parks Foundation, South Africa.

PPF has been supporting the establishment and development of SADC TFCAs for the past 20 years, getting involved at various stages of implementation with targeted activities involving primarily the TFCA and PA implementing agencies.

### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

The focus has always been regional with interventions and funding allocations being driven by identified needs, hence varying in nature and consistency. The current primary focus is on three TFCAs:

- The Kavango-Zambezi TFCA;
- The Great Limpopo TFCA (ongoing);
- The Maputo Special Reserve in the Lubombo TFCA.

### **Objective of interventions:**

The overall objective of the interventions is to implement scale conservation activities, based on commercial development through nature-based tourism. While traditionally working with government institutions at both national and PA level, the PPF has recently been involved in Community Engagement to ensure equitable benefits through Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.

### **Nature of projects funded:**

The PPF funds and manages a variety of projects in the TFCAs, while supporting regional Training Colleges for Tourism and Wildlife Conservation. The Cross-cutting intervention relate to:

- Combating Wildlife Crimes;
- Community Development;
- New Technologies for Conservation;
- Herding for Health.

## 8.3 CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL: HERDING FOR HEALTH SOUTHERN AFRICA

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Jacques van Rooyen, Technical Director of Conservation International, South Africa.

The Herding for Health (H4H) programme has been developed from the lessons learned in the implementation of the One Health programme in the Mnisi area outside of KNP, managed under the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Veterinary Science. H4H still maintains an interest in this area, but has expanded to other sites in the region including parts of the KAZA TFCA.

### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

H4H targets five SADC TFCAs, with at least one project site in each.

Great Limpopo TFCA: Mnisi Community (RSA), Limpopo National Park and surrounds (MOZ) and Greater Lebombo Conservancy (MOZ)

/Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP: Succulent Karoo (Namaqualand) (RSA)



Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA: Mzimvubu Catchment (RSA)

Lubombo TFCA: Maputo Special Reserve (MOZ)

Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Habu Community Project (BW) and Simalaha Community Conservancy (ZAM)

**Objective of interventions:**

The overall objective of the interventions is to provide a test a methodology for a Geography-based Disease Control System (focussed on Foot and Mouth Disease) with the intent of reducing Human Wildlife Conflict in rural communities adjacent to PAs and TFCAs, through a Commodity-based Trade approach.

**Nature of projects funded:**

H4H uses the H4H Training Alliance to provided accredited course and develop skills on the following topics:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. (Holistic) planned grazing principles   | 5. Record keeping, traceability and auditing |
| 2. Animal production & husbandry           | 6. Community liaison / mobilisation          |
| 3. Primary Animal Health Care              | 7. Tracking and wildlife protection          |
| 4. Wildlife contact management (predators) | 8. Low-stress handling                       |

**8.4 EU: CROSS-REGIONAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES**

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Tebogo Matlhare, Programme Officer of the European Union Secretariat, Botswana.

Mr. T. Matlhare introduced the regional work of the European Union. The EU projects mainly concern cross-regional wildlife conservation and have a focus on mitigating illegal harvesting and trafficking of protected wildlife species. This programme has been running from 2014 and will close in 2020, and of relevance is the Specific Objective 3: To promote the establishment and strengthen sustainable management of Transfrontier Conservation Areas.

**8.4.1 SPACE FOR GIANTS IN KAZA TFCA**

Mr. Kevin Vallack, Technical Advisor to Space for Giants (Botswana), delivered the following speech.

Space for Giants is an International NGO, which has partnered with the Tlhokomela Trust, to implement a programme funded by the European Union for the KAZA TFCA in the following areas: (1) Frontline Protection and the Criminal Justice Pathway (CJP), (2) Habitat protection, (3) Human/Wildlife co-existence, and (4) Conservation Tourism Investment

**Geographic Area of Focus:**

KAZA with a total funding of EUR1.125m in grant aid

**Objective of interventions:**

The overall objective of the interventions is to begin a programme of training and mentoring for rangers, investigators, intelligence officers and prosecutors across the five countries, involved in wildlife crime prevention, detection and prosecution. This is done in partnership with the Tlhokomela Trust in Botswana.

The Programme also foresees the creation of a group of trained community scouts able to operate with and for government agencies.

**Lessons learned:**

The work undertaken by SfG as resulted in the better understanding of how to improve training interventions in CWC, these include:



- The impact of time and scale in project planning and implementation, even though by 2019 a minimum of 250 officers would have been trained, but these involves primarily rangers not other state law enforcement and prosecuting personnel;
- The importance of clear negotiation and activities selection at the onset of the programme to avoid costly changes;
- The realisation of the extent of training required within the judiciary and policing systems to enable effective crime detection and prosecution.

#### 8.4.2 CIRAD: RP-PCP SUPPORT IN KAZA AND GL TFCAS

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Alexandre Caron, of the CIRAD and the Secretary Coordinator of the Research Platform – Production and Conservation in Partnership.

The RP-PCP was developed by CIRAD in cooperation with its academic partners in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique, with the objective to fund student in their postgraduate studies and to train the new generation of natural resources and development managers, through applied research on socio-ecological systems including PAs and their peripheries in Southern Africa.

The RP-PCP is the recipient of two funds that it will apply to the regional TFCAs:

- The Promoting Sustainable Use and Livelihood in TFCAs (PROSuLi) Programme funded by the European Union (2018-2021);
- The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme funded by the European Union with other partners for the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (2017-2024);

#### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

Both funds will be used for activities in the KAZA and Great Limpopo TFCAs.

In KAZA, activities involve the Mucheni Conservancy in the Binga District (ZW) and the Simahala Community Conservancy in Kazungula (BW).

#### **Objective of interventions:**

The objective of the PROSuLi programme is to give local stakeholders an opportunity to design and implement (empowering local stakeholders through participatory approaches) local and sustainable options, implemented and monitored by the stakeholders with support for identified issues and/or opportunities in the fields of agriculture (cropping & livestock farming), human/wildlife conflicts or natural resource use in TFCAs.

The objective of the SWM Programme is to reduce hunting of wildlife to sustainable levels, protecting endangered wildlife species, conserving biodiversity, maintaining the essential ecological roles of wildlife within forested and savanna ecosystems, and securing stocks and flows of provisioning ecosystems services essential to some of the poorest and most politically marginalized people on the earth.

#### **Nature of the interventions:**

While the nature of the interventions in the GLTFCAs are still being designed through stakeholders' engagement, the programme for KAZA is already taking shape with the following projects:

- (1) Community commercial conservancy as a wildlife-based land use option in populated communal lands to diversify the local sources of income and contribute to improve food access of vulnerable rural communities through direct & indirect benefits from wildlife utilization and improve their resilience to climatic and socio-economic shocks.

- (2) Improving the institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of meat from wild species resilient to hunting or fishing.

#### 8.4.3 NUST: SKELETON COAST IONA TP TECHNOLOGY FOR CONSERVATION (SCIONA)

The presentation was delivered by Mrs. Amber Nott, Project Coordinator for SCIONA and the Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST): Geo-spatial Sciences and Technology.

The SCIONA project started in February 2018 and will run until February 2021. The lead organisation is NUST (Departments of Computer and Informatics, and Natural Resource Science) have partnered with the *Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação da Huíla* (ISCED), based in Lubango, Angola.

##### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

The project will work in both Angola and Namibia, and will involve villages and community conservancies in both countries.

Angola: Iona National Park and Mocamedes Conservancy;

Namibia: Skeleton Coast National Park and National West Coast Recreation Area, and four Community Conservancies.

##### **Objective of interventions:**

The objective of the project is to strengthen cross-border management and wildlife law enforcement in Iona-Skeleton coast Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), by co-designing and implementing conservation monitoring technologies with communities and park management.

##### **Nature of the interventions:**

This programme is community based and driven, so it shall respond to communities' needs that technology can help solving: technology may be co-designed with communities. Whereas the core project is on conservation, whether ecosystemic or species-based, there is also a livelihood component. The technology to be used ranges from drone to night-cameras, to the creation of an Apps for non-alphabetised people to help them adapt their livelihood strategies to environmental issues, and to maximise sustainable use while maintaining conservation objectives, for example on rotational grazing grounds.

Year 1 aims at conducting a baseline assessment with geo-spatial systems in place.

Intended outputs	
Assessment status quo	Master and PhD theses
Integrative ecosystem management plan	Trained para-ecologists
Community-based natural resources assessments	Community equipped to engage in income generating activities
Integrated Community/Park ecosystem management	Monitoring technology co-designed with community
Iona-Skeleton GIS with ecosystem data	Community monitoring hubs
Management information platform	Stakeholders equipped to use new technologies

#### 8.5 USAID: REGIONAL COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME PROGRAMMES

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Thabelo Motebo from the Regional USAID Mission: Southern Africa. USAID has been funding several environmental projects, also linked to education and democracy. The programmes are regional in breadth, and not directly focussed on TFCAs only but in the same intervention

landscape. He provided a detailed outlook on all the programmes USAID is supporting in the region, both from the Southern African mission and from Headquarter.

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#### 8.5.1 VUKANOW REGIONAL PROGRAMME

The presentation was delivered by Ms. Anabel Tennassie-Goossens, the Communication Manager for Vukanow, to introduce the programme.

Vukanow is an overarching programme tasked to support regional processes and fill the implementation gaps of the existing five primer programmes in the region already working directly in TFCAs landscapes.

##### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

The span of Vukanow is regional, but with a focus on the existing USAID CWC Programmes:

- WWF-US & WWF Namibia North Western Namibia
- WWF-US & WWF Namibia – KAZA TFCA
- WWF RSA – Great Limpopo TFCA
- Sustainable Agriculture Technology – Zimbabwe Lowveld
- Save the Rhino Trust – Zimbabwe Lowveld
- IFAW – Kasungu TFCA – Zambia-Malawi

##### **Objective of interventions:**

The objective of the project is to support the shared commitments of the U.S. Government (USG), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), member states, private sector partners and civil society to dramatically decrease wildlife crime across Southern Africa.

##### **Nature of the interventions:**

Vukanow is planning interventions around two activity areas:

1. The coordination of learning from multiple landscape-based ‘combating-wildlife-crime’ activities awarded by USAID/Southern Africa, and
2. The support of strategic regional activities that address the wildlife crime challenges but that fall outside any discreet landscape.

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#### 8.5.2 KHETHA PROGRAMME (WWF-SA)

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Michael Murphree, Khetha Programme Manager for WWF-SA.

Funded by the USAID Regional Office from 2018 until 2022, the Khetha Programme is developing bearing in mind the importance of TFCAs in addressing Wildlife Crimes, because of their intrinsic nature as complex socio-environmental systems. WWF-SA is the lead implementing agency for the landscape and works with WWF Mozambique for programme implementation at both government and community level, enhancing existing activities and interventions.

##### **Geographic Area of Focus:**

The Khetha Programme works in the South Africa – Mozambique landscape overlapping with some of the areas part of the Great Limpopo TFCA and the Lubombo Conservancy, mirroring three of the TFCA’s geographic nodes.

### **Objective of interventions:**

The objective of the programme is to reduce the negative impacts of the illegal wildlife trade, by:

1. Testing & promoting community-based approaches to IWT;
2. Building capacity and supporting law enforcement; and
3. Facilitating cross border cooperation and learning.

### **Nature of the interventions:**

The Khetha programme aims at working with a variety of stakeholders in the landscape to create or enhance activities aimed at reducing Wildlife Crimes. While working with government institutions and actors in the landscape, Khetha focusses direct interventions in two critical sectors:

1. Community-based approaches to reduce Wildlife Crimes, with activities pertaining to innovation nodes, learning, policy and paradigm shift;
2. Law enforcement capacity-building and support, with training on prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, collaboration and cooperation.

Activities in the Law enforcement sectors have already begun with the authorities in Mozambique.

## **8.6 SPEED-DATING WITH PROJECTS AND DONORS IN TFCA<sub>s</sub>**

The session was concluded by a Speed-dating exercise aimed at giving participants the possibility to engage directly with each of the presenters to discuss specific issues and opportunities arising from the morning session.

The Speed-dating lasted one hour and was organised by tables, each hosting related projects either by donor or by relevant TFCAs.

## **9 SESSION VII: CO-MANAGEMENT AND DELEGATED MANAGEMENT IN TFCAS LANDSCAPES**

### **9.1 RATIONALE FOR ENGAGEMENT IN CO-MANAGEMENT AND DELEGATED MANAGEMENT**

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Mujon Baghai. Having conducted fieldwork in several PAs in the region, Dr. Baghai noted that the question we should seek an answer to is why do organisations engage in co-management. From the joint research with Dr. Peter Lindsey, it was found out that there were two main motivations:

1. There is no other way, because there are real concerns and constraints, with low capacity to deliver;
2. The PA requires an ad hoc measure of transformative impact with a potential to push the PA forward faster and more effectively

The case study provided by Dr. Baghai was of the Gonarezhou National Park, in the Zimbabwean component of the GLTFCA. FZS moved towards a co-management model after having provided technical-financial support for many years. Despite a successful partnership declining financial capacity at Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority together with lack of sufficient government security staff to support reintroduction of rhino's made both parties decide on a co-management agreement with a twenty-year commitment. So far it has increased manpower, raised more (tourism) revenue for reinvestment and allowed for the reintroduction of key species such as rhino.

## 9.2 CASE STUDIES OF CO-MANAGEMENT AND DELEGATED MANAGEMENT

### 9.2.1 WCS: NIASSA RESERVE (MOZAMBIQUE)

The presentation was delivered by Mr. James Bampton, WCS Mozambique Technical Advisor.

The WCS, which has been involved in the Reserve since 2012, is starting from a bi-lateral co-management situation with the intention of moving to delegated management. Ideally, it seeks all the advantages that were highlighted in the previous presentation, but it faces several challenges due to the location of the Reserve in relation to its conservation goals: a complex system in an area now sub-divided into 17 management units, where around 60,000 people currently live. WCS manages the Reserve with ANAC. Beside the core protection area, there are a number of *Coutadas* (hunting area) in and around the Reserve, which used to bring hunting revenues. Since the partnership with WCS began, hunting revenue have ceased, which negatively impacts potentials for financial autonomy. Currently, the Mozambican law allows for the PAs to have Management Councils as a supervisory committee, but this does not exist yet anywhere in Mozambique. WCS would like to recognise Community Management Areas, currently falling in the concessions, in the two PA zones, as allowed by law.

In November 2018, WCS will present the Management Plan to stakeholders for final consultation, ahead of presenting it to the government for final approval. Under this Plan, the Warden is solely responsible for all management components. However, as part of the Co-management Agreement, there will be a WCS Programme Director. Ultimately, WCS would like to participate in the recruitment of the warden and manage the position. Overall, in terms of the Co-management plan, the government feels a loss of sovereignty is at stake, which makes splitting of functions uneasy.

### 9.2.2 PPF: SIOMA NGWEZI NATIONAL PARK (ZAMBIA) AND MAPUTO SPECIAL RESERVE (MOZAMBIQUE)

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Antony Alexander, PPF Mozambique Country Coordinator. PPF is involved in four National Parks in Mozambique, all in the Southern Region which, noted Mr. Alexander, facilitates the responsibilities of PPF and its work. In a short summary:

- Limpopo National Park was supported in various ways since 2002, and it can only be self-sustainable once tourism becomes more prominent;
- Zinave National Park has a co-management agreement since 2015, with on donor only, so decision-making happens effectively and very fast;
- Banhine National Park, which is connected to the GLTFCA, has a co-financing and technical support agreement since 2017 with a focus on anti-poaching;
- Maputo Special Reserve and Ponto do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve both have a co-financing agreement for financing and technical support, for a total of about 15 years.

Mr. Alexander noted that there are several lessons learnt by PPF over the past 20 years of working with PA management agencies:

- ✓ It takes time to develop relationships and trust, and get the point where collaborative support and management are acceptable and people work with each other in agreement;
- ✓ One needs to have an idea of the funding required, especially for expensive operations like anti-poaching, and move as quickly as possible into a revenue-generation situation;
- ✓ Agree on involvement in decision-making for the PA, even to the point of participation in appointing the warden, whilst understanding the government has ultimate authority;
- ✓ The focus should always be on self-sustainability.

### 9.3 PANEL DISCUSSION: DRAWING LESSONS LEARNED AND DISCUSSING COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT APPROACHES

The panel members were selected based on the experience with collaborative management scenarios in TFCAs:

Table 2: List of panellists for the facilitated discussion on Collaborative Management

Panelist	Institution	Motivation
Kudakwashe Chigodo	ZimParks	TFCA Coordinator for Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, which host the co-management agreement between GNP and FZS.
Piet Theron	GLTFCA	International Coordinator for the GLTFCA. We have begun the TFCA process for the treaty, which includes bringing in the private sector into the management of the TFCAs.
James Bampton	WCS	WCS Coordinator for Niassa Game Reserve.
Antony Alexander	PPF	PPF Country Programme Manager for Mozambique.
Mujon Baghai	Independent	Researcher on collaborative partnership models in PAs.

The discussion was facilitated by Dr. Sue Snyman (IUCN:BIOPAMA II).

#### Enabling factors for collaborative management:

Each panellist provided own perspectives what is critical for the success of a collaborative management situation:

- **Communication** must be effective and able to embrace different scales;
- **Trust** between actors, particularly of the community surrounding the PA, and clarity on roles and responsibilities are critical;
- **Legal basis for engagement** to help clarify roles and responsibilities, as well as trust and adaptiveness;
- **Mutual benefits** are critically important and linked to security of tenure for private sector;
- **Focus on the partnership element** to ensure equality of relation between actors.

#### Understanding existing collaborative management experiences:

Besides the models presented earlier, it was agreed that each situation (both at country and PA level) may require its own solution: Zimbabwe, for instance, chose the Joint Venture model. Whereas, the example of the Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique is unique due to its initial philanthropist funding-model and therefore difficult to replicate. The guiding question is how to work together to achieve the expected results, bearing in mind that there is a critical amount of behind-the-scene work leading to such agreements.

**Great Lebombo Conservancy:** The model followed in the Mozambican component of the GLTFCA links government with private sector. The GLC includes eight (8) private concessions, established before the rhino poaching started. These conservancies asked to become closer partners with the conservation agencies, both in Mozambique and in South Africa. It took more than 2 years, he remarked, to discuss the requirements of these private land owners, who wanted to be recognised as an entity so they could discuss the cross-border relationship with Kruger National Park. These owners wish to have an open system so they can receive animals from Kruger and focus on tourism. Often the land is owned by South Africa – Mozambique partnerships.

Questions remained from the participant on the actual impact of such models on the ability to govern and manage PA, as well as on whether they address the real issues of the PA, including conflict and poor management capacity. It was noted that it is time to create tangible results for communities in TFCAs and that not all models detract from the capacity of the government to manage its own PA. PPF, for instance, has focussed on mentoring: this, however, can result in high-capacity staff migrating to high-salaried private sector employment.

#### **The economics of collaborative management:**

A business plan for co-management may help provide context for what is expected, as shown by the experience of The World Bank in Brazil, expanded to South America. This was deemed only partially feasible by the panellists because of government control over funds received and the inconsistency of the tourism revenue. Institutions such as PPF, however, noted that this may be an important way to address own needs in linking funding with donors.

Gorongosa National Park was cited for its ability to attract funding using a variety of strategies and models, but the question remains on the risk factors of heavy reliance on external funding. In South Africa, for instance, despite a variety of co-management agreements in place, only four (4) national parks are self-sufficient.

That said, in understanding the economics of co-management, it is important to note that external funders take away a huge pressure on the budget of the PA, even without any increase in revenue for the State. The multiplier effect created by external funding is that of relieving the PA of any losses.

A lighter alternative is found in the Greater Kruger National Park area where the government and the private sector land-owners have a joint fund to cover joint operations only.

#### **Scaling up the collaborative management to TFCAs:**

It is possible to scale up collaborative management models to a TFCA level, by decentralising the governance systems. The GLTFCA, for instance has created nodes managed through Joint Park Management Committees, which include a variety of actors such as rural communities. The role of these nodal Committees is to provide recommendations for the Joint Management Board based on local needs.

It was agreed by the panellists that ecosystems and PAs, such as Niassa or Banhine, may be a shared global financial responsibility, so financial sustainability strategies need to take this into account. This notwithstanding that some areas may need to be prioritised for conservation and other lost to other pressing land uses. It is important to contextualise decision in a sustainability framework, whereby finances are a means to achieve structural objectives in a conservation scenario.

Financial sustainability may use various models from the capitalisation of the park itself to the requirement for donor-funded projects to include risk-assessment for the funds received and evidence-based approaches to project implementation. If a business approach is used, as is the case of PPF, then long-term sustainability can be assessed from the start. In working towards sustainability, prominence should be also given to the pillars of society and economy: this requires linking conservation with other sectors and promote sustainable livelihoods to reduce local conflicts. This notwithstanding the fact that overall people choose to undertake criminal acts to increase their financial status, and poverty may be a trigger but not the only one. In Zimbabwe the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust has helped with community engagement and funds the Community Liaison Officer, which has helped relations with neighbouring communities.

#### **Lessons learnt on collaborative management:**

In concluding the session, the following were listed as lessons learnt in fostering co-management processes:



- Communication is critical to make any process happen;
- Persuasion, persistence and passion are important alongside a business plan;
- Doing own homework before taking decisions and beginning the process;
- Trust and good relations are the basis of any co-management or delegated management models;
- A good dose of realism helps to structure what each party will contribute to and carry out.

## 10 CONCLUSION OF DAY 2

The Chairperson thanked everyone for attending the second day of meeting and remarked on the quality of discussions, especially in the Panel Session, which will need to be captured to guide future activities and developments.




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## DAY 3

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## 11 SESSION VIII: FUNDING OF COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROJECTS – MECHANISMS

### 11.1 THE TFCA FUNDING FACILITY

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Gotosa.

The TFCA Funding Facility was conceived with the overall objective to provide the basis for longer-term and more sustainable funding to support conservation and management actions in SADC TFCA. Specifically, it seeks to:

- To establish a standardised grant mechanism for the development of SADC TFCAs in line with the overall socioeconomic development and regional integration goals of SADC



- To provide a financial response mechanism for urgent needs critical to the success and integrity of TFCAs
- To leverage funding for like-minded programmes and foster exchange of information and good practice to strengthen strategic alliances

The initial lifespan of the Facility is six years (2018-2023). For the first three years, the Facility will target three pilot TFCAs, spanning 8 MS in total, already receiving support from the main donor, KfW: the GLTFCA, the KAZA and the Malawi-Zambia TFCA. The Facility provides funds as grants, based on the submission of proposals for the following activities:

- Activities relating to the implementation of existing TFCA integrated development plans (IDPs);
- Development of IDPs or similar plans where they do not exist;
- Activities aimed at addressing development challenges that are critical for the success and integrity of a TFCA;
- Thematic proposals covering more than one TFCA e.g. law enforcement, tourism and business development, infrastructure development; etc.
- Implementation of transfrontier agreements (e.g. standard operating procedures, joint wildlife protection measures, joint border control, planning and mapping);
- Infrastructure development projects and funding in support zones and protected areas of specific regional importance

The facility will be managed by SADC and ICPs in partnership, involving three entities: the Funding Facility Steering Committee, the Funding Facility Executive Agency and the SADC Secretariat.

The facility was approved by the SADC Council in March 2018, with minor comments and considerations:

- To convene technical meeting to prepare a mechanism to ensure that the regional conservation priorities and SADC interests are safe-guarded;
- To finalise implementation modalities for operationalisation of the Regional Financing Facility for SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas; and
- To identify the Executing Agency and negotiate terms and conditions for the Agency, learning from experience of existing facilities such as the Project Preparation and Development Facility.

The next direct activity of the Facility would be to convene the Inception meeting of the Steering Committee for July 2019.

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### 11.1.1 DISCUSSION

#### **The nature of the changes to the Proposal:**

The revised concept document, as amended after the SADC Council discussion, will be shared with the Steering Committee. The changes reflect the concern of the Council that such a Facility should safeguard the interests of the MSs. It, therefore, required that

- all MSs are targeted by the Facility. This goes alongside the requirement of equality in the distribution of funds in the region and accountability of the Facility;
- all MSs are adequately represented, using the double Troika system, which includes the regular Troika together with the Troika countries of the Organ;
- IUCN to present a breakdown of the costs for administering the facility.

The Tenure of 12 million USD had been granted, but 20 million USD were actually in the pipeline, with a plan to grow the facility to 100 million. The current timeframe is linked to the resources available.

#### **Participation in the Facility Committee:**

It was confirmed that donors can participate in the Committee when they contribute to the fund. At the moment the only donor in this position is KfW.

## 11.2 IUCN BIOPAMA PHASE 2

The first presentation was delivered by Dr. Snyman, the BIOPAMA II Programme Manager for IUCN. Phase 2 of the BIOPAMA Programme has begun in 2018. This new phase builds on previous work concerning support to PA management and the creation of a georeferenced online system for PAs in Southern Africa, including TFCAs, which had led to the merging of the SADC TFCA portal and the JRC Observatory. The Observatory has changed to the Regional Research Hub, and one component of this will be linked to the SADC TFCA Portal. Of relevance, BIOPAMA II programme work involves rural communities in the development of PA management scenario across the East and Southern African region (24 countries).

The second presentation was delivered by Mr. Leo Niskanen, the Technical Advisor to IUCN ESARO. The Community Component of BIOPAMA 2 revolves around the implementation of the First Line of Defense Methodology (FLOD), a joint initiative of SULI and IIED to work with communities in combating wildlife crime. The FLOD is a field work methodology, based on multi-stakeholder consensus building to create strategies for curbing wildlife crime while actively involving communities in the management of critical high-risk species.

### 11.2.1 DISCUSSION

Training and capacity building efforts must be coordinated at TFCA level to maximise the impact of available funding and must be based on needs assessment. Further discussion on this issue will be the object of the final session of the meeting.

There is a surge of interest from the donor community on wildlife crimes. While this is an issue with critical hubs, awareness should be raised on the risk of overlapping of interests, efforts and funding. All the programmes concerning wildlife crimes should be collaborative and efforts needs to be consolidated to ensure impact on the ground. The coordination of such programmes from the SADC perspective is an issue and a preliminary meeting should be called, involving all parties, to initiate such process, integrating both the TFCA Programme objectives and the LEAP strategy.

**The SADC TFCA Unit and the Focal Points agree that a workshop should be organised, coordinated by SADC FANR/TFCAs, with all the regional donors on wildlife crimes to ensure aims and objectives of the various programmes are understood by all parties and to avoid any overlapping of activities.**

**This may be an activity of the LEAP CoP.**

## 11.3 THE GEF 7 CYCLE AND THE FOCUS ON WILDLIFE TOURISM

This presentation was delivered by Dr. Jaime Cavalier, project manager for The World Bank Global Environmental Facility. The GEF is a funding mechanism for central governments to implement their own environmental programmes and receives guidance from the CBD in preparing the guidelines for the donors and create the topics of the funding cycles. Ahead of each three-year funding cycle, each country receives a financial allocation based on three International Conventions: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In order to access these funds, GEF accredited agencies and GEF Operational Focal Points are critical entry points to submit a proposal. Specifically, TFCAs are encouraged to engage their respective GEF Operational Focal Points to encourage that National allocations will be used for TFCA projects.

The current cycle has a clear focal area under the Global Wildlife Program, directly speaking to TFCAs, as the key elements for programmes under this window of opportunity are driven by sustainable development. This support will focus on the development of policy frameworks; improving protected area

management and infrastructure; building capacity to implement CBNRM as well as engagement with the private sector through appropriate partnership modalities.

## 11.4 THE WORLD BANK EXPERIENCE WITH BIODIVERSITY FINANCING

This presentation was delivered by Andre Aquino, the Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist of the World Bank in Mozambique. TWB provides both Endowment and Environmental Funds, such as the Biodiversity Foundation (BioFund), in Mozambique, for PA operational costs. The idea is to provide an endowment fund to offset all the operational costs of PAs, while using the fund to begin earning fund to implement programmes. This is based on TWB’s Amazon Region Protected Area Programme (ARPA), originally established in Brazil, in 2004, and now it its second phase. ARPA has since been able to fund several national and regional projects, hence the model has been replicated elsewhere in South America and, recently, in Seychelles, to create the Blue Bond. The idea is that the funds support the conservation vision, but they require a business plan. Working with ANAC, in the BioFund, provides a new model that requires both definition and regulation. This is important to resolve issues of governance, decision-making and vision.

The Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) is one of the few agencies in the whole world who can pretty much run sustainably without funding, because of tourism. Thus, TWB interventions mainly focus in the southern area of Southern Africa.

### 11.4.1 DISCUSSION

TFCAs struggle to receive TWB funds under the Star Allocation (as explained by Dr. Cavalier) because they are cross-country initiatives, and they are also very competitive, although Botswana has three (3) such funds allocated at present. However, this is not the only way TWB funds environmental programmes: the International Waters Focal Area, for instance, targets marine fresh waters and can fund multi-country projects.

Training on valuation of PA and natural resources is much needed in the region, in order understand the actual value of what is conserved and how to improve on ecosystem conservation efforts.

## 11.5 RSA BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY

This presentation was delivered by Roland Vorwerk of Boundless Southern Africa.



Figure 2: South Africa Biodiversity Economy Pathway

Mr. Vorwerk's presentation was added to the programme at the last minute and is based on an infographic showing the pathway envisaged by the Government of South Africa, to implement the Biodiversity Economy Plan, see Figure 2.

## 12 SESSION IX: SADC TFCA NETWORK PARTICIPATION TO THE CBD COP 14

### 12.1 THE PARTICIPATION TO SIDE EVENTS FOR THE SADC TFCA NETWORK

The presentation was delivered by Mr. Gotosa. The SADC TFCA Network is very interested in promoting the achievement of the regional efforts in Transfrontier Conservation at the upcoming Conference of the Party of the Convention on Biological Diversity, hence a side event concept has been submitted to the Organising Committee for approval. The title of the event is "The Story of SADC TFCAs: meeting the Aichi Target by default". The event is 90 minutes long and will combine presentations and panel discussions with regional and international interested parties in the SADC TFCA network.

The core presentation of the event, narrating the Story of SADC TFCAs, should be presented by regional TFCA Focal Points and practitioners. It was proposed that the Chairperson, flanked by Mr. Maphalala (Lubombo TFCA) and Ms. Otukile (Botswana TFCA Focal Point), will be funded through the GIZ:TUPNR Programme to attend and present. Participants welcomed the proposal and the Steering Committee will be engaged with organising the side-event.

## 13 SESSION X: CRITICAL SKILLS FOR FUTURE TFCA MANAGERS AND TRAINING FOR RELATED PROFESSIONS

The last session of the meeting was introduced by the Facilitator, who explained that the two presentations will be followed by a working group session to ensure that (1) the results of the survey launched by the CB&T CoP are verified and enhanced; (2) the TFCA practitioners begin brainstorming on the critical skills required to become a TFCA practitioner.

This session, she concluded, is primarily driven by the needs and work of the CB&T CoP, represented in the room by the Facilitator, Mr. Maphalala and Mr. Glasson (Secretariat), and Dr. Snyman (BIOPAMA II).

### 13.1 KEY TRAINING NEEDS FOR SADC TFCAS – PRESENTATION BASED ON MULTIPLE ASSESSMENTS

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Bocchino, member of the Secretariat of the Capacity Building and Training CoP.

The CB&T CoP agrees that there is a clear need to start training the future generations of TFCAs professionals by identifying the critical skills required by a variety of professions and mainstreaming them into the current tertiary education systems at the appropriate level.

At present, both the Convention on Biological Diversity, through its Peacebuilding Initiative, and the IUCN, with funding from the German Office for Environmental Affairs, are preparing courses on TFCAs. The former, in particular, will be presented as a Massive Online Open Course in February 2019. The second one aims at creating materials, which will be available online to any user.

The CoP agrees that there are at least three spheres of professionalisms required to continue in the development and management of TFCAs, as shown in Figure 3. These should inform the work of the CoP in assessing what is already available and what needs to be created through the Network.

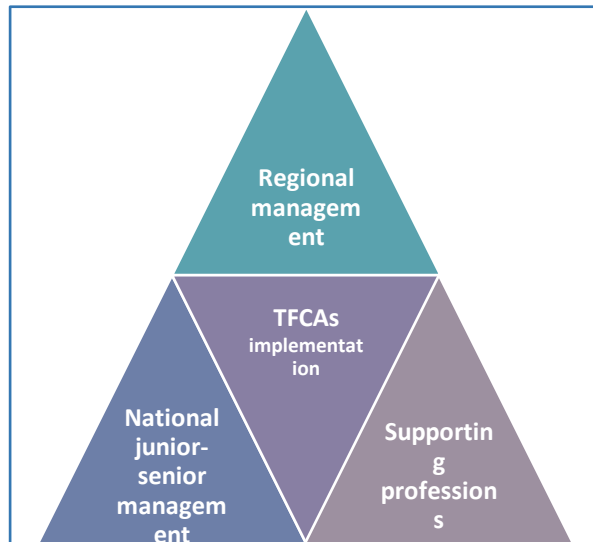


Figure 3: TFCAs professions, for which training is required

## 13.2 CRITICAL SKILLS FOR SADC TFCA MANAGER AND PRACTITIONERS WORKING GROUPS

The Capacity Building and Training CoP has been trying to assess training needs and offers concerning professions related to the establishment and management of TFCAs. Using the opportunity offered by the Annual meeting, the CoP organised a parallel working session aimed at the two broad groups of professionals:

- Working Group 1 was composed of TFCA practitioners both from MSs and the private sector;
- Working Group 1, led by Dr. S. Snyman and Mr. A. Glasson, comprised representatives of the training and academic sectors.

The outcome of the Working Groups will be used by the CoP members to begin building a pathway for creation and delivery of apt training in the region, with regional and international partners.

### 13.2.1 WORKING GROUP 1: IDENTIFYING CRITICAL SKILLS FOR FUTURE TFCA MANAGERS

This group comprised the SADC TFCA Unit and all the SADC TFCA Focal Points present as well as Mr. Antony Alexander from PPF. The group was tasked to discuss and list the critical skills and training required by professionals who (1) are already involved in TFCAs and need to improve knowledge on specific sectors; (2) would to be involved in TFCAs and may be the practitioners of the future.

The first output of the group is a list of training/skills development which the participant had not received when they began working in transboundary natural resource management, and now they identify as important for practitioners. The items are in the same order as identified by the working group.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBNRM (community development and engagement)-<b>priority</b></li> <li>• Social work</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Conservation-<b>priority</b></li> <li>• Development studies</li> <li>• Multidisciplinary courses</li> <li>• International relations and regional planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict management</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Resource mobilisation</li> <li>• Resource economics-(<b>priority</b>)</li> <li>• Paramilitary training</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Gender staff</li> <li>• Tour guiding skills</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

- Tourism and product development and management
- Negotiation skills
- Tourism concession management
- Policy legislation and international agreements-(**priority**)
- Integrated planning-(**priority**)
- Project management
- Business development

When challenged on which of these topics should become part of a postgraduate course to train the new generation of TFCA practitioners, the list in Table 3 was agreed.

**Table 3: List of critical modules for TFCA postgraduate training**

CBNRM (community development & policy engagement)	Integrated planning
Conservation and related courses	Policy legislation and international agreements
	Resources economics

Finally, the group identified ad hoc skills required by practitioners currently, also in the same order provided by the group:

1. Social work
2. Agriculture
3. Development
4. Conflict management
5. Advocacy
6. Resources mobilisation
7. Paramilitary training
8. Security
9. Gender studies
10. Tour guiding
11. Tourism product development and management
12. Negotiation skills
13. Tourism concession management
14. Project management
15. Business development offered as short courses

### 13.2.2 WORKING GROUP 2: TFCA CURRICULA DEVELOPMENT

The supply of training in the TFCA context, also includes skills development and non-accredited training providers, or, organisations that include training, capacity-building and institutional strengthening as components of their ‘programming’ and later delivery of projects and interventions within communities. A good example of this includes AWARD, the environmental and water management NGO, in the GLTFCA and Limpopo-Basin region.

Institutions currently supplying relevant courses:

Academia	Training centres	NGO
Nelson Mandela University – SARSVELD (RSA)	South African College for Tourism (RSA)	African Wildlife Foundation (Region)
North-West University (RSA)	CBNRM training centre (Tanzania)	IUCN BIOPAMA (Regional)
Great Zimbabwe University (ZW)	Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute	AWARD (RSA)
National University Science & Technology (ZW)	Southern African Wildlife College (RSA)	TRAFFIC (Regional)
University of the Free State (RSA)	WESSA (RSA)	IUCN Transboundary PA Specialist Group (Global)
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	Mushandike College of Wildlife Management (ZW)	Endangered Wildlife Trust (Region)



Chinoyi University (ZW)	Mweka College (TZ)	Western and Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (TZ)
Eduardo Mondlane University (MZ)	Likuyu-Seka Community-based Conservation Training Centre	Conservation International South Africa
Tshwane University of Technology (RSA)	Namibian Academy for Tourism and Hospitality	
University of Stellenbosch (RSA)		
University of Mpumalanga		
Namibia University of Science and Technology		
Sokoine University of Agriculture		

Overall the training currently offered targets various types of courses from pure academia to professional certificates, but may not target all the areas required to train the next generation of TFCA professionals and practitioners. Further work is required in quantifying the scope and levels of training, as many participants noted that it is highly variable between the various TFCAs, mainly due to the level or development progress of the TFCA, but another variable is the proximity of education and training providers to the TFCA. Further to that, internet and communication technology availability is considered a major constraint for certain education and training programmes. Specifically, for blended-learning approaches (online in combination with contact and project-based learning). It is anticipated that *in-situ* training facilities will grow via partnerships in delivery of training. Several participants and other organisations noted that more high-impact interventions are needed, that leverage Andragogical (Adult Learning approaches) versus Pedagogical methods, such as action-reflection learning, applied learning, social learning and problem-solving learning activities.

In closing, the greatest priority, was the strong call to action by most participants that further collaboration and partnerships must be explored. Duplication of effort must be avoided and we should rather focus on leveraging each other's strengths. It was noted that this opportunity is offered by the 2018 SADC Regional Qualification Framework.

## 14 DISCUSSION ON TFCA NETWORK ACTIVITIES 2019-2020

In the last session of the meeting, the Facilitator introduces Ms. Lisa Blanken (GIZ:TUPNR) to table a discussion on the foreseen network activities for the next two years.

### 14.1 SADC TOURISM PROGRAMME

The Tourism Coordination Unit is like the TFCA Unit under the Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources. However, the position has not been filled yet and a secondment from Zimbabwe is being explored.

The development of the Tourism Programme has been done through a consultancy, and the First Consultative Workshop is scheduled for November 2018. The Validation workshop will happen in 2019. The first workshop will include Directors of Tourism, or the correspondent figure heading the national tourism departments, furthermore the invitation was extended to positions, within the SADC Secretariat and in representation of the MSs, responsible for other sectors such access, customs, etc.

Naturally, TFCAs and the TFCA network are critical in developing the Regional Tourism Programme, but other products should be scoped for as well. The network members invited to the first workshop will be the Troika, the TFCAs International Coordinators as well as the KAZA Secretariat.

## 14.2 THE 2019 NETWORK MEETING

The next network meeting will include important issues that for several reasons and causes of *force majeure* were not part of the 2018 agenda. There were four direct suggestions:

1. Begin linking SADC TFCAs and Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction;
2. Include a discussion on harmonisation for the Biodiversity Economy;
3. Continue discussions on the Financing Facility.
4. Preparations for the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Summit 2020

The 2019 meeting will be held in the first part of the year, possibly March, to avoid proximity with the 2020 Summit. In the early part of 2019, the GEF will host a series of extended constituency workshops for Southern Africa: this is an opportunity for financing, which should not be missed. Once the dates and agenda are known, one could arrange a back-to-back meeting, since the GEF pays for attendance to the workshop of the GEF Operational Focal Points.

IUCN reminded participants of the opportunities provided by the IUCN African Protected Areas Congress planned for November 2019. SADC FANR noted that further discussions are needed on the Financing Facility, which involve the Network, and time is required for a proposal to be drafted.

All the participants were invited to visit the SADC TFCA portal to keep informed of events, activities, opportunities and documents on TFCAs.

## 15 CLOSE OF THE 2018 SADC TFCA NETWORK ANNUAL MEETING

The Chairperson thanked the SADC Secretariat and facilitators for organizing and facilitating the meeting as well as the participants for their active participation. She confirmed that objectives were met, but hoped that the expectations of the participants were met to. We have not a workplan for activities, she stated, but she hopes that the network will continue to interact and to make sure our teamwork continues to make the difference in the development and management of TFCAs in SADC.

