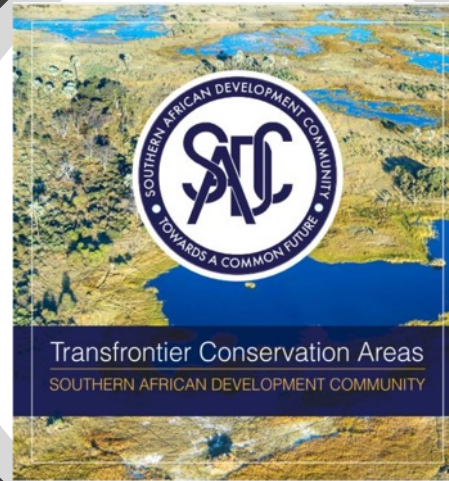




Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



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



Radisson Blu Hotel, Maputo
13 – 16 November 2023

2023 SADC TFCAs Network meeting



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



S1: Welcome and official opening of TFCA network Meeting

Facilitated by Domingos Gove
Director: SADC FANR



Welcome remarks

- Host country

Welcome & official opening

- SADC Chair





2022 Network Meeting recommendations feedback

Facilitated by: SADC Secretariat



SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Network Annual Meeting

- **Date: 14 November 2023**
- **By: SADC Secretariat**
- **Venue: Maputo, Mozambique**



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Objectives of SADC TFCA Annual Network Meeting
- Recommendations and status of implementation from the SADC TFCA Annual Network Meeting 2022
- SADC Key Approved Strategies Related to Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA)



Objectives of SADC TFCA Annual Network Meeting

- The objective of SADC TFCA Network Annual meeting is to:
 - **To contribute to the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme through facilitating learning, information exchange, knowledge management and innovation in overcoming TFCA challenges.**





Recommendations and status of implementation from the SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting 2022



Item	Recommendation	Status
<p>TFCA in Category C (Coastal, Marine, and Terrestrial Environment): The SADC TFCA Programme need to get affirmation and commitment from Member States for their establishment.</p> <p>A clear and State endorsements are mandatory. The Roadmap leading to an agreement should be clear.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is affirmation needed for all Member States, also referring to an earlier recommendation during the 2021 SADC TFCA Network on requesting Member States without Focal Points. 2. SADC Secretariat to send a letter requesting for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An update on Category C TFCAs; • An update on any new potential areas that could develop into TFCAs, or are currently not listed; 3. Member States that do not have SADC TFCA Focal Points will also be requested to formally nominate an individual as SADC TFCA Focal Point. 	<p>Done</p>
<p>Address the establishment of the Western Indian Ocean TFCA</p>	<p>There's a need to have a forum to discuss as a Western Indian Ocean area and borrow some lessons from the guidelines on establishment of TFCAs.</p> <p>Extract important lessons from terrestrial TFCAs. KAZA is a big area, and in terms of establishing a TFCA, there should be some coordination forums, to get a guideline on establishing a TFCA</p> <p>SADC Secretariat to mobilize resources on an exchange on WIO including exchange between terrestrial and marine areas.</p>	<p>To be done following the conclusion of the Handbook</p> <p>Network and ICPs: Not done.</p>



Item	Recommendation	Status
<p>TFCAs and RBOs need to collaborate more and avoid duplication of effort.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TFCA Network SC to encourage RBOs to be invited at their annual meeting; 2. SADC FANR to engage with Water Unit and identify areas of synergies; 3. CCARDESA to support TFCAs and RBOs with regional capacity building on Climate Smart Agriculture 	<p>Process started and ongoing</p>
<p>Assess how to create a Resilience Community of Practice for TFCAs (NRM, Water, Climate, DRR, Energy etc.)</p> <p>Share info on issues such as Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), Management plans that are CC responsive</p>	<p>Steering Committee to work with CCARDESA, on creating Community of Practice that builds capacity to understand and adapt climate change.</p> <p>There is a Framework on Water, Energy and Food sector or Resilience Framework. Set-up a community of Practice under the Resilience Framework bringing various sectors</p>	<p>SADC Training Institutions being convened regularly to own the process</p> <p>Through National Committees, the Water, Energy and Food Framework is being implemented</p>





Item	Recommendation	Status
To reach connectivity objectives, ecological connectivity require their own management plans.	Tanzania inviting Member States to visit the country and exchange on gazetted wildlife conservation corridors	Not done
We need to recognize heterogeneity and complexity of the term « local communities	Member States to endorse Toolbox on community engagement during Joint Ministers meeting, and fast-track implementation and use of the Toolboxes on TFCA-level	This is approved by MENRT in June 2023





SADC TFCA Related Strategies/Programme approved by Ministers



Ministerial Decision, DRC (Virtually) 22nd June 2023

- The Committee of Ministers responsible for Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism meet every two year;
- The meeting assess the status of implementation of Protocols, Strategies, and Programmes;
- Ministers met virtually from DRC on the 22nd of June 2023 and approved the following strategies/programmes



SADC Wildlife Based Economy Strategy Framework

- **Ministers, approved** the SADC Wildlife Based Economy Strategy Framework; and
- Directed SADC Secretariat to develop the **Costed Action Plan** to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy, and **Monitoring Tool** to assess the progress in its implementation.



SADC Wildlife Based Economy Strategy Framework cont...

The main purpose of the SADC Wildlife-based Economy Strategy is to provide strategic direction for the growth and expansion of sustainable use of wildlife resources in SADC Member States, while simultaneously conserving and protecting the indigenous biodiversity that the region has been so richly endowed with.



SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy

- **Ministers, approved** the Law Enforcement and Anti-poaching (LEAP) Strategy; its Costed Action Plan and Monitoring Tool;
- Urged Member States to continue implementing the approved documents including reporting on LEAP implementation using the approved LEAP Monitoring Tool; and
- Directed SADC Secretariat to mobilize resources and facilitate the implementation of the approved documents.



SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy cont...

- The main goal of the SADC LEAP Strategy is to significantly reduce wildlife crime in the SADC region by 2032, whilst simultaneously strengthening law enforcement, management, and governance systems
- The specific objectives to achieve the goal of reduced wildlife crime are to: Reinforce and professionalise PA and TFCA management; Promote sustainable use of natural resources and community-based approaches; Strengthen national counter wildlife trafficking operations, judicial processes, and legislation, and; improve translational and regional collaboration



SADC Forestry Strategy (2020-2030)

- **Ministers approved** the standardized reporting template and Costed Action Plan for operationalization of the SADC Forestry Strategy 2020-2030;
- Urged Member States to implement the SADC Forestry Strategy 2020-2030; and
- Directed SADC Secretariat to mobilize resources for supporting Member States to implement the SADC Forestry Strategy



SADC Forestry Strategy (2020-2030) cont...

- The Goal of the forestry strategy is that by 2030, Member States have the capacity to sustainably manage and use both national and transboundary forest resources through unilateral, bilateral, regional and international frameworks to provide for the economic development and ecosystem services to the people of the SADC region.
- The strategic objectives are grouped based into four main areas which are: forest institutional capacity and governance, market and trade in timber and other forest products, financial investments and private sector engagement, and forest production systems.



Revised TFCA Programme 2023-2033

- **Ministers approved** the SADC revised Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme (2023 -2033) and its Costed Action Plan;
- Urged Member States to implement the approved Programme; and
- Directed SADC Secretariat to mobilise resources for the implementation of the revised Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme (2023 -2033).

Revised SADC TFCA Programme 2023-2033

<https://tfcaportal.org/sadc-tfca-program-2023-2033>



Revised TFCA Programme 2023-2033 cont...

- The main aim of the TFCA Programme is *to support a functional and integrated network of Transfrontier Conservation Areas where shared natural and cultural resources are sustainably co-managed, conserved and recognised as a foundation of economic development, human well-being and improved resilience of people living within and around TFCAs.*



Five main goals for the revised TFCA programme

- Integrated and effective management of transboundary landscapes and seascapes.
- Improved well-being and Livelihoods of People through Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Other Activities
- Governance, multi-sectoral partnerships and regional integration strengthened
- Long-term sustainable financing secured for TFCAs.
- Enhanced skills and capacity development and improved knowledge management.



TFCAS Categories TFCA Programme 2023-2033)



- **Category A – Formalised:** These are TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a binding **AGREEMENT** for the development of the TFCA by the Partner States.
- **Category B – Proposed:** – TFCAs with signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and with a description of the proposed location. **The MoUs provides for an interim arrangement** that facilitate negotiations towards the **signing of a binding Agreement to formally** establish the respective TFCA..
- **Category C – Conceptual:** – These are TFCAs where Partner States have an **official intent** to establish a TFCA, but no binding Agreement or interim MoU is in place.



List of Category A TFCA

Category A	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
Formalised TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a binding Agreement for the development of the TFCA by the Partner States	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	Botswana South Africa	Treaty signed: 7 April 1999	35,551km ²
	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area	Mozambique South Africa eSwatini	Treaty signed: 22 June 2000	11,169km ²
	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park	Mozambique South Africa Zimbabwe	Treaty signed: 9 December 2002	37,572km ²
	/Ais/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park	Namibia South Africa	Treaty signed: 1 August 2003	5,920 km ²
	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area	Angola Botswana Namibia Zambia Zimbabwe	Treaty signed: 18 August 2011	520,000 km ²
	Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area	Malawi Zambia	Treaty signed: 7 July 2015	31,792km ²



List of Category A TFCA Cont...

Category A	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
Formalised TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a binding Agreement for the development of the TFCA by the Partner States	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area	Lesotho South Africa	MOU signed that is equivalent to a Treaty signed: 11 June 2001	14,740km ²
	Iona-Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park	Angola Namibia	MoA signed: 3 May 2018	47,698 km ²
	Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area	Mozambique Zimbabwe	Agreement signed: 8 June 2001	3,021 km ²
	Niassa-Selous Ecosystem	Mozambique Tanzania	Agreement signed: 2015	154,000km ²



List of Category B TFCA



Category B	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
Proposed TFCAs with signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and with a description of the proposed location. The MoUs provides for an interim arrangement that facilitate negotiations towards the signing of a binding Agreement to formally establish the respective TFCA.	Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area	Botswana South Africa Zimbabwe	MOU signed 22 June 2006	5,910km ²
	Lower Zambezi- Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area	Zambia and Zimbabwe	MOU signed: May 2023	



List of Category C TFCA

Category C	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
<p>Conceptual TFCA are TFCA where Partner States have an official intent to establish a TFCA, but no binding Agreement or interim MoU is in place.</p>	<p>*Conceptual TFCAs will be added once a signed letter of intent has been submitted to SADC Secretariat</p>			



Not Listed TFCAs...



	TFCFA NAME	Category
Mozambique and Tanzania	Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas Transfrontier Marine Conservation Area	C
Angola and Zambia	Liuwa Plains-Mussumma Transfrontier Conservation Area	
DRC and Zambia	Mutshatsha – Bat Migration Potential Transfrontier Conservation Area.	
Namibia and South Africa	Orange Seamount & Canyon Complex	
Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania	Transfrontier Conservation Area of the Western Indian Ocean	
Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe	ZIMOZA Transboundary Natural Resources Management	



TFCA Map 2023



SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas -TFCA Value Study

- Ministers, approved the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Value Study; and
- urged Member States to make use of the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Value study and raise awareness on the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) value and attract investment including through International Cooperating Partners.



Development of Toolbox for Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAS)

- Ministers, approved the Toolbox on Community Engagement in SADC TFCA and Development of Cross-border Tourism Products in SADC TFCAs; and

Urged Member States to use the Toolboxes in the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) management and development processes.





- **Thank You Very Much!!!**
- **Merci Beaucoup!**
- **Muito Obrigado!**
- **Asante Sana!**





SADC TFCA Approval Roadmap

Handbook on categorization - Steve Collins (TFCA Network Coordinator)

UNEP TFCA Identification Toolkit - Nina Bhola (UNEP WCMC)



Formalizing TFCA's in SADC

Steve Collins

SADC TFCA Network Coordinator

SADC TFCA Network Meeting

Maputo November 2023





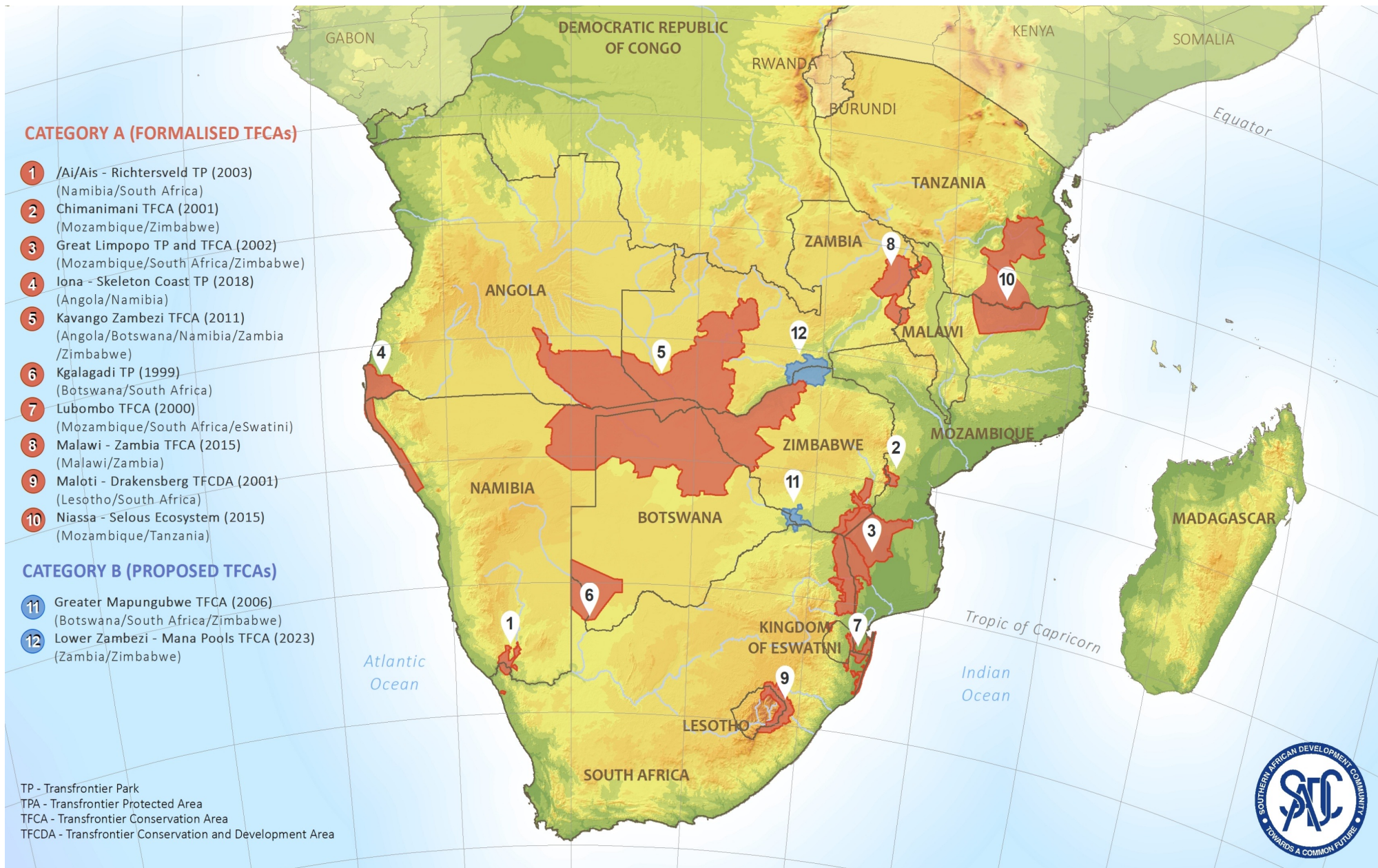
CATEGORY A (FORMALISED TFCAs)

- 1 /Ai/Ais - Richtersveld TP (2003)
(Namibia/South Africa)
- 2 Chimanimani TFCA (2001)
(Mozambique/Zimbabwe)
- 3 Great Limpopo TP and TFCA (2002)
(Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 4 Iona - Skeleton Coast TP (2018)
(Angola/Namibia)
- 5 Kavango Zambezi TFCA (2011)
(Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 6 Kgalagadi TP (1999)
(Botswana/South Africa)
- 7 Lubombo TFCA (2000)
(Mozambique/South Africa/eSwatini)
- 8 Malawi - Zambia TFCA (2015)
(Malawi/Zambia)
- 9 Maloti - Drakensberg TFCDA (2001)
(Lesotho/South Africa)
- 10 Niassa - Selous Ecosystem (2015)
(Mozambique/Tanzania)

CATEGORY B (PROPOSED TFCAs)

- 11 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (2006)
(Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 12 Lower Zambezi - Mana Pools TFCA (2023)
(Zambia/Zimbabwe)

TP - Transfrontier Park
 TPA - Transfrontier Protected Area
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation Area
 TFCDA - Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area



SADC TFCA Categories

- **Category A – Formalised:** These are TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a **binding Agreement** for the development of the TFCA by the Member States.
- **Category B – Proposed:** TFCAs with a signed **MOU** and with a description of the proposed location. The MOUs provide for an **interim** arrangement that facilitates negotiations towards the signing of a binding Agreement to formally establish the respective TFCA.
- **Category C – Conceptual:** These are TFCAs where Member States have an official **intent** to establish a TFCA, but no binding Agreement or interim MOU is in place.



Key aspects to developing viable TFCAs

•Sustainability principles:

- Ensure ecological sustainability and biodiversity conservation
- Deliver benefits to affected communities and have socio-economic relevance
- Optimize economic relevance and income generating opportunities

•Objective feasibility assessments:

- Test the viability of potential TFCAs and develop a robust business case

•TFCAs engagement processes:

- Be inclusive of all relevant stakeholders and foster trust and transparency
- Communicate across differences in languages, cultures, perceptions, historical backgrounds and political regimes

•Sovereignty, land rights and access to resources:

- Respect natural and cultural resources and rights of participating countries

•Legal and policy framework assessment:

- Identify and harmonize conflicting laws and policies between participating countries
- Domestic TFCAs into national legal and policy frameworks

•Final development outcomes:

- Have a shared vision and prioritized joint management planning objectives

•Donor funding and income generating initiatives:

- Seek donor funding opportunities but work towards sustainability

•Financial planning and management:

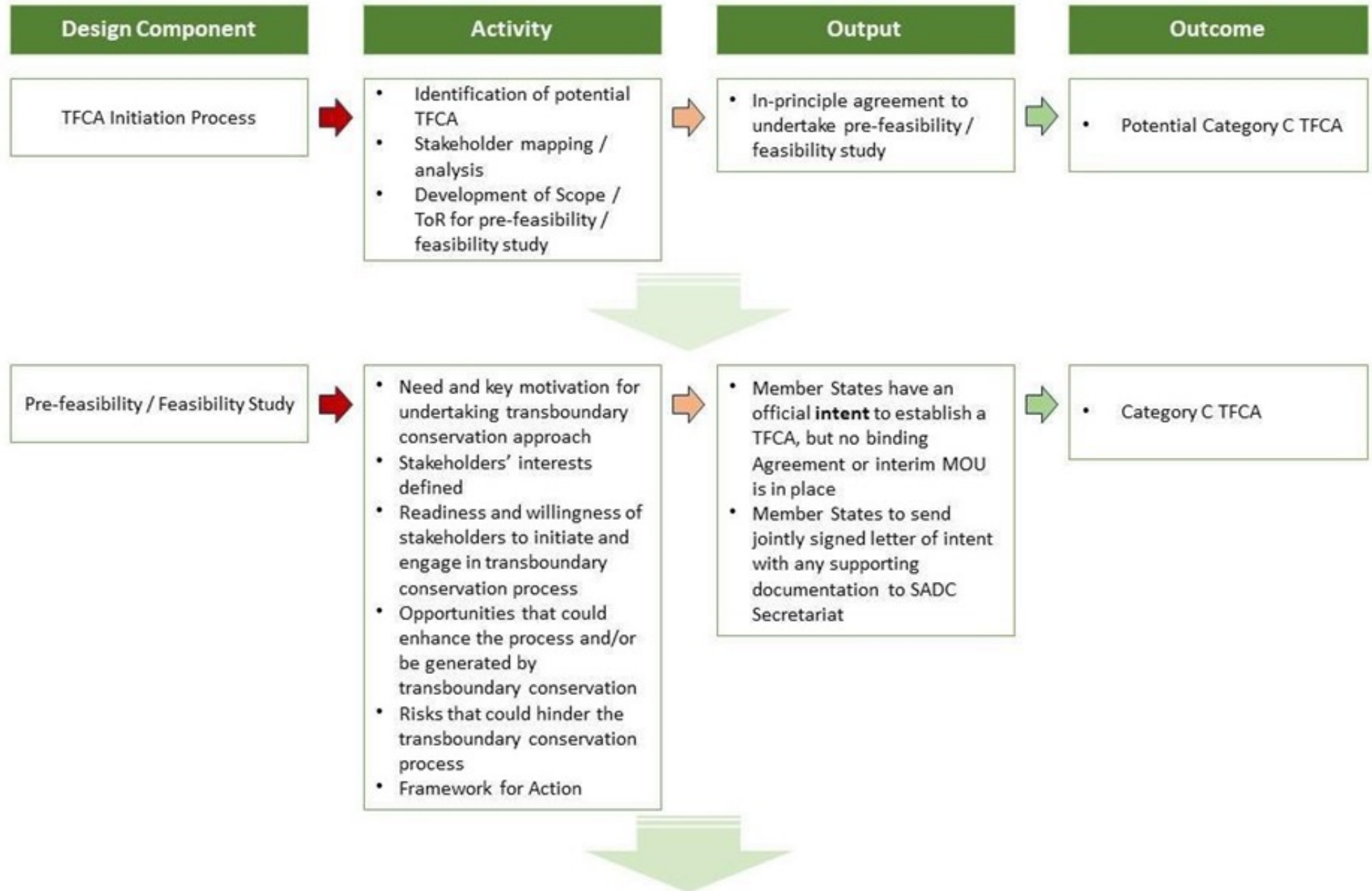
- Aim for optimum operational efficiencies and investor confidence

•Monitoring and evaluation:

- Integrate into the joint management plan and related processes



Process to identify and plan for the Listing of TFCA Category C



Handbook to assist SADC develop new TFCAs

Process to identify and plan for the Listing of TFCA Category C

Step 1: Identifying and Mapping Key Stakeholders and Role Players

Step 2: Assessing the Enabling Environment

Step 3: Assessing TFCA Feasibility

Step 4: Designing the Implementation Process

Handbook categorization of SADC TFCAs

https://tfcportal.org/sites/default/files/eventdocuments/Draft%20SADC%20TFCA%20categorisation%20handbook_Final%20version_July2023.pdf



Process to plan and develop Category A and B TFCAs

Step 1: Securing buy-in from stakeholders and building legitimacy

Step 2: Selecting an appropriate governance model

Step 3: Defining the geographical extent

Step 4: Developing the Framework for Joint Management

Step 5: Refining the Joint Management Framework

Step 6: Planning for Financial Sustainability





Thank you for your attention
Questions? Comments?

Steve.Collins@afci.de


+27828086255



Transboundary conservation app: Exploring opportunities in Africa

Presented by: **Nina Bhola**



 nina.bhola@unep-wcmc.org

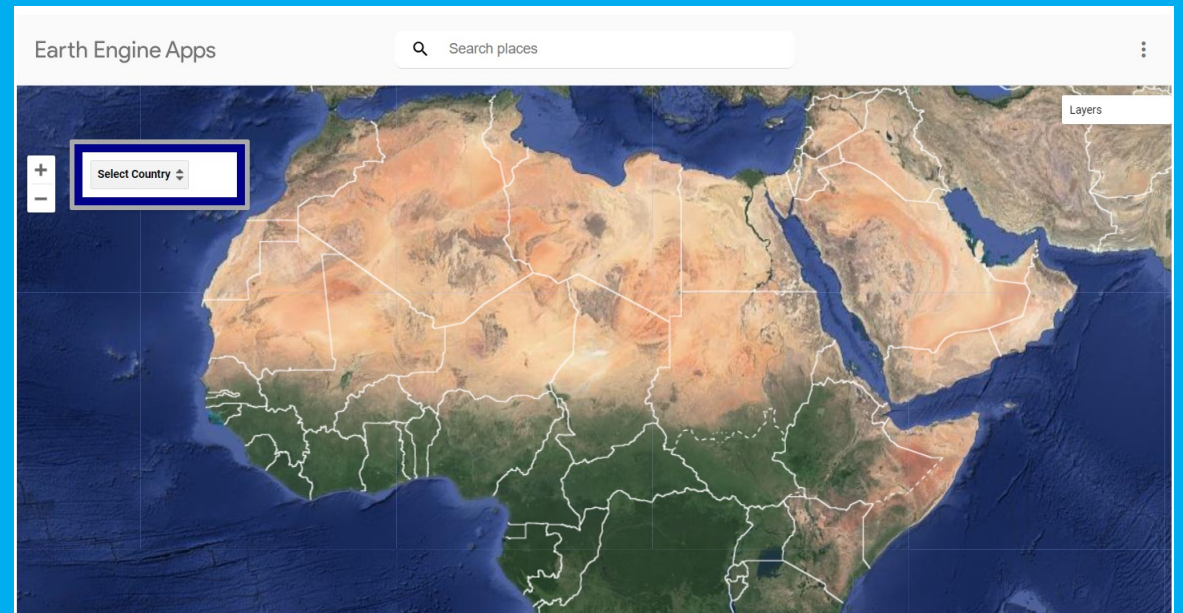
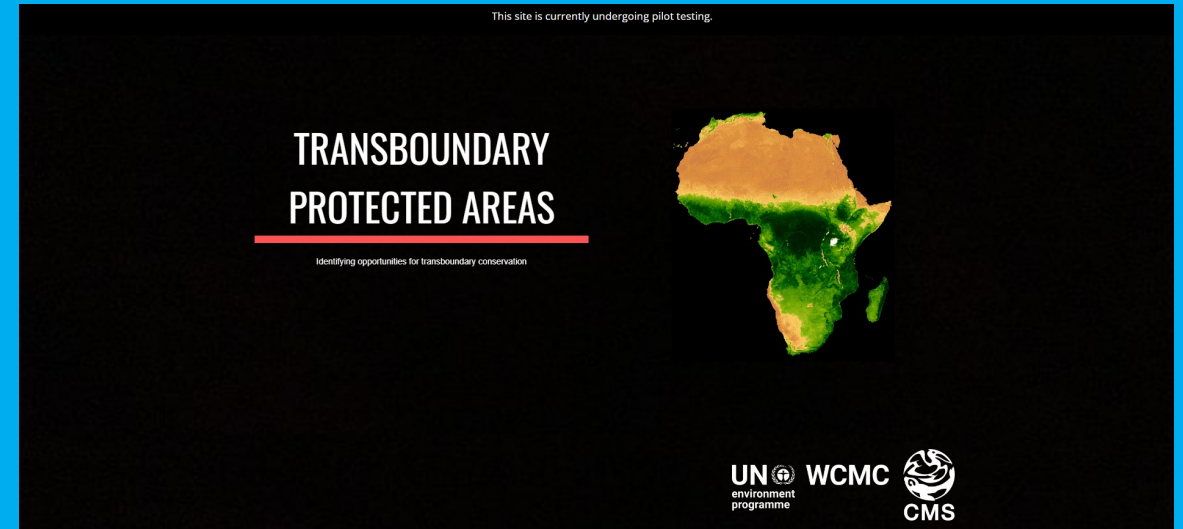


[@ninabhola](#)

Online app

As part of a project for CMS, UNEP-WCMC developed a Google Earth Engine app.

The app aims to help users to identify existing Protected Areas in Africa that are spatially adjacent across country boundaries and that may be suitable for harmonised management.



Methods

We explored transboundary conservation opportunities in Africa by:

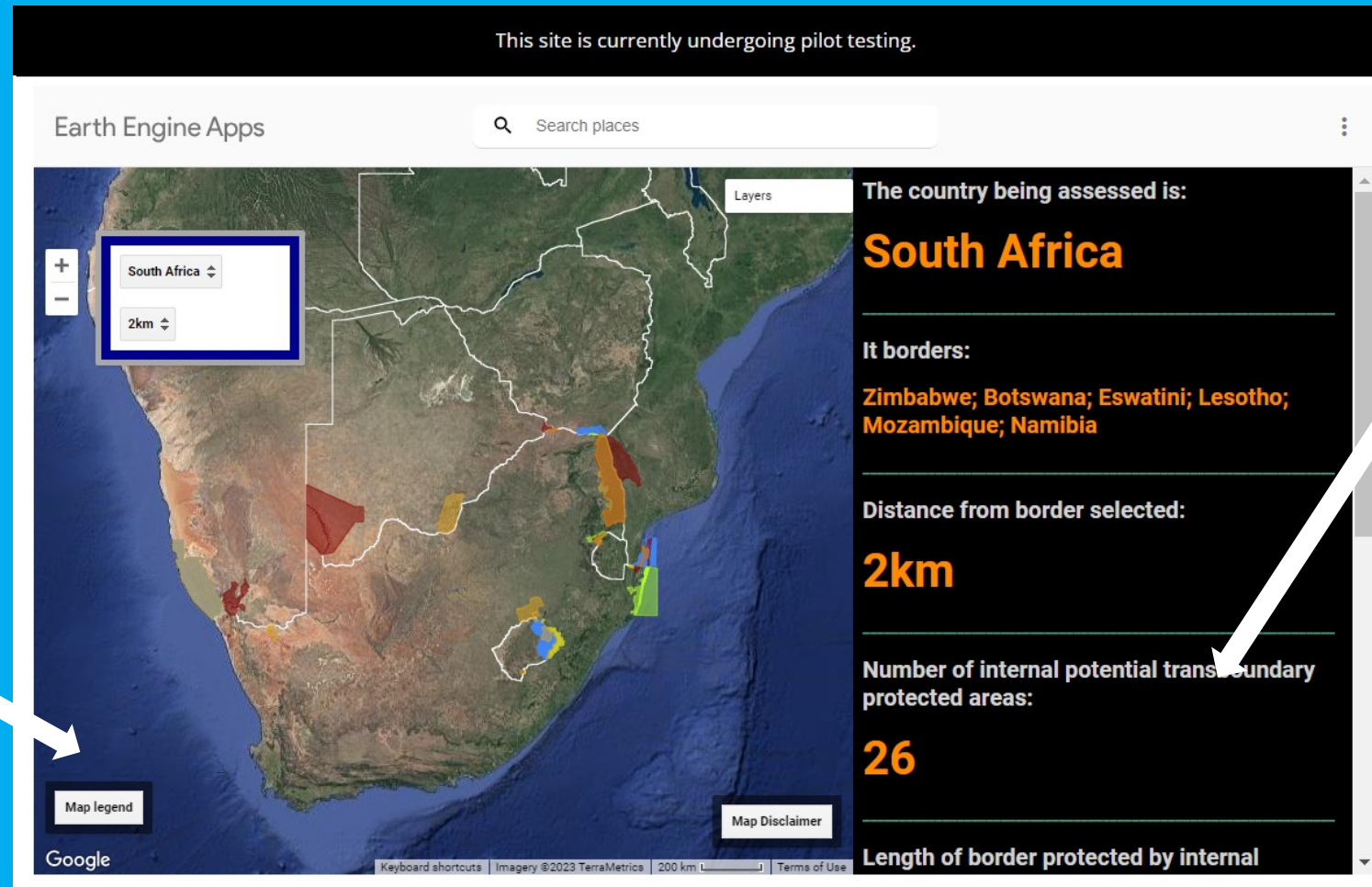
1. Identifying existing TBCAs
2. Identifying PAs for new cooperation across borders

Data sources: World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas.



Online app: focus on South Africa

Key step: select country of interest and then select distance from country border to display showing all Protected Areas (PAs) within this zone.



Panel provides key **country-level** information:

number of potential transboundary PAs identified

length of South Africa's border protected by potential transboundary PAs

Option to zoom in on individual PAs and download data on all potential transboundary PAs within Rwanda.

Map Legend

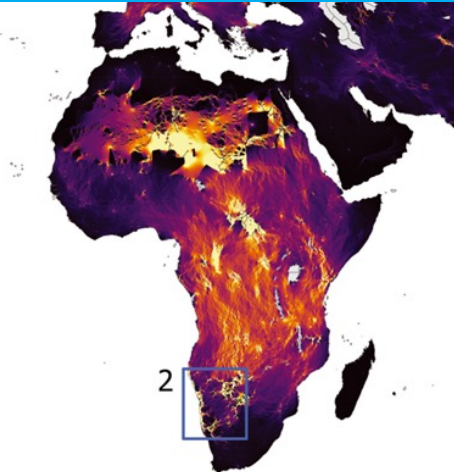
indicates whether the transboundary PA is existing, candidate or potential.

KBAs triggered by CMS-listed species are also shown.


Applications of the app: Paper on prioritising TBCAs

Building on the findings from the tool, additional steps were taken to prioritise potential TBCAs further, based on:

- Size
- Adjacent PAs
- Degree of functional connectivity

- 
- Euclidean/least-cost distance
 - Resistance surface
 - Telemetry data (624 individuals of 48 medium to large mammalian species)
 - Human pressure

(Brennan et al. 2022)



frontiers | Frontiers in Conservation Science

TYPE Original Research
PUBLISHED 24 August 2023
DOI 10.3389/fcosc.2023.1237849

Check for updates

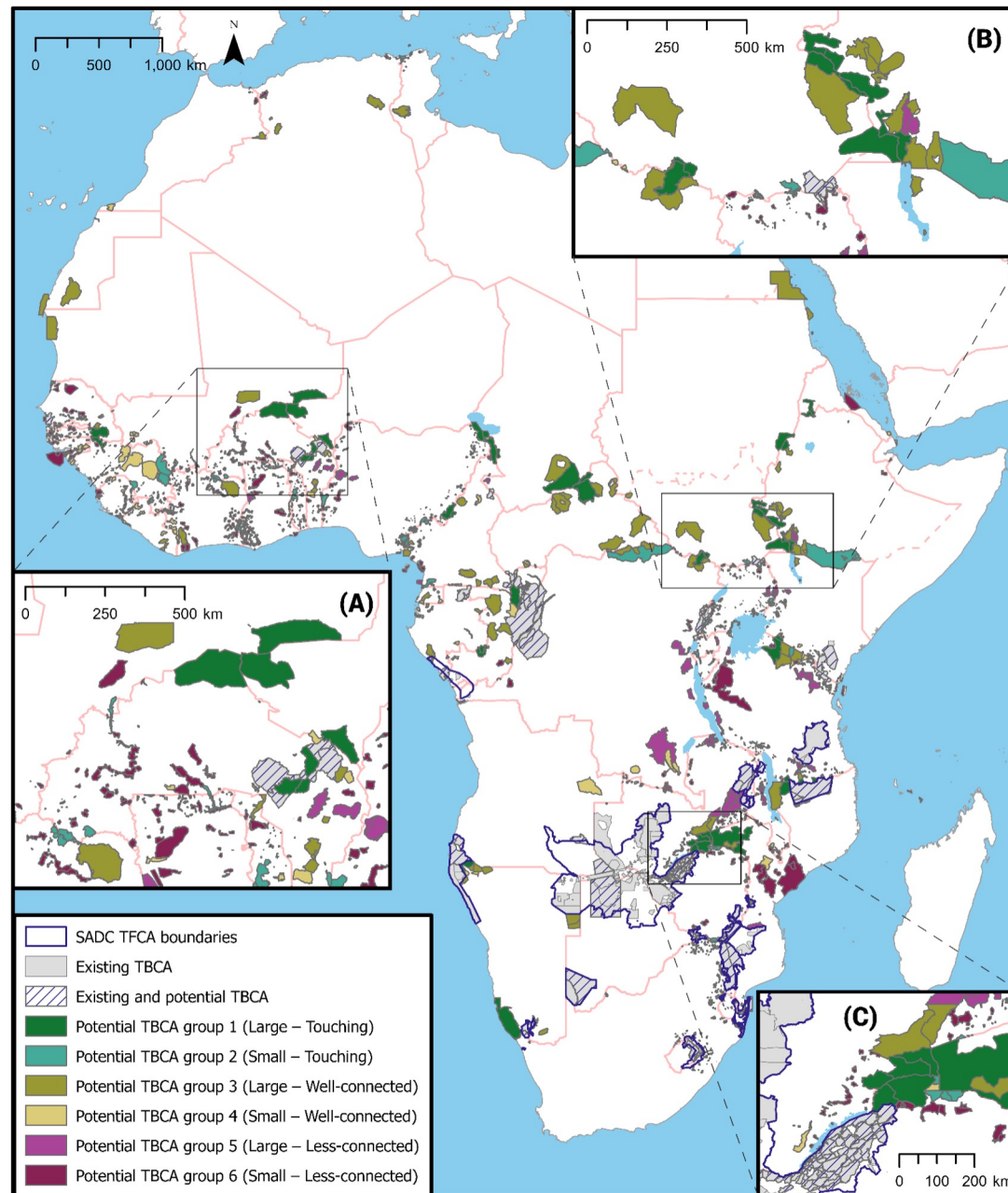
OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY
Daniel Thornton,
Washington State University, United States

REVIEWED BY
Lyn Branch,
University of Florida, United States
Bin Wang,
China West Normal University, China

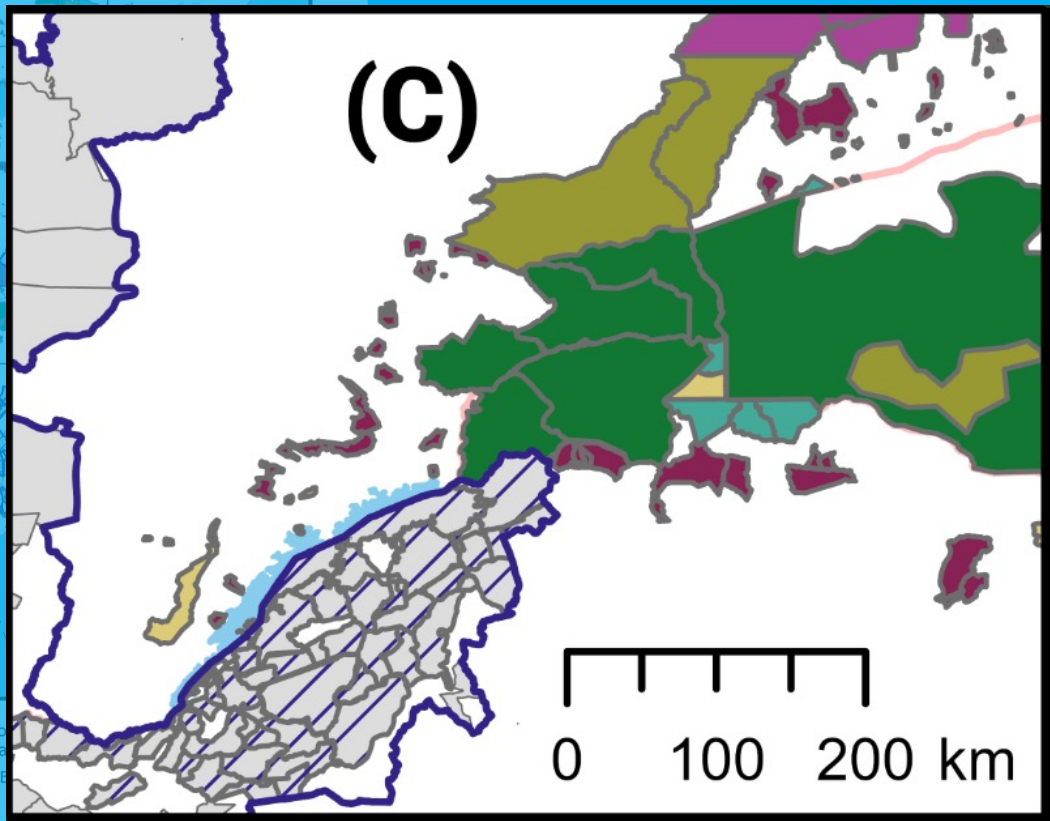
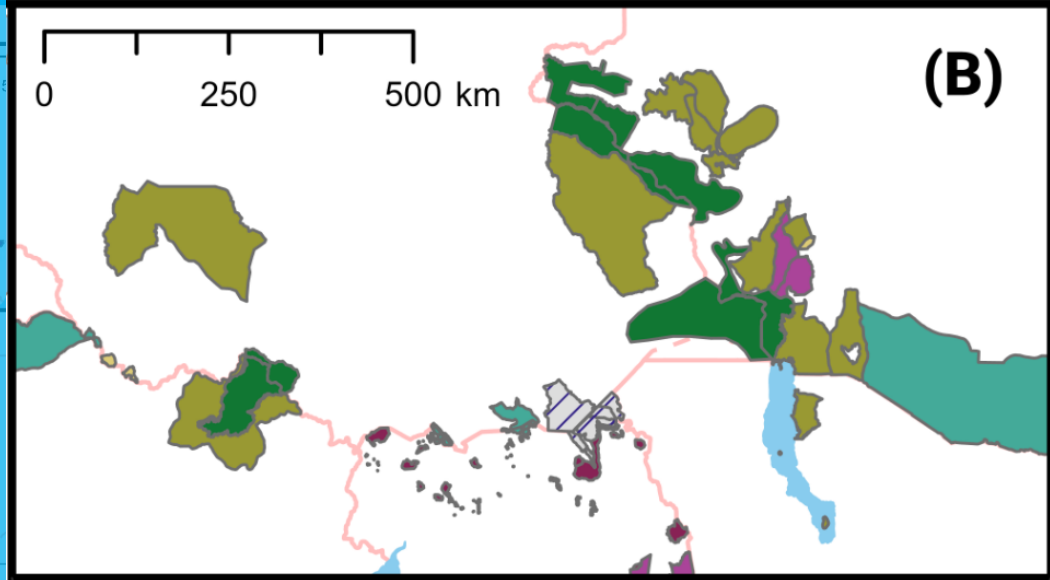
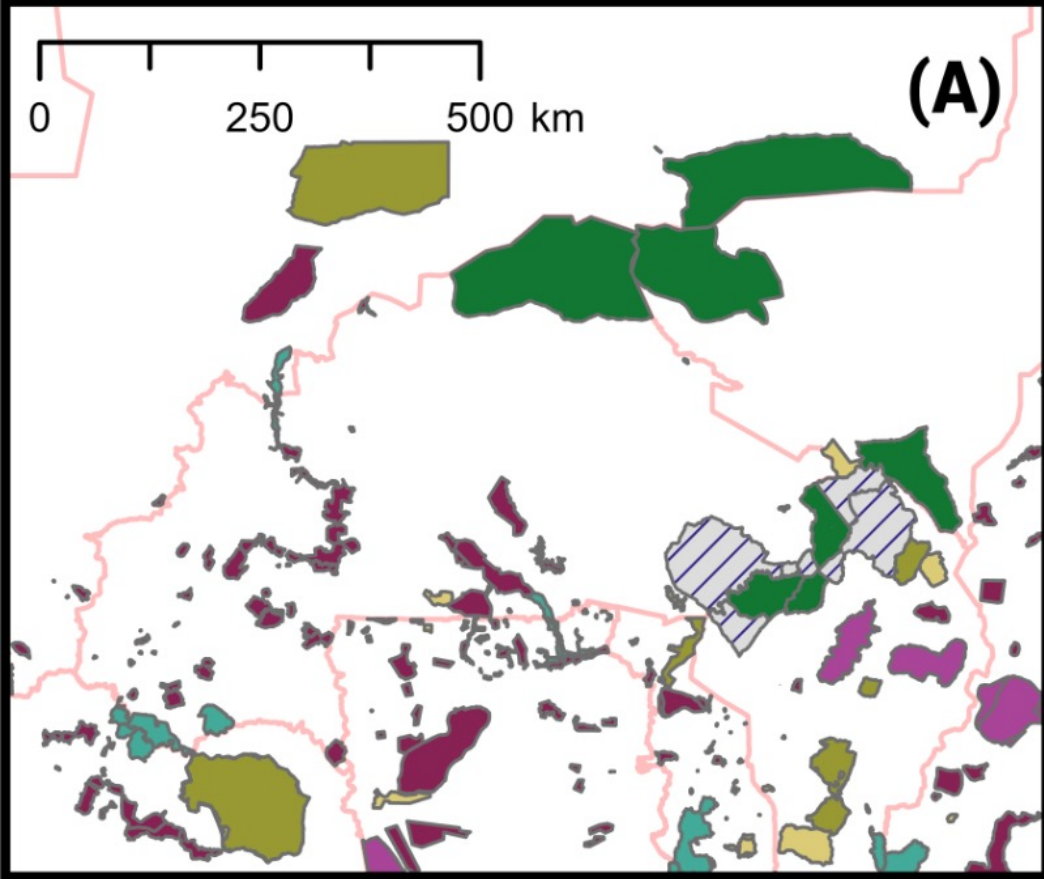
Identifying opportunities for transboundary conservation in Africa










Vignesh Kamath^{1†}, Holly Brooks^{1†}, Robin Naidoo^{2,3}, Angela Brennan², Bastian Bertzky⁴, Neil D. Burgess^{1,5}, Osgur McDermott Long¹, Andy Arnell^{1‡} and Nina Bhola^{1‡}



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Basemap: United Nations Geospatial, 2023



-  SADC TFCA boundaries
-  Existing TBCA
-  Existing and potential TBCA
-  Potential TBCA group 1 (Large – Touching)
-  Potential TBCA group 2 (Small – Touching)
-  Potential TBCA group 3 (Large – Well-connected)
-  Potential TBCA group 4 (Small – Well-connected)
-  Potential TBCA group 5 (Large – Less-connected)
-  Potential TBCA group 6 (Small – Less-connected)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or approval by the United Nations Secretariat of the boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final boundaries are to be determined.

Next steps

Feedback on the functionality and usefulness of the tool in identifying potential opportunities for transboundary conservation, or suggestions to inform future improvements to/ expansion of the tool are welcome.

Potential next steps include:

- Expanding the methodology to other regions in the world.
- Adding data on human population density to understand the ecological data in a wider context.



UN  **WCMC**
**environment
programme**

Contact:

Nina.Bhola@unep-wcmc.org or
Frances.Davis@unep-wcmc.org

Twitter: [@unepwcmc](https://twitter.com/unepwcmc)
LinkedIn: [UNEP-WCMC](https://www.linkedin.com/company/unep-wcmc)



Group Photo

Networking

Tea



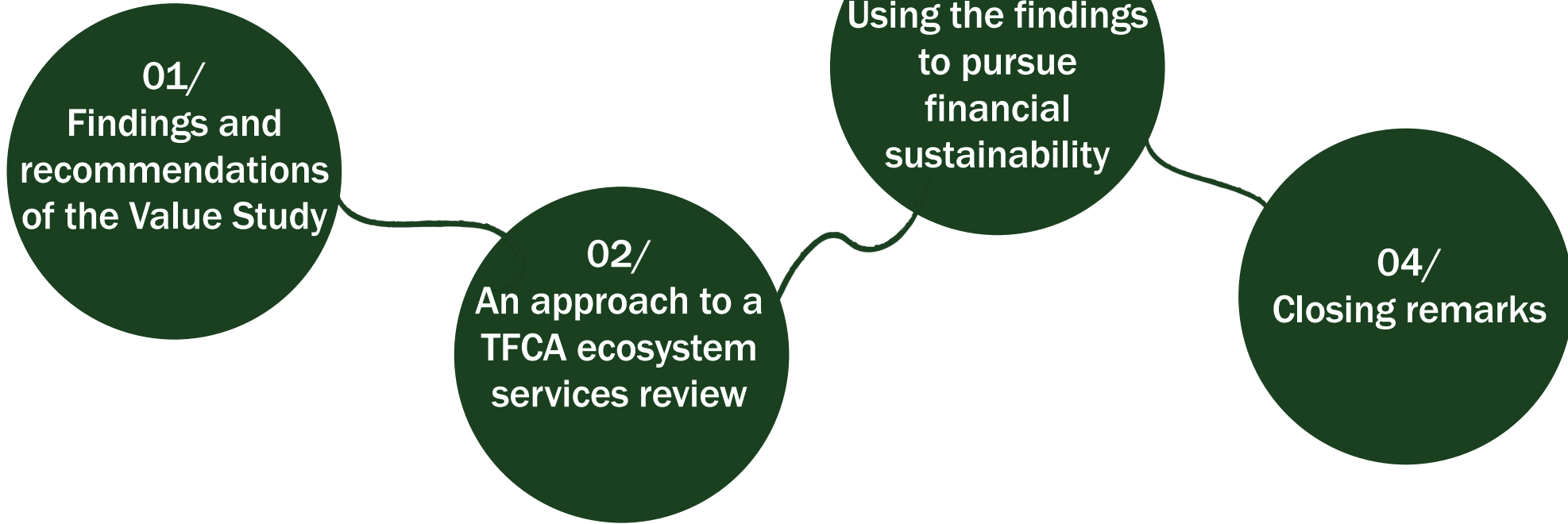
SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting –
November 2023

Taking the SADC TFCA Value Study forward to individual TFCAs

Kevan Zunckel

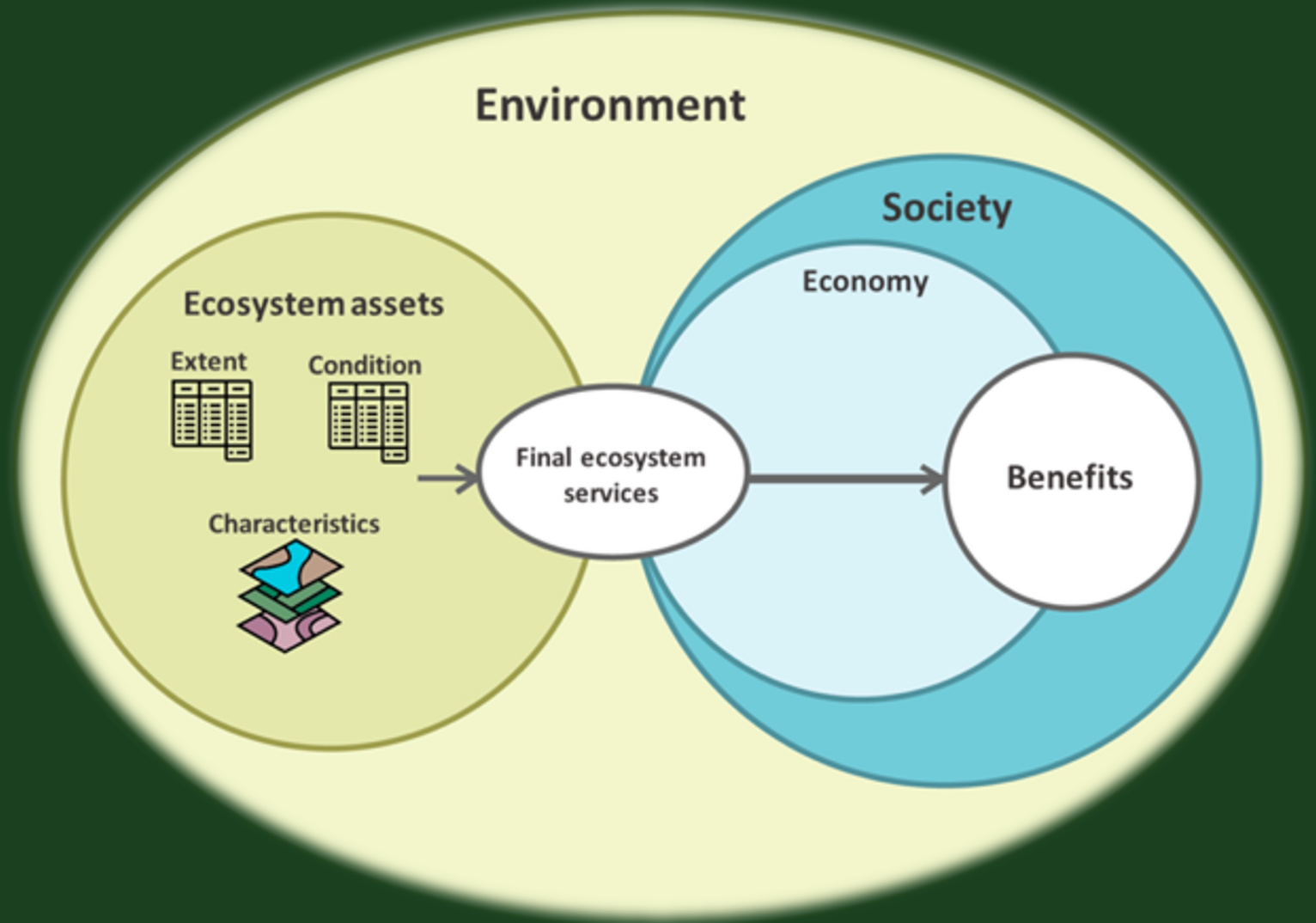


Contents



01/ Findings and recommendations of the Value Study

- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB).
- The United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)





01/ Findings and recommendations of the Value Study - values

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE	VALUE
Provisioning Services – Food, Wood & Fibre and Pharmaceutical Products	\$7 000/ha
Provisioning Services – Grazing	\$2 800/ha
Cultural Services – Nature-based Tourism	US\$790 million/year
Cultural Services– Recreational Hunting	US\$260 million/annum
Regulating Services– Water Regulation	Unit Reference Values (URV) of 0,31 and 0,48
Regulating Services– Climate Regulation	\$900 - \$2 700/ha
Habitat and biodiversity	\$6 000 - \$21 000/ha

01/ Findings and recommendations of the Value Study - beneficiaries

1. Local communities that have a direct livelihood dependence linked to the TFCAs.
 - Benefit primarily through provisioning services, such as food, water, fodder, fibre, fuel wood and job creation through eco-tourism activities.
2. Country citizens who have direct and indirect welfare dependence on the TFCAs.
 - Benefit through the regulating services provided to the national economy. These benefits can be expressed as contributions to macro-economic indicators such as contribution to GDP, as well as other welfare indicators not captured by GDP.
3. Citizens from other countries derive direct and indirect benefits from the TFCAs
 - Benefit through a range of provisioning, cultural and regulating services. These benefits are often measured through a country's GDP through eco-tourism activities and possibly also carbon credit agreements.





01/ Findings and recommendations of the Value Study – status quo

- It must be acknowledged that the capacity for SADC TFCA's to produce and deliver benefits through ecosystem services is great but is being compromised as a result of numerous anthropogenic threats and dynamics.
- Additional sources of investment from either the Member States, ICPs and/or new investment sources are required for:
 - Mitigation of threats and the securing of the resource base;
 - Safeguarding current benefit flows; and
 - Enhancing current and future benefit flows.
- Solutions for increased investment lie in :
 - Overcoming political instability;
 - Securing macro-economic stability;
 - Facilitating an investor friendly political and regulatory enabling environment; and
 - Positioning conservation as a legitimate land-use that supports socio-economic resilience.

01/ Findings and recommendations of the Value Study – looking ahead

- TFCAs practitioners need to:
 - Embrace the need to better understand and represent the value of their TFCAs to decision-makers, funders and potential investors;
 - Identify opportunities to secure investments to improve the management effectiveness of their TFCAs;
 - Embrace the need to play the role of broker and/or facilitate brokerage processes necessary to secure a diversity of financial and socio-economic agreements - an investment prospectus;
 - Establish and implement robust M&E processes aimed at measuring the production and flow of ecosystem services and their benefits, and use every opportunity available to report on these; and
 - Use the findings of this study as a point of departure to build on and refine the value proposition for their TFCAs.





02/ An approach to a TFCA ecosystem services review - context

- Resource ecological approach \neq resource economic valuation.
- Can be applied by the practitioners on the ground and works best when stakeholders are engaged.
- Serves to enhance the understanding of all role players and stakeholders of the broader values of the TFCA and its relevance within the socio-economic land/seascape within which it is located, i.e. who the beneficiaries are and how they are linked to the source of the benefits.
- Can be applied at a variety of scales but once a scale is selected it must be applied consistently for the entire and subsequent reviews.
- Scale refers to the source of the ecosystem services which is more discrete than the locality and distribution of beneficiaries.

02/ An approach to a TFCA ecosystem services review - process

- Gather a multi-stakeholder group together to be led by a facilitator who has a good understanding of the concept of ecosystem services.
- Spend time discussing the concept and the geographic extent of the area to be reviewed being mindful of the enhanced ecosystem functionality that comes from effective transfrontier collaboration and management.
- Identify and describe the ecosystem services that are produced and delivered from the target area using the categories of provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services. Use an Excel spreadsheet to capture the discussion.
- Score each of these based on:
 - The capacity of the area to produce and deliver the services (+3 to -3);
 - The level of dependence (low =1, moderate = 2 and high = 3);
 - The proportion of beneficiaries who are dependent (0-20% = 1 to 80-100% = 5);
 - Multiply the score to achieve a weighted score; and
 - Illustrate in radial diagrams.
- Repeat the process for a low road and a high road scenario.

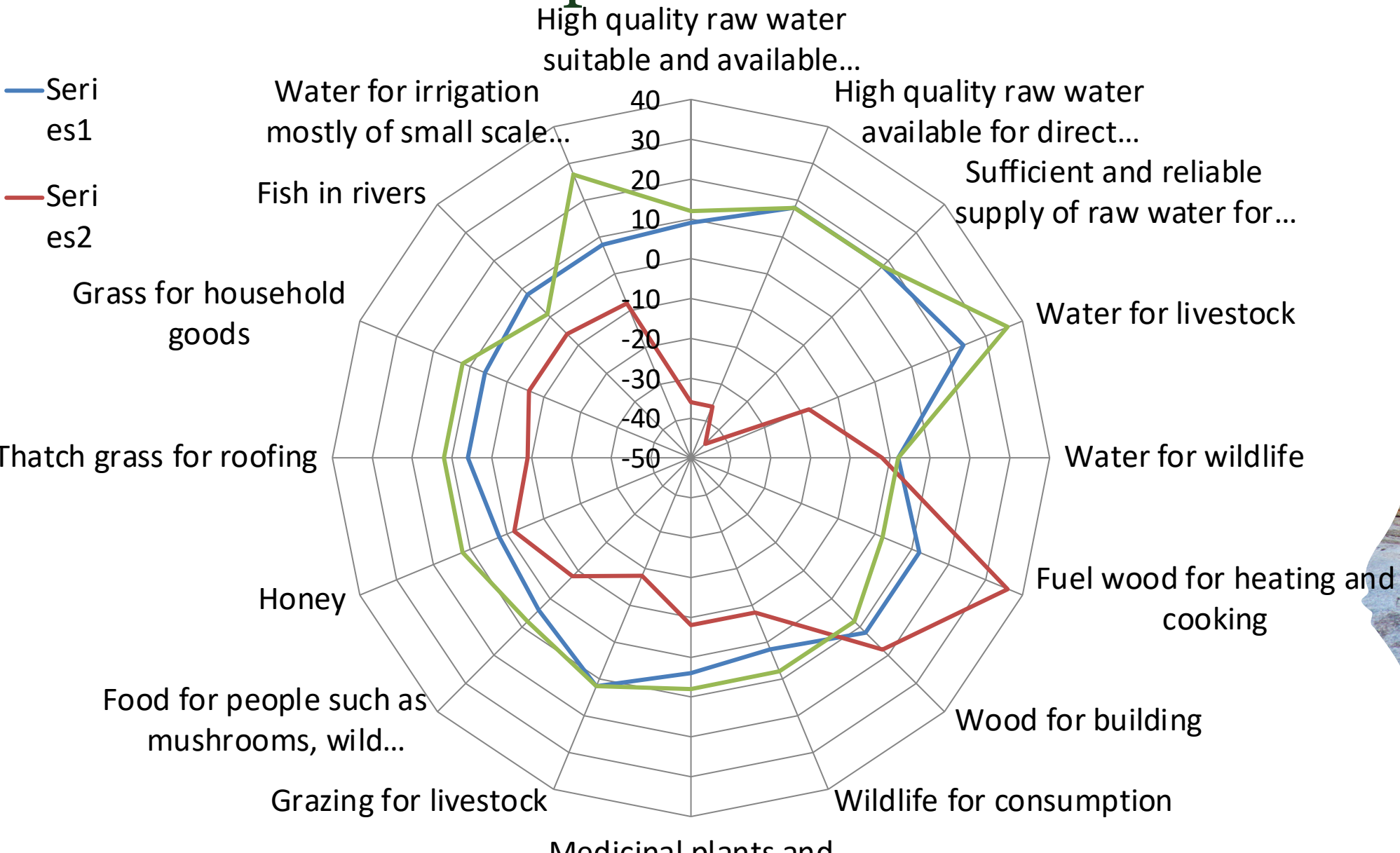
02/ An approach to a TFCA ecosystem services review - process

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE DESCRIPTION	SCENARIO			
	Capacity to deliver	Dependence	Beneficiaries	Weighted score
	3 to -3	1= low 2 = moderate 3 = high	1 = 0 – 20% 2 = 21 – 40% 3 = 41 – 60% 4 = 61 – 80% 5 = 81 – 100%	cap*dep*ben

02/ An approach to a TFCA ecosystem services review

DESCRIPTION OF PROVISIONING SERVICES	STATUS QUO				LOW ROAD SCENARIO				HIGH ROAD SCENARIO			
	Capacity to deliver	Dependence	Beneficiaries	Weighted score	Delivery	Dependence	Beneficiaries	Weighted score	Delivery	Dependence	Beneficiaries	Weighted score
High quality raw water suitable and available for direct abstraction for human consumption	1	3	3	9	-3	3	4	-36	2	2	3	12
High quality raw water available for direct abstraction for uses other than direct consumption	2	3	3	18	-3	3	4	-36	3	2	3	18
Sufficient and reliable supply of raw water for treatment and reticulation	2	3	3	18	-3	3	5	-45	3	2	3	18
Water for livestock	2	3	4	24	-2	3	3	-18	3	3	4	36
Water for wildlife	2	1	1	2	-2	1	1	-2	2	1	1	2
Fuel wood for heating and cooking	2	2	3	12	3	3	4	36	1	1	2	2
Wood for building	2	2	3	12	3	2	3	18	2	2	2	8
Wildlife for consumption	1	1	2	2	-2	2	2	-8	2	2	2	8
Medicinal plants and animals	1	2	2	4	-2	2	2	-8	2	2	2	8
Grazing for livestock	1	3	4	12	-2	3	3	-18	2	2	3	12
Food for people such as mushrooms, wild vegetables and berries	2	1	2	4	-2	2	2	-8	2	2	2	8
Honey	1	1	2	2	-2	1	1	-2	3	2	2	12
Thatch grass for roofing	1	2	3	6	-1	3	3	-9	2	2	3	12
Grass for household goods	2	1	3	6	-1	2	3	-6	2	2	3	12
Fish in rivers	2	2	2	8	-3	1	2	-6	1	1	1	1
Water for irrigation mostly of small scale food production plots	2	2	2	8	-2	2	2	-8	3	3	3	27

02/ An approach to a TFCA ecosystem services review - process



An aerial photograph of a resort building with a swimming pool and a bridge over a river. The building has a wooden deck and a pool. The bridge is made of metal and stone. The surrounding area is lush green.

03/ Using the findings to pursue financial sustainability

- Identify those ecosystem services with the greatest weighted scores, whose value can be quantified and for which there is a/are potential buyer/s, e.g. water catchment services linked to hydro-electricity.
- Secure the services of a resource economist to provide a robust and defensible valuation.
- Secure the services of a brokers to facilitate the necessary agreement/s required to generate an income stream/s from the saleable ecosystem services, e.g. carbon credits.
- Develop a value proposition that can be used to encourage and leverage greater and more sustained financial support from country contributions, e.g. highlighting positive cost/benefit ratios.
- Recognise, develop and nurture relationships with all beneficiaries, monitor benefit flows carefully and make them known (report).
- Revise management plans to secure and enhance the production and delivery of the important ecosystem services.

04/ Closing remarks

- In a highly complex TFCA, simpler geographic units may be reviewed and then summed to provide the overall value proposition.
- Ensure that there is an existing or potential opportunity for beneficiaries when identifying ecosystem services, i.e. do not value access to a resource, for example, if this is not allowed.
- This approach can be used as a precursor to the regular revision and updating of management plans.
- This approach promotes an ecosystem approach to TFCA management where the persistence of important biodiversity features may be used as indicators of ecosystem health.



04/ Closing remarks

FURTHER READING

- Task Force on Economic Benefits of Protected Areas of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) of IUCN, in collaboration with the Economics Service Unit of IUCN (1998). **Economic Values of Protected Areas: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers**. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xii+52pp.
- Emerton, L., Bishop, J. and Thomas, L. (2006). **Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas: A global review of challenges and options**. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. x + 97pp.
- Neugarten, R.A., (et al). (2018). **Tools for measuring, modeling, and valuing ecosystem services: Guidance for Key Biodiversity Areas, natural World Heritage Sites, and protected areas**. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 70pp.
- PROPOSED SUSTAINABLE FINANCE STRATEGY: Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area | Secretariat
- UNLOCKING FINANCE FOR GREATER KRUGER: Towards a Sustainable Finance Strategy for the Greater Kruger Strategic Development Programme

CONTACT DETAILS

kevanzunckel@gmail.com





**Country updates for SADC TFCA's
- achievements and challenges**



2022 – 2023 /Ai /Ais- Richtersveld TFP (ARTP) Report

Ms Aruna Seepersadh

Mr Jose

DFFE TFCA Unit

South Africa



Institutional status and update

- The MoU was signed on 17 August 2001 by Minister Valli Moosa (South Africa) and Minister Philemon Malima (Namibia)
- The Treaty was signed on 1 August 2003 by President Thabo Mbeki (South Africa) and President Sam Nujoma (Namibia)
- A Joint Operations Strategy was developed in 2016
- The ARTP falls under category A



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Regular PMC meetings
- JMB meeting (November 2022)
- Joint Patrols since pontoon opened
- Community engagement.
- Implementation of the joint annual workplan



Future plans

- Finding a Co-ordinator for the Desert Knights Event
- Restarting the Desert Kayak trails
- Annual Joint Fish River Canyon clean-up
- Hosting of other transboundary tourism events (e.g. Namibia Crossing &etc)
- Resource mobilisation
- Reviewing of the ARTP Joint Operational Strategy
- Finalizing the SOP for cross-border events



Constraints and added value

Constraints

- Limited resources
- Absence of an International Co-Ordinator for the ARTP
- Absence of an events co-ordinator to manage the Desert Knights and desert Kayak events



Added value

- Revenue generation through transboundary tourism events (traversing rights fees, Camping fees, employment)
- Co-operation in the Joint Fish River clean-up campaign
- The buffer of the South African component of the ARTP is a declared World Heritage Site





How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Securing the ARTP coordinator for the Desert Kayak and Desert Knight events
- Marketing of the TFCA as an entity
- Sustainable financing for the ARTP Programme
- Support for the continuation of cross-border events



Project, stakeholder engagement and meeting/training attended





2022 – 2023 CHIMANIMANI TFCA Report

Please add the name of the TFCA of your competence (or cluster of TFCAs) in the title above

Please add the name of the author and/or presenter in this box, including full title and institution.

Presented by:

Cornélio Coelho Miguel

TFCA Focal Point

National Administration of Conservation Areas



Institutional status and update

In the last year...

- Has there been any change in the status of your TFCA or cluster of TFCAs? Please list any change of category, which may have occurred or progress towards establishment.
- The TFCA is already listed as Category A and no changes of category occurred.
- Have you implemented any system in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence? (for instance: M&E system, sustainable financing system, training documents, Data Management systems)
- No as TFCA but as individual Protected Areas there are some M & E systems
- Have any new document been produced for the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence? (for instance Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, Community Engagement plan, Capacity building plan)
- No document produced.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Cross border institutional meetings
 - Some informal discussions
- Cross border community engagements
 - Only from countries perspectives
- Cross border biodiversity-related activities
 - Only from countries perspectives
- Cross border tourism products
 - Only from countries persp



Future plans

- Please provide bullet point on what are you planning to do in the next 6-12 months in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence.
- Hold a meeting to exchange experience and set-up coordination mechanisms;
- Look for partners to assist in development and implementation of the some selected TFCA Programs;
- Prepare joint fundraising Projects for the TFCA;



Constraints and added value

- Please describe any constraints you have faced in promoting the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence?
- Limited funding from government
- Limited coordination due to financial constraints to implement cross-border activities
- Please describe what is the added value brought by the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence to your institution, and/or local governance (communities, private sector, local administration)
- The TFCA has enabled initial informal communication between the conservation management authorities of the 2 countries;



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Please describe or use bullet points to indicate how the SADC TFCAs unit and the TFCAs network can help you in promoting TFCAs and provide the added-value element of Transfrontier Conservation Area.
- Provide financial support to run some selected programs and enhance formal communication among the Member States;





2022 – 2023 TFCA Report

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA (GLTFCA)

GWINYAI MUTI

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR



Institutional status and update

In the last year...

GLTFCA IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEMS (TFCA OR CLUSTER)

- **Sustainable Finance Strategy:** GLTFCA Sustainable Finance Strategy for Secretariat developed and approved, location and legal due diligence implemented resulting in the co-hosting arrangement for the GLTFCA Secretariat between South Africa and Zimbabwe and development of a legal entity for the GLTFCA.
- **Institutional Reform Strategy:** GLTFCA Institutional Reform Strategy implemented resulting in the re-alignment of the Joint Management Board and re-constitution and operationalization of 3 Nodal Joint Park Management Committees, 5 Thematic Technical Working Groups, 1 Funding Partners Forum.
- **Transboundary Freshwater Resources Management Strategy:** GLTFCA Freshwater Resources Management Strategy developed and implemented through the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between GLTFCA and LIMCOM thereby establishing a framework for collaboration and Coordination between the two institutions in implementing the Freshwater Resources Management Strategy.
- **Limpopo Tourist Access Facility:** Communication and Implementation Plan developed for the establishment of the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility and implemented during preparatory phase together with a Border Assessment conducted by the International Organisation for migration resulting in the establishment of border facilities on the Zimbabwean side (South Africa has established infrastructure).



Institutional status and update

GLTFCA New Documents Produced and Approved for the In The Last Year...

- GLTFCA Secretariat Sustainable Finance Strategy.
- GLTFCA Transboundary Freshwater Resources Management Strategy.
- GLTFCA Joint Operational Plan for Pafuri-Sengwe Joint Park Management Committee (JPMC 2).
- GLTFCA Joint Operational Plan for Limpopo National Park- Kruger National Park Joint Park Management Committee (JPMC 3).
- GLTFCA Joint Operational Plan for Greater Lebombo Conservancy – Kruger National Park Joint Park Management Committee. (JPMC 4).
- GLTFCA Transboundary Tourism Development Strategy.
- GLTFCA Signage guidelines.
- GLTFCA Transboundary Fresh Water Resources Management Strategy Memorandum of Understanding with Limpopo Water Course Commission (LIMCOM)



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- **CROSS BORDER INSTITUTIONAL MEETINGS**

- **Joint Management Board Meetings:** Three JMB meetings convened during the period review including a JMB meeting convened on December 5, 2022 in order to facilitate the handover – takeover of the GLTCA Coordinating Party role from Zimbabwe to Mozambique.
- **Thematic Technical Working Group Meetings:** Eight meetings were convened for the five GLTFCA thematic technical working groups namely, (Conservation and Wildlife Management, Security and Wildlife Protection, Tourism and Wildlife Economy, Community and Livelihoods). Meetings convened mainly to operationalize the re-constituted institutions and engage on technical issues requiring input and guidance to the Joint Management board.
- **Joint Park Management Committee Meetings:** . Six meetings convened mainly to operationalize the re-constituted institutions and participate in the process of the development of Nodal Joint Operational Plans to be implemented through the JPMC's.
- **Funding Partner's Meeting:** One meeting conducted mainly for the purpose of re-constituting the GLTFCA Funding Partners Forum and mobilising resources for the Priority Unfunded Needs of the GLTFCA.
- **Thematic Task Team Meetings:** Nine meetings task team meetings conducted mainly for the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility Implementation Task team, Elephant Management Framework Task Team and GLTFCA Secretariat Legal Due Diligence Task Team.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- **CROSS BORDER COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS**

- **Limpopo Tourism Access Facility** : Several cross border community engagements were conducted during the consultative process of establishing the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility. The current status is that all the required infrastructure has been developed in line with the recommendations of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), a communication and implementation plan is in place, a task team to facilitate implementation has been established, in-country approvals have been finalized for Zimbabwe and what is outstanding are the final in-country approvals for South Africa.
- **Development of Nodal Joint Operational Plans:** Communities were also engaged in the development of the Nodal Joint Operational Plans for the Pafuri-Sengwe Node (JPMC 2), Limpopo National Park – Kruger National Park (JPMC 3) and the Greater Lebombo Conservancy-Kruger National Park (JPMC 4). The process was guided by the GLTFCA Integrated Livelihood Diversification Strategy which has a strong focus on community development and integrated wildlife and natural resources management.
- **Makuleke Transboundary Community Exchange Visit:** In order to address the problems raised in the biodiversity conservation management report for the Pafuri-Sengwe node, through the support of the Global Environmental Facility, the Maluleke Contractual National Park facilitated a transboundary community exchange and engagement visit in all three partner states in which a broad section of GLTFCA stakeholders and the International Coordinator over the period 28 – 30 August 2023.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

CROSS BORDER BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- **GLTFCA Human Wildlife Conflict Learning Exchange Visit to KAZA:** The visit was supported by the USAID-Funded VukaNow. The main objective of the exchange visit conducted over the period 24-27 April 2023 was to enhance knowledge exchange between the two landscapes (GLTFCA and KAZA) on Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) mitigation measures with respect to:
 - Successful approaches to addressing HWC in KAZA such as compensation schemes, the relationships between people and parks, prevention systems, and the roles of different stakeholders (government, private sector, communities); Demonstrated use, successes, and challenges in applying the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) Benefits, management systems, and governance in community conservation areas; and Tangible examples of nature-based livelihood activities, community benefit sharing, income generation activities, and diversification.
- **GLTFCA Translocation of Black and White Rhino from South Africa to Mozambique:** On September 8, 2023 in an extraordinary achievement for cross-border conservation and community livelihoods, an additional 10 rhinos have been successfully transported from South Africa to Zinave National Park, Mozambique. The ambitious operation, the third following last year's pioneering cross-border rhino translocations, is the result of a collaborative partnership between Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Peace Parks Foundation, and Exxaro Resources, with the support of the Government of South Africa.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

CROSS BORDER TOURISM PRODUCTS

- **GLTFCA Transboundary Tourism Development Strategy:** During the period under review, the GLTFCA, with the support of the GIZ Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources (TUPNR) Programme developed a Transboundary Tourism Development Strategy.
 - The aim of the strategy is to; “Develop a Transboundary Tourism Strategic Framework for the Great Limpopo TFCA which is intended to guide and coordinate the development of sustainable transboundary tourism and to facilitate the removal of barriers to tourism development, investment promotion and growth within the GLTFCA region.
 - During the development of the Transboundary Tourism Strategy, a baseline on the existing GLTFCA cross border tourism products was undertaken and recommendations shared on how to improve, up-scale and replicate current interventions.
- **Cross Border 4x4 Trails:** This TFCA Tourism Product will build on the successes of the Lebombo 4x4 eco-trail within the KNP and the Shingwedzi 4x4 Trail within LNP. As a guided 4x4 eco-trail situated in the northern parts of the KNP and LNP, this trail will afford guests the opportunity to experience the wide range of habitats that occur in the region including Mopane woodlands and scrubland, Riparian vegetation along the river courses and Sandveld that traverses the international boundary.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

CROSS BORDER TOURISM PRODUCTS

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- **Cross Border Wilderness Trails:** Dedicated foot safari trail based on Wilderness Trail concept has been utilized in the GLTFCA yet incorporating both natural and cultural elements into the experience. Some of the cross border wilderness trails within the GLTFCA include Save River African Foot Trail, Crooks Corner African Foot Safari, Lilau Pans African Foot Safari, Shingwedzi Cliffs African Foot Safari and Elefantes Gorge Conoe Trail.
- **Cross Border Events:** The GLTFCA also has several cross border events which include Pafuri walking trail and the Shangaan Festival. The GLTFCA also hosts cycling trails which in the past included the Inaugural Tour De Limpopo.
- **Cross Border Tourism Products Media Tour:** The GLTFCA conducted a cross border media tour to create awareness of the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility scheduled border crossing, in preparation for the formal establishment of the crossing. The trip focused on creating positive publicity and exposure for community owned lodges, SME's, accommodation, and activity providers at the same time as profiling the destination and the wider TFCA region in the media.





Future Plans Within the Next 6 – 12 Months

- **GLTFCA Secretariat Establishment and Resourcing:** The institutional reform strategy recommended the establishment of a Secretariat in order to facilitate progression from the implementation of the GLTP to the development and implementation of the GLTFCA as per the Treaty.
 - The key objectives underpinning the establishment of the Secretariat include facilitating the effective implementation of the objectives and guidelines of the International Treaty in order to achieve a balance between political will, strategic overview and effective implementation.
 - The Secretariat is also envisaged to facilitate the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the GLTFCA on various scales to enhance collaborative resource management and joint decision-making and support the effective development and implementation of GLTFCA policies, strategies, plans and initiatives to support an integrated, inclusive and climate-smart approach to conservation and socio-economic development in the region.
 - The Secretariat will be an independent entity which is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the GLTFCA on behalf of the Joint Management Board.

Coordinated resource mobilization is currently underway in order to fundraise for the establishment of resourcing of the GLTFCA Secretariat and Priority Unfunded needs of the GLTFCA with a submission to be made to the SADC Financing Facility Second Call for Concept Notes.





Future Plans Within the Next 6 – 12 Months

- **GLTFCA Sustainable Finance Strategy Implementation:** The GLTFCA Secretariat Finance Strategy is a detailed road map for the implementation of the most viable finance solutions for the Secretariat's funding and long term sustainable financing.
 - The strategy is based on the mandate of the secretariat, aligns with the institutional structures required for optimal function, and focuses on potential 12 finance solutions.
 - GLTFCA Sustainable Finance Strategy will be implemented simultaneously with the establishment of the Secretariat.
- **GLTFCA Joint Strategic Management Plan Development:** The GLTFCA will facilitate the development of a key outstanding GLTFCA strategic framework which is the Joint Strategic Management Plan (JSMP) to guide its implementation over the next 10-years.
 - This Plan, which will be developed through a participatory planning process, will serve as a directional document to the JMB and Secretariat for the further development and implementation of the initiative.
 - There are also a number of outstanding lower level strategies and joint operational plans, which still need to be developed. These strategies and plans will also support and form part of the JSMP process in support of the further implementation of key GLTFCA programmes and initiatives.
 - The GLTFCA Joint Strategic Management Plan will be administered in accordance with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the SADC TFCA's Programme.



Constraints and Added Value

- **GLTFCA Constraints:** In the absence of a dedicated Secretariat for the GLTFCA, resource mobilization, coordination and sustainability of current and future interventions are significantly constrained.
 - The establishment of the GLTFCA will necessitate the inclusion and coordination of a much wider and diverse range of stakeholders and institutional arrangements that include a wide range of initiatives and projects supported by the Partner States, implementing agencies, and a range of development partners, NGOs, private sector entities and communities.
 - The GLTFCA has developed a range of joint plans, policies and frameworks to support the effective implementation of its programmes and initiatives, all of which would need coordination and oversight through a dedicated Secretariat.
 - The establishment of the GLTFCA would also need the development of other required plans, policies, frameworks and agreements to provide the inclusion of additional public, private and communal land as per the Treaty.
 - In light of the above, the JMB needs to have an effective and efficient Secretariat to ensure the sustainable management, development and implementation of the project.
 - The establishment of the GLTFCA Secretariat is in line with the GLTFCA Institutional Reform Strategy, which has been approved by the JMB and endorsed by the Ministerial Committee.



Constraints and Added Value

GLTFCA VALUE ADDITION:

- GLTFCA Institutional Reform Strategy has resulted in development of effective and functional institutional arrangements and governance structures which are critical for effective coordination and implementation of projects and programmes in line with the provisions of the Trilateral Treaty.
 - The institutional reform process, has strengthened the governance arrangements of the GLTFCA in support of more effective and sustainable implementation of the initiative.
 - This process was underpinned by principles that ensure balance between political will, strategic overview and effective implementation (i.e. policy development & implementation).
 - Institutional reform of the GLTFCA will also ensure the attainment of the overall goal of sustainability, efficiency, effectiveness and continuity in institutional arrangements effecting continuity in institutional arrangements with a focus on park level collaboration and implementation.
 - Institutional reform will also ensure inclusivity and development of strategic and effective partnerships focusing on both collaborative management of the GLTP and future development of the GLTFCA





How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- **Resource Mobilization:** GLTFCA has established Priority Unfunded Needs in order to effectively coordinate and implement projects, programmes and activities in line with the Trilateral Treaty. High on the list of Priority Unfunded Needs is the establishment and resourcing of a GLTFCA Secretariat. We are therefore requesting the SADC TFCAs Network to assist our current resource mobilization efforts by sourcing funding and facilitating linkages with funding partners who can potentially support the GLTFCA.
- **Joint Learning & Knowledge Management:** The SADC TFCA Network can also assist by facilitating Joint Learning and Knowledge Management through the development of a portal as a platform for joint learning, information exchange and knowledge management for SADC TFCA Network members by:
 - Developing a regional repository of TFCA related information.
 - Innovation and idea testing through joint experimentation and documentation.
 - Knowledge product development.
 - Enabling peer review and feedback.
- **Collaboration and Relationships:** The SADC TFCA Network is in the best position to facilitate institutional mapping, linkages and coordination of TFCAs. This is achievable through:
 - Conducting face to face meetings
 - Developing linkages with TFCA stakeholder groups
 - Facilitating empowerment at the level of the TFCA



GLTFCA in Pictures



GLTFCA in Pictures



2022 – 2023 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA Report



Nothando Rosslyn Moyo

Acting National TFCA Coordinator

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority



Institutional status and update

- MoU was signed in 2006 and the TFCA is in Category B
- Partner States working towards the finalisation of the Draft Treaty to pave a way for its signing (in country consultations are on-going)



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Stakeholder engagement (Maramani, Northern Tuli)
- Implementation of the Herding for Health Programme
- Joint Patrols
- TTC meeting
- Establishment of the working Groups
- Development of GMTFCA Logo, brochure and branding guidelines



Future plans

- Finalisation of the in-country consultations and subsequent signing of the Treaty
- Development of a transboundary tourism events protocol
- Implementation of GEF 7 HWC project
- Recruitment of GMTFCA International Coordinator (GEF 7)
- Hosting of transboundary tourism events
- Resource mobilisation
- Reviewing of the GMTFCA Draft IDP
- Development of SOPs for law enforcement



Constraints and added value

- Finalisation of the Draft Treaty and its signing is taking long
- Limited resources
- Absence of an International Coordinator

Added value

- Revenue generation through transboundary tourism event (traversing rights fees, Camping fees, employment)
- Collective bargaining –pulling of resources from different donors for project implementation in the landscape (e.g. sourced funds for H4H in Botswana and Zimbabwe)



How can the SADC TFCA's Network help?

- Marketing of the TFCA
- Sustainable financing for GMTFCA Programme
- Knowledge sharing and collaboration
- Promote conservation and socio-economic development
- Securing funds to host structure meetings- to push for the finalization and signing of GMTFCA Treaty
- Assist with the development of Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, Community Engagement plan, and Capacity building plan



Project, stakeholder engagement and meeting/training attended





Oct 2022 – Oct 2023 IONA SKELETON COAST TP Report

M. Shikongo

N. lipinge

TFCA Namibia



Institutional status and update



- Initiative between the Republic of **Angola and the Republic of Namibia**
- IONA SKELETON COAST TRANSFRONTIER PARK (ISCTP) is approx. 31995km² in extent,
 - Iona, Angola's oldest (Parque Nacional do Iona) and largest national park, covers 15 150 km²
 - Skeleton Coast National Park located in northwest Namibia, and has a size of 16,845 km².
- ISCTP falls under Category A TFCAs:
 - The Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed 3rd May 2018



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- No Activity carried under the time in review.



Future plans

- Need to engage at the political and executive management level to reconfirm, recommit and revive ISCTP
- Set up the Institutional Framework including the agreed coordination modalities
- Joint operational work plan to be developed
- Resources mobilisation



Constraints and added value

Constraints

- Limited resources
- Lack of institutional framework which should spearhead the development of ISCTP
- Loss of Institutional Memory



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Marketing the TFCA entity which include the Marine Component
- Sustainable financing
- Sharing of best practices from other TFCA and TP





Kavango Zambezi TFCA 2022 – 2023 TFCA Report

Netsai Bollmann, Programme Manager

KAZA Secretariat

14 November 2023



Status of establishment of KAZA



- Established under Treaty signed in Luanda in 2011
- Treaty yet to be ratified by Republic of Angola
- Treaty available here: <https://www.kavangozambezi.org/publications-2/>

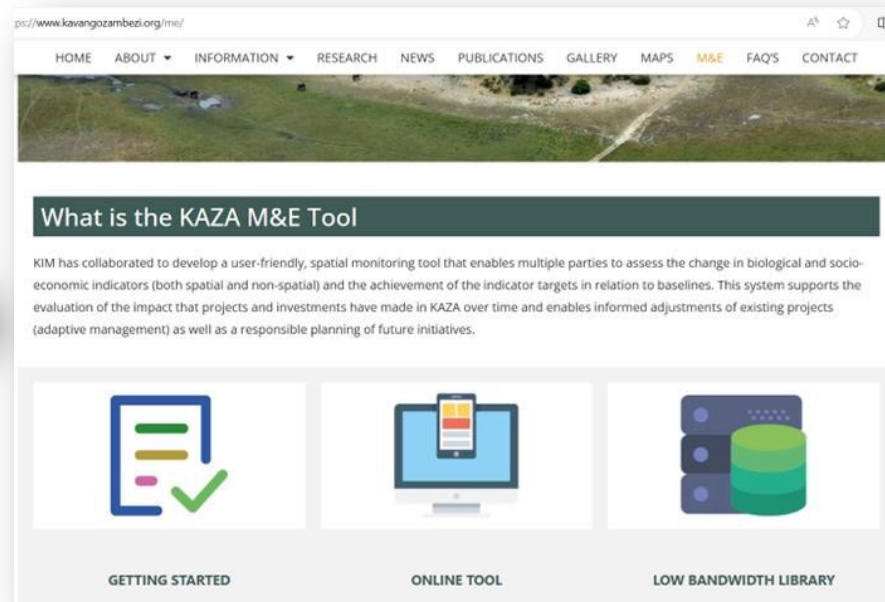




Monitoring & evaluation

KAZA Impact
monitoring
Working Group

Donor funded
interventions &
Implementing
Partners



Data management system



Monitoring & evaluation continued

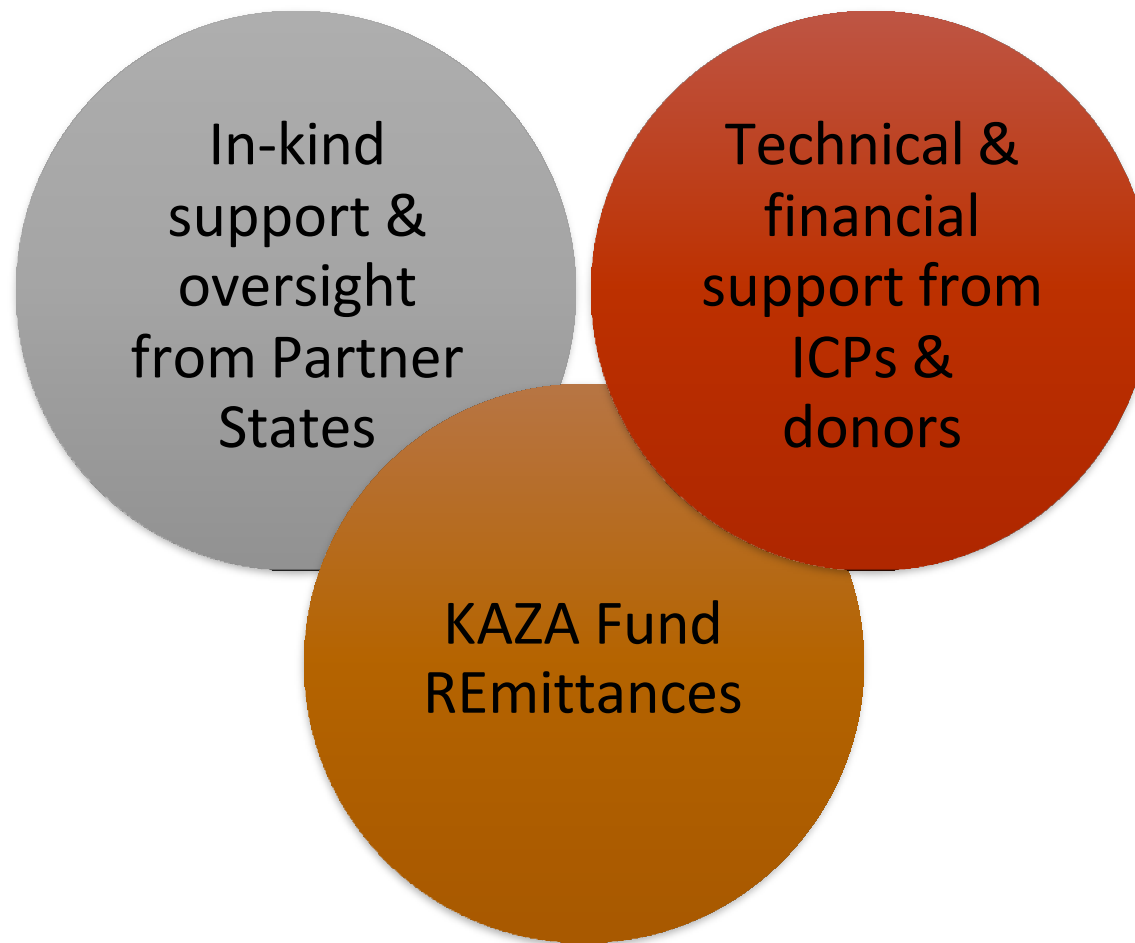


Socioeconomic Survey	Landcover map	Freshwater map
Wildlife crimes database	Policy brief on elephant movement & connectivity	KAZA Elephant Survey
Baseline studies (WWF & Wild Bird Trust) Cuando River Health Score Card State of the Cuando River Basin Report Groundwater management framework	Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Cuando/Kwando River Basin	Veterinary fences assessment
Groundwater project (IWMI & PPF) Transboundary diagnostic assessment Ground Water quality report Groundwater management framework Gender, Equity & Social Inclusion (GESI)	KAZA projects map	TFCA performance assessment tool

Examples of outputs developed based on integrated approaches to M&E and data collection & analysis likely to inform future decisions, policies & strategies



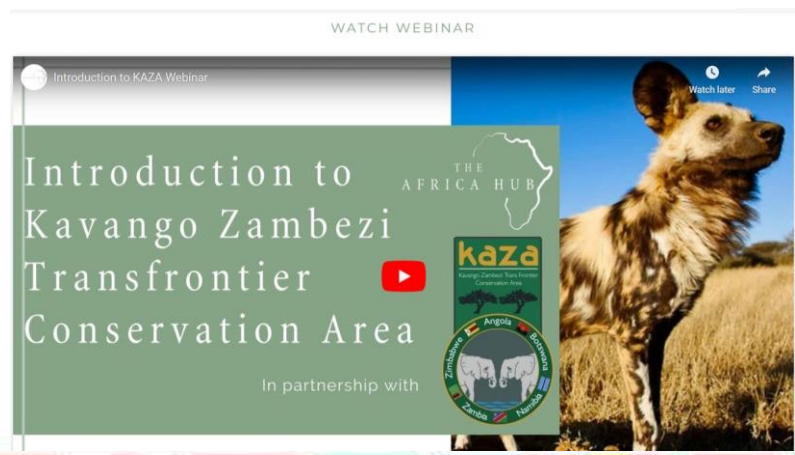
KAZA financing system



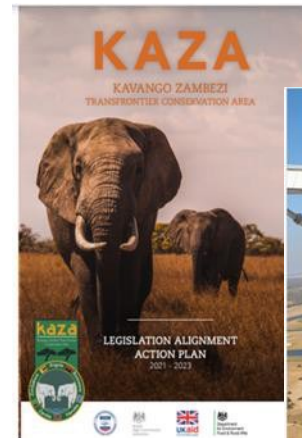
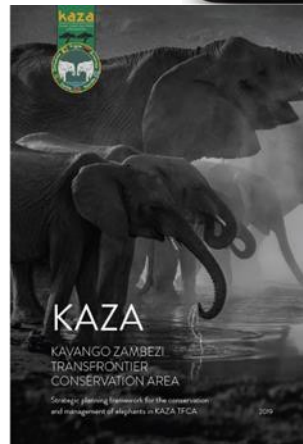
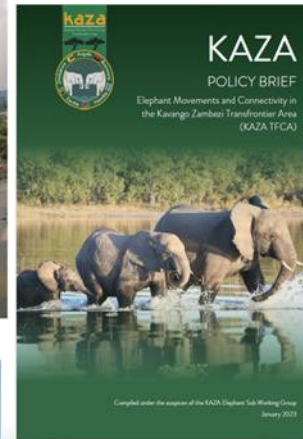
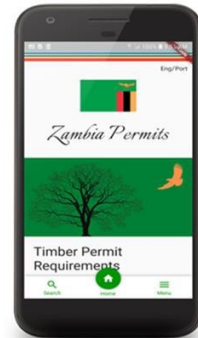


Strategies, documents, plans produced period under review: Tourism

<https://www.kavangozambezi.org/publications-2/>



Strategies, documents, plans produced in reporting period: natural resources



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

DEFRA KAZA TFCA Conservation

WILDLIFE DISPERSAL AREA PROJECTS PORTFOLIO

KHAUDUM – NGAMILAND

ZAMBEZI – MOSI-OA-TUNYA

HWANGE – MAKGADIKGADI – NXAI PANS

April 2021





Strategy documents & plans under development

Management strategy for forestry conservation

Carnivore conservation strategy

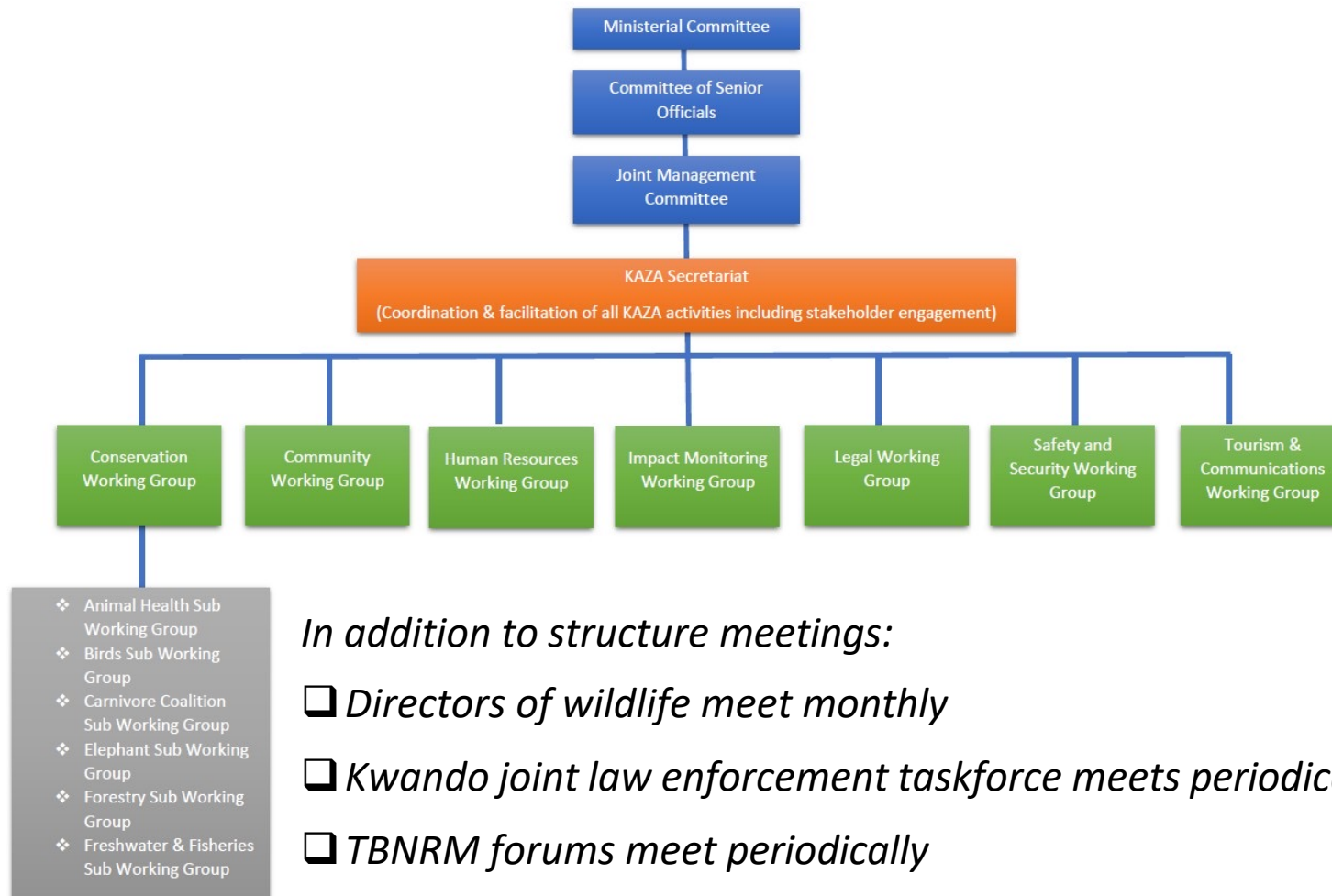
Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe River Code of Conduct

Bird conservation strategy

LEAP implementation plan



Cross border institutional meetings





Project implementation – Federal Republic of Germany through KfW

<p>Phases I and II (EUR8 million and EUR12 million)</p> <p>Mainly focused on building the capacity of national authorities responsible for the management of natural resources in KAZA Partner States.</p>	<p>Phase III (EUR15.5 million)</p> <p>Emphasises regional cooperation and transboundary initiatives, with a strong focus on community livelihoods development.</p>	<p>Covid Relief Tranche I (EUR4 million)</p>
--	--	--

Total current support commitment to EUR39.5 million





Running projects implemented with direct implementation support through/from KAZA Secretariat

Strengthening wildlife law enforcement capacity and cross-border collaboration in transboundary areas (CITES MIKE)

UK Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

KAZA Joint Law Enforcement Governance Project (INL)

US Forest Service (USFS)

KAZA Elephant Survey (multiple donors)

USAID Resilient Waters Programme

US Embassy Science Fellows

Dutch Postcode Lottery Dreamfund project

Learning Energy Efficiency Network (LEEN)



Future plans



Updating of MIDP and country IDPs

Finalisation of strategic documents currently under development & new strategy documents

Implementation of various strategies & action plans

Strengthening of the KAZA Secretariat

Project coordination support & implementation

TFCA Performance Assessment

Resource mobilisation (technical & financial)

Strengthening of data pool and M&E systems



Constraints and added value

- ❑ Secretariat capacity development (technical & financial)
- ❑ Strengthening of in-country TFCA coordination units (where applicable)
- ❑ Resource mobilization for implementation of plans & strategies (technical & financial)



Photos of work or landscapes in KAZA



German Embassy Lusaka
November 6 at 10:34 AM



November 7, 2023

Meeting to finalise draft Code of Conduct for Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe River



September 25, 2023

International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) hosts KAZA reception



May 4, 2022

KfW boosts Zimparks anti-poaching capacity with the handover of three patrol boats



September 28, 2023

KAZA HOSTS REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TOUR OPERATOR FAMILIARISATION TRIPS



February 1, 2022

Promoting coexistence of wildlife and people



Thank you!

nbollmann@kavangozambezi.org



Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) Report



Michael C. Molaodi

National TFCA Focal Point

Botswana – Ministry of Environment and Tourism





Institutional status and update

- Bilateral Agreement was signed in 2000 and the amended Agreement was signed in 2010
- The TFCA falls under Category A
- We haven't implemented any system in the KTP during the period under review.
- The KTP Standard Operating Procedure for the management of Carnivores (lions) was finalised in 2022
- Access SOP under review





Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Community learning exchange visit
- Coordinated Patrols
- Maintenance of Boundary fence
- Approval of the SOP for management of Carnivores
- SOP for the Landing of flights within KTP for management purposes
- Structure meetings (park management committee)



Future plans

- Finalisation of maintenance of the Boundary fence
- Completion of the community owned camp within the SA component of the KTP and resource mobilisation for infrastructure development on the BW side
- Review of the KTP IDP
- Recruitment of KTP International Coordinator
- Design of logo and destination brochure
- Innovative Resource mobilisation e.g. biocredits
- Development of law enforcement strategy



Constraints and added value

- Limited resources
- Absence of an international coordinator to coordinate KTP activities on a daily basis.

Added Value

- Two Rivers One stop Border post



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Assist with mobilisation of financial resources and marketing of the TFP.
- Support the coordination of the KTP strategic meetings.
- **Added-value element of KTP**
- One stop border post that facilitate easy movement of tourists within KTP.
- Absence of physical border line and allows free movement of Tourists across the two component of the KTP



Please add 2 or three photos of work or landscapes in your TFCA.





2022 - 2023 REPORT

LOWER ZAMBEZI - MANA POOLS TFCA

SYDNEY C. TEMBO - TFCA COORDINATION PROGRAM, ZAMBIA

INSTITUTION STATUS & UPDATE

- Bilateral MoU signed in May 2023:
- SADC category B from emerging TFCA
- Elaborate governance arrangement.
- 2 year Rotational Coordinating role. Zimbabwe as current chair.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

The Government of the Republic of Zambia represented by the Minister of Tourism (Hereinafter referred to as “the GRZ”)

AND

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe (Hereinafter referred to as “the ROZ”) represented by the Minister of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

On The Development Of The Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area (Hereinafter referred to as the LOZAMAP TFCA)



- **Zambia**
Lower Zambezi NP, Chiawa GMA & Siavonga Open Area.

- **Zimbabwe**
Mana Pools NP world Heritage, Safari Areas (Hurungwa, charr, Sami & Chewore

CROSS BORDER ACTIVITIES

- High level meeting MoU execution May 2023.
- Joint technical committee at Director level - develop action plan.
- Joint Landscape mission of the TFCA undertaken.
- Park joint management committee hosted by Zambia



TFCA FUTURE PLANS

- Land Use Planning - site specific and transboundary
- Strategic partnerships
- Securing technical and financial support from cooperating partners.
- Establish thematic working group
- Work plans and budgets
- Institutional development framework (Treaty)
- LOZAMAP destination brochure



CONSTRAINTS & ADDED VALUE

Challenges

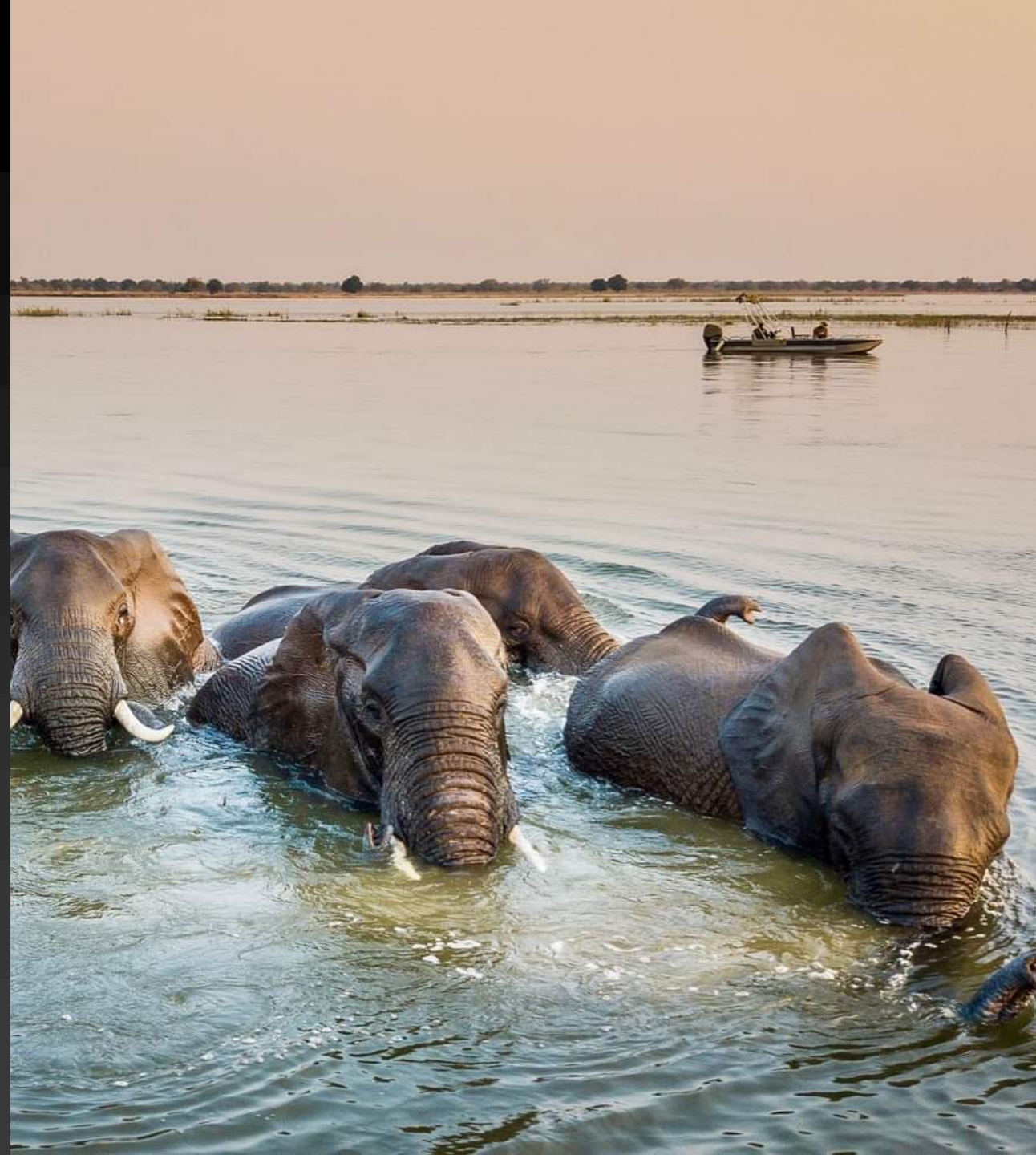
- Limited budget support
- Absence of land use plans at TFCA level

Added Value

- Political will and support
- Holistic planning & management of resources
- Integration of stakeholder in decision processes
- Opportunities for partnerships
- Joint Law Enforcement collaboration

How can SADC TFCA Network Help

- Development of a tourism destination brochure of the TFCA
- Technical support - Capacity building of the TFCA (human resources) and knowledge sharing opportunities
- Financial support - mobilisation of additional funding







2022 – 2023 LUBOMBO TFCA Report

Presented by:

Thulani Methula

TFCA Focal Point

Eswatini National Trust Commission



Institutional status and update

In the last year...

- Has there been any change in the status of your TFCA or cluster of TFCAs? Please list any change of category, which may have occurred or progress towards establishment.
 - The TFCA is already listed as Category A and no changes of category occurred.
- Have you implemented any system in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence? (for instance: M&E system, sustainable financing system, training documents, Data Management systems)
 - Representatives of the TFCA personnel attended two M&E training sessions in February and October 2023. The roll-out of the system is still being handled by the SADC Secretariat.
- Have any new document been produced for the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence? (for instance Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, Community Engagement plan, Capacity building plan)
 - The LTFCA has a Tourism Master Plan between South Africa and Eswatini (Songimvelo-Malolotja component of the TFCA).
- A general Marketing Development Strategy and Action Plan was formulated for SADC TFCA's and Lubombo TFCA was among seven TFCAs that have a sufficient variety of products and services that are deemed "market ready"



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Cross border institutional meetings
- Virtual bilateral session held to deal with the Elephant issue within the Nsubane Pongola TFCA
- Virtual planning meetings held by the trilateral TFCA Coordinators
- Cross border tourism products
 - Mhlumeni-Goba eco-tourism trail launched in 2023
 - Malolotja-Songimvelo cross border tourism concept proposal was developed but could not be implemented due to financial limitations
 - Greening solution for community owned lodges, full solar system was purchased for Makwela Camp in Tembe Elephant Park
- Cross border community engagements
 - Lubombo TFCA Youth Environmental Schools Visit: from 30-31 August 2023. Four schools around Ndumo Game Reserve were visited, trees planted , bins and equipment donated



Future plans

- Please provide bullet point on what are you planning to do in the next 6-12 months in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence.
- R1.5million for the drafting of the Lubombo TFCA Integrated Development Plan which will identify implementation priorities for fund raising allocated by RSA DFFE TFCA unit.
- Finalize on-going COVID-19 relief project activities
- Develop a cross-border stakeholder engagement plan
- Strengthen the governance of the LTFCA
- Operationalize the TFCA Tourism Marketing plan
- Establish cross-border Community Tourism Standard Operational Procedures.



Constraints and added value

- Please describe any constraints you have faced in promoting the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence?
- Limited funding from government
- Limited coordination due to financial constraints to implement cross-border activities
- Please describe what is the added value brought by the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence to your institution, and/or local governance (communities, private sector, local administration)
- The TFCA has provided a conducive platform for collaborations between public, private and community stakeholders in the management of shared resources.



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Provide funding for strengthening cross-border coordination. This will ensure that regular planning meetings are held between the LTFCAs stakeholders.



Please add 2 or three photos of work or landscapes in your TFCA.



Renovation of community tourism facility in Mambane community



Community dialogue on human wildlife conflicts in the Lubombo region



OCT 2022 – OCT 2023 MAZA TFCA REPORT



Presenter: Matthews Mumba
TFCA Focal Point – Malawi

14th November 2023



2.Key Activities carried out from Oct 2022-Oct 2023

Cross border Biodiversity related activities

- Joint operations (routine, intelligence led etc.)
- Installation of strategic infrastructure such as cross border radio communication system (not fully operational),
- Joint field ranger refresher training- First aid, SOPs and CoC-
- Signing of Co-Management Agreements (PPF-Nyika-Vwaza, FZS-North Luangwa)

Cross border Tourism

- Development of MAZA TFCA Tourism Brochure supported by SADC GIZ

Cross border Community Engagement

- Establishment & Implementation of HWCMS
- Enhancement of Community livelihoods Interventions (TLC, COMACO)

Cross Border Institutional meetings

- **Planned a Joint Steering Committee Meeting (Not done) but the plan still holds**

3. Future Plans

- Incorporate Luambe National Park on the Zambian side in the Malawi-Zambia TFCA
- Jointly respond for call for funding to enhance development and sustainable financing of MAZA TFCA initiative (Chama/vwaza-HWC)
- Development of infrastructure for PA Management, Socio-Economic and Tourism Development

4. Constraints and Added Value

- Policy harmonization
- Inadequate funding to support TFCA development
- MAZA TFCA has observed an increase in abundance of major species of wildlife posing a challenge in Human Wildlife Coexistence and community relations

Added value:

- Improved PA management capacity
- Improved Community Participation and livelihood enhancement
- Strong collaboration (more stakeholders participating)
- Increased awareness
- Two strategic collaborative management signed (Governments/Conservation ICAs)

5. How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Facilitating initiatives for sustainable financing
- Platform for information sharing and learning
- Collaboration through networking

6. Photos of Work or Landscapes in MAZA TFCA.





2022 – 2023 TFCA Report

MALOTI DRAKENSBERG TRANSFRONTIER PROGRAMME (MALOTI DRAKENSBERG TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA – THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO AND THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)

Authors & Presenters:

1. **Ms. Joyce Loza-** Conservation Specialist (A/Coordinator) –
Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme (South Africa)
2. **Mr. Mokitjima James Tsilane -** (Lesotho) Senior Range
Management Officer Department of Rangeland Resources
Management (Lesotho)



Institutional status and update

In the last year...

- **There has been no changes in the status of the MDTFCA. A draft treaty awaits endorsement by the Bilateral Coordination Committee (BCC) prior to undergoing other processes.**
- Have you implemented any system in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence?:
 - **Yes the MDTFCA undertook a review of its 5-Year Action Plan and developed an action plan for the next 5 years (2023-2028).**
- Have any new document been produced for the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence? (for instance Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, Community Engagement plan, Capacity building plan):
 - **No**



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Cross border institutional meetings
 - **Bilateral Quarterly Working Groups meetings**
 - Biodiversity & Protected Area, Bilateral Security, Tourism & Cultural Heritage WG.
- **Bilateral Coordination Committee (bi-annually)**
- Cross border community engagements:
 - Participation of the bilateral TWG at the Mehlooding Cultural Heritage event on 23rd Sept 2023.
- Cross border biodiversity-related activities:
 - Monitoring of bearded vulture nests and harvesting of eggs for recovery programme.
 - Construction of fire breaks.



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

- Cross border tourism products:
 - **Summer media tour funded by GIZ took place from 2nd-7th May 2023.**
 - **Bilateral Security Working Group activities – Lesotho fact finding mission on the tourist attack and strengthen partnerships with South African Police Services to curb crime, and find on the progress of cases that were reported on the South African side.**



Future plans

- Please provide bullet point on what are you planning to do in the next 6-12 months in the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence.
 - **Review of the TFCA Tourism and the Bilateral Security Strategy.**
 - **A Youth Tourism Awareness Campaign planned for 4-7th Dec 2023 pending confirmation of funding.**
 - **Engage in processes of adopting a Treaty.**
 - **Final phase of the 20-Year MDTFCA Strategy (2008-2028) – strategise on the review process.**
 - **Continue with Programme Coordination Unit meetings.**
 - **Lesotho is still implementation of Covid 19 response grants activities.**



Constraints and added value

- Please describe any constraints you have faced in promoting the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence?
 - **Administrative systems – Only one dedicated Coordination Unit.**
 - **Joint funding & country level funding constraints.**
- Please describe what is the added value brought by the TFCA or cluster of TFCAs of your competence to your institution, and/or local governance (communities, private sector, local administration)
 - **Contributes to government efforts for strengthening cross-border collaboration on for e.g., fires (fires do not observe borders), cross-border crimes.**
 - **Catalysing support through partnerships**
 - **Knowledge exchange and partnership platforms.**
 - **Joint tourism products marketing.**



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Please describe or use bullet points to indicate how the SADC TFCAs unit and the TFCAs network can help you in promoting TFCAs and provide the added-value element of Transfrontier Conservation Area.
 - **Providing training support to TFCAs staff.**
 - **Supporting knowledge exchange platforms for TFCAs staff and partners.**
 - **Providing platforms for expanding on partnerships for TFCAs staff and partners.**
 - **Visit schedule to individual TFCAs**





Selous-Niassa Transfrontier Conservation Area

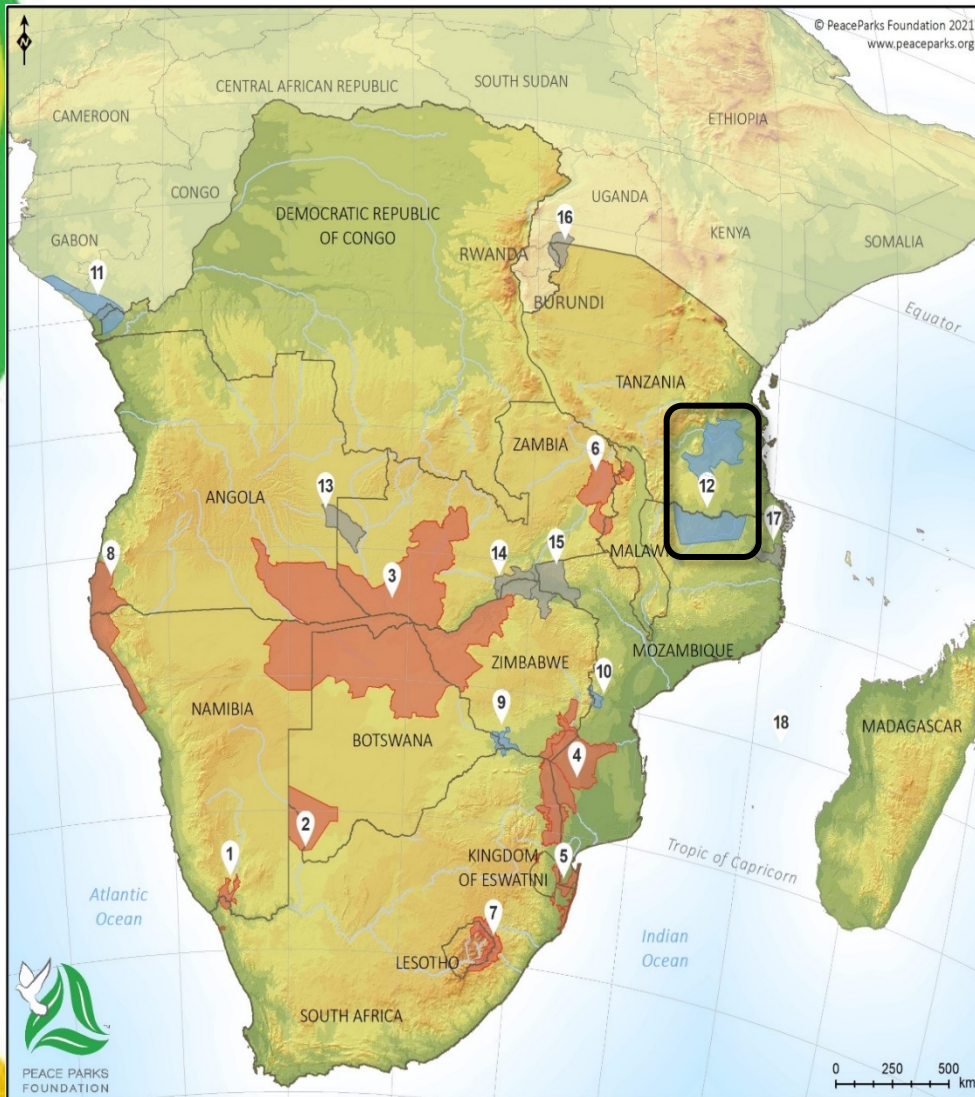


Zacharia Wambura
TFCA Secretary-Tanzania
Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism

Senior Wildlife Officer
PAs|Corridors|Planning



TFCA – location and status



FORMALISED TFCAs

- 1 /Ais/Richtersveld TP* (NAMIBIA/SOUTH AFRICA*)
- 2 Kgalagadi TP* (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA)
- 3 Kavango Zambezi TFCA* (ANGOLA/BOTSWANA/NAMIBIA/ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 4 Great Limpopo TP and TFCA* (MOÇAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)
- 5 Lubombo TFCA* (MOÇAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/SWAZILAND)
- 6 Malawi - Zambia TFCA* (MALAWI/ZAMBIA)
- 7 Maloti - Drakensberg TFCA* (LESOTHO/SOUTH AFRICA)
- 8 Iona - Skeleton Coast TP (ANGOLA/NAMIBIA)

EMERGING TFCAs

- 9 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA* (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)
- 10 Chimanimani TFCA (MOÇAMBIQUE/ZIMBABWE)
- 11 Mayombe Forest TPA (ANGOLA/CONGO/DRC/GABON)
- 12 Niassa-Selous TFCA (MOÇAMBIQUE/TANZANIA)

CONCEPTUAL TFCAs

- 13 Liuwa Plains - Mussumma TFCA* (ANGOLA/ZAMBIA)
- 14 Lower Zambezi - Mana Pools TFCA* (ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 15 ZIMOZA TFCA (MOÇAMBIQUE/ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 16 Kagera TFCA (RWANDA/TANZANIA/UGANDA)
- 17 Mnazi Bay - Quirimbas TFCA (MOÇAMBIQUE/TANZANIA)
- 18 Western Indian Ocean TMP (COMOROS/FRANCE/MADAGASCAR/AUSTRALIA/MOÇAMBIQUE/SEYCHELLES/TANZANIA)

TP - Transfrontier Park
 TPA - Transfrontier Protected Area
 TMP - Transfrontier Marine Park
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation Area
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation Marine Area
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area
 * Peace Parks Foundation involved

2 Countries : Tanzania and Mozambique

Total TFCA area = approx **154,000 sq km**; Length Approx **125km** and width ranging btn **5-30km**

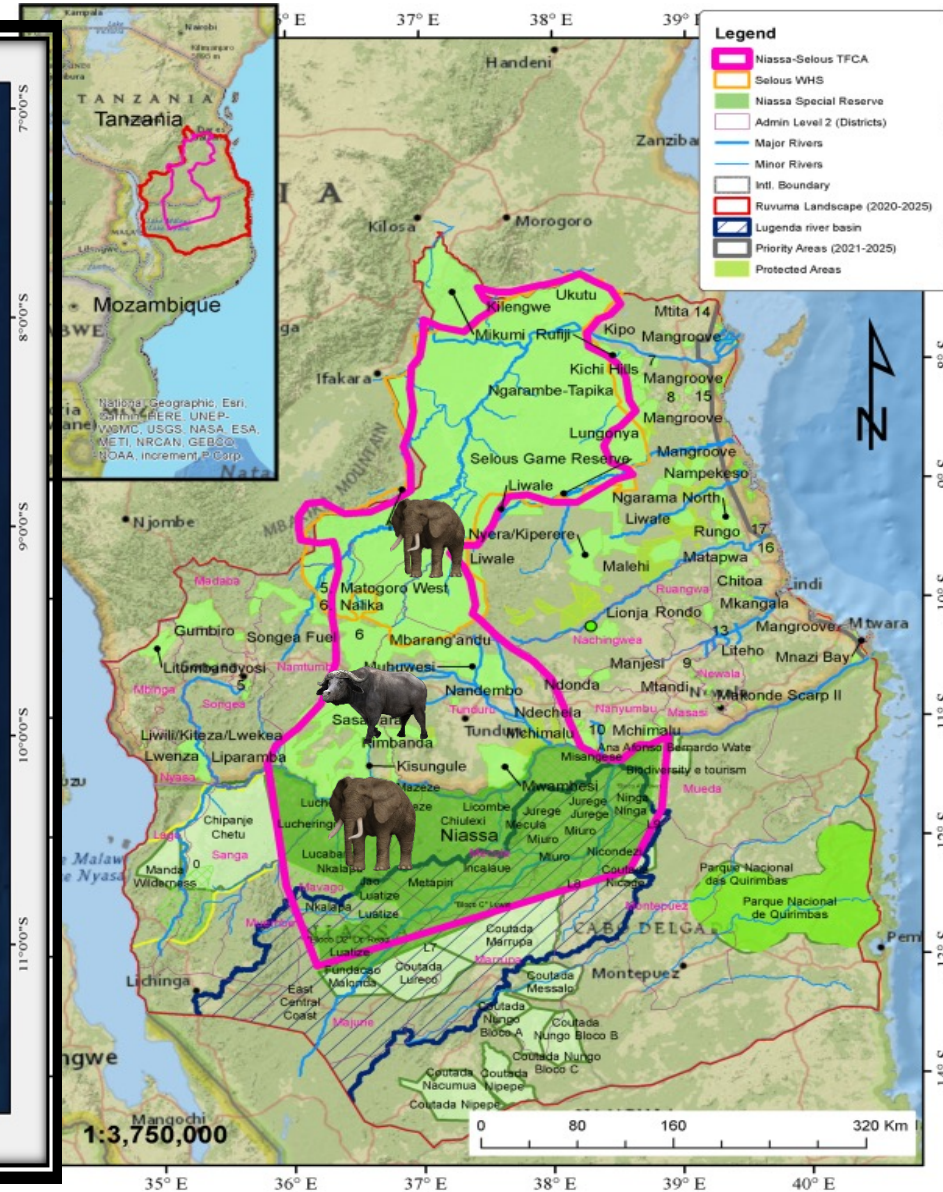
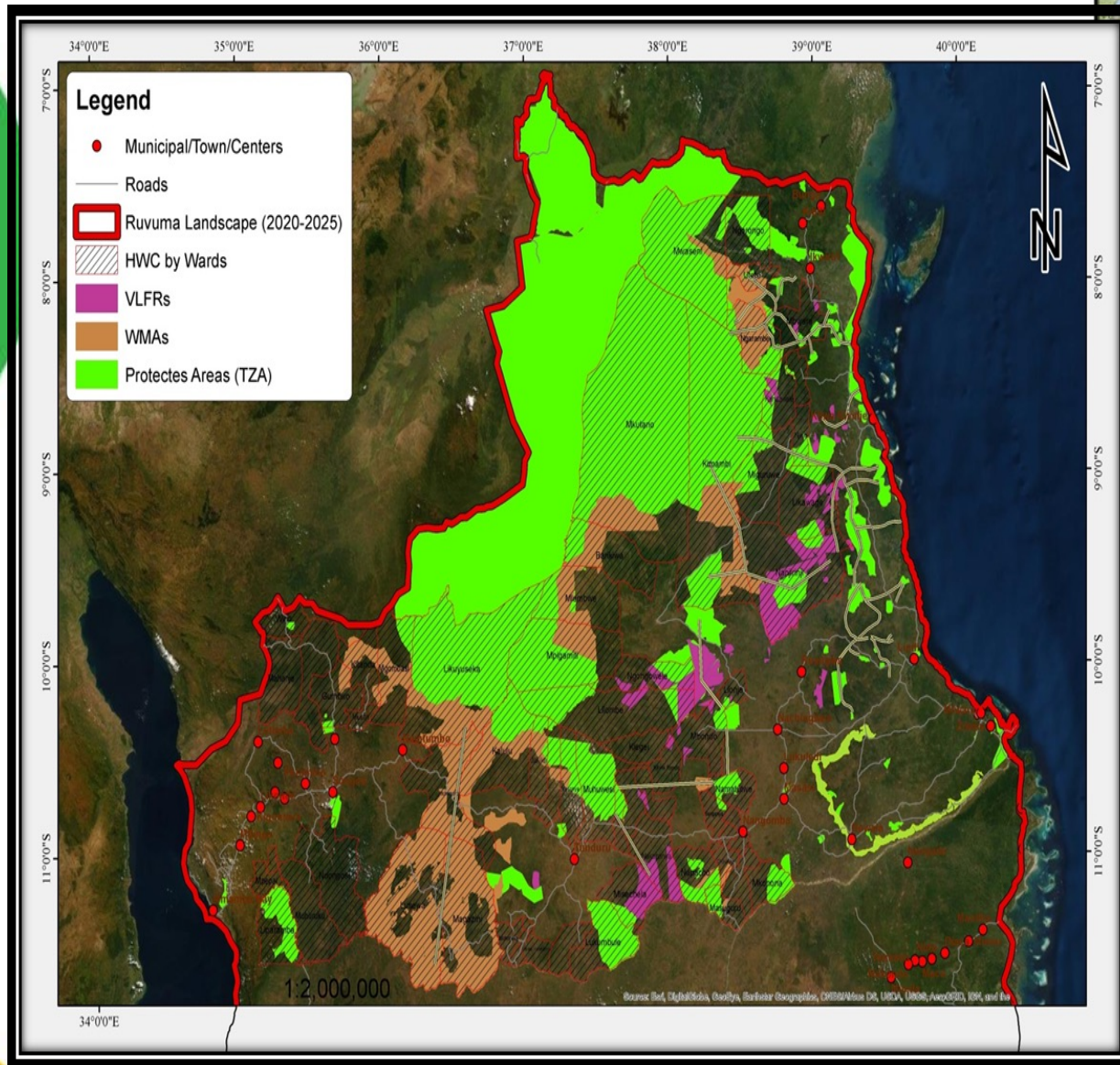
TFCA Category B: MoU signed 2007 - updated 2015

Protected areas in Tanzania:

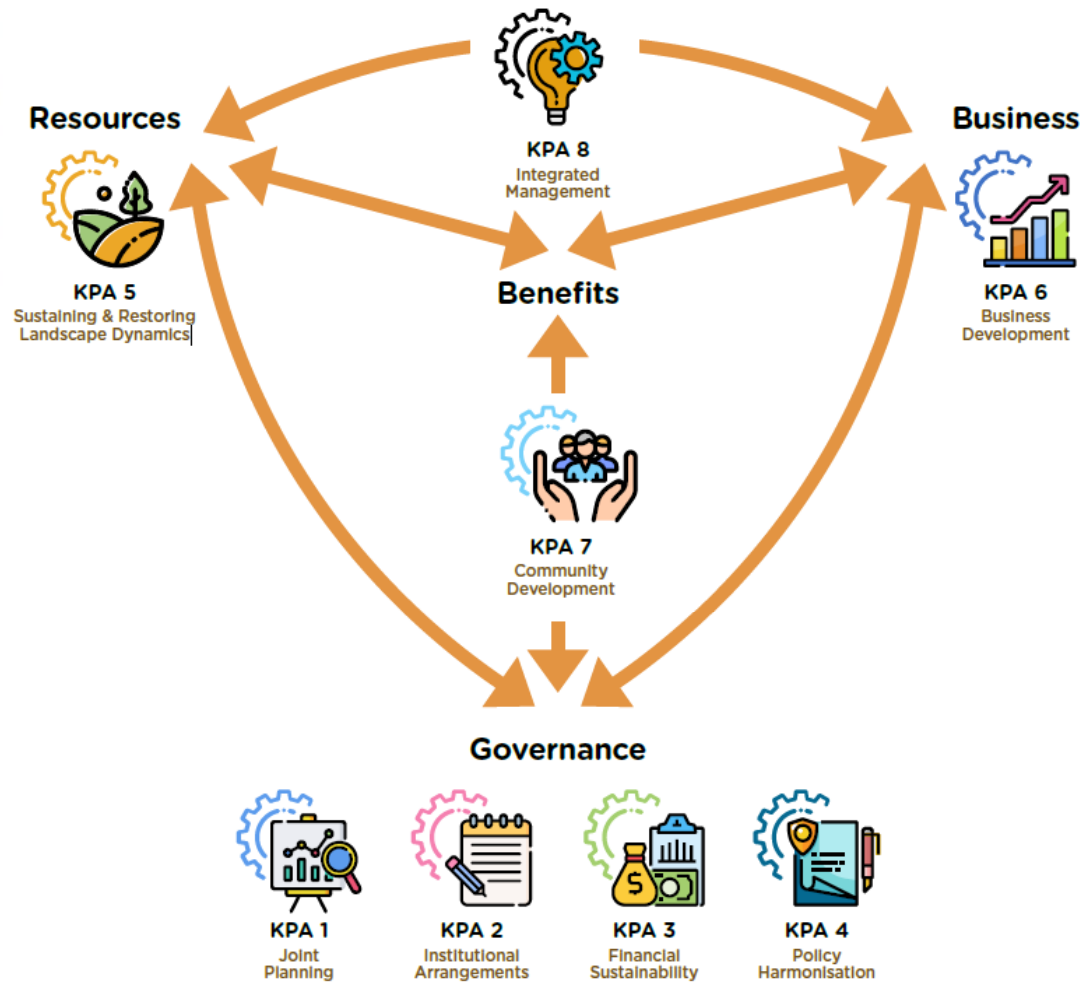
Nyerere NP; Selous, Liparamba, Lukwika & Lumesule GR (**World Heritage Site**), Mwambesi FR; 5WMAs (Mbarang'andu, Nalika, Kindamba, Kisungure and Chingoli



TFCA – location & status



Institutional status and update

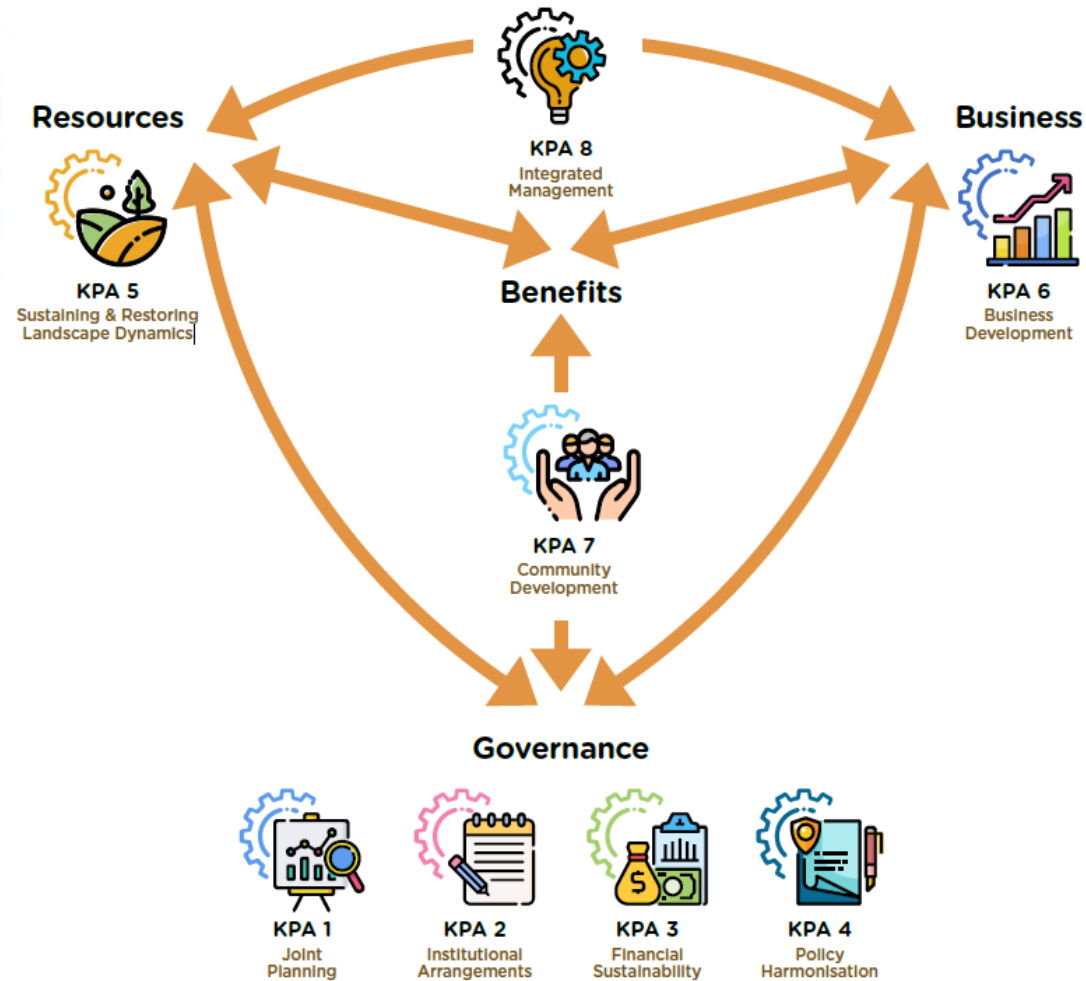


Based on SADC TFCA Development Guideline

- TFCA still in category B Status
- Process to formalize NSTFCA still on-going
- Review process of the existing MoU to explore more areas of cooperation has been approved
- Formation of TWG comprising members from key institutions operating within TFCA



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023



- Draft Strategic Integrated Development Plan (SIDP) has been developed by consultant with the support of CMS/UNEP & WWF Support
- Eight KPAs for the TFCA have been identified
- Widening the scope of Pas within TFCA by establishing a new Game Reserve (Litumbandyosi-Gesimaso)



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

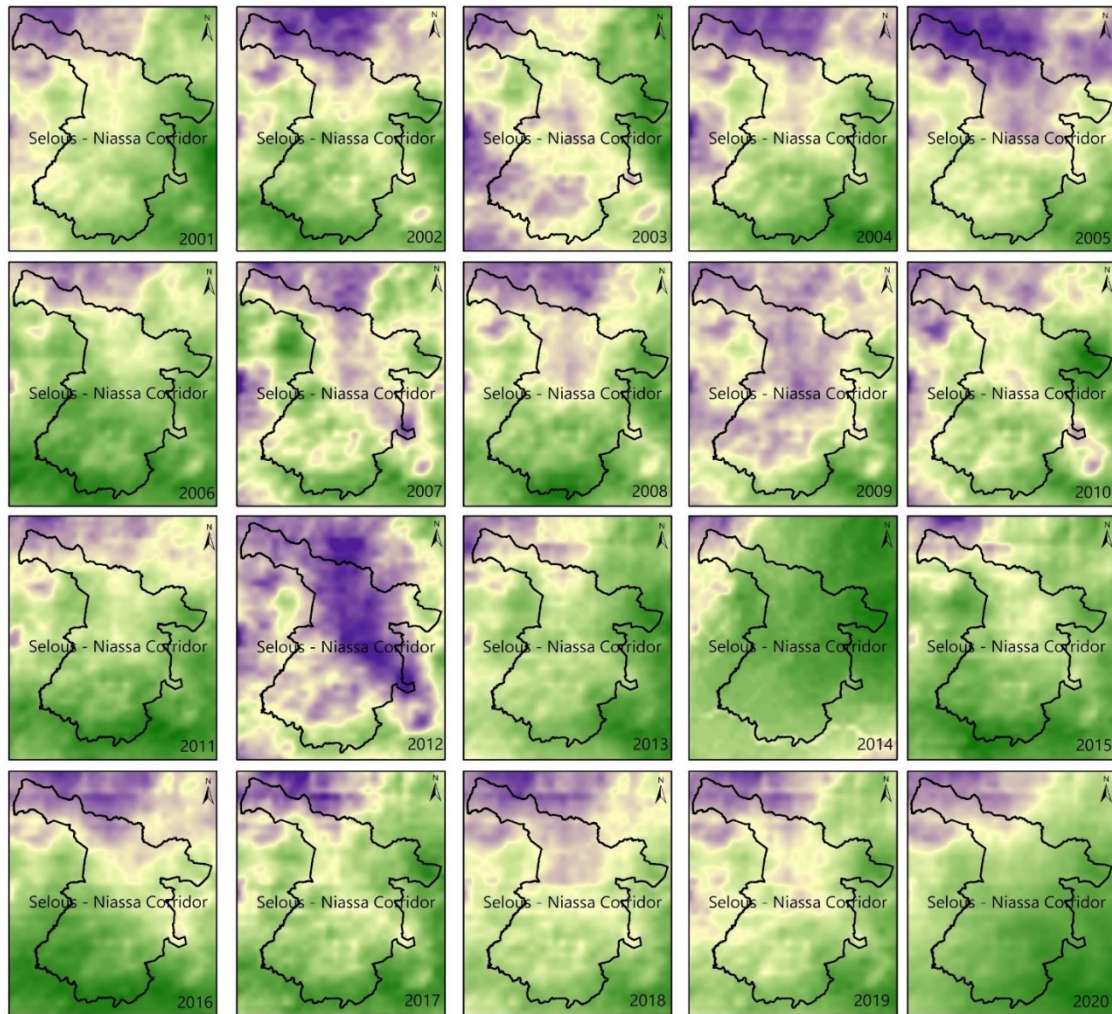
Spatial modelling of the corridor for the TFCA has been conducted

Results for the LU/LC change for a period of 20yrs

SN	Land use and land cover type	Areal coverage (Ha)		Proportion (%)		Rate of change and status	
		2001	2020	2001	2020	Annual change	Status
1	Bareland	19.6	60.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	Increasing
2	Cultivation	559.0	2269.0	3.3	13.4	85.5	Increasing
3	Water	16.0	13.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	Decreasing
4	Swamp	21.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	-0.9	Decreasing
5	Grassland	1790.2	2279.8	10.5	13.4	24.5	Increasing
6	Shrubland	344.2	1605.4	2.0	9.5	63.1	Increasing
7	Mosaic	4463.3	5574.8	26.3	32.8	55.6	Increasing
8	Woodland	9589.7	5126.4	56.5	30.2	-223.2	Decreasing
9	Burnt areas	179.6	50.1	1.1	0.3	-6.5	Decreasing
Total		16983.21	16983.21	100.0	100.0	0.0	



Spatial modelling: Rainfall



Map projection: WGS 84, Zone 37S Low : 660.974 High : 1540.32 0 50 100 200 Km

- Result indicates that the average rainfall over the past 20 years ranged between 853 and 1294 mm/year, with an average of 1086 mm/year
- Results suggest that the corridor experienced periods of both higher and lower rainfall over the course of the 20-year timeframe
- Rainfall variability is caused by fluctuations in Sea Surface Temp (SST) in the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)



Spatial modelling: Temperature



Map projection: WGS 84, Zone 37S

Low : 21.6572

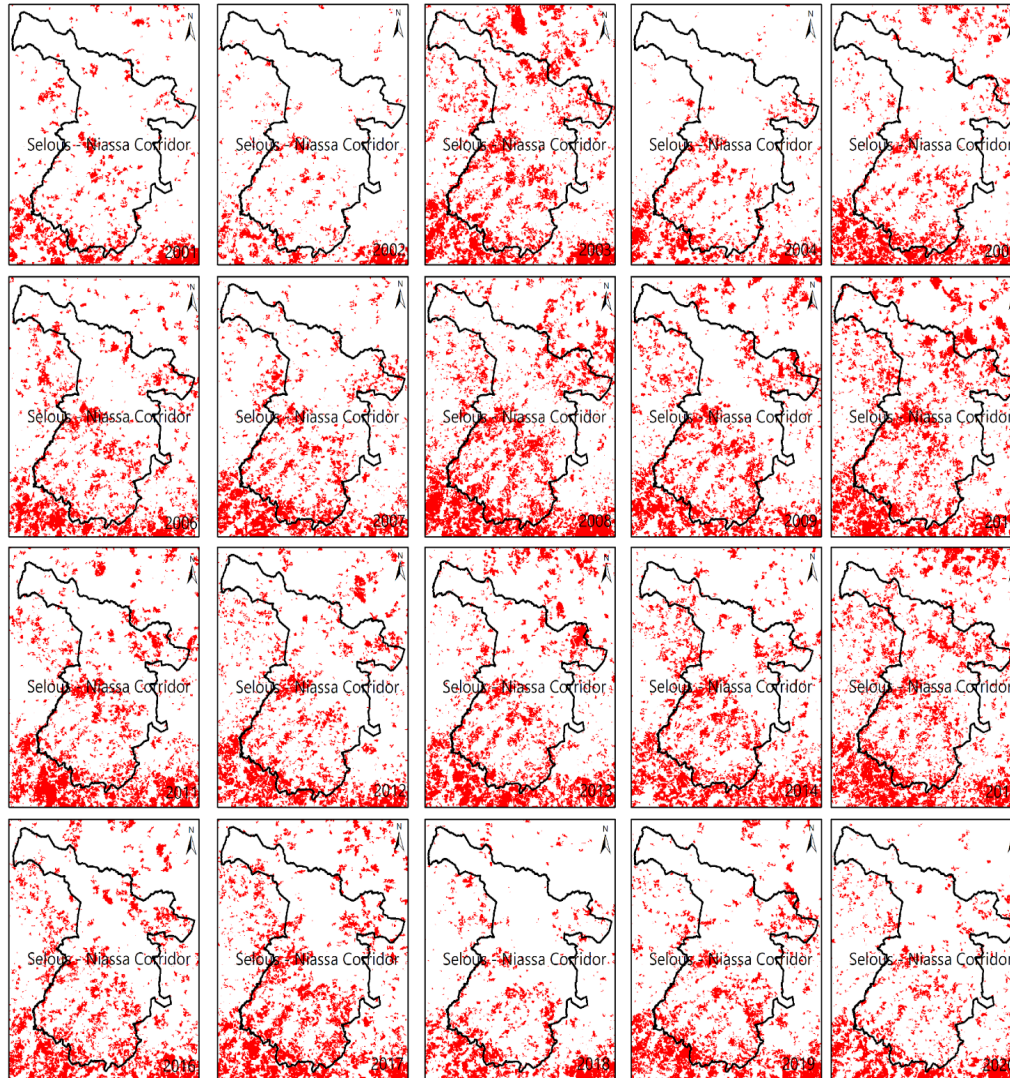
High : 37.6225

0 50 100 200 Km



- Land Surface Temp (LST) (2001 – 2020) depicts an average of 30.19°C , while the min and max temp showed a variation (28.24°C and 30.19°C)
- Observed fluctuations of temperature across years can be strongly linked to rainfall variations in the area
- Increased temperature is consistent with national temperature recorded over a span of 30 years (1901 – 2020)

Spatial modelling: Burnt Areas



- 201,011 fire incidences: Ranging from 3,046 (2001) to 16,081 (2020), and an average of 10,051 incidents/year. Burning 273,406 Ha (16.11%) per year
- Fluctuation of fire occurrences and frequency of burn could be related to increased human activities; land clearing for agriculture and settlement
- High fire incidences in the southern part of the corridor has been reported in previous study (Ribeiro et al. 2020)

Map projection: WGS 84, Zone 37S

■ Burnt areas/Fire occurrences

0 50 100 200 Km



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023



RUVUMA REGION TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-2032

The purpose of developing the strategic plan is to implement SADC TFCA guideline, specifically KPA No. 6 related to Business development

Business



KPA 6
Business
Development

WELCOME TO RUVUMA REGION
VISIT RUVUMA AND INVEST IN TOURISM SECTOR

Ruvuma region is perhaps one of Tanzania's best-kept tourism secrets. From amazing scenery to rich history and culture – it is certainly a must see.

Gifted by nature, the area oozes natural splendour. Luscious forests, wildlife and water bodies make it a unique place to visit.

This amazing place awaits exploration with benefits for both investors and tourists.

P.O. Box 74 Songea | ras.ruvuma@tamisemi.go.tz
www.ruvuma.go.tz



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

Meeting of the NSTFCA TWG Tanzania 6th to 7th November, 2023,

Key Agenda

- Updates from key agencies/institution (TAWA, TANAPA, TAWIRI, CWMAC and Regional Secretariat);
- Update on overview of spatial modelling report;
- Update on SIDP for NSTFCA-next steps on agreed roadmap;
- Fundraising opportunities – partner priority activities and budgets, and
- Discussions around the implementation of the Ruvuma Tourism Strategy and issue of lion conservation at Liparamba Game Reserve and rhino reintroductions to stimulate tourism in the Ruvuma Region



Activities carried out from Oct 2022 to Oct 2023

Learning visit of EAC Technical Working Group for TBCA Nov, 2023





NSTFCA – future plans

- Request SADC TFCA Unit to support NSTFCA development process
- Finalise & sign the Treaty
- Continue with SIDP process for NSTFCA including more face to face interactions with Mozambique
- Finalise Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor planning process
- Development of integrated management framework
- Increase tourism attraction within TFCA by rhino re-introduction in Ruvuma Landscape



Constraints

- Until recently, limited funding success for TFCA development as we are awaiting for CMS/UNEP through SADC TFCA Financing Facility;
- Increasing human-wildlife conflicts in the area;
- Encroachment and expansion of agricultural activities;
- Livestock incursion within the landscape;
- Inadequate meetings of the TWG from Tanzania and Mozambique for joint planning.



Added value

- NSTFCA will have impacts on wildlife area connectivity between Tanzania and Mozambique for species conservation and genes variability;
- NSTFCA will help climate change resilient, acting as carbon sink within the corridor and surrounding areas;
- NSTCA will help in reducing human-wildlife conflicts and enhance human-wildlife co-existence;
- Promotion of tourism business hence job creation and revenue generation
- Provide opportunity for community based organization (CBOs) to engage in Carbon Credit business



How can the SADC TFCAs Network help?

- Speed-up for funding process from CMS/UNEP to implement NSTFCA's key activities;
 - Finalization of IDP



NSTFCA landscape.





CLOSING OF DAY 1

**Facilitator: SADC Chair
Angola**





TFCA Financing Facility Panel Discussion

Hosted by the TFCA Financing Facility

