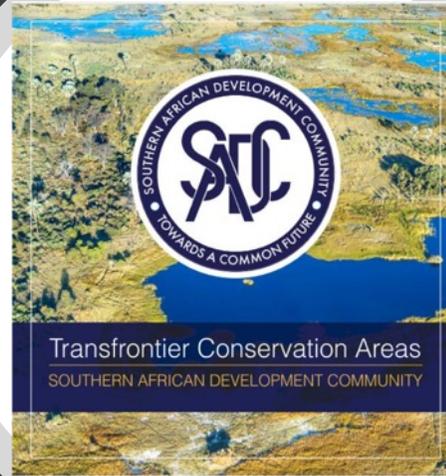




Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



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

KFW



Radisson Blu Hotel, Maputo
13 – 16 November 2023

2023 SADC TFCAs Network meeting



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Welcome to Day 2

SADC Secretariat

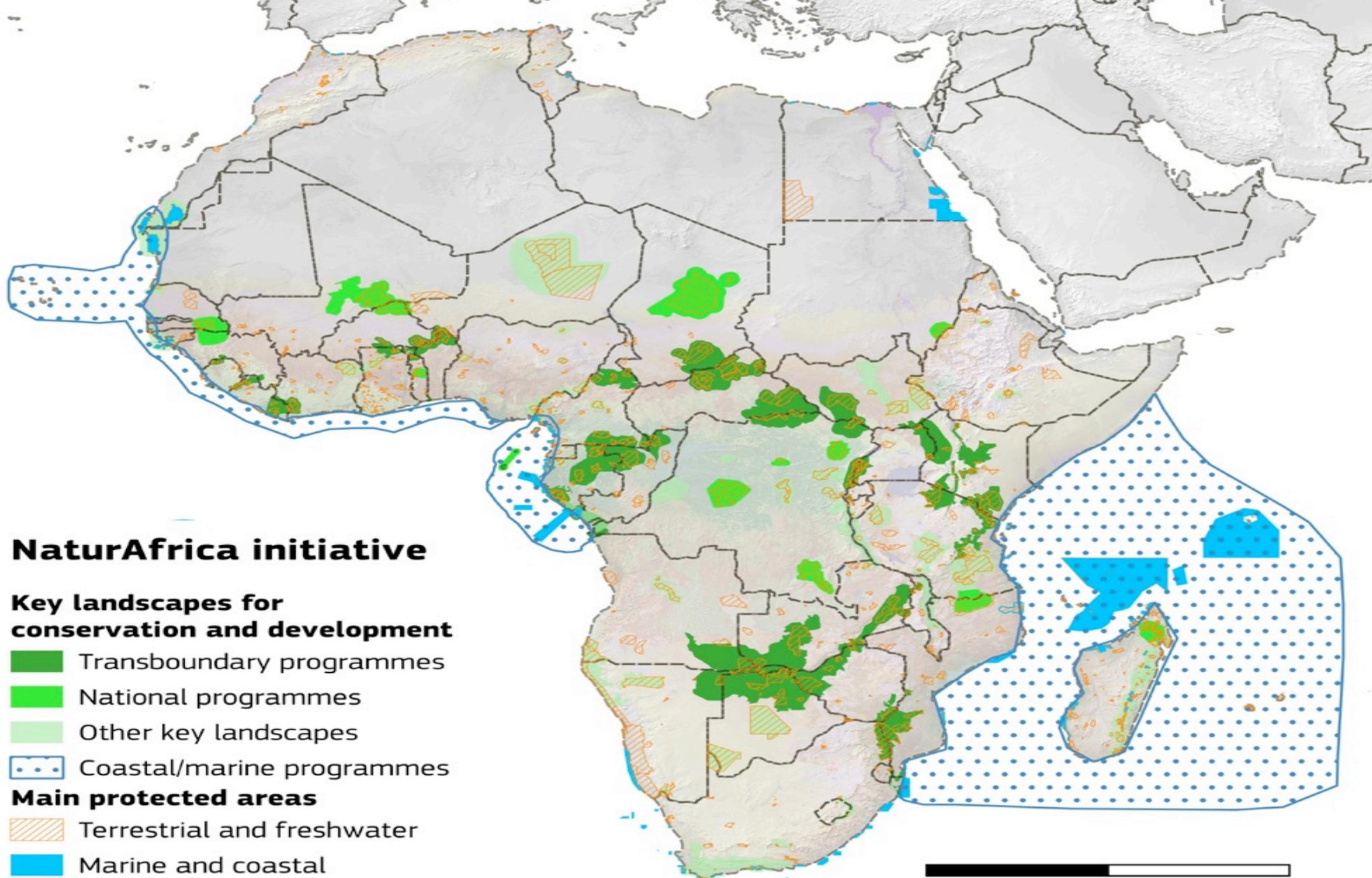
NATURAFRICA – The Green Deal approach for EU support to biodiversity conservation in Africa



NATURAFRICA

“I want to work together on large and impactful initiatives, including NaturAfrica, which will bring visibility to Africa’s natural parks – focusing on people and planet, on the EU’s integrated response to tackle biodiversity loss, and to create decent and sustainable jobs”

- Jutta Urpilainen, Commissioner for International Partnerships



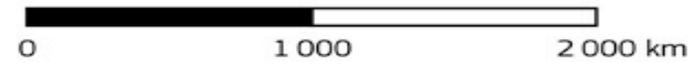
NaturAfrica initiative

Key landscapes for conservation and development

- Transboundary programmes
- National programmes
- Other key landscapes
- Coastal/marine programmes

Main protected areas

- Terrestrial and freshwater
- Marine and coastal



NATURAFRICA

GLOBAL ENVELOPE: 160 M EUR

The action shall be carried out in 6 meta-landscapes (sub-regional windows):

- Congo Basin Forest ecosystems
- Transhumance landscapes in Central Africa
- West Africa Forests
- Sudano-Sahelian savannahs of West Africa
- Eastern Rift savannahs and watersheds
- **Trans-frontier conservation areas of Southern Africa (33 M EUR)**

NATURAFRICA

Overall Objective

To tackle biodiversity loss through restoring and protecting a network of protected areas and high value ecosystems and promoting the sustainable management of surrounding landscapes whilst creating decent incomes and jobs in green sectors for local populations

Specific Objectives

- At landscape level, improve conservation, management and use of biodiversity and ecosystems' goods and services in KLCDs for the benefit of nature and local communities and in particular women, youth and vulnerable populations (indigenous peoples and local communities - IPLC)
- At regional level, improve cross-border and cross-regional governance for conservation and management of transfrontier KLCDs.



NATURAFRICA

Outputs:

Contributing to Outcome (or Specific Objective) 1:

- 1.1 Strengthened capacity for inclusive conservation management, planning and implementation in KLCDs;
- 1.2 Enhanced access to sustainable green economy livelihoods opportunities for all community members in KLCDs;
- 1.3 Strengthened capacity for land-use governance and natural resource management in KLCDs.

Contributing to Outcome (or Specific Objective) 2:

- 2.1 Enhanced access to information on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems for awareness building, advocacy and participatory decision making;
- 2.2 Increased capacity of natural resource managers for the management of protected areas and natural ecosystems in the region;
- 2.3 Enhanced coordination on policy harmonisation at the regional and landscape levels.

1. Kgalagadi TP

(Botswana/South Africa)

2. Kavango Zambezi TFCA

(Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)

3. Great Limpopo TP and TFCA

(Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)

4. Malawi-Zambia TFCA

(Malawi-Zambia)

5. Chimanimani TFCA

(Mozambique/Zimbabwe)

6. ZIMOZA TFCA

(Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)



NATURAFRICA

1) Agreement between EU and GIZ (4 M EUR)

Regional focus and support activities on governance, coordination and capacities for transboundary natural resource management

2) Grants to actors working directly in a specific landscape tasked to implement local level activities across the TFCA (managed by one of the EU Delegations in the countries of the TFCA)

3) Funding to the SADC TFCA Financing Facility

NATURAFRICA

- 1) The EU Delegation in Botswana is coordinating this process and will be responsible for following up actions with GIZ and IUCN
- 2) SADC EU Delegations are currently working together to identify the challenges and implementing partners in each specific TFCA
- 3) A Regional Seminar is planned for the 1st quarter of 2024 to conclude this process



NATURAFRICA

Thank You!

AFRICAN CONSERVANCIES FACILITY

II
FROM CRISIS RELIEF TO STRATEGIC SOLUTION

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

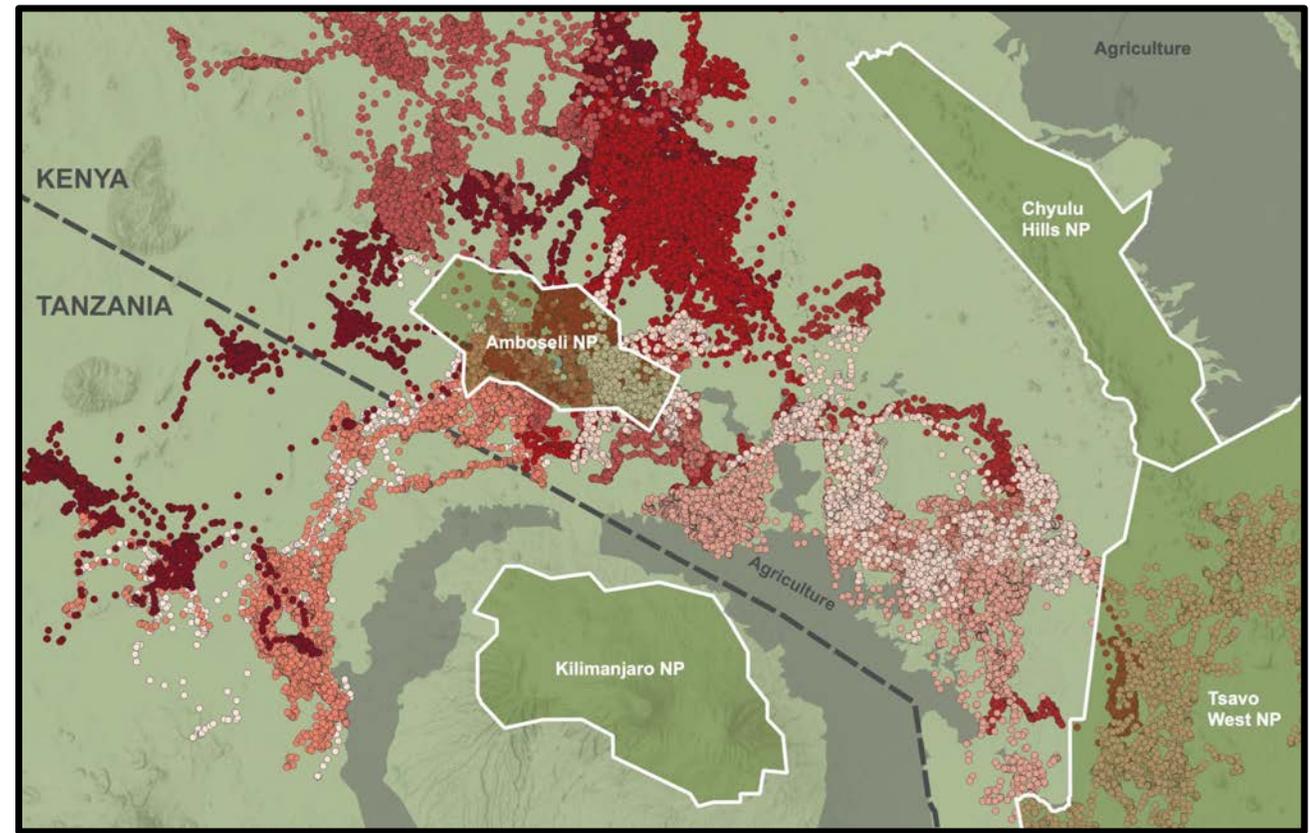


Conservancies are critically important for nature and people...

Conservancies are areas of land collectively owned and managed by Indigenous and local communities--often adjacent to formally protected areas and national parks.

- Conservancies play **a critical role in protecting biodiversity and carbon and creating income for communities**
- Africa is home to 25% of the world's biodiversity and charismatic species including **elephants, rhinos, giraffes, gorillas, chimpanzees and lions**
- Protected areas (conservancies and similar areas) **cover 170M hectares** (or 66% of sub-Saharan Africa's total protected area) - the balance of 85M hectares are in national parks
- The conservancy model ensures that **landowners are compensated** for the long-term sustainable stewardship of their land and the services it provides
- Conservancies often connect different protected areas creating **wildlife corridors** and dispersal areas

Africa's iconic wildlife spends ~80% of time outside the protected areas of small national parks demonstrating the need for conservancies



Map shows satellite collar data for elephants in four national parks in Kenya



...but face constant pressure from multiple threats

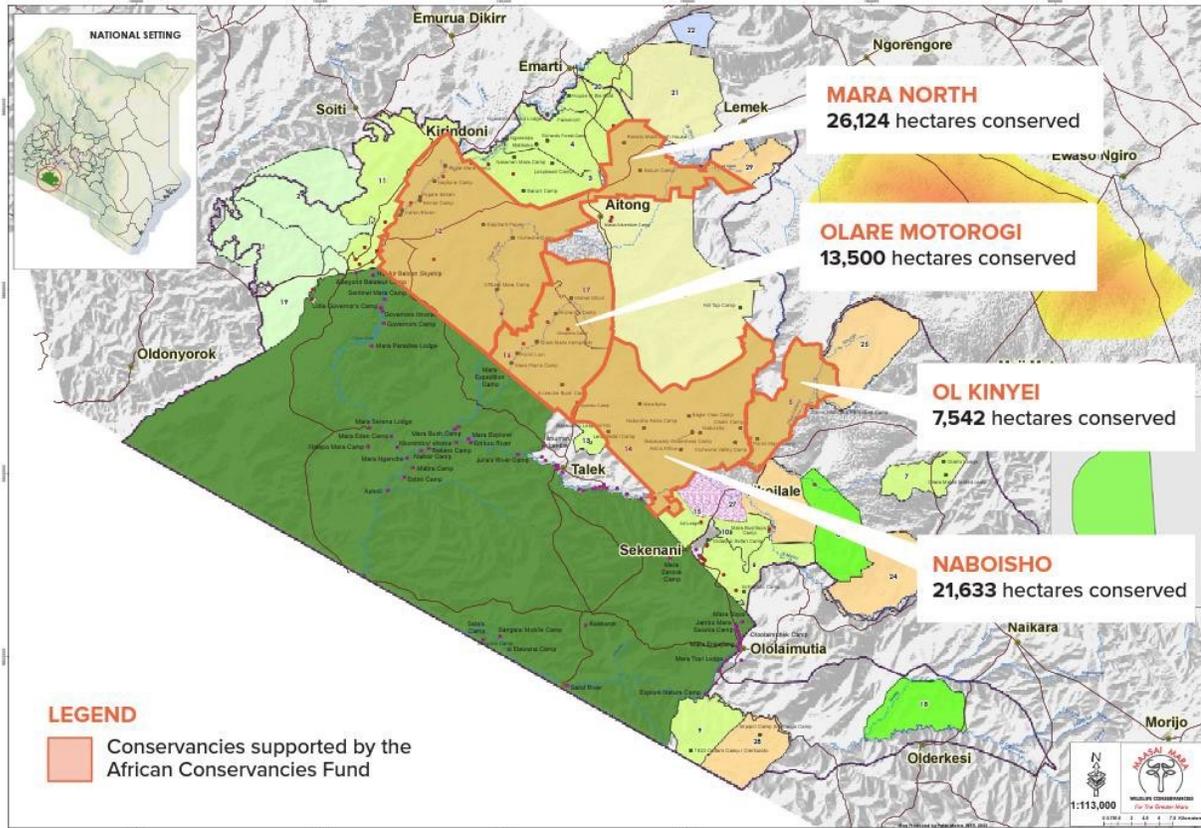
- **Only 19%** of Africa's terrestrial areas are formally protected
- Africa has lost **65% of its species** over the **last 50 years**
- Protected areas are increasingly under **threat from extractive commercial agriculture, subdivision and urban and industrial development**
- Protecting existing and creating new protected areas is critical for biodiversity conservation in line with the **30x30** Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework goals
- **But conservancies struggle to raise investment from mainstream capital providers** that can be used for continued protection of vulnerable areas



When the Covid-19 pandemic hit, conservancies lost their main source of income from ecotourism; Conservation International created the first African Conservancies Facility in response



African Conservancies Fund locations



Location of ACF 1.0 investments securing critical community conservancies

Mid-2020: The Covid-19 pandemic led to a dramatic drop in tourism revenues. Conservation International recognized the existential threat to conservancies around Kenya’s Maasai Mara and in response launched ACF 1.0 to lend money to conservancies to cover lost lease payments from ecotourism

Today: \$2.5M has been deployed and conservancies are recovering stronger than ever with **strengthened operations and governance, financial reserves, improved landowners’ livelihoods**, repayments of loans ahead of expectations as tourism numbers rebounded

Impacts to Date

- 
17 **71k hectares** directly protected or conserved
- 
16 protected species
- 
191 full-time jobs
- 
2,735 livelihoods improved
- 
US\$ 1.2M follow-on investment
- 
US\$ 312k financial reserves (previously zero)
- 
1,276 partners in the supply chain
- 
134 rangers trained



The immediate threat of Covid-19 has subsided but the long-term need to strengthen and expand conservancies is greater than ever

**65%
biodiversity
loss**
since the 1970s

The need is urgent

Africa has seen a 65% drop in mammal, bird, fish, reptile, and amphibian populations since 1970, with a further 1 million plant and animal species threatened with extinction

**11% more
of Africa's
land** needs to
be protected
by 2030

Biodiversity conservation requires scale ⁸

At least 30% of terrestrial and marine areas needs to be protected to conserve the planet's biodiversity and prevent the catastrophic consequences of climate change

**US\$ 70-
100M**
highest priority
pipeline identified*

Leading science to identify the highest impact investments

The ACF II pipeline is informed by leading science on irrecoverable carbon, biodiversity, wildlife corridors and dispersal areas

*Initial investible pipeline in Kenya and South Africa





We are moving from crisis relief to a strategic solution with ACF II...

The African Conservancies Facility II will lend to conservancies to **strengthen, restore, and expand** conservation areas to **protect biodiversity**, create income for **communities**, and **combat climate change** through adaptation and mitigation.



Primary objective is conservation and community benefit



Focus on **transnational conservation areas**, with specific attention to **key dispersal corridors** and **interconnected protected areas**



Place-based with **benefit to the community** at the heart of the financing process and decision making



Long-term and flexible financing to match needs of conservancies



Continued protection of **most vulnerable areas**



Brings **funding** to where it is most needed

ACF II will target large-scale conservation, climate, and community

Investment strategy

ACF II will lend to conservancies to strengthen, restore, and expand conservation areas to protect biodiversity, create income for communities, and combat climate change through adaptation and mitigation.

Outcomes through investments in conservancies and SMEs that strengthen their resilience

Expected ticket size: US\$ 500k – 3M

Expected number of deals: 15

Funding types: senior debt; amortizing; fixed-term or revenue-based financing

Expected tenors: repayment periods of up to 7 years

Underlying sources of cash flow: ecotourism, regenerative agriculture, sustainable livestock,

Impact targets

ACF II will target specific conservation, climate and community outcomes, including:



1.5 M community members benefiting



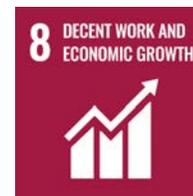
1.2 M hectares of land under conservation agreements and/or regenerative production



1 M tons of CO2e sequestered annually or emissions avoided



Populations of **indicator species** are stable or increasing



ACF II roll-out will focus on the most critically important ecosystems, wildlife corridors, and dispersal areas starting in the places we know best

An investable pipeline has been identified

Initial strategic focus countries are Kenya and South Africa

with particular focus on Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) such as the Greater Maasai Mara, Amboseli-Chyulu Hills-Tsavo West NP corridor and the Greater Kruger area (Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area)

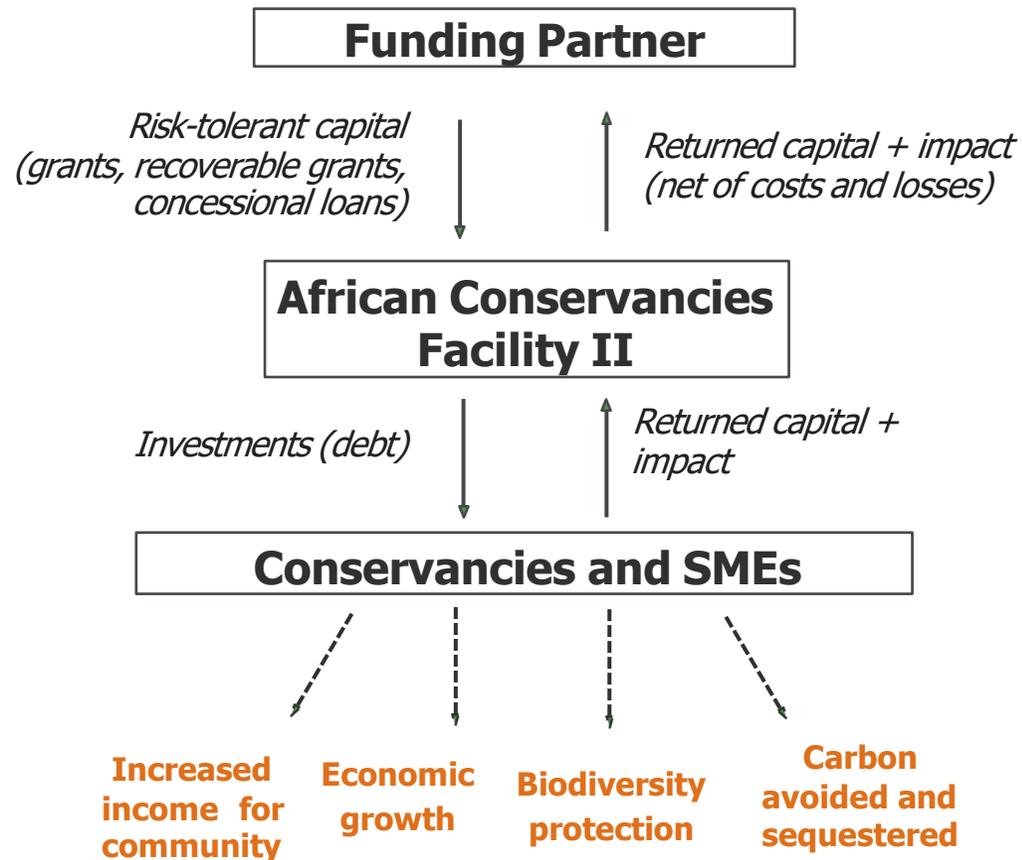
CI's science has identified additional critical community owned landscapes and seascapes in **Mozambique, Botswana, the Congo Basin** and **Uganda** that have vast biodiversity and carbon reserves

*A first pilot transaction in the Maasai Mara is under way, expected closing date: November '23 (see Annex

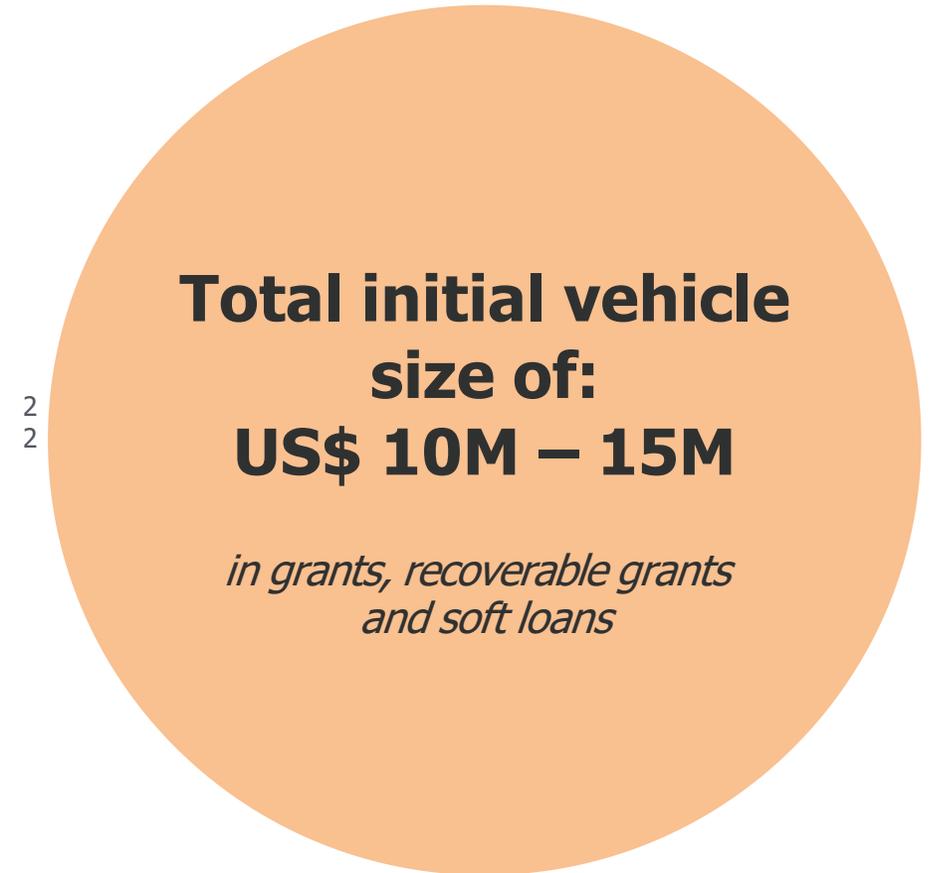


We are seeking support from new and existing partners in raising risk-tolerant capital to invest in the strengthening, restoration, and expansion of conservation areas in Africa

How it works



What we need



Our model works.

CI's philanthropy finance drives more funding to nature.

For every \$1 invested by us, investees raise 7-10x in follow-on investment

2018 CI Ventures is launched and makes its first impact investment	US \$19M raised to date by CI Ventures	US \$12.1M invested since first investment in 2018
34 investments made in 30 portfolio companies	US \$30M + near term, eligible pipeline in CI Ventures target countries*	US \$86M capital raised by investees following CI Ventures investment
100,500 ha. of habitat protected or restored	2,500 people employed in nature positive businesses	57,000 livelihoods improved through employment or payments for conservation

* Demand exceeds far exceeds the amount we have to disburse



ACF II will be led by our team of conservationists, investors, operational support, and impact measurement professionals



AGUSTIN SILVANI
Chief Investment
Officer



SUZANNE NGO-EYOK
Senior Vice President,
Africa



BJORN STAUCH
Vice President, CI
Ventures



JULIA LEVIN
Vice President,
South Africa



GRACIE WHITE
Senior Manager, Ocean
Investments, CI
Ventures



MELLYNY SPARK
Manager, Africa
Investments, CI
Ventures



JUDITH REYES
Senior Legal Advisor



RIKESH PATEL
Director, Strategy &
Partnerships, CI
Ventures



WALID MADIOUNI
Senior Director, Finance
and Operations



PLEASE DIRECT ALL ENQUIRIES TO:

Bjorn Stauch, CFA
Vice President
Bstauch@conservation.org

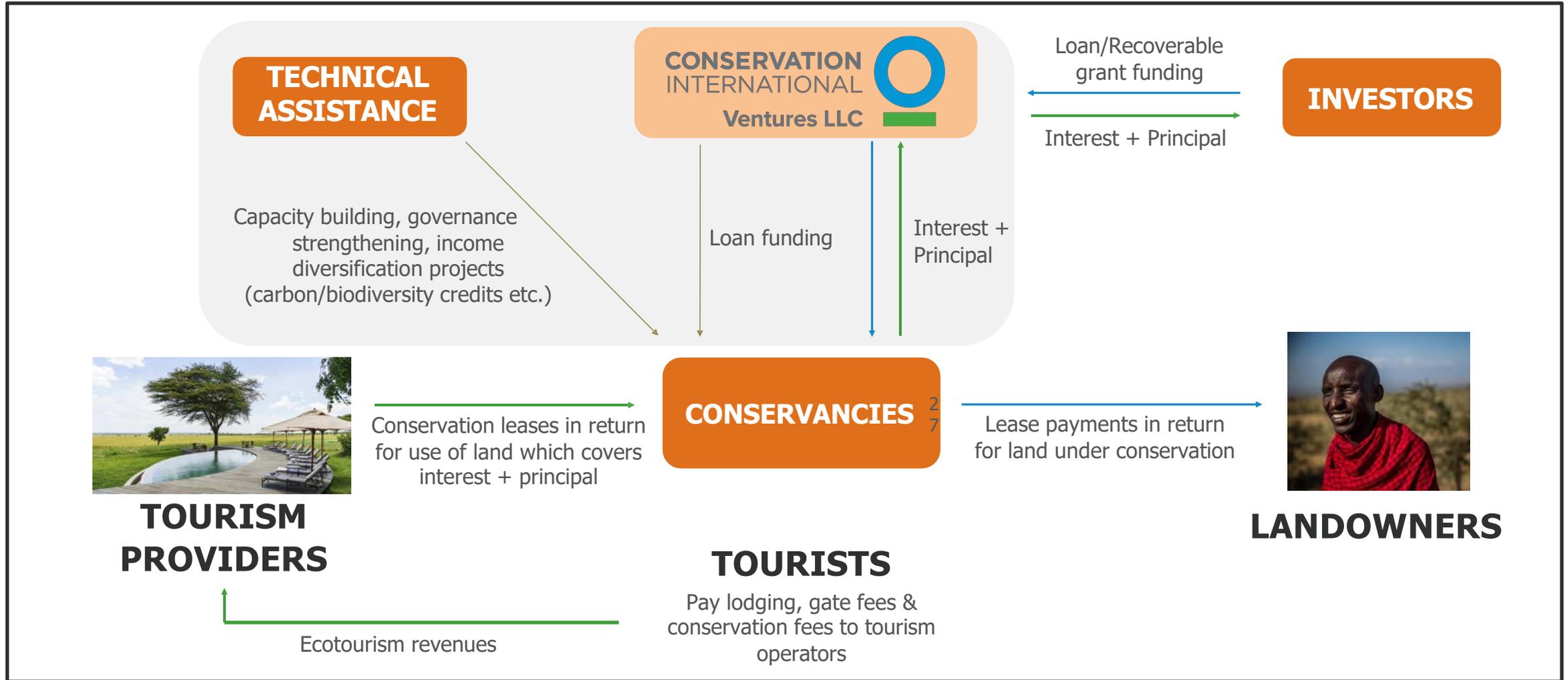




THANK YOU



Appendix 1: HOW ACF II WORKS





Sustainable
Finance
Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

SADC TFCA ANNUAL NETWORKING EVENT
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE SESSION

15 November 2023 | Maputo, Mozambique

PART 1

The What and The How



Candice Stevens

CEO and Founder, Sustainable Finance Coalition
Co-Chair IUCN-WCPA Sustainable Finance Specialist Group

Find

Design

Mobilise

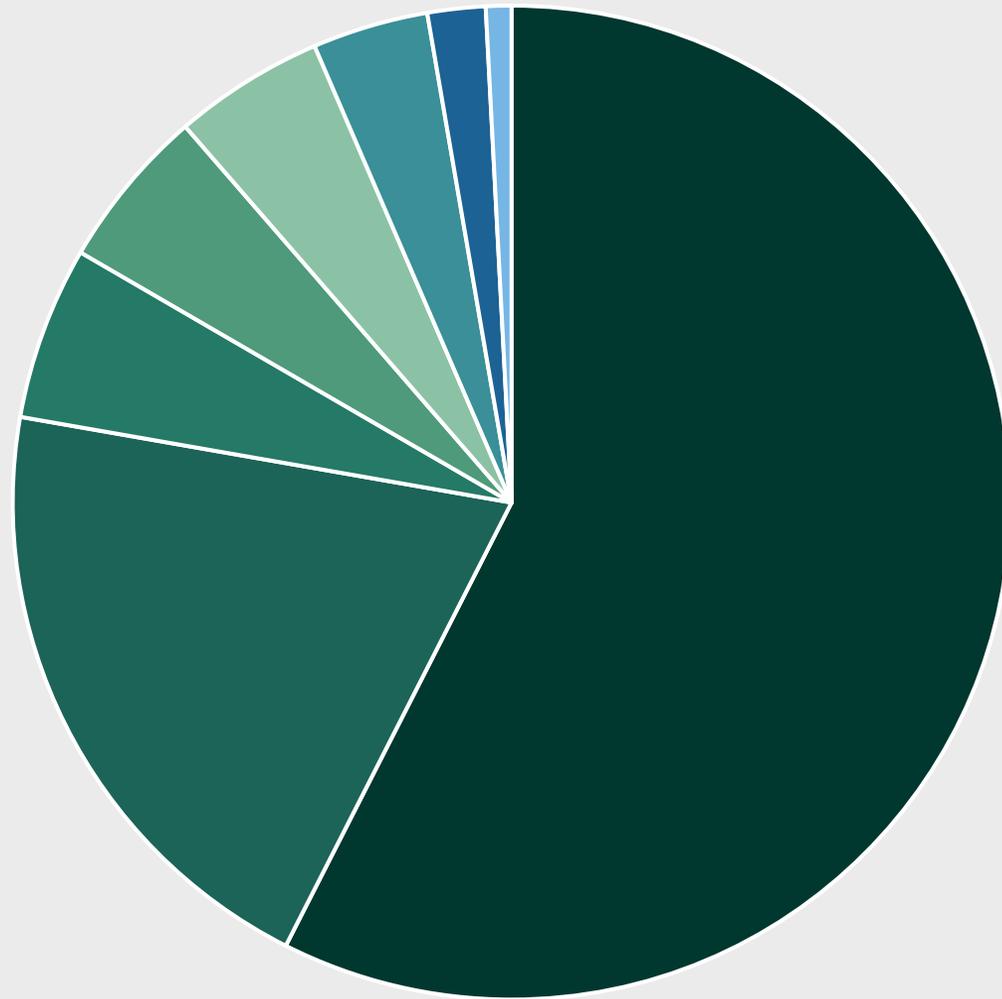


**Finding the
right key
to open the
doors to
financial
opportunity**

\$100
billion
pa

\$700 billion
per annum

ANNUAL



■ Domestic budgets and tax policy

USD 76.5 BN

■ Natural infrastructure

USD 27.0 BN

■ Biodiversity offsets

USD 7.5 BN

■ Official development assistance

USD 7.0 BN

■ Sustainable supply chains

USD 6.5 BN

■ Green financial instruments

USD 5.0 BN

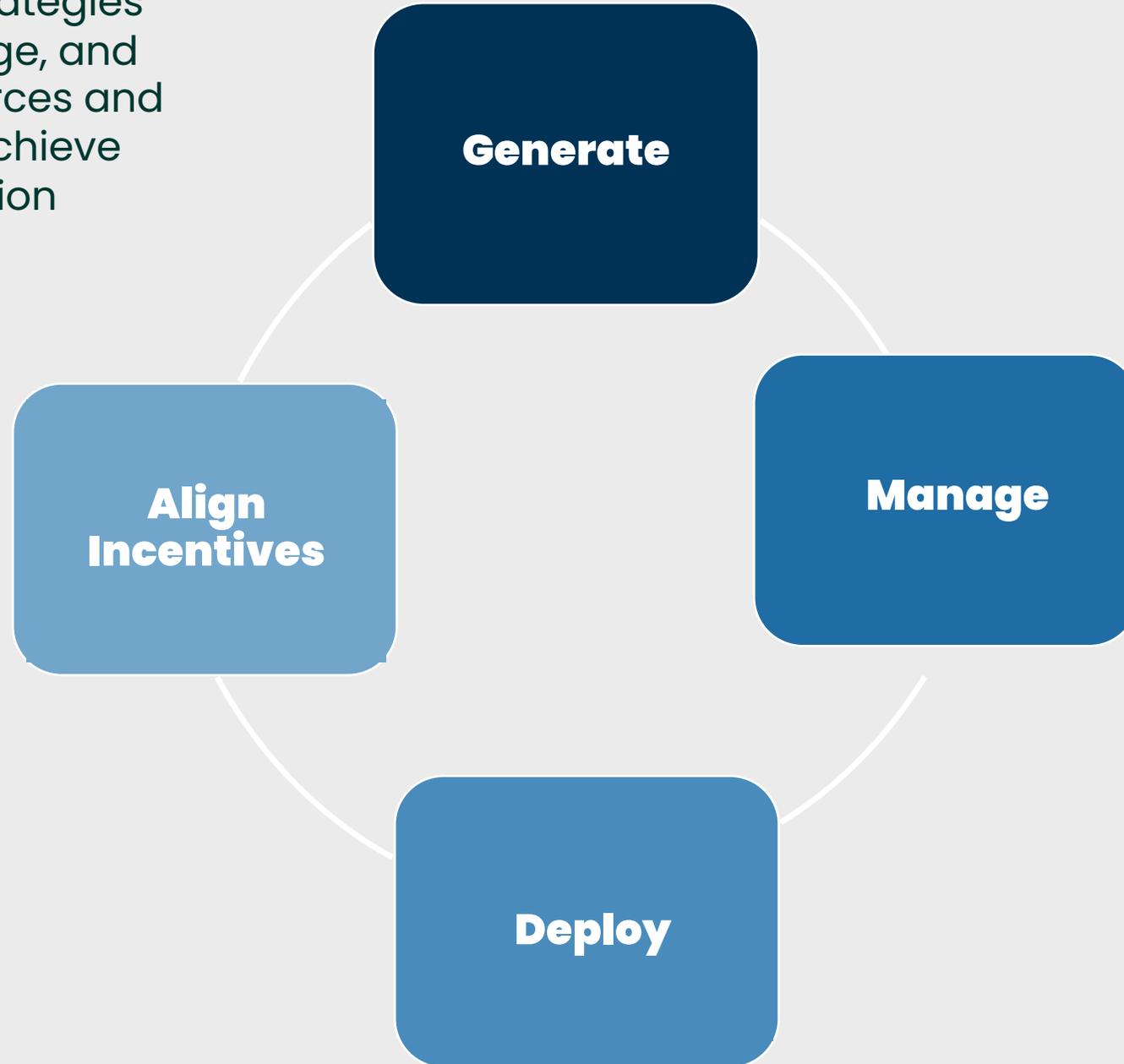
■ Philanthropy, conservation NGOs

USD 2.5 BN

■ Nature-based solutions and carbon markets

USD 1.1 BN

“mechanisms and strategies that generate, manage, and deploy financial resources and align incentives to achieve nature conservation outcomes.”



```
graph TD; A[Generate Finance] --- B[Sustainable Finance Solutions]; B --- C[Economic Delivery]; C --- D[Resource Mobilisation]; D --- A;
```

Generate Finance

Resource
Mobilisation

**Sustainable
Finance
Solutions**

Economic
Delivery

FIND



Tailor-making the right finance solution for the right place with the right people.

DESIGN



Finance Solution
Approach©

Incubate
Stage 1

Implement
Stage 2

Amplify
Stage 3

Designing viable finance solutions for nature by incubating, implementing and amplifying those solutions.

Incubate

Stage 1

Implement

Stage 2

Amplify

Stage 3

Determine the viability of each new finance solution by developing the Building Blocks that are required for effective implementation.

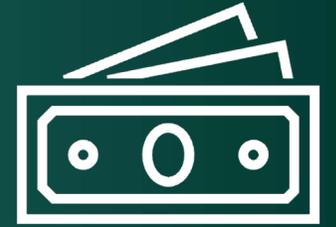
Timeline: 6 months



DESIGN

Bee Bond
FORESTED

TBC



Aggregating
sustainable
value chains



Pollinator-friendly
agriculture



East Africa

Incubate

Stage 1

Implement

Stage 2

Amplify

Stage 3

Practical testing and piloting of the Building Blocks identified and the institutional adoption of the new finance solution(s).

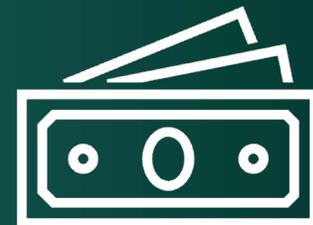
Timeline: Years 1-3



DESIGN

SLM Fund

ZAR 900 mil



Commercial agri
land transition



Transition Sustainable Land
Management practice



South Africa

Incubate

Stage 1

Implement

Stage 2

Amplify

Stage 3

New flows of finance
are targeted to real
people in real places,
at the point of impact.

Timeline: Years 3–5

DESIGN

OECM and Species Tax Incentive



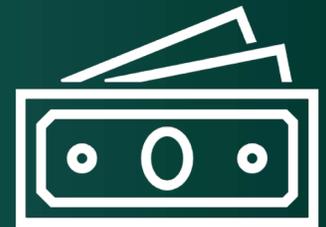
Candidate OECM
South Africa Target 3



Private and
Communal Actors



\$80 000 per year
perpetual basis

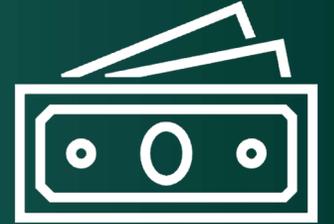


South Africa

Human Wildlife Conflict Insurance and Compensation Scheme



TBC



Local Communities and
Indigenous Peoples



Reducing conflict for
animals and people



Kenya ~ Uganda ~ Namibia

3 scaled solutions,
unlocking:

**USD 80–
100M**

**Working on 14 new
finance solutions**



MOBILISE

Ecosystem
Finance for Nature

Exchange
Capacity & Knowledge

Replicate
Scaling Solutions

Building a finance for nature ecosystem
that replicates and transfers finance solutions through
collective action.

PART 2

Panel Discussion



Stuart Slabbert



Director:
Innovative Finance



Lola López



Senior Regional
Lead



Sean Nazerali



Director:
Innovative Finance



Rob Millard



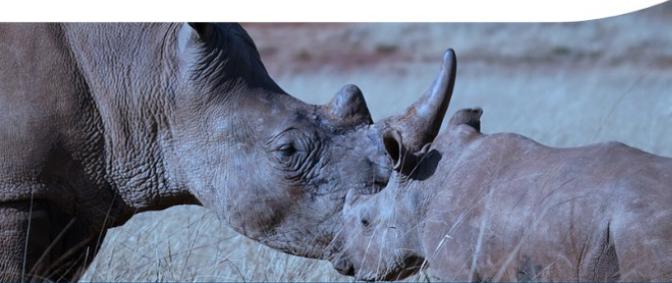
Director



Sustainable
Finance
Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

FINANCE SOLUTION INVENTORY



SOLUTION SHEETS

Scan the QR code with your phone to
access Solution Sheets



Sustainable Finance Session

SADC TFCA Annual Networking Event

15/11/2023 Maputo

Mozambique

Stuart Slabbert

Director – Innovative Finance

**Securing connected conservation
landscapes at scale and
demonstrating conservation as a
competitive and preferred land use**

Community-Based Sustainable Finance

Tourism

**Natural
Resource
value chains**

**Enterprise
value
chains**

**Natural
Capital
credits &
ESG**

**Insurance
models**

**Applying
mainstream
financial
instruments**



➤ **Tourism:**

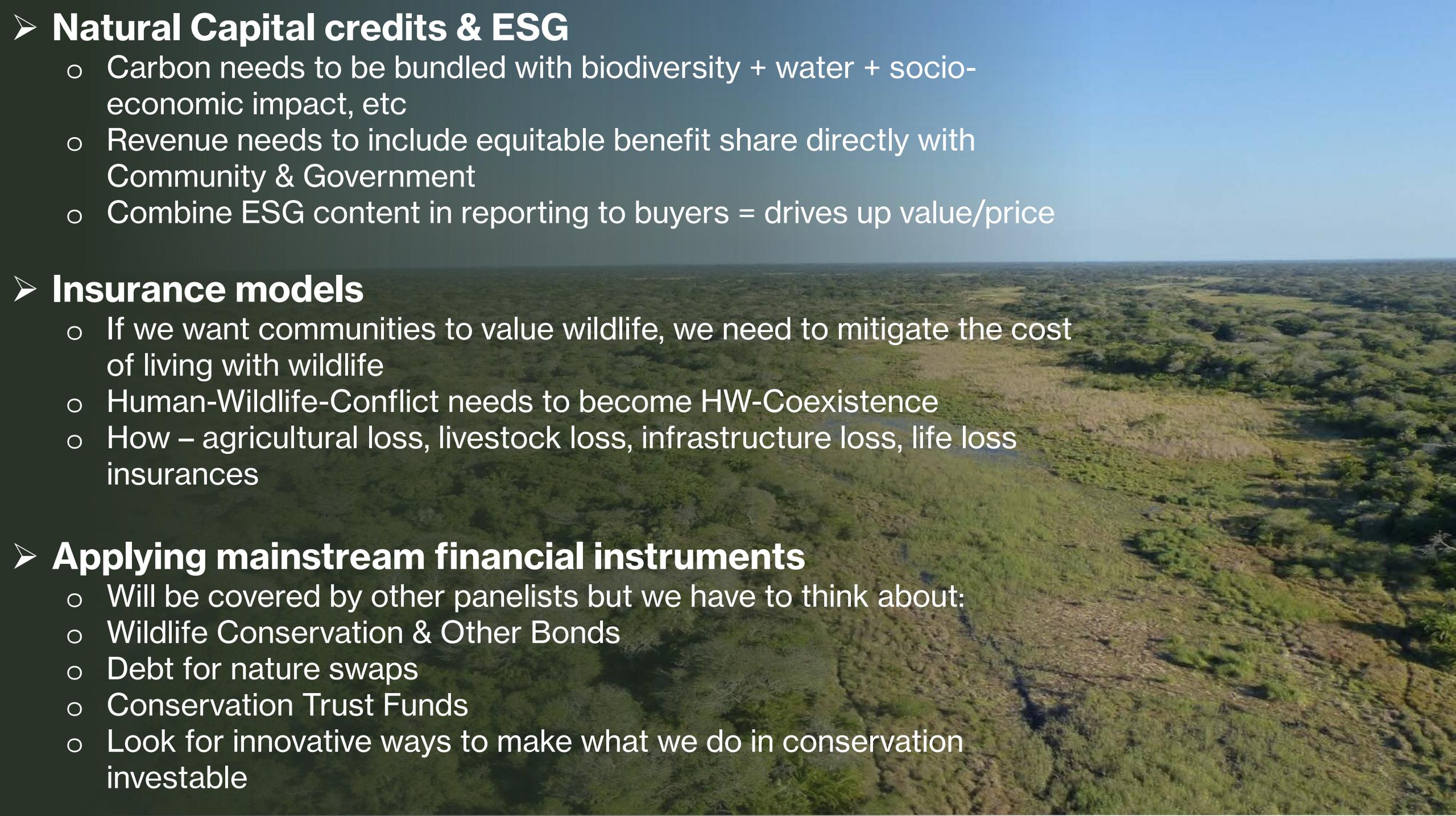
- What is the product & how does that match to a market?
- What is the access and cost of access?
- What is the development cost vis-a-vis the market?
 - Budget to mid-market = develop yourself *or* Upper mid-market to high end = outsource
- What is the financial model?
 - All income to community institution less operating burden
 - Concession fee + revenue share

➤ **Natural Resource value chains**

- Fisheries, NTFP, etc....
- Post harvest product preservation
- Market access

➤ **Enterprise value chains**

- Quality
- Volume & scale + aggregation
- Market access



➤ **Natural Capital credits & ESG**

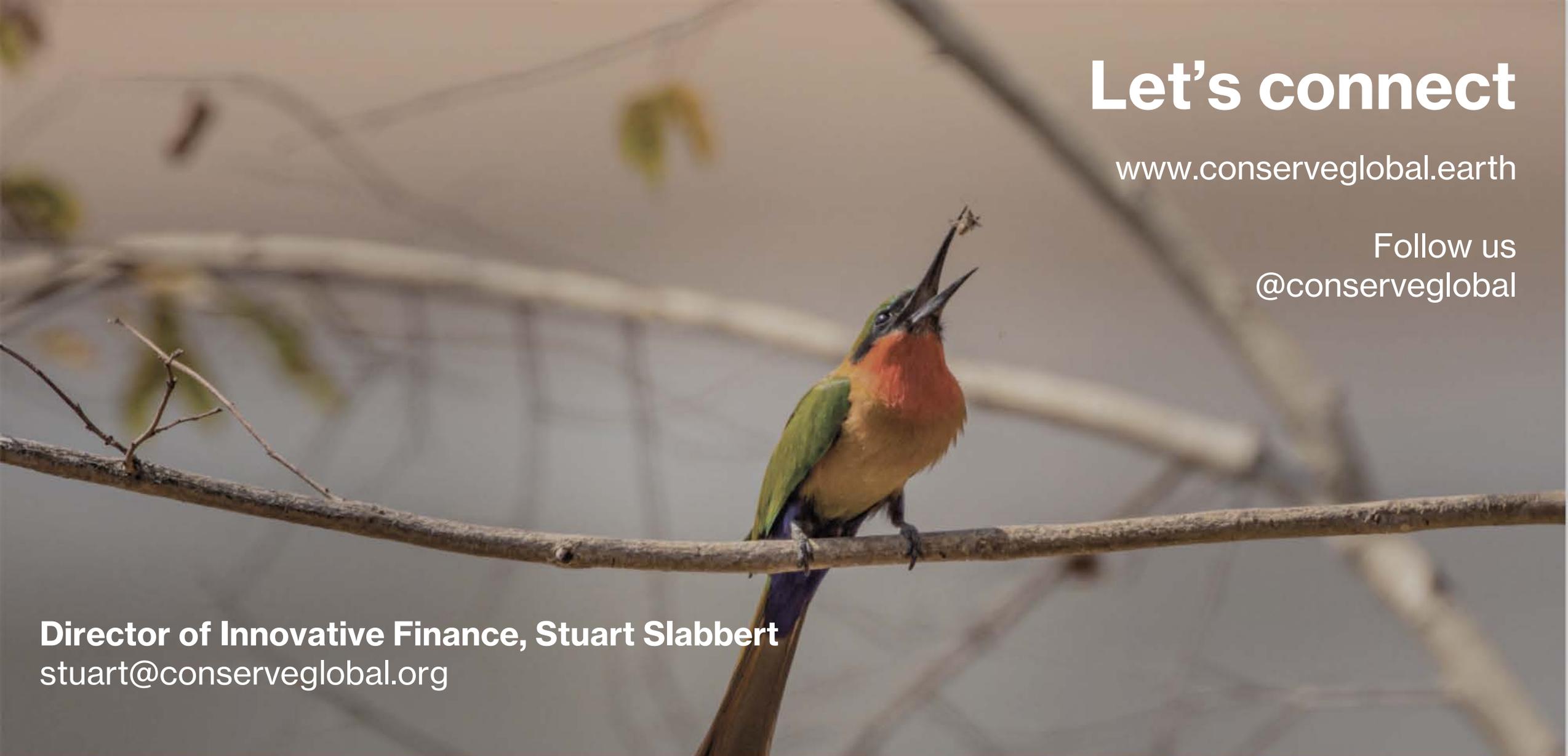
- Carbon needs to be bundled with biodiversity + water + socio-economic impact, etc
- Revenue needs to include equitable benefit share directly with Community & Government
- Combine ESG content in reporting to buyers = drives up value/price

➤ **Insurance models**

- If we want communities to value wildlife, we need to mitigate the cost of living with wildlife
- Human-Wildlife-Conflict needs to become HW-Coexistence
- How – agricultural loss, livestock loss, infrastructure loss, life loss insurances

➤ **Applying mainstream financial instruments**

- Will be covered by other panelists but we have to think about:
- Wildlife Conservation & Other Bonds
- Debt for nature swaps
- Conservation Trust Funds
- Look for innovative ways to make what we do in conservation investable



Let's connect

www.conserveglobal.org

Follow us
@conserveglobal

Director of Innovative Finance, Stuart Slabbert
stuart@conserveglobal.org

Carbon Financing

Carbonsink Moçambique

SADC TFCA Annual Networking Event
Sustainable Finance

November 2023

*We work with clients to take climate action -
creating value on their sustainability journeys, addressing impacts and
mitigating risk*

What are carbon credits?

One carbon credit is equivalent to 1 tonne of CO₂e being avoided or removed from the atmosphere.



There are many greenhouse gases (GHGs) that can be avoided or removed, but their impacts vary. For simplicity, all GHGs are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalence, or CO₂e.



Carbon credits are tradable certificates that result from specific project activities. Carbon projects undergo robust certification procedures ensuring their integrity.



Carbon credits are issued to a registry and remain tradable until they are *retired*, which means they are used to offset an individual or organisation's carbon footprint. This ensures they can only be used once.

The creation and purchase of carbon credits leads to the existence of the voluntary carbon market. Demand is driven by climate strategies; supply is created by the certification of carbon projects.

Who participates in carbon projects?



MOZAMBIQUE OVERVIEW

- Vast country with +25% protected areas;
- 2.500Km of coast with +-400k hectares of mangrove forests;

TYPES OF CARBON CREDITS PROJECT:

1. Water Access;
2. Efficient Cookstoves;
3. Agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture;
4. Forestry management and REDD+ = Reduced Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- REDD+ decree No.23/2018
- POLICIES IN THE MAKING ...
- National Benefit-Sharing Strategy
- Carbon Market Legal Framework

Em Estudo de Viabilidade

28

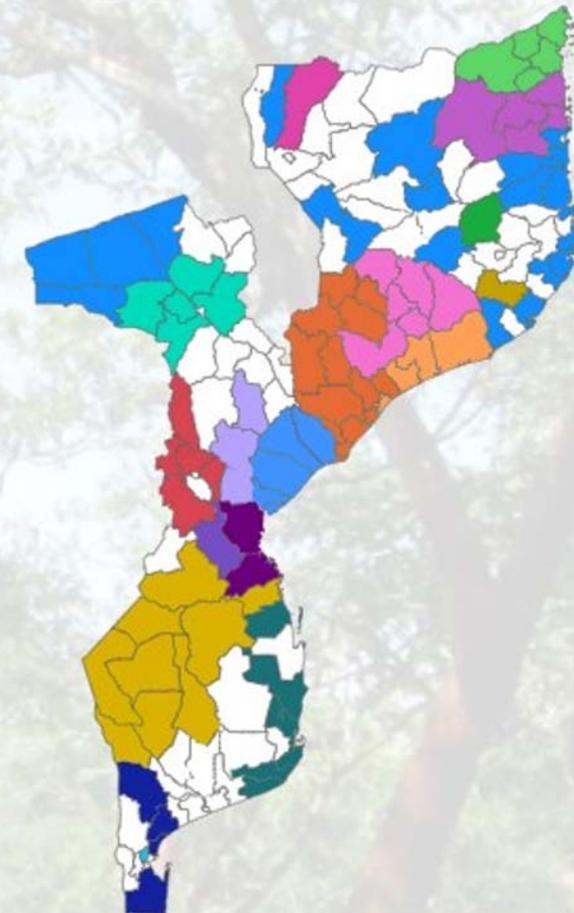
Licenciamento

3

Activos

1

Mapa dos Projectos Registados



Projectos REDD+

- BLUE AND GRE...
- CARBON CAPT...
- CARBON CRED...
- CARBONSINK ...
- CARBONSINK ...
- ENRIQUECIME...
- GREAT LIMPOP...
- LIVING LAB FO...
- LOMASUL SOC...
- MAMALAND
- MARIS AFRICA...
- MOZBLUE SOF...
- MOZBLUE ZA...
- NARCISO GAB...
- PROGRAMA D...

Thank you / Obrigado



Lola López

Senior Regional Lead

l.lopez@southpole.com



biofund

Fundação para a Conservação da Biodiversidade



BIOFUND - A Brief Introduction to the CTF Sustainable Finance Mechanism



Who We Are

- Is a Private Independent Mozambican Foundation, with Public Utility Status (Founded in 2011 and Established in 2015)
- More than 60 members, Individuals and Institutions
- Founding Member and Board Member of African Environmental Funds Network (*CAFÉ*)



Mozambique



biofund

Fundação para a Conservação da Biodiversidade





Conservation Trust Funds (CTFs)

Private, legally independent, mission-driven institutions that provide **sustainable funding** for nature conservation

Play a unique role in **connecting** large **global** funding sources to conservation programs at the **national & local** level

Primarily grant-making institutions funding protected area management, research, capacity building, sustainable development, and conservation programs

Work in partnership with governments, civil society organizations, private sector, and local/indigenous communities





What we have learned about CTFs

CTFs can provide the following:

- 1) transparent financial and programmatic reporting;
- 2) administrative capacity to respond quickly to urgent needs;
- 3) continuity in conservation programs during time of change or turmoil;
- 4) ability to partner with governments to achieve national goals; and with companies to meet mitigation objectives
- 5) a long-term focus on conservation - created as stable, durable, and vocal national institutions.

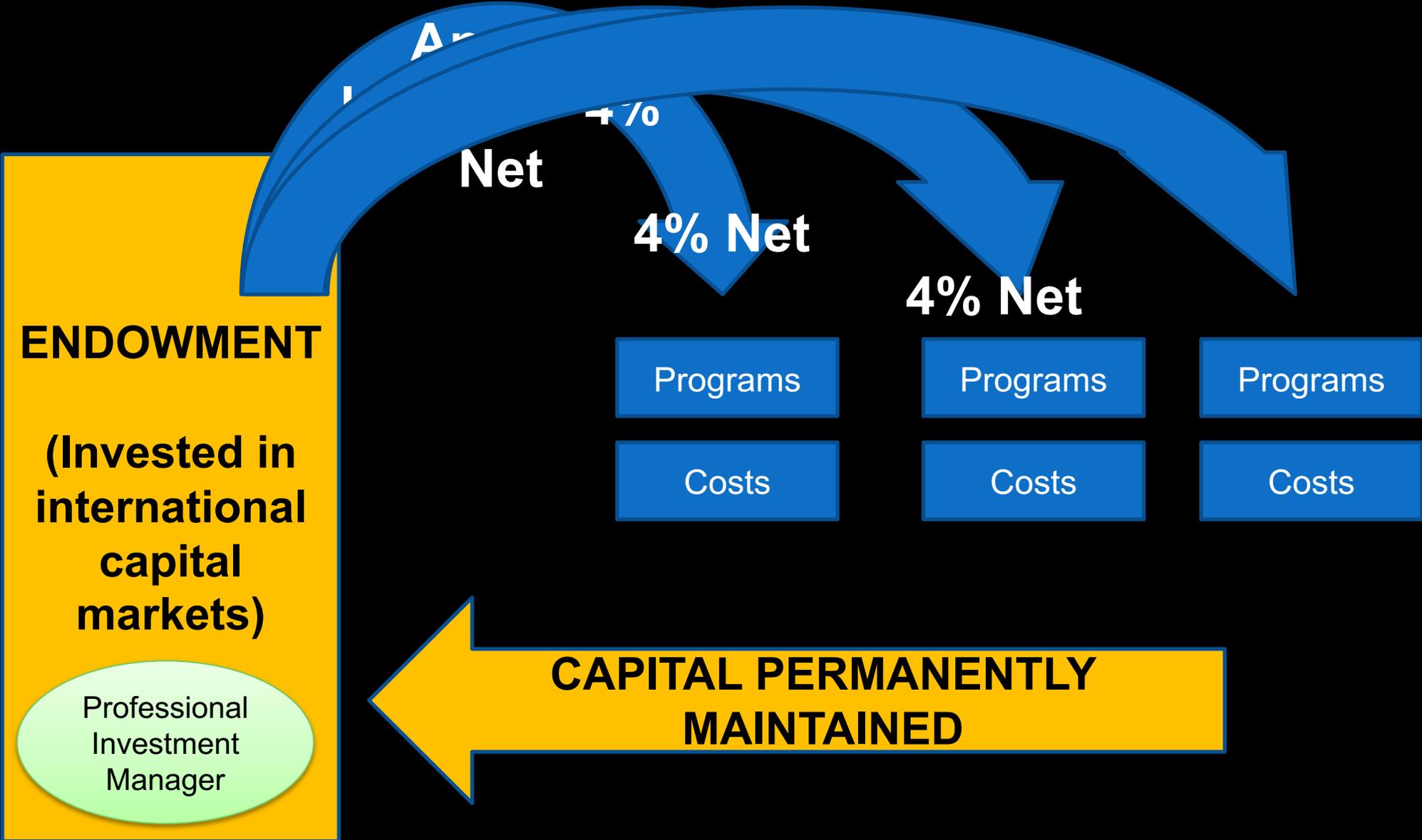


Consortium of African Environmental Funds (CAFÉ)

- Comprises 19 Member Funds
- Supports 90+ parks and reserves
- Manages 125+ communal conservancies and community forests
- Covers over 270,000 km² across 20 countries
- Manages more than USD 400 million in endowments
- Oversees approximately USD 100 million in sinking funds in Africa

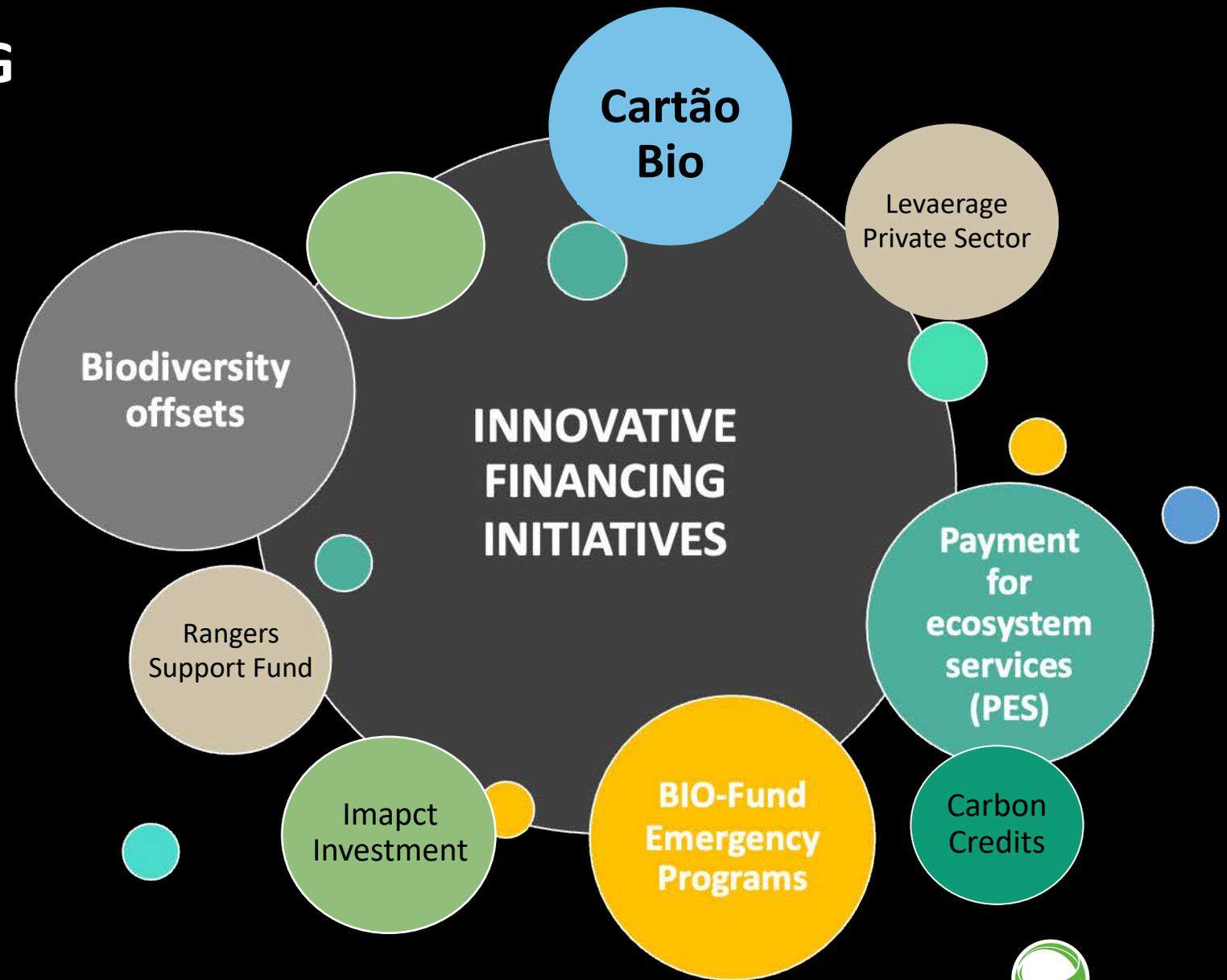


Endowment – How does it Work?



INNOVATIVE FINANCING

- Once you have a stable CTF, can be used for many new mechanisms and initiatives !
- BIOFUND Explores new sources of sustainable financing and assesses its (legal, technical and financial) viability in Mozambique



BIOFUND IN NUMBERS



2014-2023 (Sept)

USD
53,5M
Endowment

USD
20,5M
Disbursed to
Conservation Areas

14,7M
Hectares of
Protected Area
covered by
BIOFUND's action

74
Disbursed projects
in Conservation
Areas

52.650
Young people
participating in
environmental
awareness campaigns

USD
99+M
Project Funds managed for disbursements
to Conservation Areas

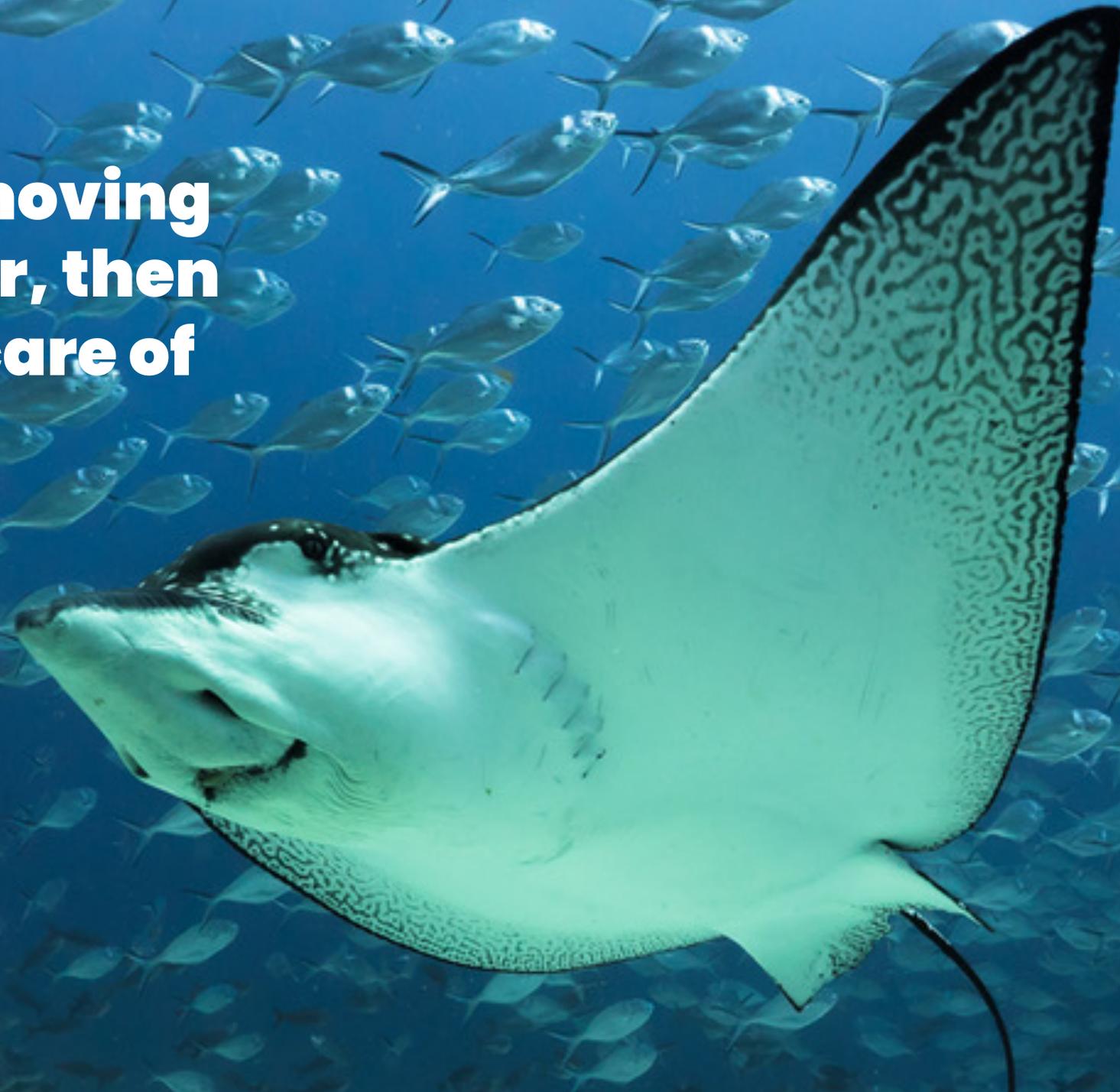
33
Conservation Area
Beneficiaries

+100
Trained
Conservation Area
managers

222
Interns, scholarships,
and research grants

**"If everyone is moving
forward together, then
success takes care of
itself."**

Henry Ford



Co-Founders



In partnership with



WILDERNESS
FOUNDATION
AFRICA

Council



Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities





THANK YOU



Stuart Slabbert

Director:
Innovative Finance

Stuart has spent the past 30 years operating across Africa seeking innovative ways to conserve the biodiversity of Africa he so loves, and to do that in an authentic manner that is in relationship with communities that so depend on the same resource.

Stuart has in depth experience with both socio-economic development projects and large-scale commercial investments that span a range of sectors that include tourism development, community enterprise developments, aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture, large scale apiculture, structuring innovative funding and investment models, and carbon project development. Stuart is driven to find innovative investment and funding solutions towards achieving financial sustainability of protected areas.



Lola López

Senior Regional
Lead

Lola López is a Mozambican conservationist with over 20 years of experience in development programmes. During the peak of the elephant poaching crisis in Mozambique, she turned her focus to conservation and joined Wildlife Conservation Society to support ANAC disrupt illegal wildlife trafficking.

Lola also supported the coordination of transboundary programmes for the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area and later helped manage 450,000 hectares of the oldest private concession of the Niassa Special Reserve. She is a board member of Micaia Foundation at Chimanimani National Reserve and is currently the Regional Senior Lead for Carbonsink based in Maputo.



Sean Nazerali

Director:
Innovative Finance

Sean is a Natural Resource Management specialist with 25 years of experience in international development, of which the last 18 years has been in Mozambique. He is the co-author of the Feasibility Study on Sustainable Financing of Conservation Areas in Mozambique, and the author of, amongst others, the current Financial Plan for the country's protected area network. He contributed regularly to the development of the new Conservation Law and Regulations in Mozambique. He has been instrumental in bringing the concept of biodiversity offsets to Mozambique, leading the design of a Roadmap for the country. He has also assisted the Ministry to elaborate the national Forest Investment Plan to reform the forest sector and reduce deforestation in the country via the use of REDD+ funds. He has been involved with BIOFUND since before its creation, facilitating its foundation in 2011.



Rob Millard

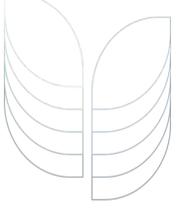
Director

Rob founded Cambridge Strategy Group in 2012. He is a business strategist, specializing in large law and other professional services firms where he advises clients on climate change, biodiversity loss and similar issues in their business strategies, and how they can advise their own clients.

In his early career, Rob was in nature conservation as an area manager in Etosha National Park. Over the years, he has gained protected area experience in South Africa and into Lesotho, where he led the team responsible for establishing and developing the Bokong, Tse'hlangane and Liphofung natural areas in Lesotho.

Rob is based in Cambridge, England however routinely advises clients anywhere in the world.

GET IN TOUCH



SOCIAL MEDIA

Follow us on LinkedIn for regular updates

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/the-sustainable-finance-coalition/>

QUARTERLIES

Sign up for our Quarterly Newsletter

To be added to the mailing list email Ellane@wfa.africa

COLLABORATORS

Seeking Collaboration or a Fellowship

Reach out to us via email at Kyra@wfa.africa

CONTRIBUTORS

Become a Specialist or Associate Contributor

Email your CV to Ellane@wfa.africa or Kyra@wfa.africa

CORE PARTNERS

Joint Venture Partnerships

Incubation, Implementation, and Impact Partners per invite from the Core Team

COUNCIL

Council to the Sustainable Finance Coalition

Industry and Sectoral Thought Leaders per invite from the Chair



Sustainable
Finance
Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

If we grow finance solutions for nature champions, they will be enabled to secure and manage their unique resources, and biodiversity and people will flourish.



Sustainable
Finance
Coalition

In partnership with



WILDERNESS
FOUNDATION
AFRICA

Disclaimer

In the interests of advancing the development and implementation of tailored and innovative finance for nature, we encourage you to talk about our work. Please ensure that you reference the Coalition appropriately in all communications relating to our work and provide this link:

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/the-sustainable-finance-coalition>

Please note that the Coalition's Finance Solution Approach is copyrighted. Please note that the Coalition's co-founding organisations are WWF-SA and Wilderness Foundation Africa and both act as contracting agents on behalf of the Coalition.

The information contained in this communication is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in relation of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

Images are open source, Coalition images or courtesy of ABurns.



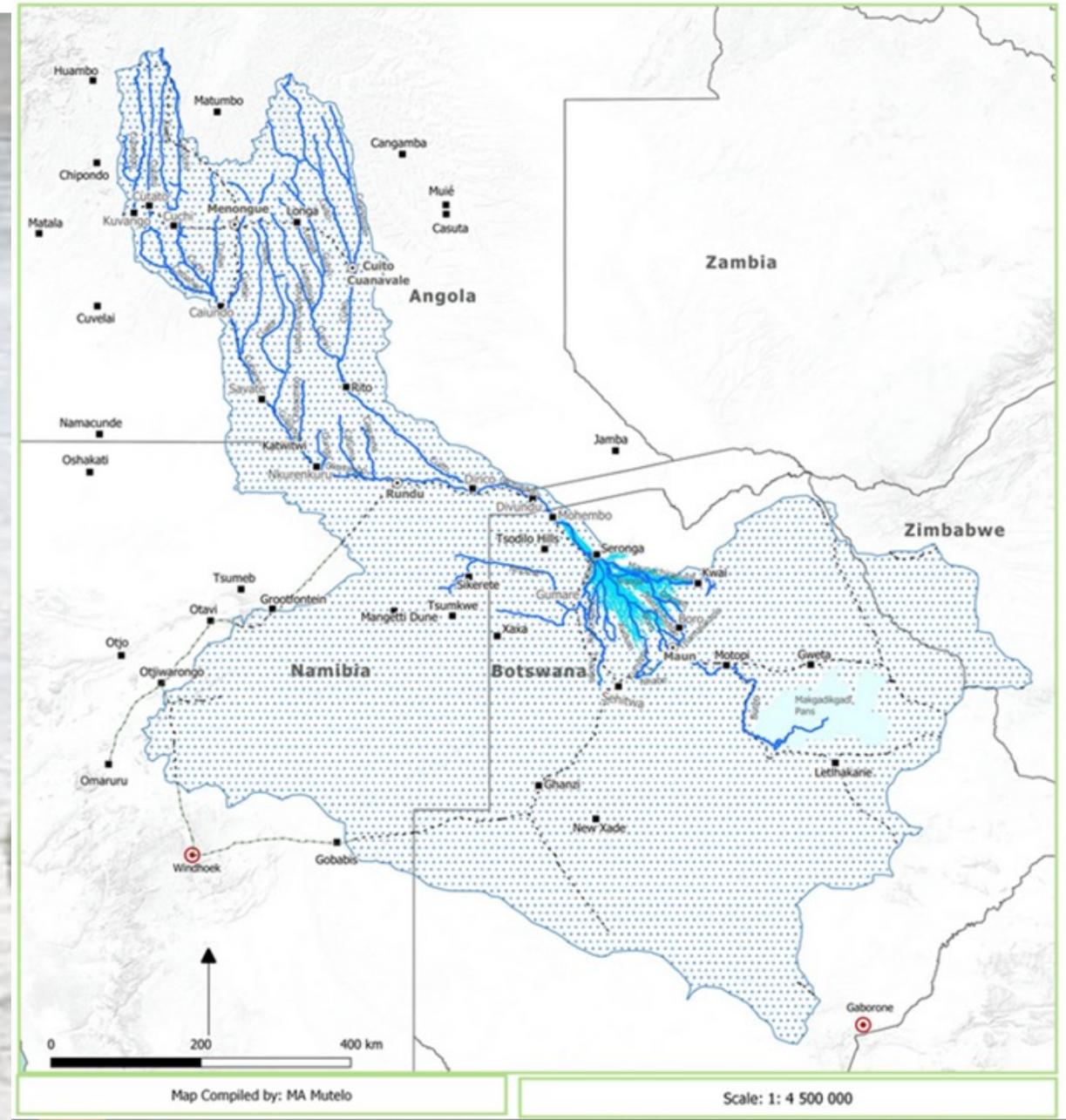
Tea



TRANSBOUNDARY FISHERIES FRAMEWORK



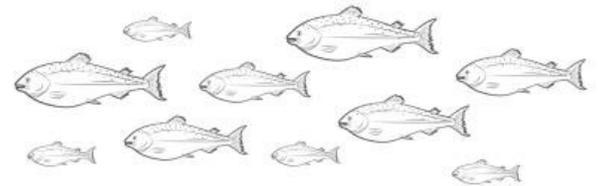
FOR THE CUBANGO/ KAVANGO/ OKAVANGO



STATUS OF INLAND FISHERIES IN THE RIVER BASIN

High diversity 80+ species, high CPUE,
Presence of apex species (African Pike, Tigerfish);
rare species (Nembwe); predatory breams (Thin-
faced and humpback largemouth)
Balance of r- and k-selected species
BOFFS

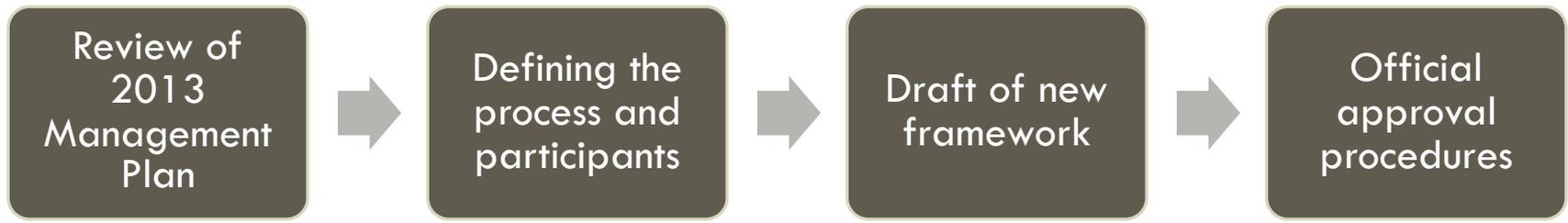
We are..... ?



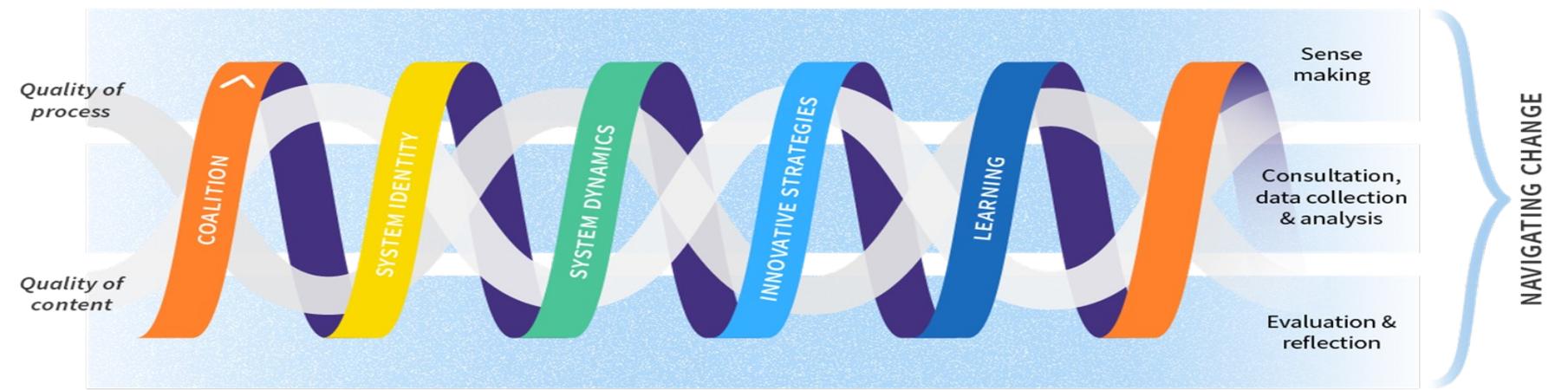
Low diversity, low CPUE,
dominance of r-selected species
(catfish, squeaker)
Small fish

Squeakers
(no value)





PROCESS OF TBFF DEVELOPMENT



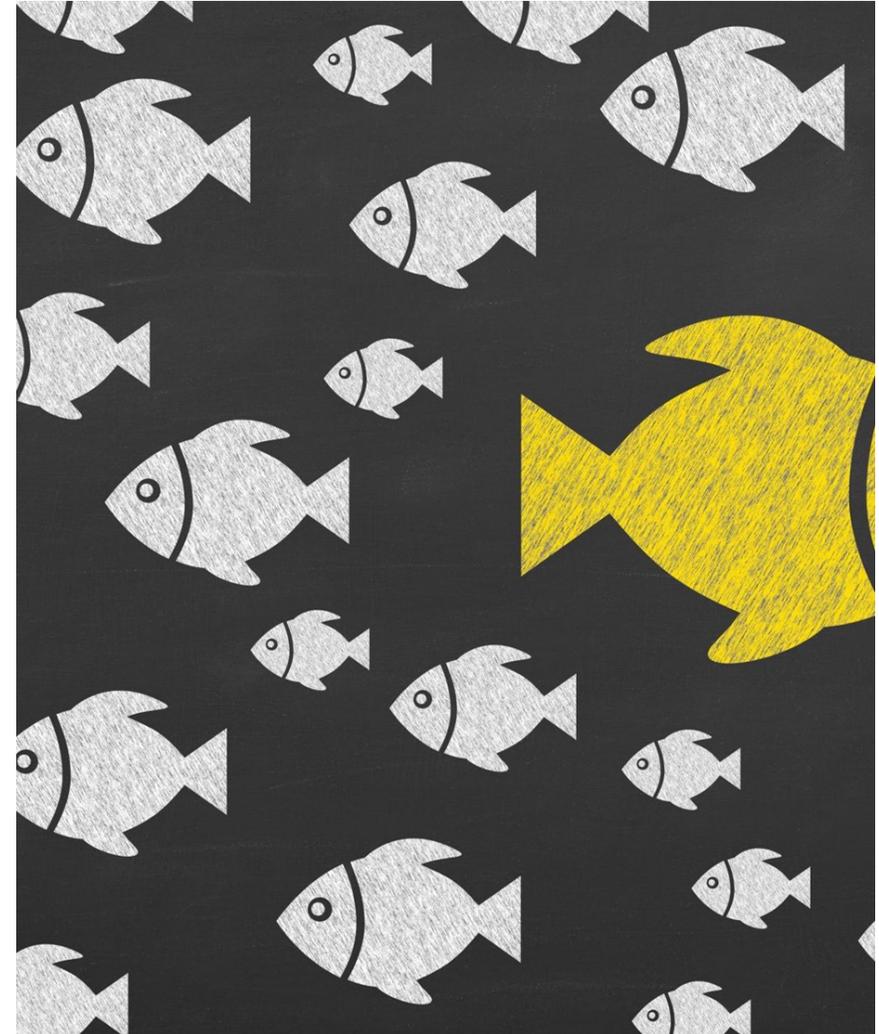


Interconnected socio-ecological system

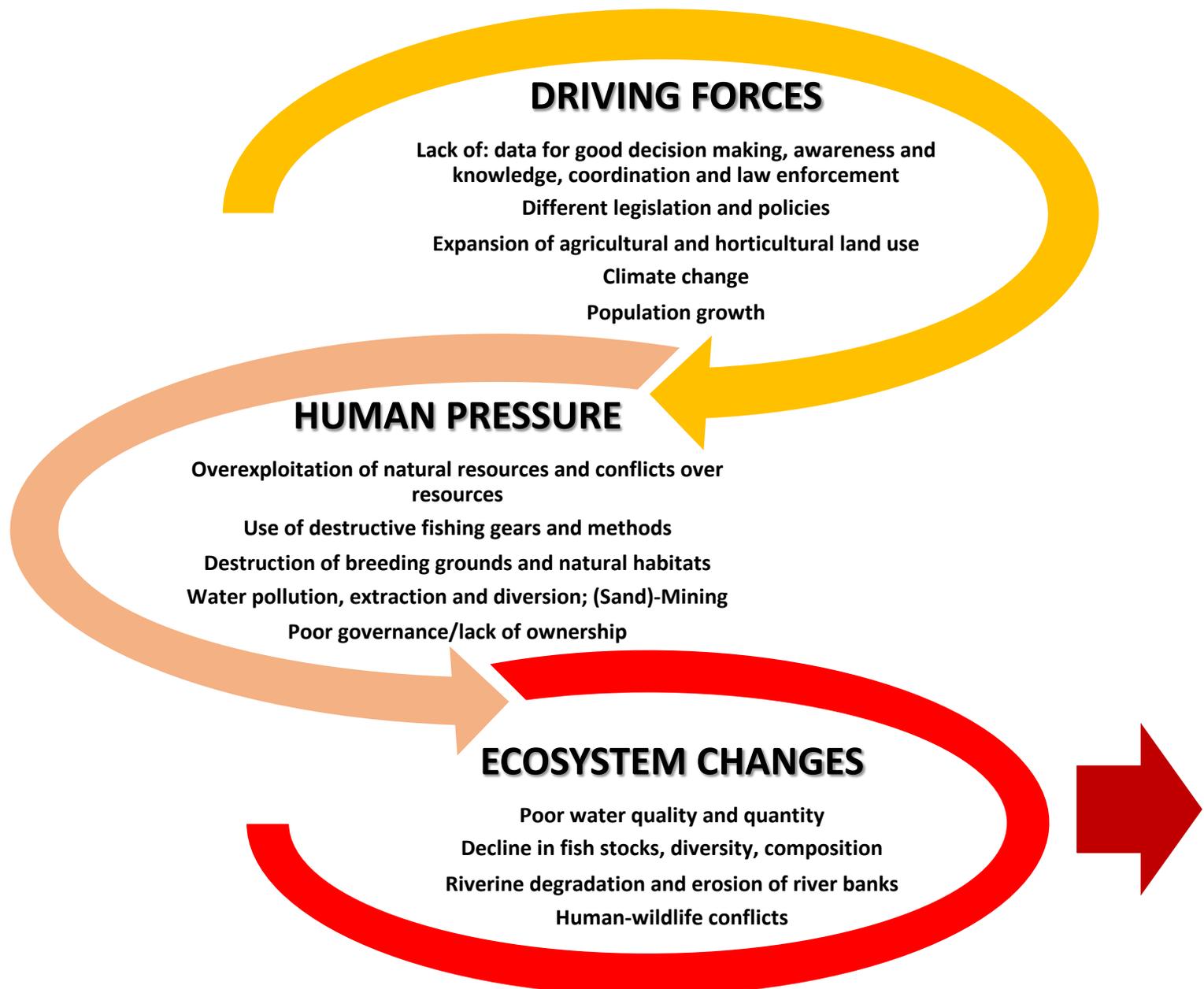
- Subsistence farmers, high reliance on natural resources
- Land tenure: mostly customary land, governed by Trad. Authorities
- Multiple flows of goods and services between countries
- Freshwater fish
 - very important due to micro- and macronutrients
 - Fish prices increased, consumption decreased
 - affordability and accessibility critical
 - Gender aspects of fishing

Transboundary issues and threats

- Destruction of riverine and terrestrial vegetation
- Alien invasive species
- Water quality (pollution) and quantity (extraction)
- Climate change
- Inadequate law enforcement capacities
- Limited knowledge of the ecosystem and its dynamics
- Lack of awareness and involvement of communities
- Poor communication and collaboration
- Equity issues
- Shared resources, different policies and legislations



Understanding system dynamics



DRIVING FORCES

- Lack of: data for good decision making, awareness and knowledge, coordination and law enforcement
- Different legislation and policies
- Expansion of agricultural and horticultural land use
- Climate change
- Population growth

HUMAN PRESSURE

- Overexploitation of natural resources and conflicts over resources
- Use of destructive fishing gears and methods
- Destruction of breeding grounds and natural habitats
- Water pollution, extraction and diversion; (Sand)-Mining
- Poor governance/lack of ownership

ECOSYSTEM CHANGES

- Poor water quality and quantity
- Decline in fish stocks, diversity, composition
- Riverine degradation and erosion of river banks
- Human-wildlife conflicts



Transboundary RESPONSES

- Shared Governance
- Restoration initiatives of riverine ecosystems
- Co-management structures
- Transboundary communication
- Law enforcement
- Policy and practice harmonization
- Research, data sharing
- Cooperation and coordination

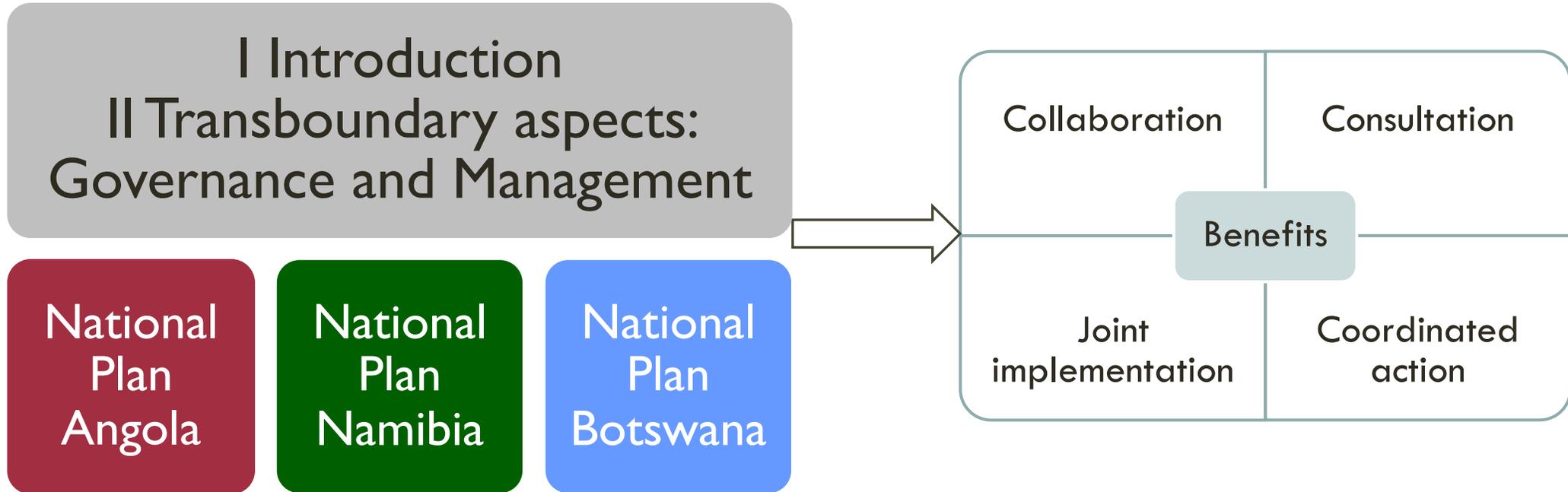



IMPACTS

- Lack of balanced diet and risk of malnutrition
- Decreasing livelihood options, lack of income and limited lifestyles
- Increase in vulnerability, poverty
- Dwindling resource base, degraded ecosystem, decreasing ecosystem services
- Increase in human wildlife conflicts
- Pollution of rivers

TRANSBOUNDARY FRAMEWORK

“TBFF recommends, national implementation plan (will) prescribe(s)”

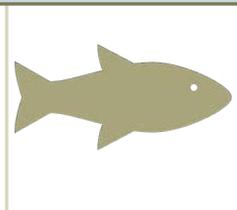


Section 2:

- Vision, objectives
- Principles and approaches
- Management interventions
- Governance structure
- Spatial plan
- Budget & implementation plan
- Training & capacity building

VISION: A RESILIENT ECOSYSTEM BENEFITTING RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES

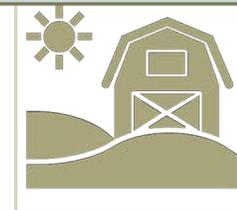
*Cubango/Okavango River Basin



Restore and maintain riverine ecosystem



Support equitable sustainable livelihoods



Maintain and develop option space for riparian communities

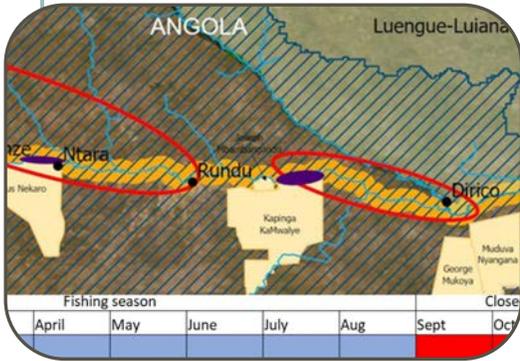
Principles

- Do-no-harm
- Sustainable utilization
- Holistic management
- Conflict Minimization
- Adaptive management
- Equity
- Community benefits

Approaches

- Ecosystem-based approach
- Enhancement of the resource base
- Shared rules
- Local ownership
- Coordination
- Communication & Dialogue
- Monitoring & Evaluation

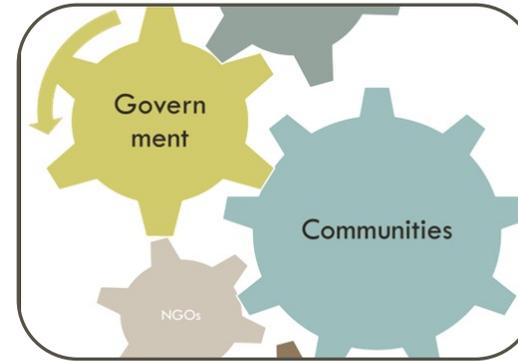
STRATEGIES FOR THE TBFF



Policy and practice harmonization



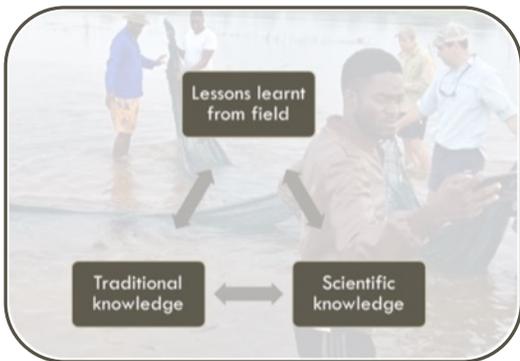
Restoration of riverine ecosystems



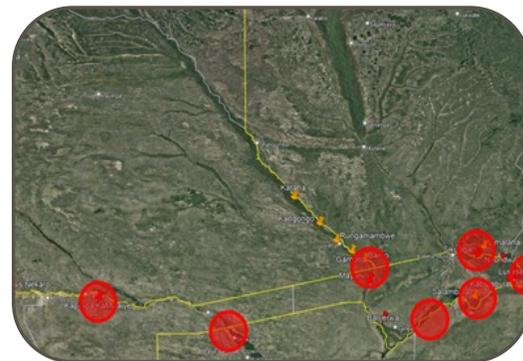
**Shared governance/
Co-management structures**



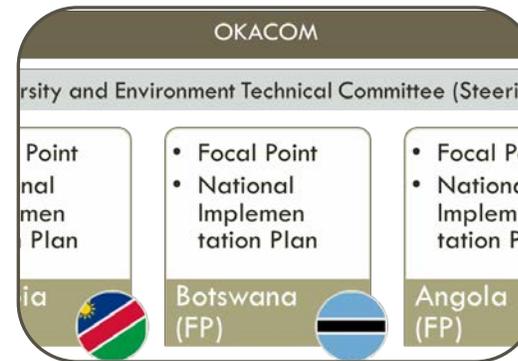
Law enforcement



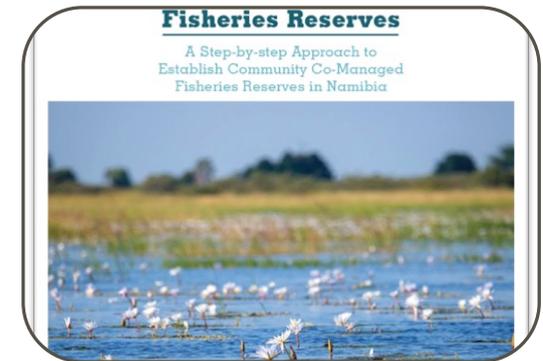
Research, data sharing



Communication



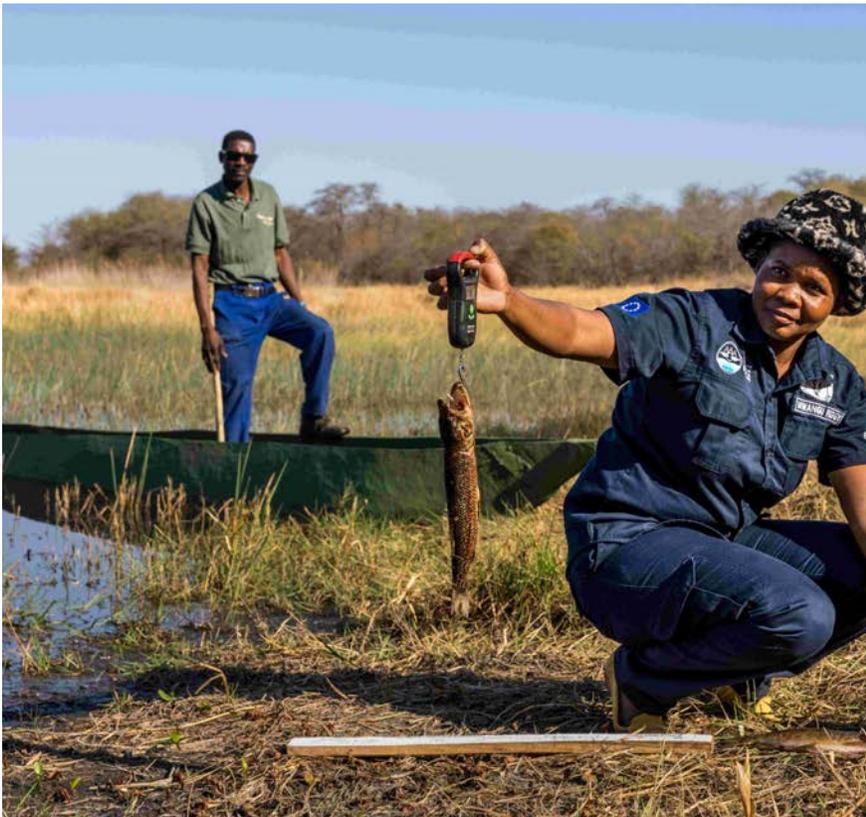
Coordination



Capacity building

CO-MANAGED FISHERIES RESERVES AS OECMS: CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOODS

- Freshwater underrepresented PCAs
- Reduction of illegal fishing and overfishing
- Fish stocks and diversity in reserve is significantly higher than outside
- Ecosystem-approach ensuring connectivity and habitat conservation
- Employment and Income opportunities
- As OECM: be internationally recognized, sustainable financing



SADC STRATEGIES

Goal 1: Integrated and effective management of transboundary landscapes

Goal 2: Improved well-being and livelihoods of people through fisheries (and tourism)

Goal 3: Governance and regional integration strengthened

Goal 5: enhanced skills and capacity development and improved knowledge management

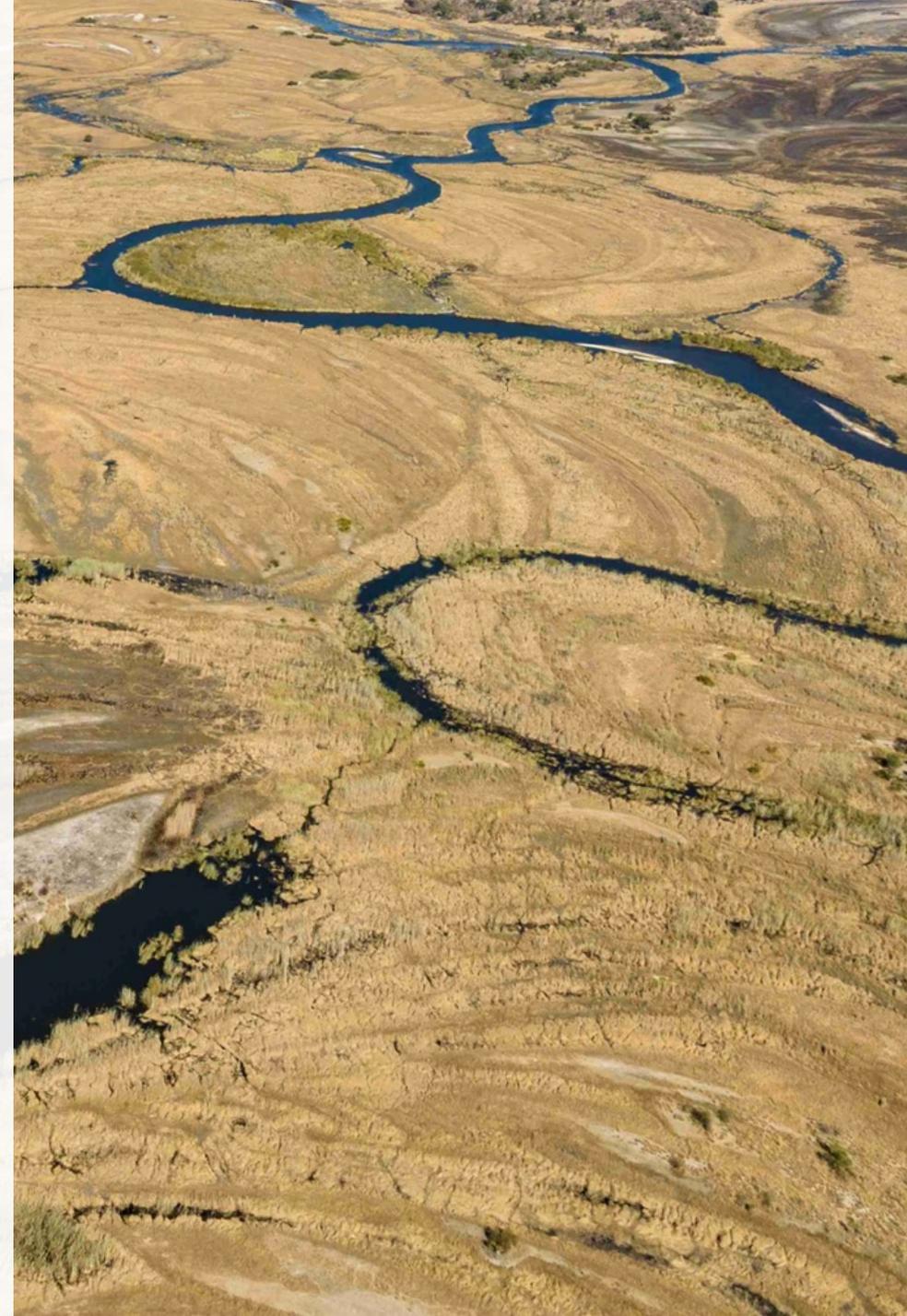
Challenge: Goal 4 Sustainable Financing

CONCLUSIONS

- ➔ Clear process and facilitation needed
- ➔ Driver of process important
- ➔ Ownership of the results
- ➔ Good examples for outscaling helpful
- ➔ Evidence for upscaling
- ➔ Landscape perspective
- ➔ Right stakeholders and rightsholders
- ➔ Common vision and objectives most important
- ➔ Sustainable financing is critical

A Transboundary Fisheries Management Plan for the Okavango/Kavango/Cubango Basin

Link:
<file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/%23%23common.file.namingPattern%23%23.pdf>



GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

**TRANSBOUNDARY FRESHWATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PRESENTATION**

SADC TFCA NETWORK MEETING

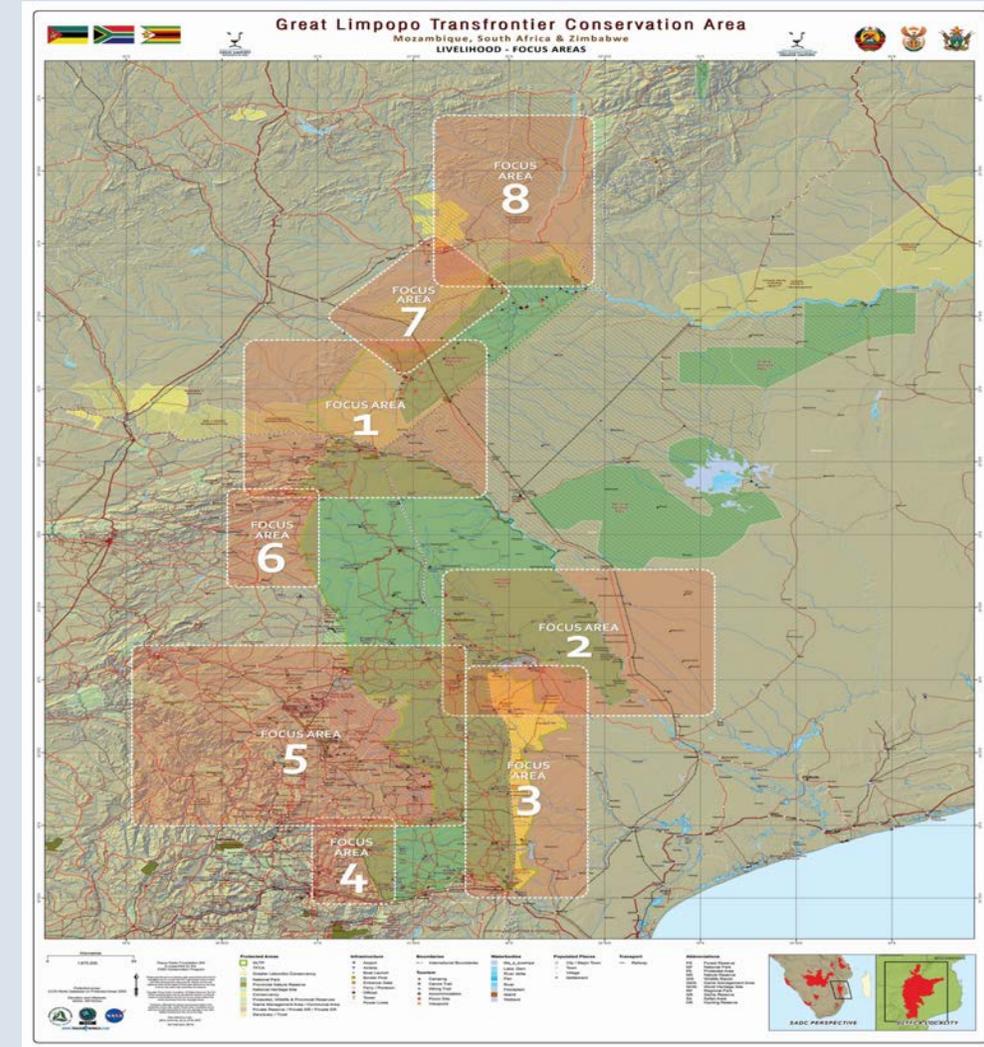
14 -16 NOVEMBER 2023

PRESENTED BY GWINYAI MUTI,
GLTFCA INTERNATIONAL
COORDINATOR

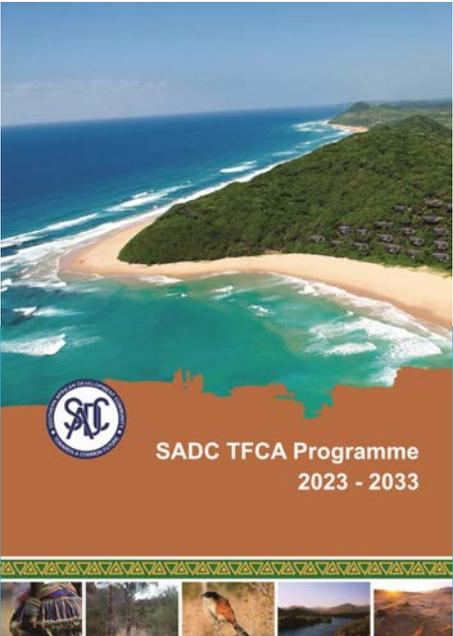
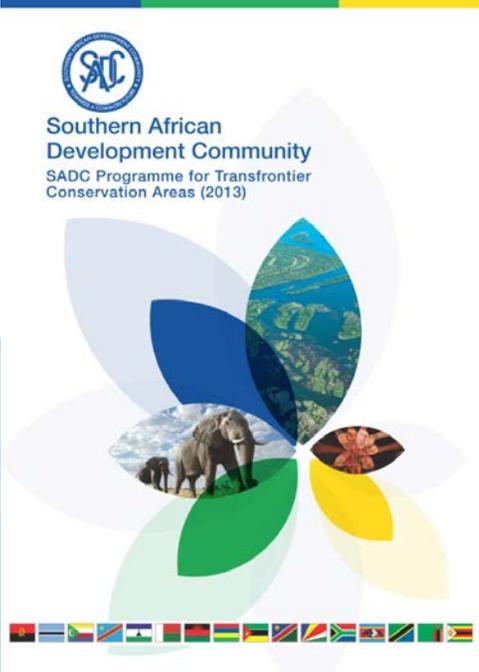
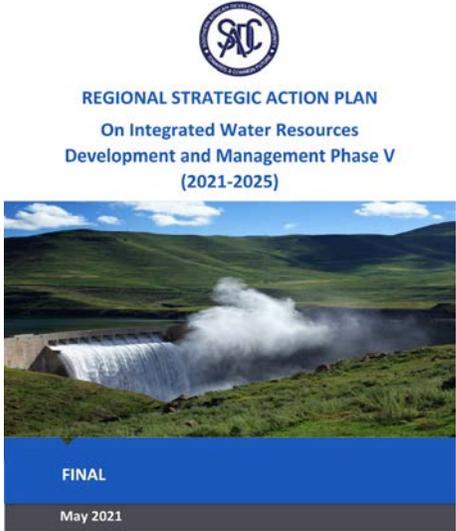
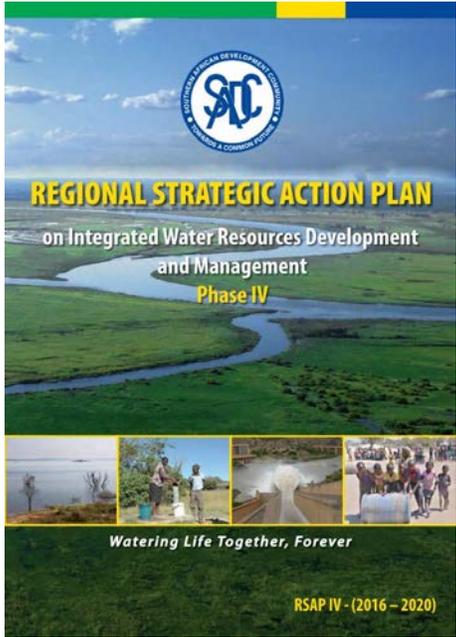


OVERVIEW RBOS & TFCA ALIGNMENTS

- **KAZA & OKACOM 2017.**
- **GLTFCA Freshwater Strategy discussion started in 2017**
- **During KNP Management Plan & GLTFCA JMB**
(then supported by **USAID Resilient Waters**)
- **SADC TFCA Review**
- **RBO Symposium 2023 – SADC TFCA Secretariat**
“Integrated planning and management of transboundary natural resources: strengthen cooperation between shared watercourse institutions and transfrontier conservation areas”
- **SADC STRATEGIES**
 - **Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management.**
 - **SADC Programme on TFCAs**

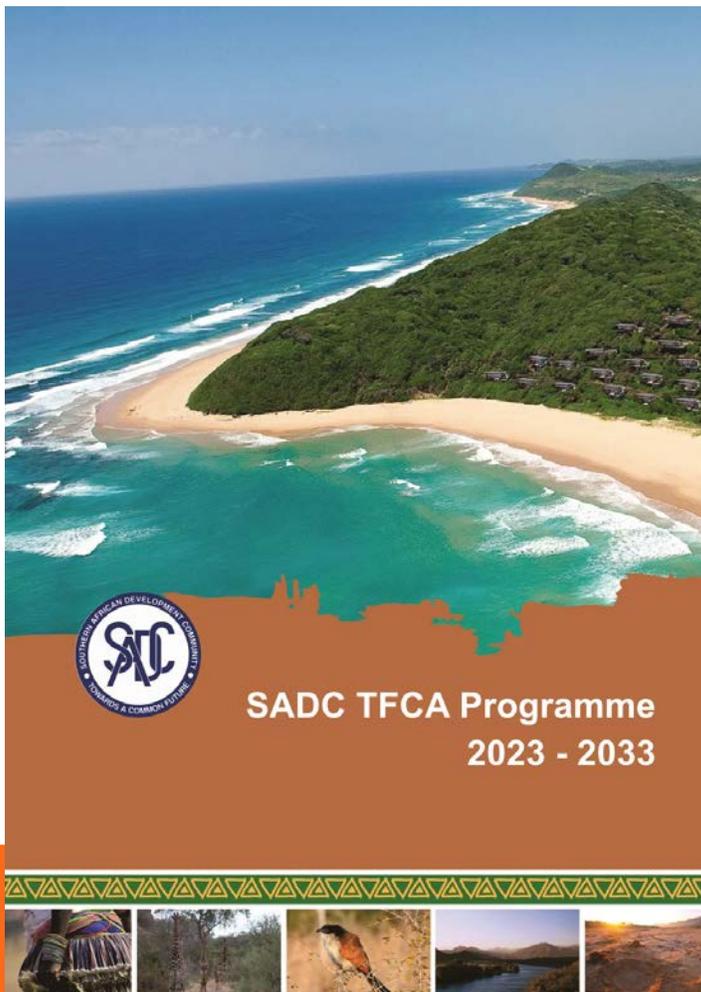


SADC Strategies



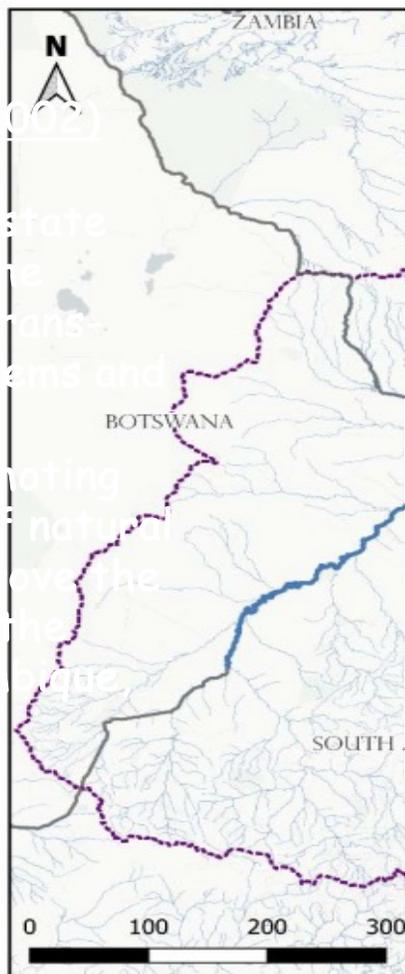
SADC TFCA PROGRAMME

2023-2033 SADC TFCA Programme



Outcome	#	Output	Activities	Yr 1-3	Yr 4-6	Yr 7-10	Role
			monitoring, etc.				
Outcome 1.2 Effective transboundary ecosystem services and species management enabled and strengthened across SADC TFCAs	1.2.1	Implementation of an integrated approach to freshwater biodiversity supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop integrated freshwater resource management strategies for terrestrial TFCAs 				Facilitate: MS Implement: TFCAs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that a wholesale approach underpins transboundary water strategies, projects, including the use of nature-based solutions, and monitoring programmes 				Facilitate: MS Implement: TFCAs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a systematic / systemic approach to basin-level biodiversity baseline / eco-inventories (current approached fragmented) 				Advocate: SADC Implement: MS / TFCAs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission analytical work to understand the role of TFCAs in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater recharge Freshwater water management Community livelihoods support Disaster and risk management (floods, droughts, etc.) 				Facilitate: SADC Implement: TFCAs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and formalize the relationship between RBOs and TFCAs through the signing of agreements 				Facilitate: SADC Implement: MS / TFCAs
1.2.2	Implementation of an integrated approach to coastal and marine biodiversity supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC to support Coastal and Island Member States with the establishment of more marine and coastal TFCAs in addition to Lubombo TFCA 				Advocacy: MSSADC; Implement	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness about marine and coastal TFCAs at the regional level through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of round table discussions on a range of thematic areas as part of the Community of Practice activities at the SADC TFCA Network 				Implement: SADC Advocacy: MS	
		Raise awareness about marine and coastal TFCAs at the national level through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of inter-departmental forums for TFCA development on a MS level 				Facilitate: SADC Implement: MS	

GLTFCA Footprint within 3 Transboundary River Basins



GLTFCA FRMS



Freshwater Resource Management Strategy (FRMS) for the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA)

06 April 2023



River systems that fall within and border the GLTFCA



Map compiled by: Pegasys
Date Compiled: 11/11/2022
Scale: 1:5000000



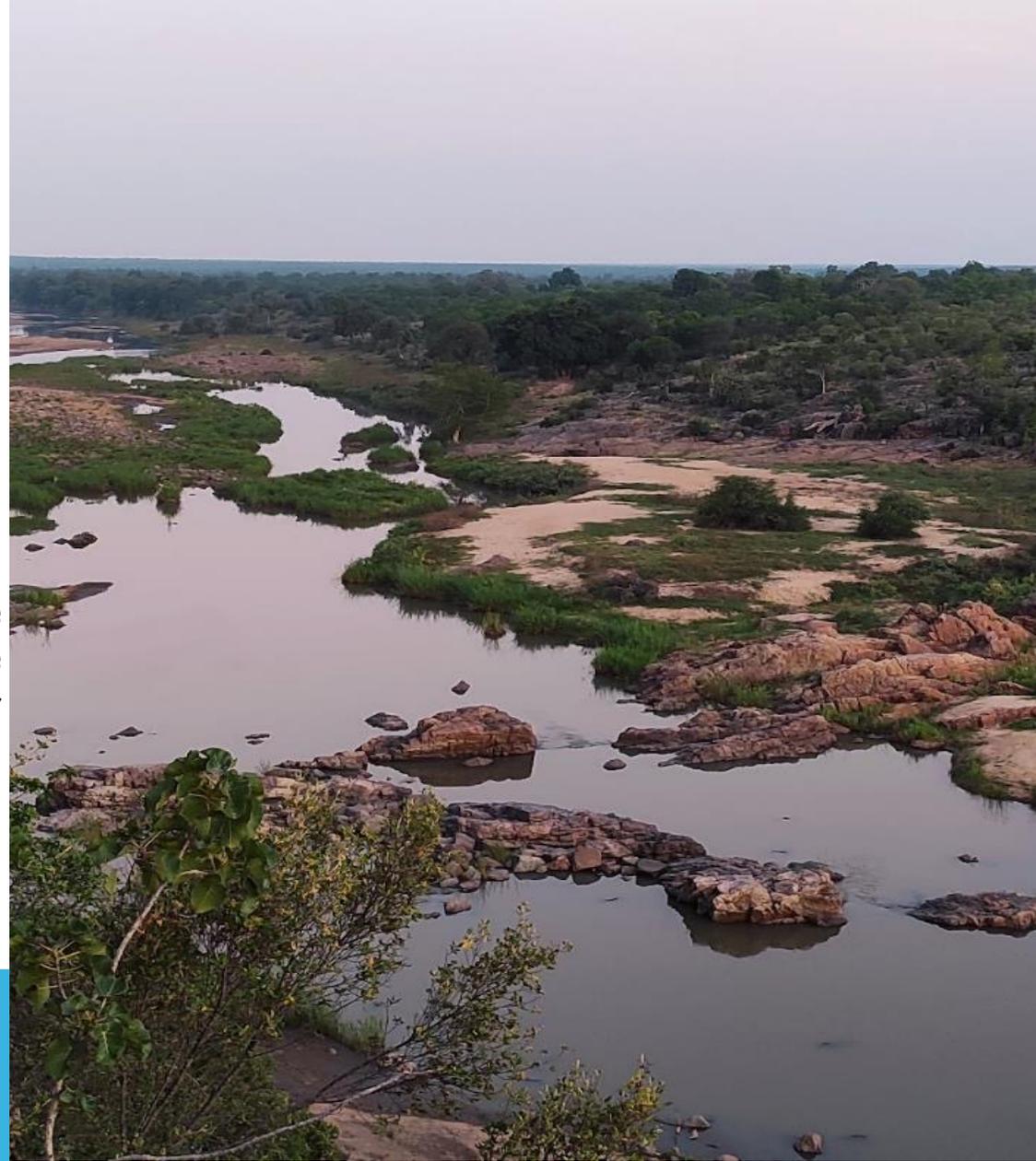
DISCLAIMER:

All spatial data used for analysis or maps created in this report, and all associated data is applied within the context of reasonable use. The data is used either under the principles of Creative Commons License, or as free public available information.

GLTFCA FRESH WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) JMB identified the need and approved the development of a Freshwater Resource Management Strategy for the entire GLTFCA, including alignment with water resources planning, development and management of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM).

- GLTFCA Fresh Water Resources Strategy Terms of Reference were approved by the JMB and was conducted by PEGASYS resulting in the development of a Transboundary Water Resource and Freshwater Management Strategy and Implementation Plan based on the Framework.



BACKGROUND

- The Resilient Waters Program (RWP) collaborated and supported regional institutions, including Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), and communities to enhance cooperation, build capacity, and leverage partnership opportunities.
- RWP partnered with the GLTFCA to develop a Freshwater Resource Management Strategy (FRMS) and implementation plan that was informed by the institutional and personal knowledge of institutions and people that have been responsible for sustainable freshwater resource conservation in the landscape in the face of extreme drought and flood conditions.
- The knowledge and skills learned through adversity within Kruger National Park (KNP) informed the process to help improve freshwater conservation across the GLTFCA landscape.
- The FRMS for the GLTFCA and greater surrounding areas will bring immediate benefits to freshwater conservation in the transboundary area that is governed by a tripartite partnership governing the area and its watersheds.
- GLTFCA and LIMCOM will work in partnership to align efforts between practitioners in the transboundary conservation sphere with those of the transboundary management and operations of river systems and groundwater.



OBJECTIVES

- Facilitating the freshwater conservation intent across the tripartite partnership that governs the GLTFCA and its watersheds.
- Ensuring alignment and harmonisation with the range of strategy, policy, and legal instruments that exist at regional, transboundary, and national levels.
- Working in partnerships to create alignment in efforts between practitioners, organisations, and institutions in the transboundary conservation, transboundary water management, and operations of river systems and groundwater.
- Increasing knowledge exchange and capacity for the adaptive management of river, wetland, and aquifer dependent ecosystems across the frontier.
- Supporting and guiding actions towards the attainment of international targets on sustainable water resources management and environmental co-benefits for society, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and SDG6 in particular.



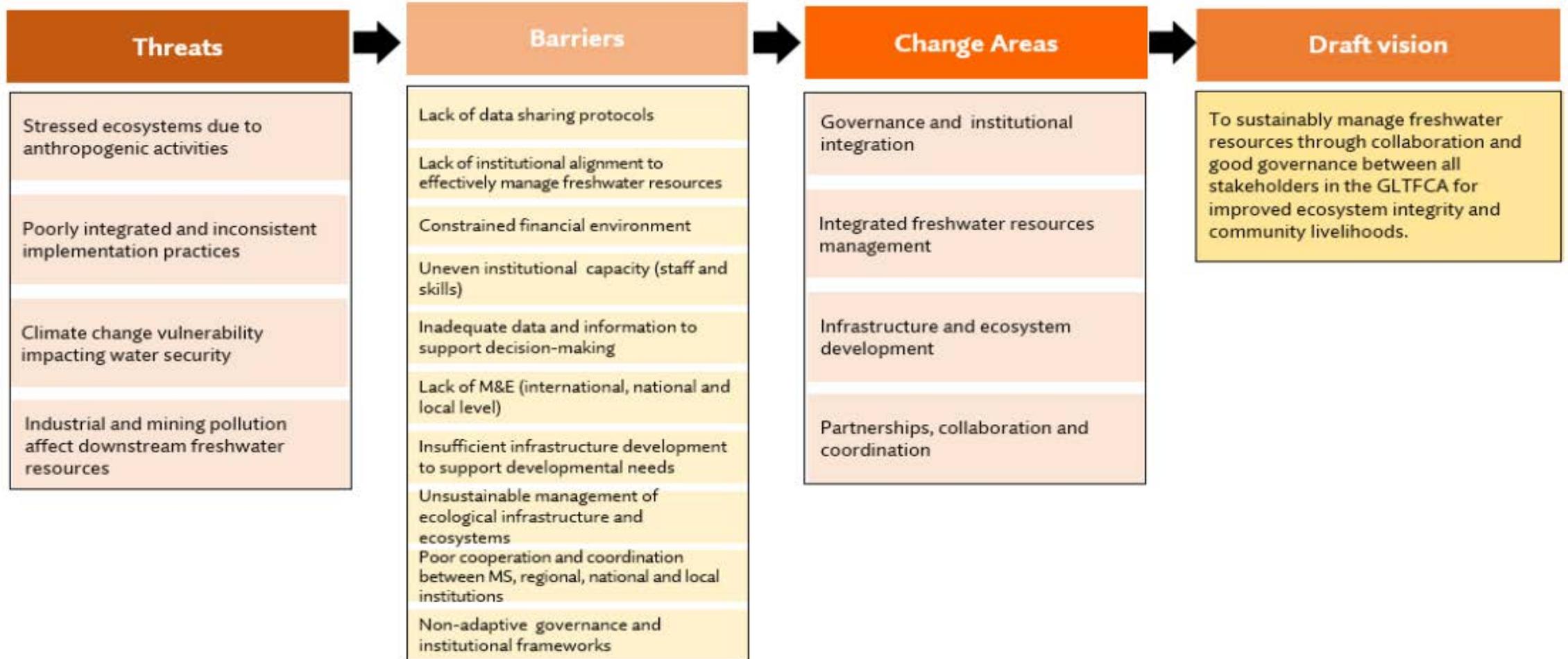
GLTFCA FRMS Development



Figure 2-1: GLTFCA FRMS development process and activities

To sustainably manage freshwater resources through collaboration and good governance between all stakeholders in the GLTFCA for improved ecosystem integrity and community livelihoods.

GLTFCA FRMS Theory of Change



GLTFCA FRESH WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The primary outcome of the activity will be elevating the GLTFCA as a key institution engaged or routinely consulted in resilient transboundary management of freshwater resources to LIMCOM, thereby providing strategic input for water resources protection in the Limpopo Basin and neighboring basins, namely the Incomati and the Save; and increase capacity for the adaptive management of rivers and freshwater ecosystems across the frontier, whilst also contributing to international targets on water and the environment towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

PROGRESS:

- The Joint Management Board approved the GLTFCA Fresh Water Resources Management Strategy and Implementation Plan during a meeting convened on May 4, 2023.
- The Joint Management Board approved the GLTFCA Freshwater Management Strategy Memorandum of Understanding with the LIMCOM during a meeting convened on October 25, 2023.





GLTFCA MOU

The overall purpose of this MoU is to establish a framework for collaboration and coordination between the GLTFCA and LIMCOM in implementing the GLTFCA Freshwater Resource Management Strategy (FRMS) key strategic areas including Governance and Institutional Integration, Integrated Freshwater Resources Management, Infrastructure and Ecosystem Services Development, and Partnerships, Collaboration and Coordination.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
(MoU) on the GLTFCA FRMS

BETWEEN



THE GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
(GLTFCA)

AND



THE LIMPOPO WATERCOURSE COMMISSION
(LIMCOM)

ON COLLABORATION TO ADVANCE JOINT MANAGEMENT OF FRESHWATER
RESOURCES IN THE GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
WITHIN THE LIMPOPO RIVER BASIN

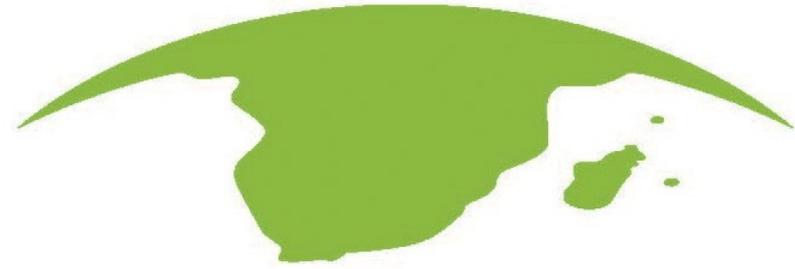
THANK YOU



SADC TFCAs NETWORK MEETING - MAPUTO MOZAMBIQUE

15 November, 2023





B O U N D L E S S

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Nature Culture Community



SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting
Maputo, Mozambique
14-16 November 2023

Updates on the Implementation of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030



Implemented by:

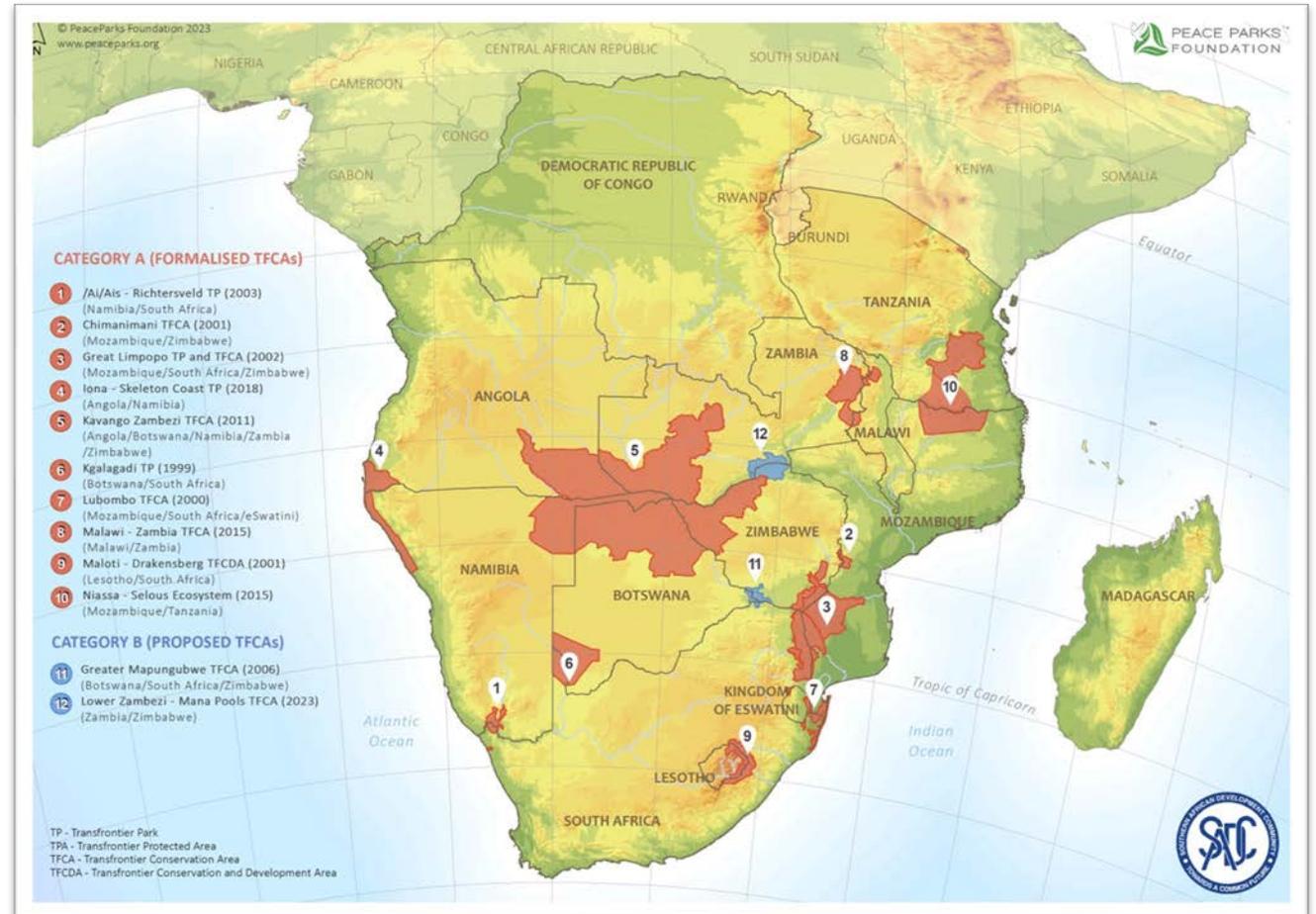


CONTENTS

I. Introduction and Update from SADC Secretariat

(15 minutes) – Moreri Mabote

- Objectives of the presentation
- Update on the integration of BSA into SADC TCU
- Update on the recruitment of Programme Officers (BSA & Market Development and Policy)



OBJECTIVES

Update the SADC TFCA Network on:

- Implementation of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030
- Integration of the Boundless Southern Africa Programme (BSA Programme) in to the SADC Secretariat
- Focus on Institutional Strengthening of the Tourism Coordinating Unit
- BSA/ Tourism TFCA Activities through the SADC/GIZ Climate Resilience and Natural Resources Management Project – Tourism Component

INTEGRATION OF BSA INTO SADC TCU

- Feasibility Study for the BSA Programme completed and approved by the Joint Meeting of Ministers responsible for ENR&T
- The Position of Programme Officer – Boundless Southern Africa to be filled during the current FY 2023/4



UPDATE ON SADC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

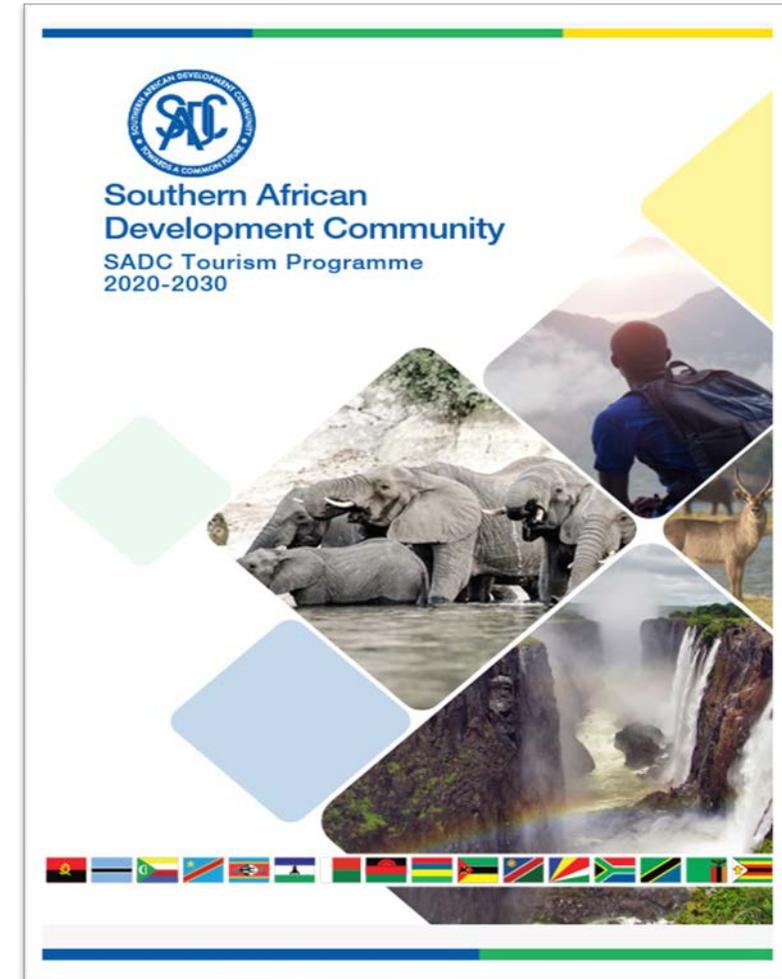
Phase I of implementation of the Tourism Programme ongoing:

- Institutional Strengthening of the TCU
 - Position of the Programme Officer - Tourism Policy & Market Development to be filled during 2023/4 FY
 - SADC Tourism Regional Working Groups Established
 - The SADC Tourism Platform [Tourism Alliance] under the the Business Council operational
 - Activities of the Tourism Programme being Implemented to be presented

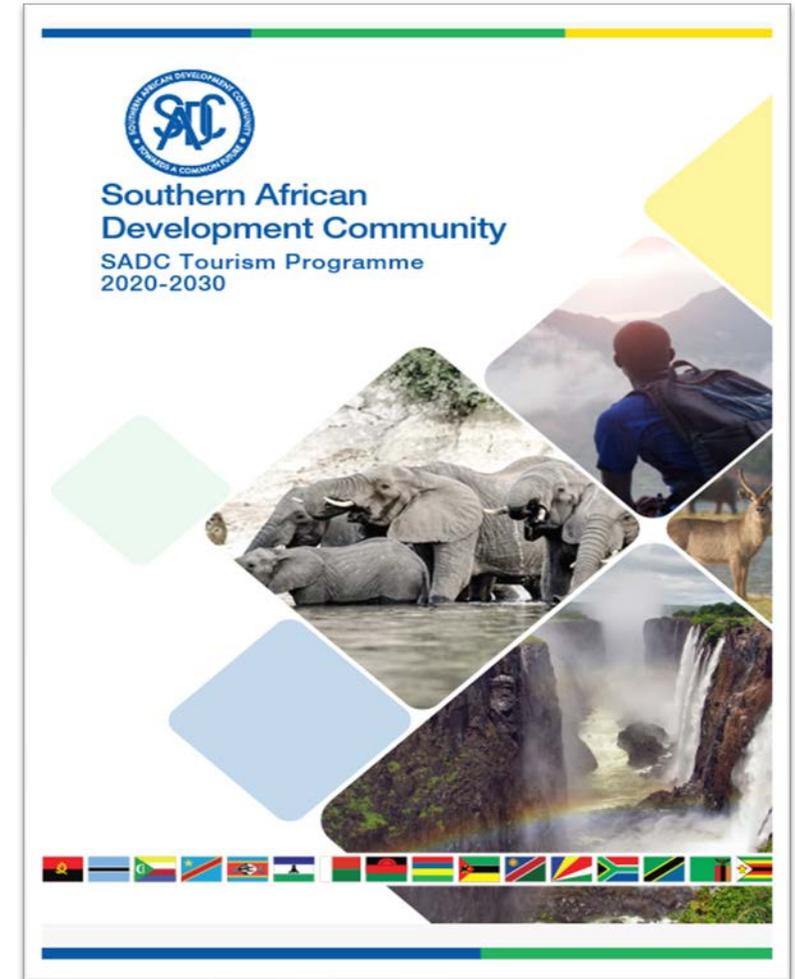
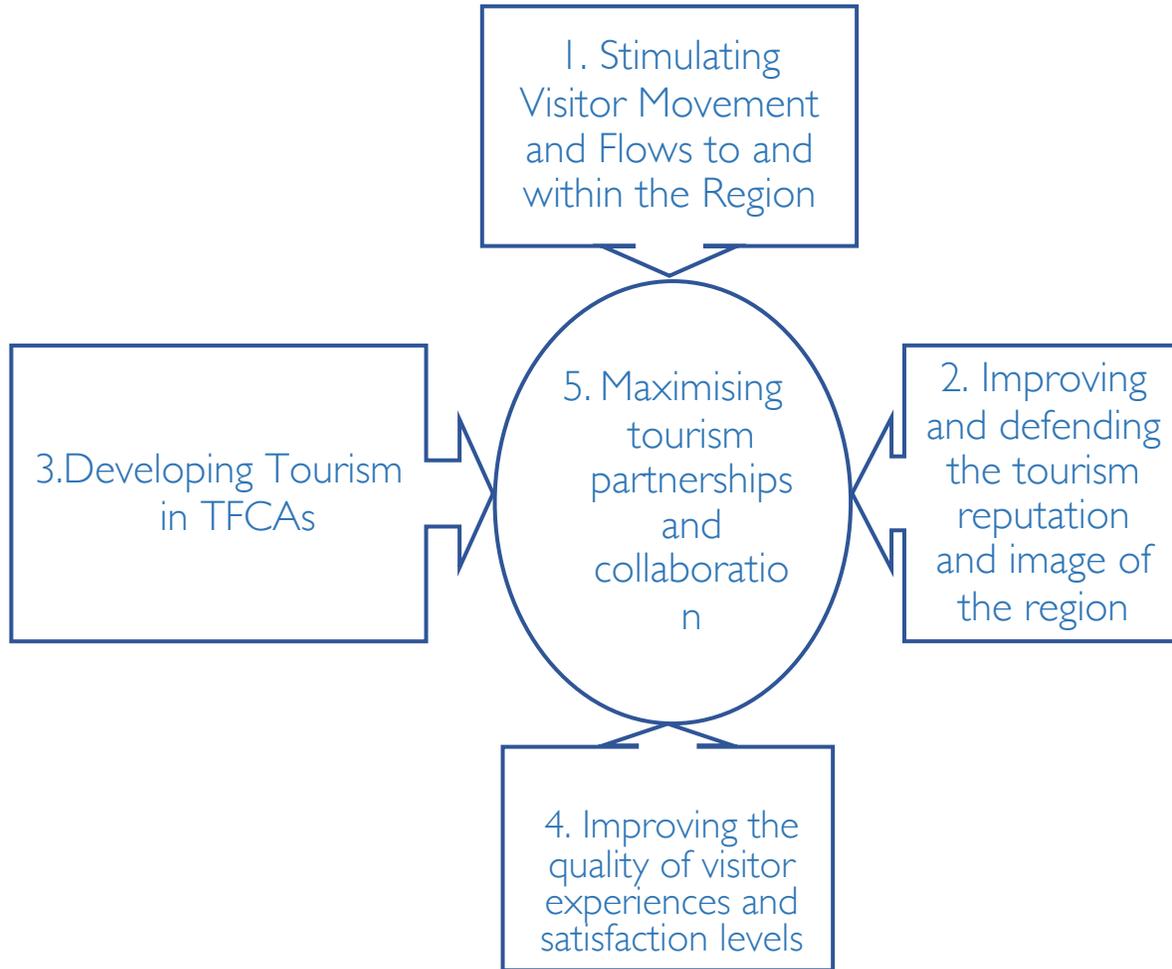
Update on the Implementation of SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030

Contents

- SADC Tourism Working Groups
- SADC Univisa Pilot Programme
- Auditing and Improving Tourism Friendliness of SADC Borders Posts
- Tourism Disaster Risk Management and Communications Framework
- Air Access Study
- SADC Business Council Tourism Alliance

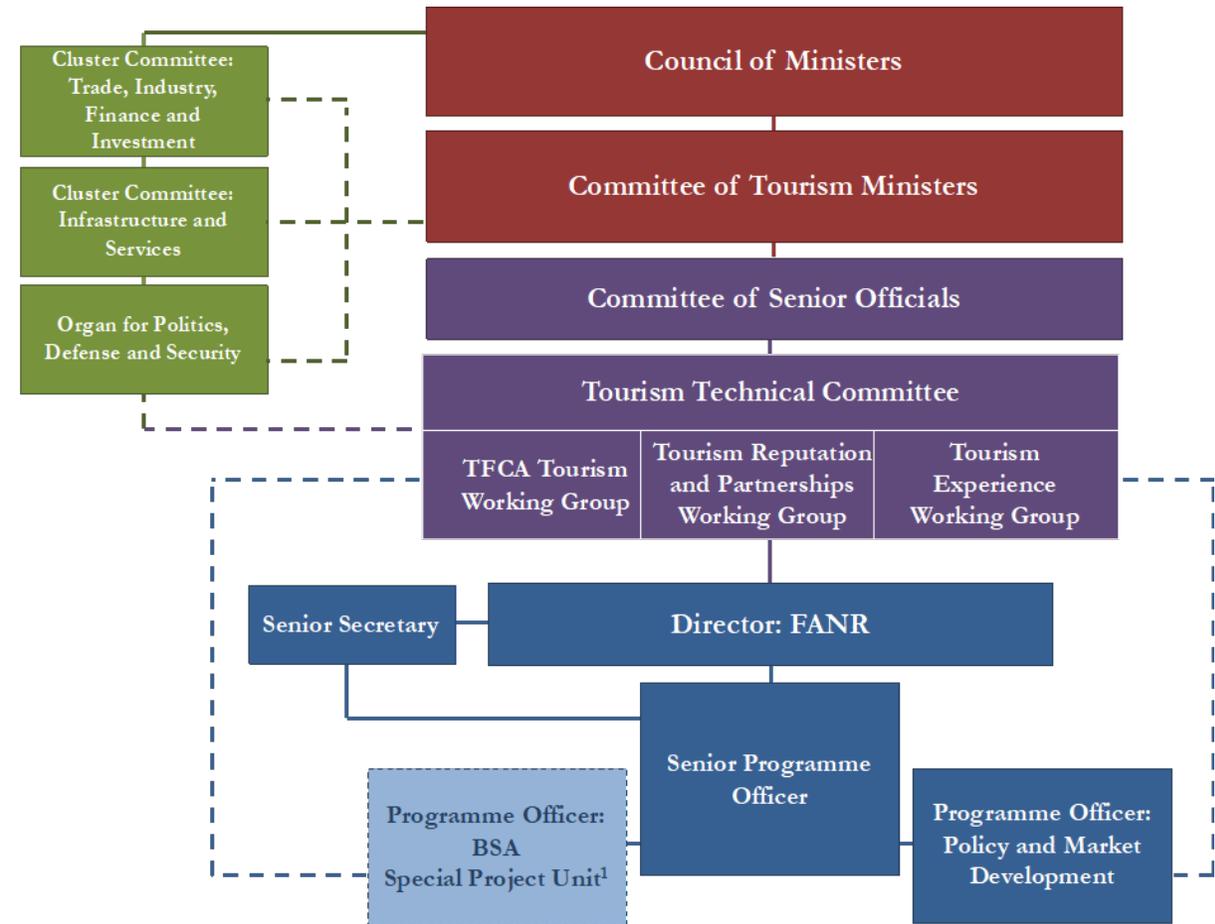


SADC Tourism Programme – Core Goals



SADC TOURISM WORKING GROUPS

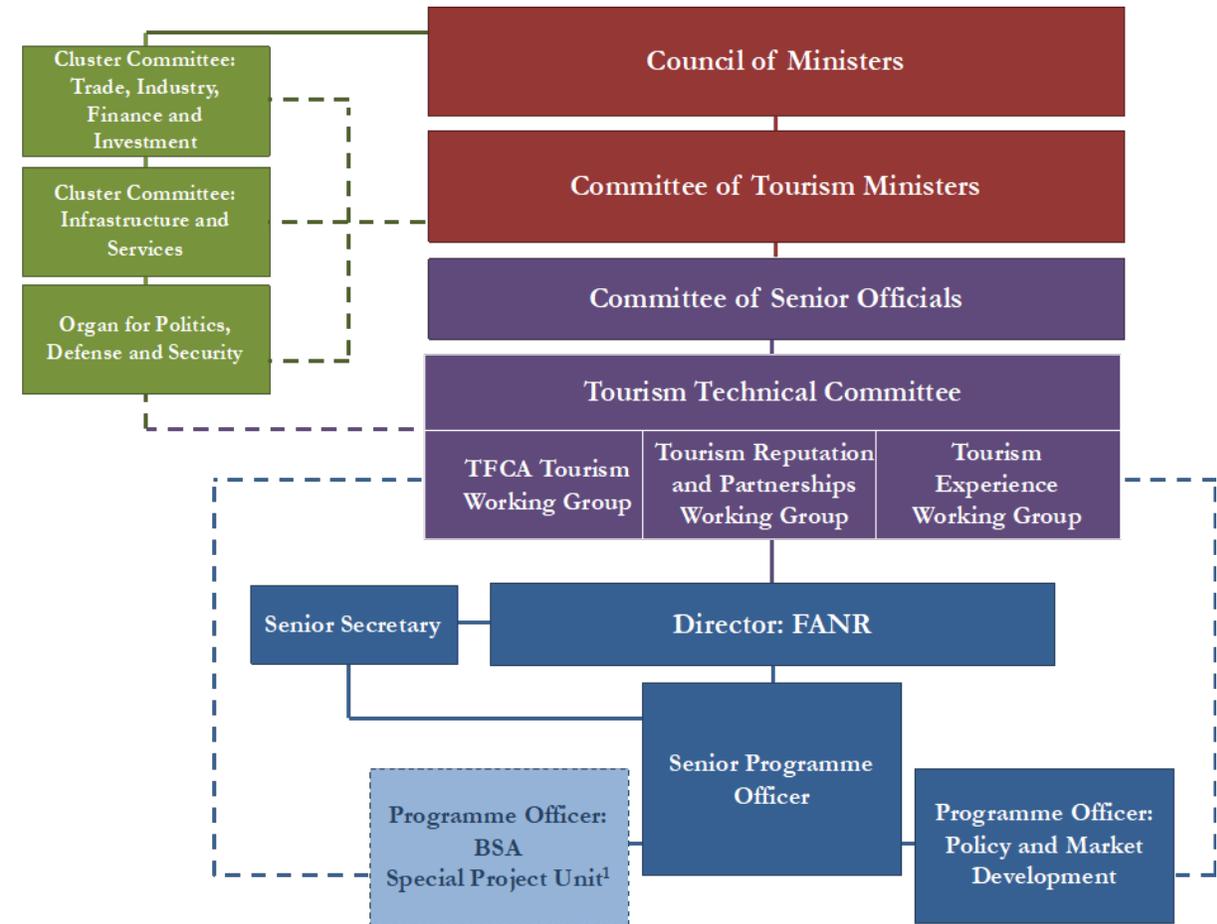
- SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030 proposes the formation of inclusive stakeholder forums called SADC TWGs to oversee implementation of the 5 Core Goals
- Provision for three tourism working groups:
 - ✓ SADC TFCA TWG (Goal 3),
 - ✓ SADC Tourism Access and Experience WG (Goals 1 & 4), and
 - ✓ SADC Tourism Reputation, Policy Harmonization & Partnership WG (Goals 2 & 5)
- A series of consultative workshops throughout 2022 and 2023 to discuss and agree on the ToRs and Code Conduct and Governance Framework for each of the TWGs



¹Depending on outcome of BSA Feasibility study

SADC TOURISM WORKING GROUPS

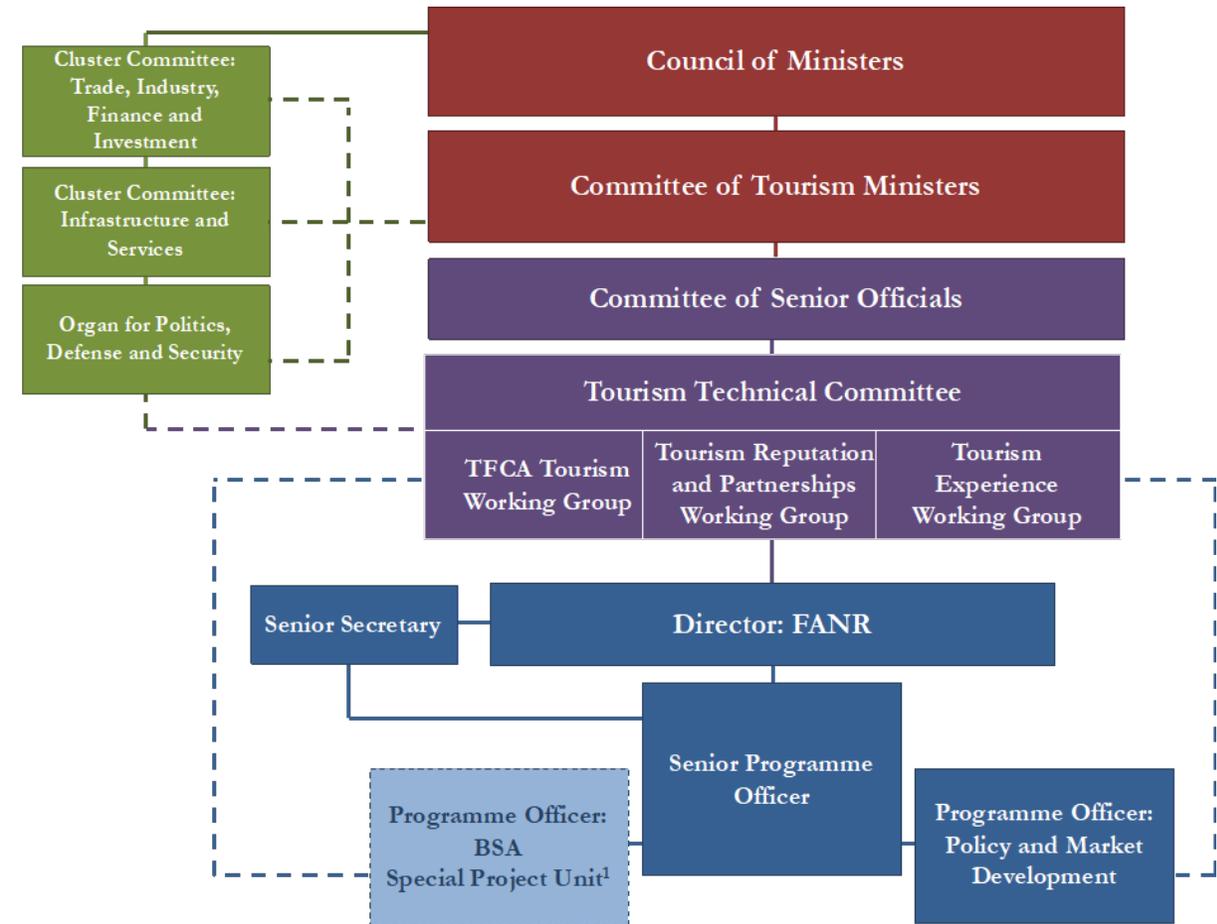
- A Membership Nomination Form sent to MS by SADC Sec with a request to nominate three representatives each to the Tourism WGs
- For the SADC TFCA Tourism WG, each TFCA is requested to nominate three representatives
- Representatives to be nominated from the public, private and community-based tourism sectors and nominations to be received by 09 June 2023
- Nominations have been received from a number of MS and an elective meeting has been scheduled for 25 October to select the interim committees of the TWGs.



¹Depending on outcome of BSA Feasibility study

SADC TOURISM WORKING GROUPS

- A physical or hybrid workshop in Johannesburg with Office Bearers early in 2024
- Aim of workshop will be to induct members of the interim committees and make them deeply familiar with the ToRs, Code of Conduct and Governance Framework for each of the TWGs
- Workshop will also focus on the development of a workplan for the implementation of oversight activities
- SADC TCU and ICPs will work hand in hand and support Interim Committees in the implementation of their duties



¹Depending on outcome of BSA Feasibility study

SADC UNIVISA PILOT PROGRAM

- SADC UNIVISA project is part of strengthening regional integration and developing the regional tourism economy
- The Univisa project is being piloted by Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe
- An “as-is” assessment of visa systems in Pilot Group Member States was carried out with support from GIZ
- Assessment report was validated at a workshop of Pilot Members Senior Immigration and ICT officials held in Johannesburg in August 2022
- Follow up workshops were held in May and June 2023 in Johannesburg to discuss the SADC Univisa Draft Legal Framework and the SADC Univisa Revenue Sharing Model
- These proposals - the SADC Univisa ICT Module, the SADC Univisa Draft Legal Framework and the SADC Univisa Revenue Sharing Model - were subsequently submitted to the SADC Ministerial Committee on Organ for approval at their meeting in July 2023 in Namibia and were approved
- C-NRM will be working with SADC Organ to support the implementation of the approved proposals



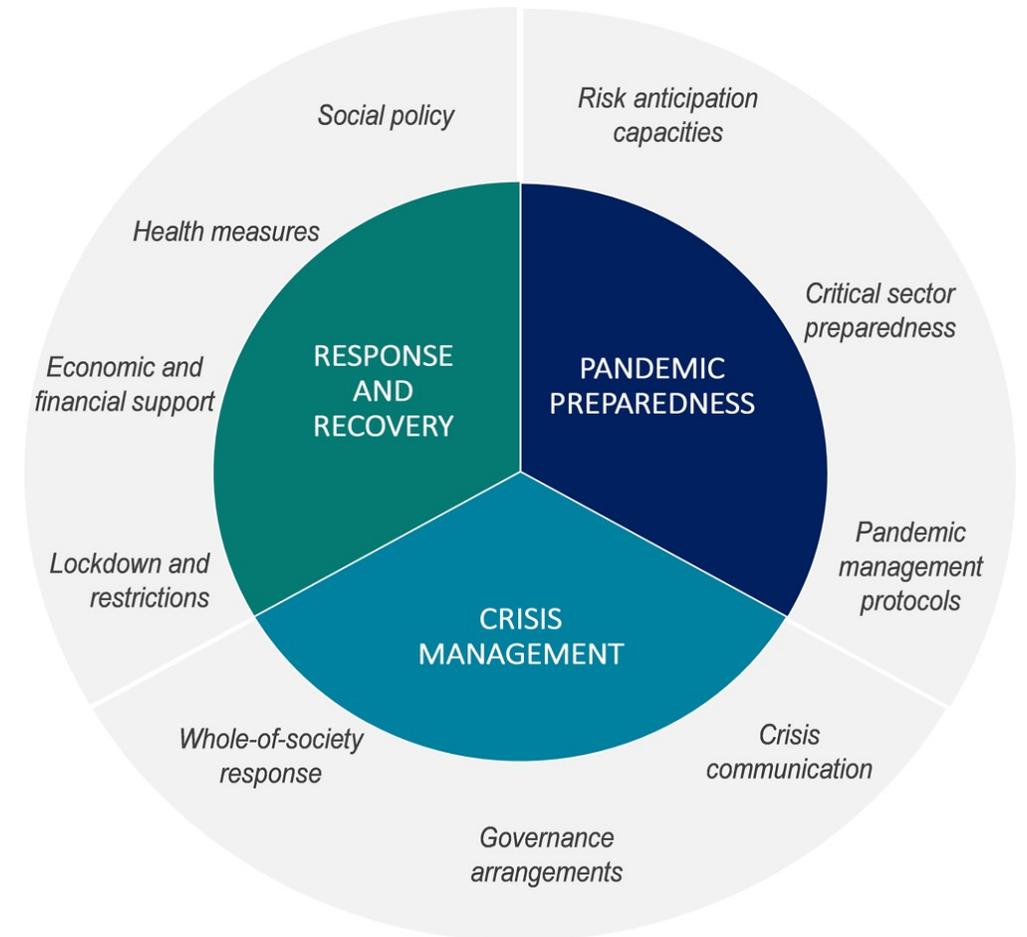
AUDITING AND IMPROVING TOURISM FRIENDLINESS OF SADC BORDER POSTS



- ToRs for a Consultancy published, with 16 October 2023 as closing date
- Aim of project is to conduct an audit of two border posts and formulate a best-practice guideline and improvement plan for tourist-friendly border post facilities, processes and services for the SADC region
- Kazungula OSBP (Botswana/Zambia) and Beit Bridge Border Post (SA/Zim) have been identified as suitable candidates for the audit
- Improvement plan to be piloted at two border posts and if successful the plan will be rolled out to other border posts in collaboration with the relevant MS.

TOURISM DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS FRAMEWORK

- Consultancy (supported by FANR) completed
- Validation workshop held on 22 August 2023
- Strategy submitted to SADC structures for approval
- SADC BC Tourism Alliance to drive an awareness creation campaign for the Strategy and conduct Train the Trainer activities to help MS implement the strategy domestically



AIR ACCESS STUDY

Airline	Flight#	Destination	Scheduled time	Status	Updated time	Gate
	TM302	Maputo	08:50	 Boarding		A22
	FA850	Mauritius	09:00			A06
	4Z174	Gaborone	09:15			A25
	FN8504	Victoria Falls	09:55			A21
	SA022	Harare	09:55			A11
	4Z150				10:30	

- Conducting a benchmark study of successful air access policies, practices and infrastructure, and comparing with regional SADC Member State practices to identify key gaps and opportunities is a deliverable of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030
- Consultancy is underway in collaboration with COMESA which is undertaking a similar study
- Study is expected to lead to the development of a harmonized SADC regional aviation and airlift policy
- SADC Air Access stakeholders consultative workshop held on 13 October 2023
- Completion date to be determined

SADC Business Council Tourism Alliance

- A series of tourism private sector consultative workshops took place throughout 2022
- SADC Business Council given full mandate to facilitate and steer establishing of the forum as one of its working groups
- Representatives of 11 Member States Tourism Apex Associations met in Johannesburg 22-23 November 2022 to agree on the constitution and mandate of the SADC Tourism Platform
- The meeting elected an Interim Board comprising a chair (CEO of SA's TBCSA) and two vice chairs (CEO of Namibia's FENATA, and CEO of Zimbabwe's TBCZ) to help SADC BC drive the process
- GIZ grant agreement with SADC BC is in place to help build capacity and support implementation of the activities of the SADC Tourism Platform
- Project Manager now in place
- Platform renamed SADC BC Tourism Alliance



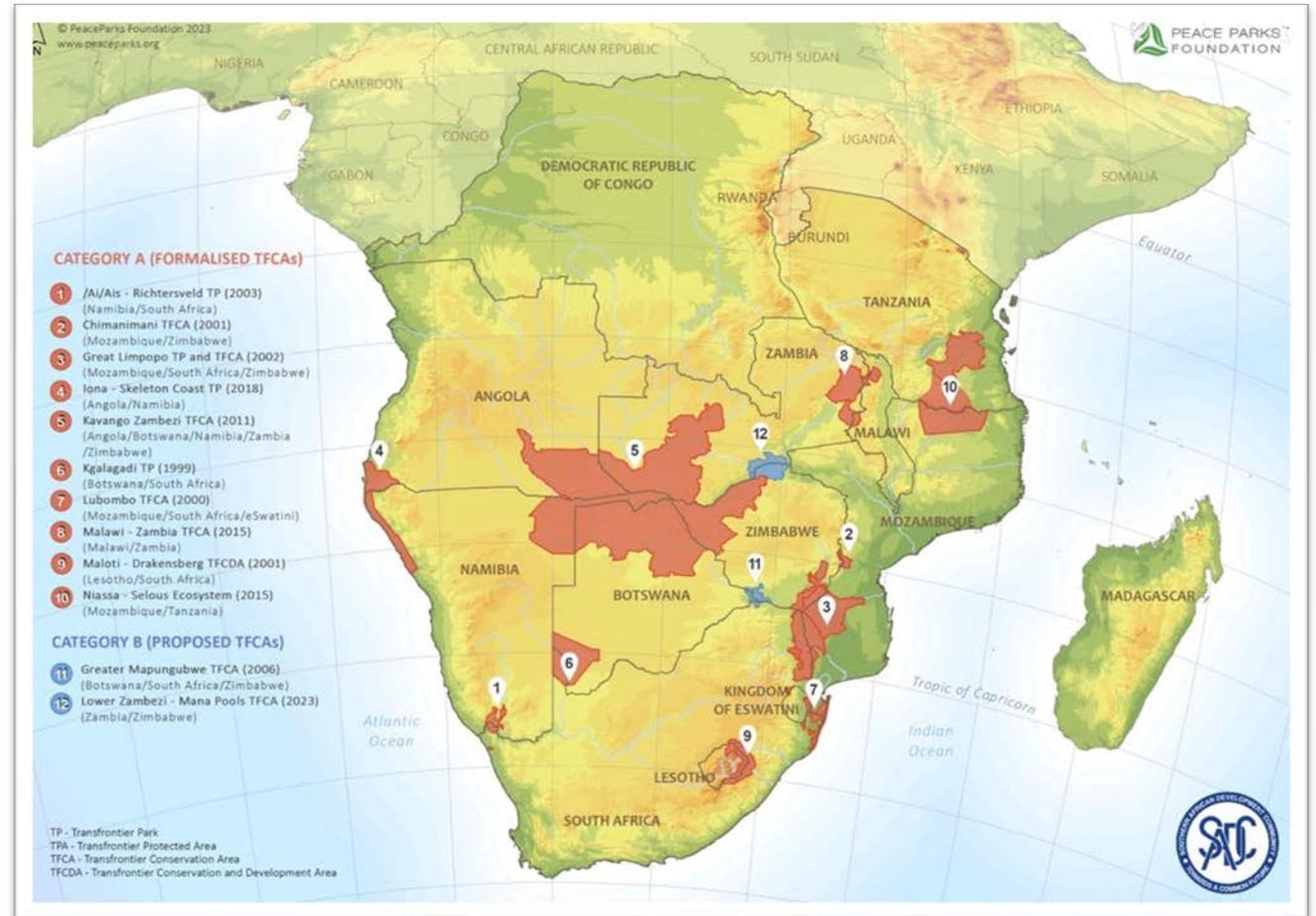
CONTENTS

3. Update on TFCA Tourism Market Development

(15 minutes) – Nick Tucker

- Update on BSA Activities
- Overview of TFCA Tourism Market Development Strategy
- Overview of cross-border tourism products in SADC TFCAs
- TFCA Tourism Investment Promotion and Opportunity

4. Q & A (15 minutes)



Update on TFCA Tourism Market Development

SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030

Goal 3: Developing tourism in TFCAs

Strategy 3.1 TFCA Market Development Programme

- 3.1.1 Formulating a well-researched market development strategy for TFCAs
- 3.1.2 Expanding TFCA marketing drive
- 3.1.3 Developing and promoting cross-border routes and itineraries
- 3.1.4 Supporting the development and growth of cross-border events in TFCAs

Revised SADC TFCA Programme 2023-2033

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

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

- 2.3.1 TFCA Market Development supported by the Boundless Southern Africa unit across all TFCAs
- 2.3.2 TFCA Tourism Investment Programme implemented in a strategic and cost-effective manner
- 2.3.3 Rural economic inclusion opportunities in tourism value chains are identified and unlocked

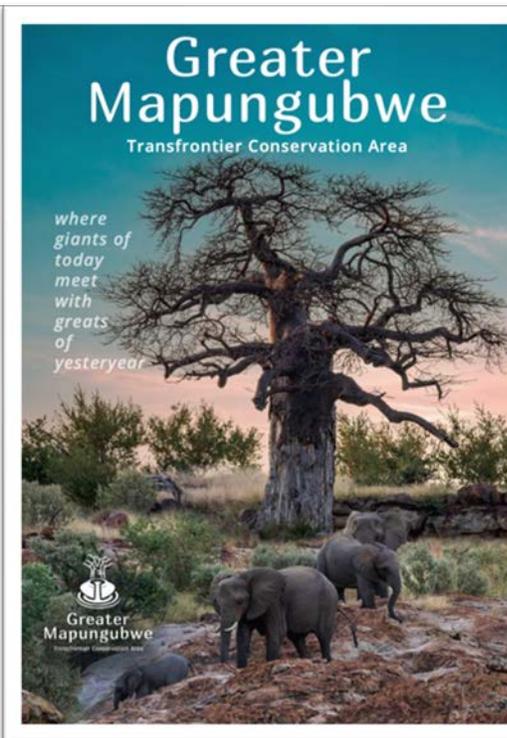
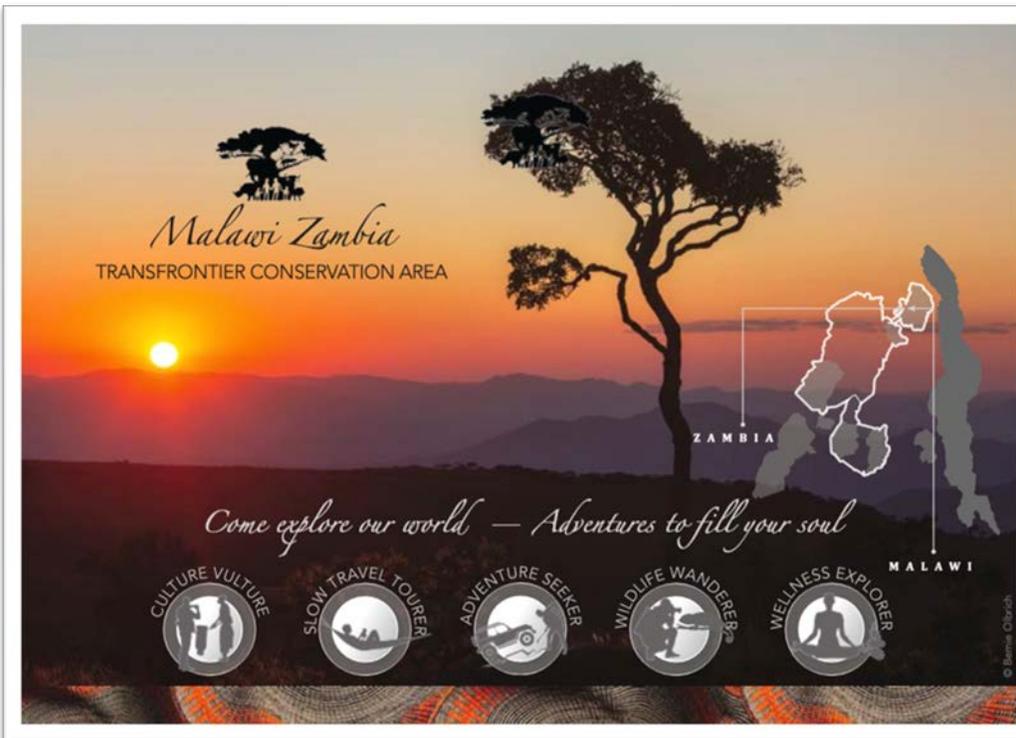
UPDATE ON BOUNDLESS SOUTHERN AFRICA

- *Destination brochures*
- *GLTFCA Signage Guidelines & Transboundary Tourism Strategic Framework*
- *GMTFCA Logo and Brand Guidelines*
- *TFCA Tourism Market Development and Support*

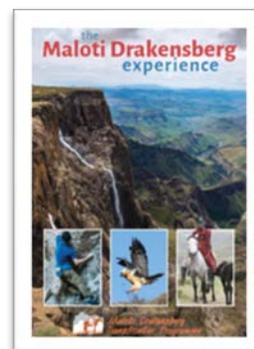
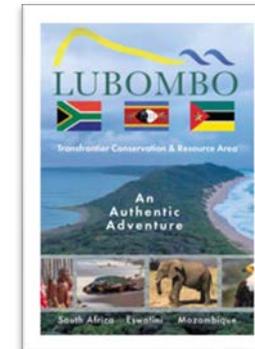
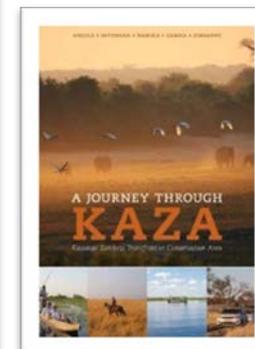
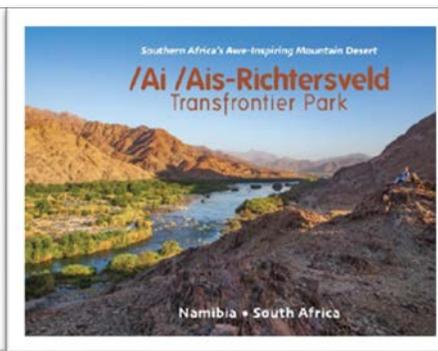


TOURISM DESTINATION BROCHURES

Recently developed



Previously developed



GLTFCA TOURISM SUPPORT



NATIONAL ROAD SIGNAGE (3)

As per the previous pages, this is the first choice for the road signage, as appose to regular tourism road traffic ordnances signage.

The road signage that includes the name of major destinations, such as national parks, within the GLTPA will always be deemed as "PART OF THE" Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area.

This top section of the signage to hold the primary destination's logo and name

All names that are not part of a logo to be in Century Gothic Bold (primary part of the name) & Century Gothic Regular (secondary part of the name)

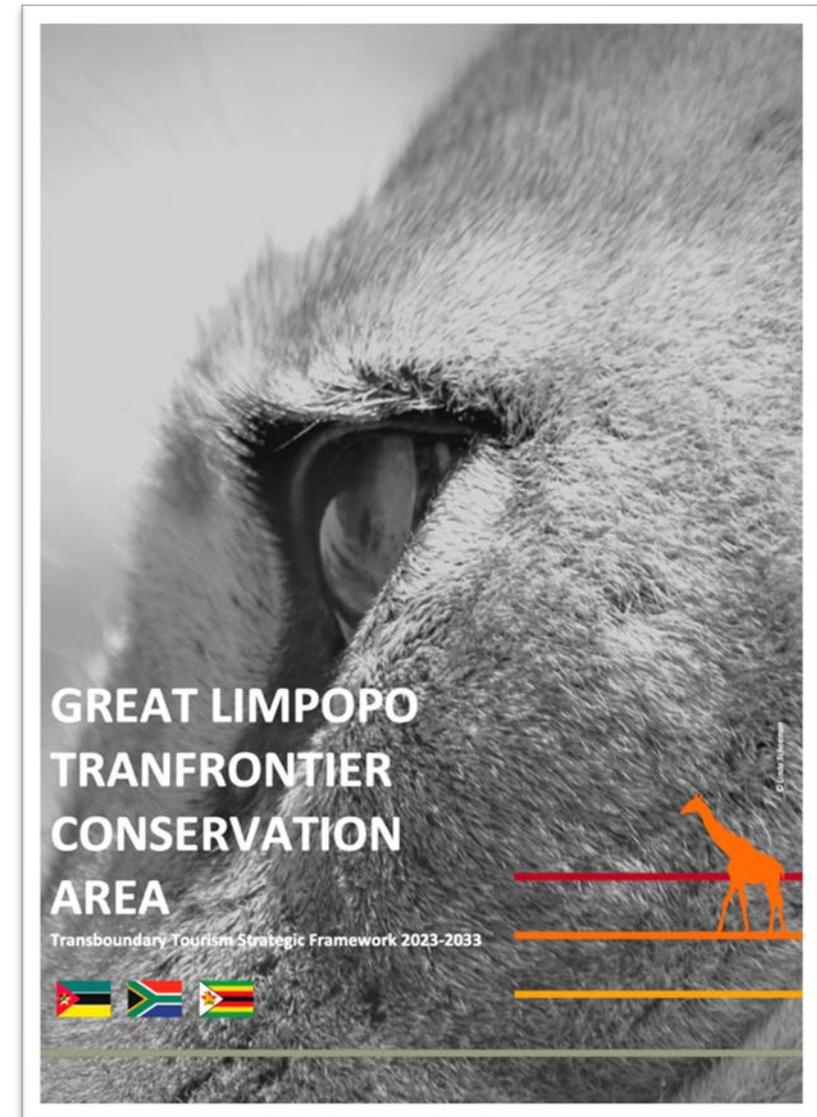
This section of the signage, with the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area logo to be kept standard, regardless of the top section changes

Take note of the spaces above the font/logo (refer to pages 10 & 11)

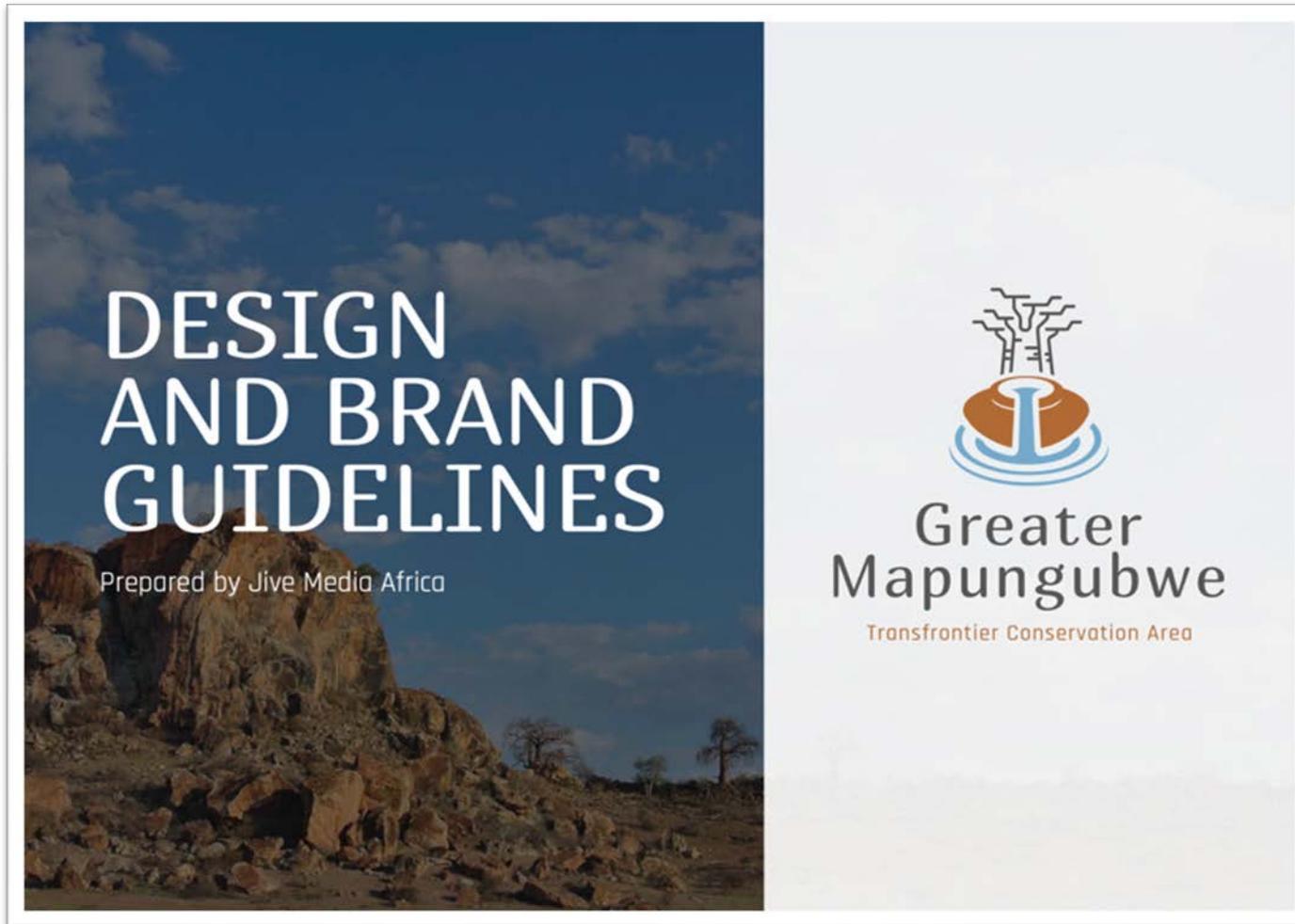
<p>GONAREZHOU NATIONAL PARK</p> <p>GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA</p>	<p>Kruger National Park</p> <p>GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA</p>
<p>Banhine National Park</p> <p>GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA</p>	<p>Manjinji Pan Sanctuary</p> <p>GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA</p>

Kruger National Park

GREAT LIMPOPO
TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA



GMTFCA LOGO AND BRAND GUIDELINES

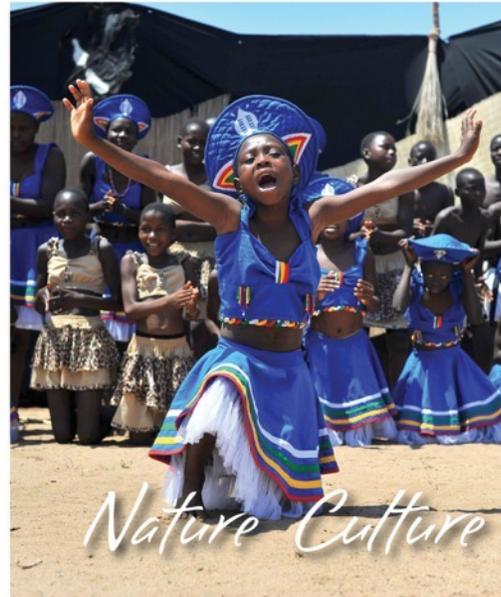
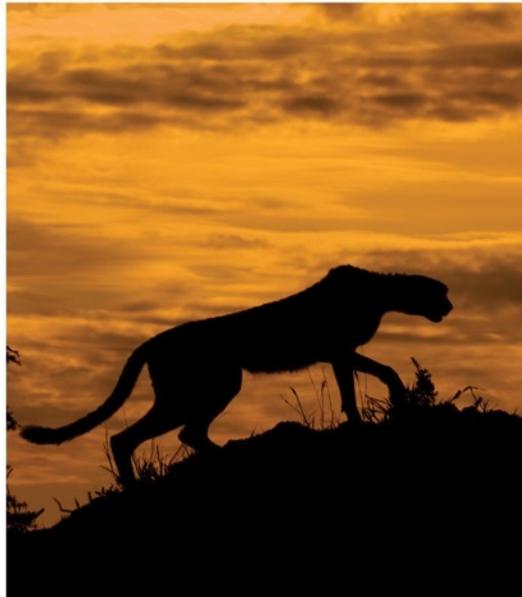


TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

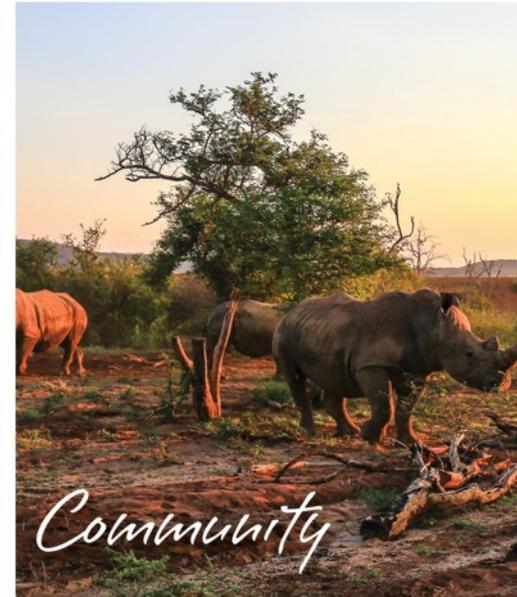
- Represent TFCAs at international and regional travel trade exhibitions (for example, ITB Berlin, Africa's Travel Indaba, etc.)
- Press trips - to create awareness of and exposure for the TFCAs
- Tour Operator Familiarization Trips
- Develop media library and resources
- Social media marketing campaigns and support
- Support for cross-border events
- Develop itineraries for travel trade and self-drive tourists



OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Nature Culture

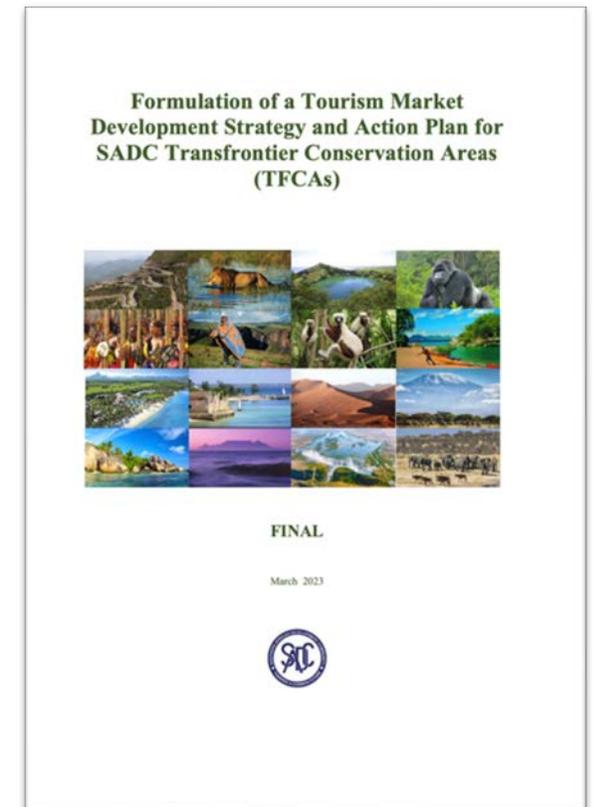


Community

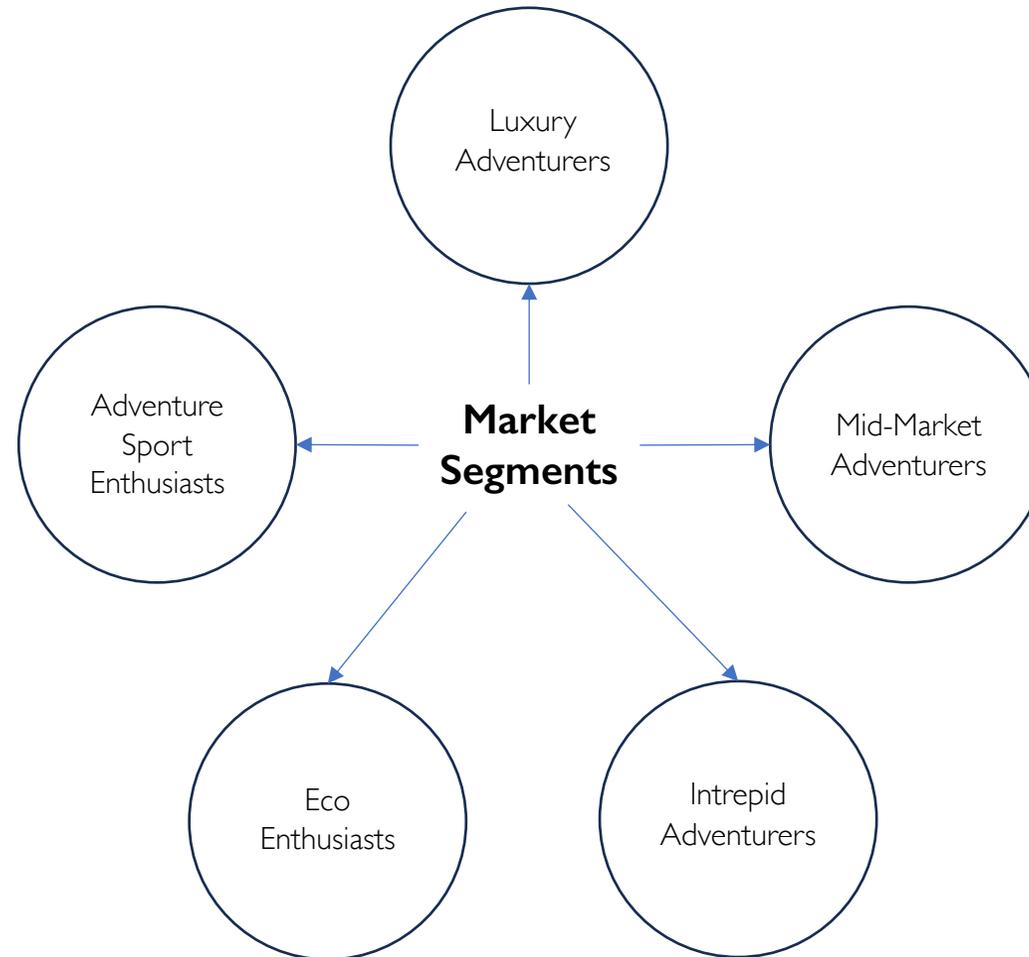
OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

‘By 2030 growth in cross-border, multi-destination travel in SADC will exceed average global tourism growth levels’ (SADC, 2023)

- This document aims to serve as an integrated Tourism Market Development Strategy, for the TFCA as envisaged by Goal 3 of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030.
- It currently focuses on seven TFCAs and was compiled through a consultative process involving stakeholder meetings, in-depth interviews and desk analysis.
- Provides an overview of existing frameworks for tourism development in TFCAs
- Reviews progress made by Boundless Southern Africa in promoting and developing tourism, as well as tourism progress achieved in the individual TFCAs.
- Proposes the future direction for market development of TFCAs, including key global travel trends and implications, a market development vision, growth objectives and principles, a source market and market segmentation strategy, core market development goals to be addressed, as well as implementation strategies and activities.



OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Goal 1: Improving tourism institutional capacity

- Strategy 1.1: Ensure effective planning: Develop implementable tourism strategies and action plans for individual market-ready TFCAs; and research the profiles of key potential market segments.
- Strategy 1.2: Strengthen implementation capacity: Appoint additional tourism expertise to support the implementation of tourism strategies for TFCAs; and appoint market representatives in key markets.
- Strategy 1.3: Improve funding for market development
- Strategy 1.4: Improve stakeholder collaboration: Establish strong and effective tourism working groups for TFCAs; and obtain the commitment of member country tourism authorities to actively promote cross- border tourism.

Goal 2: Increasing tourism demand

- Strategy 2.1: Strengthen TFCA tourism brand awareness: Tell the TFCA stories, across all media.
- Strategy 2.2: Improve marketing collateral: BSA website, separate TFCA websites (where adequate capacity and resources are available), social media platforms; and establish media libraries for each TFCA.
- Strategy 2.3: Maximise digital marketing execution: Establish links; collaborate with content contributors and partners in each TFCA to develop content; develop and implement a social media strategy; identify and host influencers; produce and distribute a quarterly TFCA tourism newsletter; and conduct selective digital advertising.
- Strategy 2.4: Ensure travel trade and media knowledge and coverage: Establish and maintain a database of international and regional tour operators and media; initiate a marketing and sales training programme; host partners on BSA exhibition stands; conduct sales visits to tour operators; arrange an annual tourism roadshow; arrange annual trade familiarisation visits; arrange media/ press visits to TFCAs; and partner with private operators to launch special promotions.

OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Goal 3: Strengthening product variety and quality

- Strategy 3.1: Support selective events staged in TFCAs: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of past events staged in TFCAs; and develop a TFCA event strategy.
- Strategy 3.2: Develop and execute a TFCA investment and business development strategy:
- Strategy 3.3: Plot and develop suitable travel circuits, routes and trails to and in TFCAs.
- Strategy 3.4: Provide tourism support and capacity building for local entrepreneurs and communities: Develop a SME business development strategy and action plan for TFCAs.

Goal 4: Monitoring tourism performance

- Strategy 4.1: Create a database of tourism supply in each TFCA.
- Strategy 4.2: Monitor tourism performance and satisfaction.

OVERVIEW OF TFCA TOURISM MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Specific roles and responsibilities are also outlined to clarify the mandates of:

- The SADC Secretariat, through the BSA unit in the Directorate FANR, as the overarching organisation responsible for marketing of TFCAs, in conjunction with the individual TFCAs.
- Individual TFCA management structures and their TFCA Tourism Working Groups, which are essential for ensuring that market development activities and successes permeate to the level of individual TFCAs.

The implementation action plan summarises the goals, strategies and actions and, for each action:

- o Indicates the priority that should be given to it.
- o Sets a timeframe.
- o Indicates which party should lead and support its execution.
- o Sets a measurable success indicator(s).

OVERVIEW OF CROSS-BORDER TOURISM PRODUCTS IN SADC TFCAS

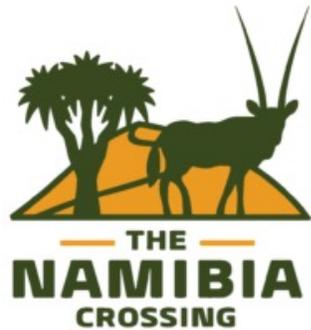


CROSS-BORDER TOURISM PRODUCTS IN SADC TFCAS



Cycling through desert landscapes under a full moon.

The /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park is a unique environment for adventure sports activities, having beautiful mountainous scenery, a remote wilderness character and the presence of a major river within a desert environment. This park is the perfect home for the Desert Knights mountain bike tour – which combines 5 days of cycling, some of it at night under the full moon, and 1 day of canoeing on the Orange River.



Five days, two African countries, one ancient mountain wilderness.

Five days, two African countries, one ancient mountain wilderness. A 200km, five-day foot race from South Africa to Namibia through the ancient arid landscape of the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park. From the crystal fields of Sendelingsdrif in South Africa to the infamous giant boulders of Tatasberg deep in the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park; this unparalleled journey then crosses the Orange River into Namibia and the wild lands of the Fish River Canyon.



Three days, three African countries, one primal running experience

A 92km, 3-day trail running safari experience through the culturally significant & wildlife rich bushveld of the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation area. From the ancient Mapungubwe citadel in South Africa, to the rolling savannah of Botswana's Tuli block; this journey of discovery takes us across the mighty Limpopo River to the banks of the gigantic Shashe River, through the rural villages of Maramani, past huge Baobabs & along ancient elephant trails etched into stone in Zimbabwe; this is the ultimate safari-on-the-run experience in one of Africa's most sought-after big-game areas.



Biking for a better tomorrow

The most unique mountain bike adventure in the world, the Nedbank Tour de Tuli, provides participants with the life-changing opportunity of riding along ancient elephant migrations trails, unmanicured single track and unmarked routes in some of the most beautiful wilderness areas in the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area. Limited to just 350 participants and over four days, the route traverses terrain in three countries, Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe, navigating through informal borders on the bank of the Shashe River, through prime wildlife territory and interacting with the local communities.



Transboundary Golfing in Harmony with Nature

The Kavango Zambezi Golf Classic is a unique annual golf ensemble to celebrate, show case and market the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area, the largest TFCA in the world. It presents an unparalleled sporting and networking opportunity to show case leadership in conservation and regional tourism growth.

CROSS-BORDER TOURISM PRODUCTS IN SADC TFCA



Cross-border 4x4 trails

An exciting way to experience the TFCA through its 4x4 network, which traverses three parks, enabling visitors to experience the TFCA.

Mountain Bike Trail

An adventure trail that will showcase the common attributes of the TFCA – its rich history (distant and recent), astonishing biodiversity, pristine wilderness, remote communities, communal lands, and spectacular scenery.

Pafuri Cross-border Trail and Shangane Festival

Operated by the private sector, a ground-breaking unique cross-border event that combines the best walking experience in Kruger National Park with a full day traditional cultural celebration in Zimbabwe,



DESERT KAYAK TRAILS

The /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier

Park is a unique environment for adventure sports. Having beautiful mountainous scenery, a remote wilderness character & the presence of the Orange River within a desert environment. The local Nama people know this major river as the Gariep River, which meanders across Southern Africa from the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area.



Zambezi Chobe Boat Safari

Experience the excitement of a boating safari along the mighty Zambezi River with each twist and turn in the river luring you ever onward! The Zambezi Chobe Boat Safari is a three-day safari adventure starting with a boat journey along the Zambezi River from Katima Mulilo in Namibia to the 180 000 ha Simalaha Community Conservancy situated on the northern banks of the Zambezi River in Zambia. The Conservancy is fundamental to re-establishing wildlife populations and their migration routes between Chobe National Park in Botswana to Kafue National Park in Zambia, an important component of the Kavango Zambezi Trans Frontier Conservation Area.



Mhlumeni-Goba Transboundary trail

Explore a globally recognised biodiversity hotspot shared by three countries. The Lubombo Eco Trails comprises a network of existing and proposed trails set against the spectacular Lubombo Mountains. This little-known region will reward adventure-seekers with rich ecological and cultural experiences. By linking attractions across landscapes, local communities will benefit from a variety of products offered to visitors such as challenging mountain bike trails, rugged 4x4 routes, river rafting, canoeing and hiking.



SADC Guidelines on cross border tourism products in TFCAs

Aim: Provide guidance for the development of cross-border tourism products in SADC TFCAs within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and to support implementation of SADC protocols, programmes and strategies relating to TFCAs, including their conservation and development objectives.

Objectives:

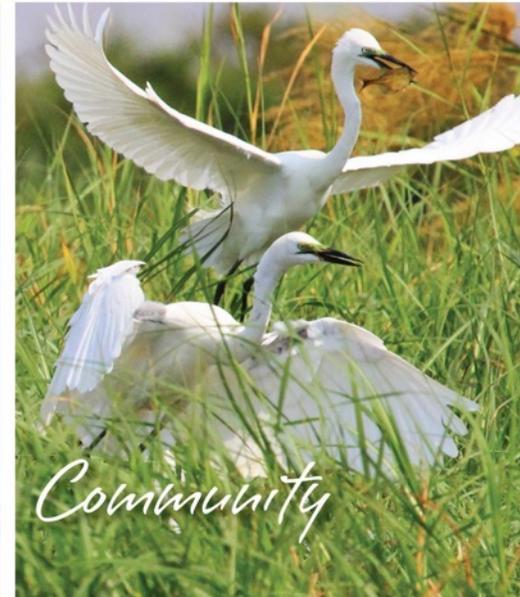
- Provide practical evidence-based guidance on a step-by-step process to develop cross-border tourism products with associated templates.
- Ensure that guidance aligns the goals and objectives of TFCAs, conservation agencies and the private sector, and with the principles of sustainable tourism;
- Reduce risks to the private sector, TFCAs, host communities and the environment.
- Provide case study examples of good practices, highlight potential challenges, and provide suggestions on how to address the challenges; and
- Create guidance that is simple, clear, reliable, applicable, flexible, and concise.

TFCA TOURISM INVESTMENT PROMOTION



TFCA TOURISM INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Boundless Southern Africa brings together conservation and tourism communities across international borders and encourages collaborative effort in sustainable tourism development.





THANK YOU

Questions and Answers



Implemented by:



SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting

Maputo, Mozambique

14-16 November 2023

Questions and Answers



A dense forest of tall trees, likely a rainforest or temperate forest, with a white torn-paper-like overlay at the bottom. The trees are mostly green, with some taller, thinner trees with brownish tops. The sky is visible at the top, showing some clouds. The white overlay is irregular and jagged, resembling a torn piece of paper.

STREAM 1

Outcomes of the 10th River Basins Organizations' Workshop, Maputo – October 2023

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting, Maputo, November 2023

Monday, 15th November 2023





Outcomes of the 10th River Basins Organizations' Workshop, Maputo – October 2023



Background

- The SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting held in September 2022, in Pretoria, R.S.A, observed and recommended the following:
 - TFCAs and RBOs need to collaborate more and avoid duplication of effort;
 - Keep cross pollinating of idea and work between TFCAs and RBOs;
 - TFCA Network SC to encourage RBOs to be invited at their annual meeting;
 - SADC FANR to engage with Water Unit and identify areas of synergies; and
 - CCARDESA to support TFCAs and RBOs with regional capacity building on Climate Smart Agriculture



Background

- Through the GIZ – Transboundary Water Management (TWM) and GIZ-CNRM, KAZA Secretariat, GLTFCA and Maloti Drakensberg TFCA and SADC Secretariat were invited to attend the 10th SADC RBOs which was held in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique, from 2-4 of October 2023.
- The overall objective of the 10th RBO Workshop was to exchange ideas that will enhance effective transboundary water resources planning, development and management in the region whilst ensuring environmental sustainability and resilience, to improve regional water security towards poverty reduction, and increase regional integration, economic productivity, and industrialization.



Integrated Planning and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources: Strengthen Cooperation between Shared Watercourse Institutions and Transfrontier Conservation Areas

- A dedicated parallel session to discuss the collaboration between SADC RBOs and TFCAs, was held on the 3rd of October 2023.
- The event was attended among other participants, by the following RBOs: Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM); Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) and Great Limpopo TFCA, GIZ-CNRM, the SADC TFCA Network Regional Coordinator;



Framework for the SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)



Reducing Threats

Goal 1:
Integrated and effective management of transboundary landscapes and seascapes

Meeting People Needs

Goal 2:
Improved well-being and livelihoods of people through agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, wildlife and other sectors

Tools and Solutions

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

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs secured

Goal 5: Enhanced skills and capacity development and improved knowledge management

MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PROGRAMME

Cross-cutting Themes:

- (i) Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and a Just Transition
- (ii) Transboundary Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Use
- (iii) Nature benefitting Local Communities, in particular women and youth

Guiding Principles

- Environmental and social justice
- Accountability and transparency
- Harnessing innovation and technology
- Multi-sectoral and inclusive approach
- Evidence-based adaptive management
- Sustainable use of all natural resources



The SADC TFCA Programme Link to the Water Sector



<p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Transboundary coordination within SADC TFCAs leads effective ecosystem services, including habitat and species management</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1</p> <p>An integrated approach to freshwater biodiversity supported by the SADC TFCA Programme, and implemented by TFCAs</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1.1</p> <p>Promote and formalise the relationship between River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and TFCAs through the signing of MoUs</p>
		<p>Activity 1.2.1.2</p> <p>Develop integrated freshwater resource management strategies for terrestrial TFCAs</p>
		<p>Activity 1.2.1.3</p> <p>Ensure that a wholesome approach underpins transboundary water strategies, projects, including the use of nature-based solutions, and monitoring programmes</p>
		<p>Activity 1.2.1.4</p> <p>Implement a systematic / systemic approach to basin-level biodiversity baseline / eco-inventories (current approached fragmented)</p>
		<p>Activity 1.2.1.5</p> <p>Commission analytical work to understand the role of TFCAs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater recharge • Freshwater water management • Community livelihoods support • Disaster and risk management (e.g., floods, droughts, etc.)



Key Notes

- The session noted:

- The recently revised SADC TFCA Programme (2023 -2033) recognizes the importance of addressing duplication of efforts between RBOs and TFCAs as they operate in the same space managing the same natural resources as shown on the produced map by GIZ in 2023;
- OKACOM and KAZA are leading the way in RBO/TFCA collaboration with MoU signed in 2017, establishing a framework for collaboration;
- ZAMCOM is in a tripartite arrangement between ZAMCOM, KAZA and WWF working well with ZAMCOM where it was noted that TFCA has clearly defined geographical space to operate in it;
- LIMCOM and GLTFCA have a draft MoU in place expecting it to be signed by Dec 2023; and
- The Orange Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) has 3 TFCAs (Ais/Ais-Richtersveld, Kgalagadi and Maloti Drakensberg) but no formal arrangement or collaboration with any of them.



Recommendation/Way Forward

- Need to formalize collaboration, policy and institutional alignment as well as joint planning;
- Need for coordinated resource mobilization approach – building on the experiences of the SADC TFCA Financing Facility arrangement;
- Add ecosystem approach to Water-Energy-Food (WEF) nexus to realize value of ecosystems;
- Opportunity for further discussion at the November 2023 TFCA Network meeting to be held in Maputo.;
- Need of establishing a SADC RBOs and TFCA Task Team to strengthen the communication in a monthly basis in scope of implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme (2023 -2033).
- Guidance to be provided by SADC TFCA Network Steering Committee following the meeting of 23rd October 2023.





Thank you!





**TRANSBOUNDARY AND TRANSFRONTIER
CONSERVATION COOPERATION AGAINST
CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ZAMBEZI
WATERCOURSE: Case of the Zambezi
Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) and the
Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation
Area (KAZA TFCA)**

**ZAMCOM Presentation at the SADC-TFCAs Meeting,
Maputo, Mozambique
Wednesday 15th November 2023**



win-win cooperation / cooperacao, ganhas tu, ganho eu

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. ZAMCOM - Who are we?
2. Zambezi Watercourse Key Features
3. ZAMCOM: Main Objective and Vision
4. The Agreement (2004): Framework for ZAMCOM-TFCAs Co-operation
5. Framework for Operationalising ZAMCOM-TFCAs Co-operation: ZSP Pillar 3
6. ZAMCOM and KAZA TFCA Co-operation; Partnership Roles
7. Example ZAMCOM-KAZA TFCA Co-operation Projects
8. ZAMCOM-TFCAs Co-operation Going Forward



1. ZAMCOM – Who are We?

- Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) is an inter-governmental organisation that brings together **eight (8)** Riparian States that share the Zambezi Watercourse
- These are: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Established in 2014 as a permanent organisation headquartered in Harare, Zimbabwe
- ZAMCOM's establishment is based on the Agreement signed by the Riparian States in 2004 and ratified in 2011.



2. Zambezi Watercourse Key Features

➤ Africa's 4th largest river (after Nile, Congo, Niger)

➤ Shared by 8 countries

- Angola
- Botswana
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

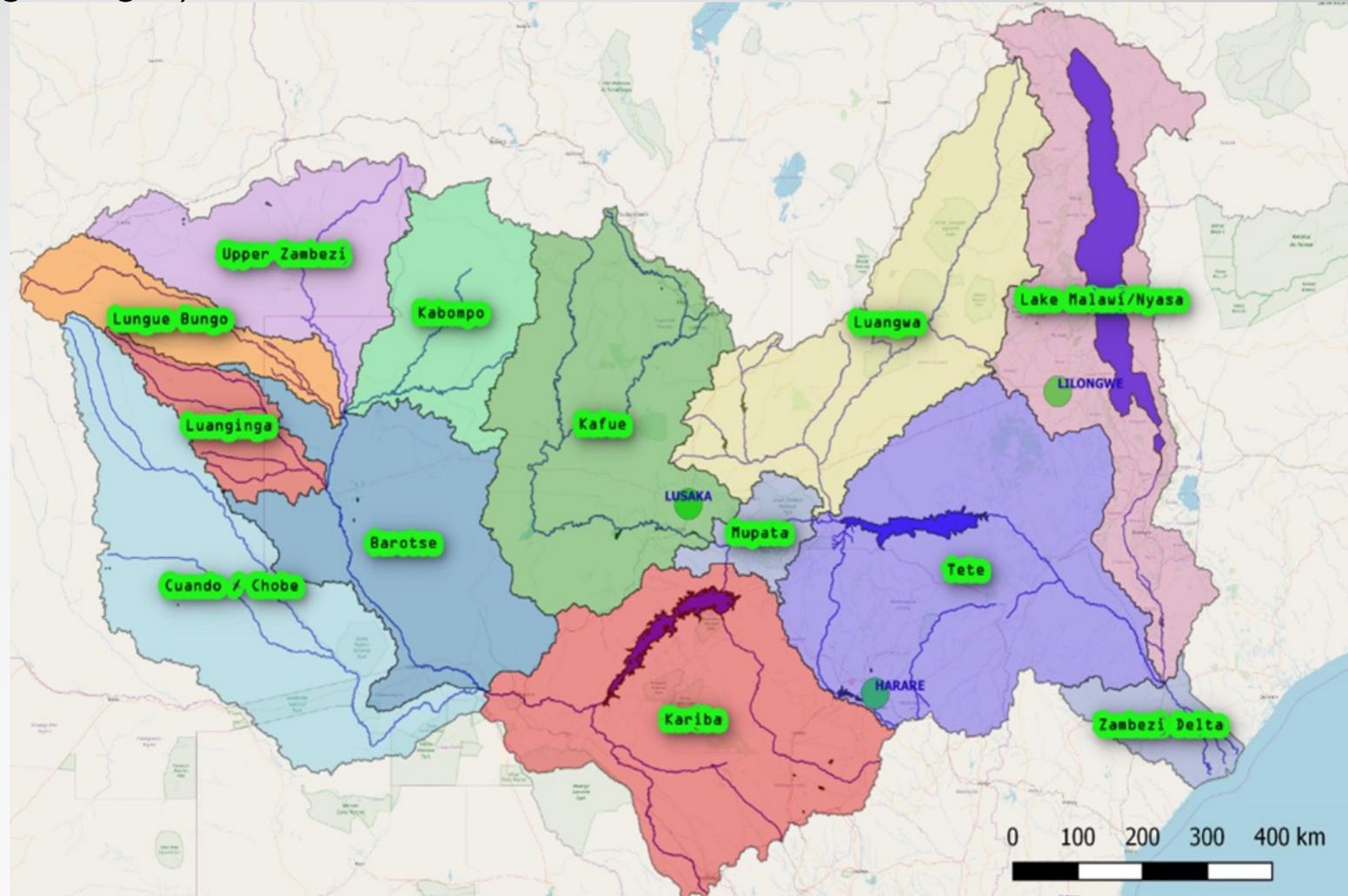
➤ River Length: 2,700 km

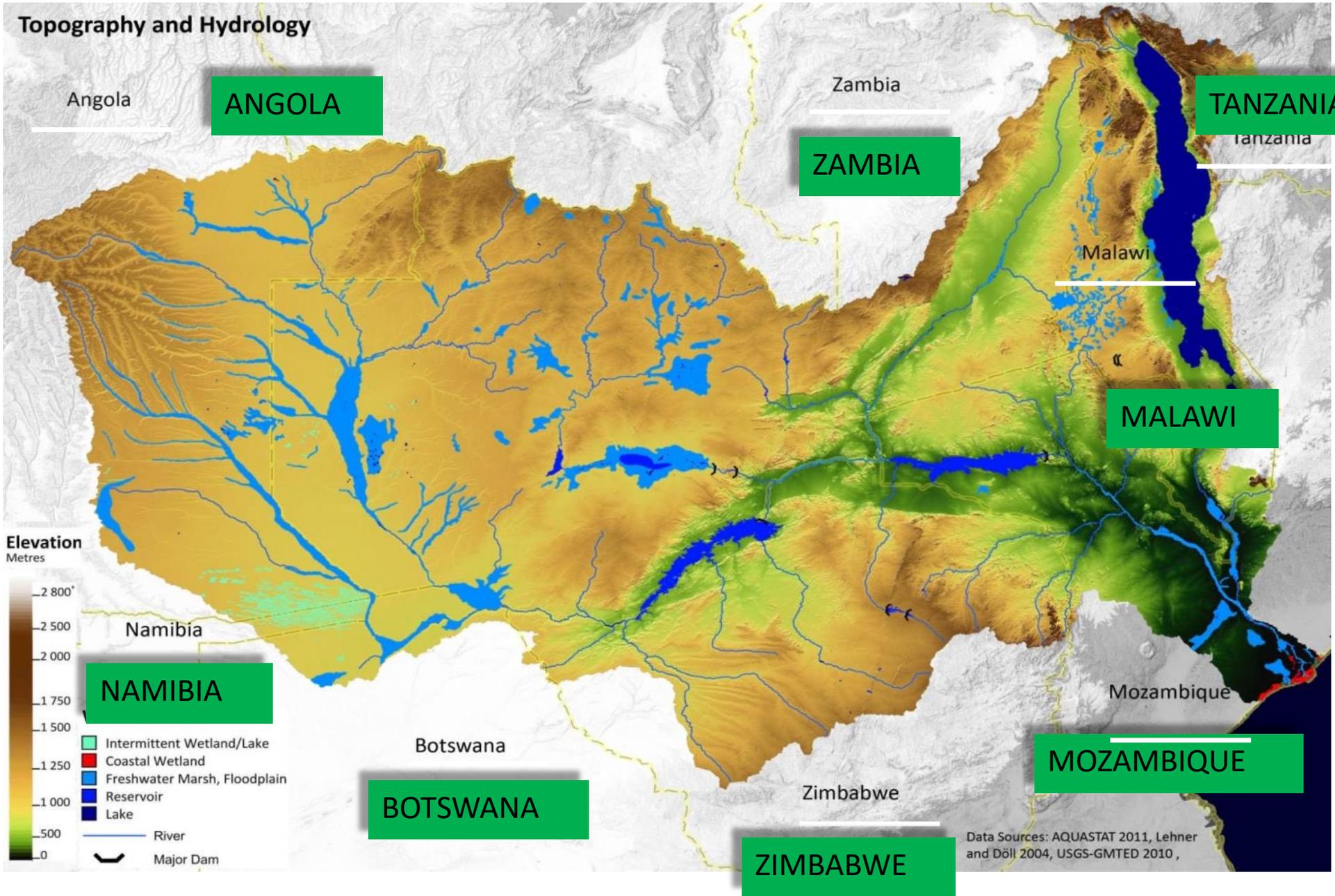
➤ Watercourse Area: 1.37million km²

➤ M.A.R: Over 200 Billion m³

➤ 13 sub-basins

➤ Pop: Over **40 MI.** Projected 51MI.2025





3. ZAMCOM: Main Objective, Vision and Governance

- **The main objective** is to promote equitable and reasonable utilization of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as the efficient management and sustainable development thereof.



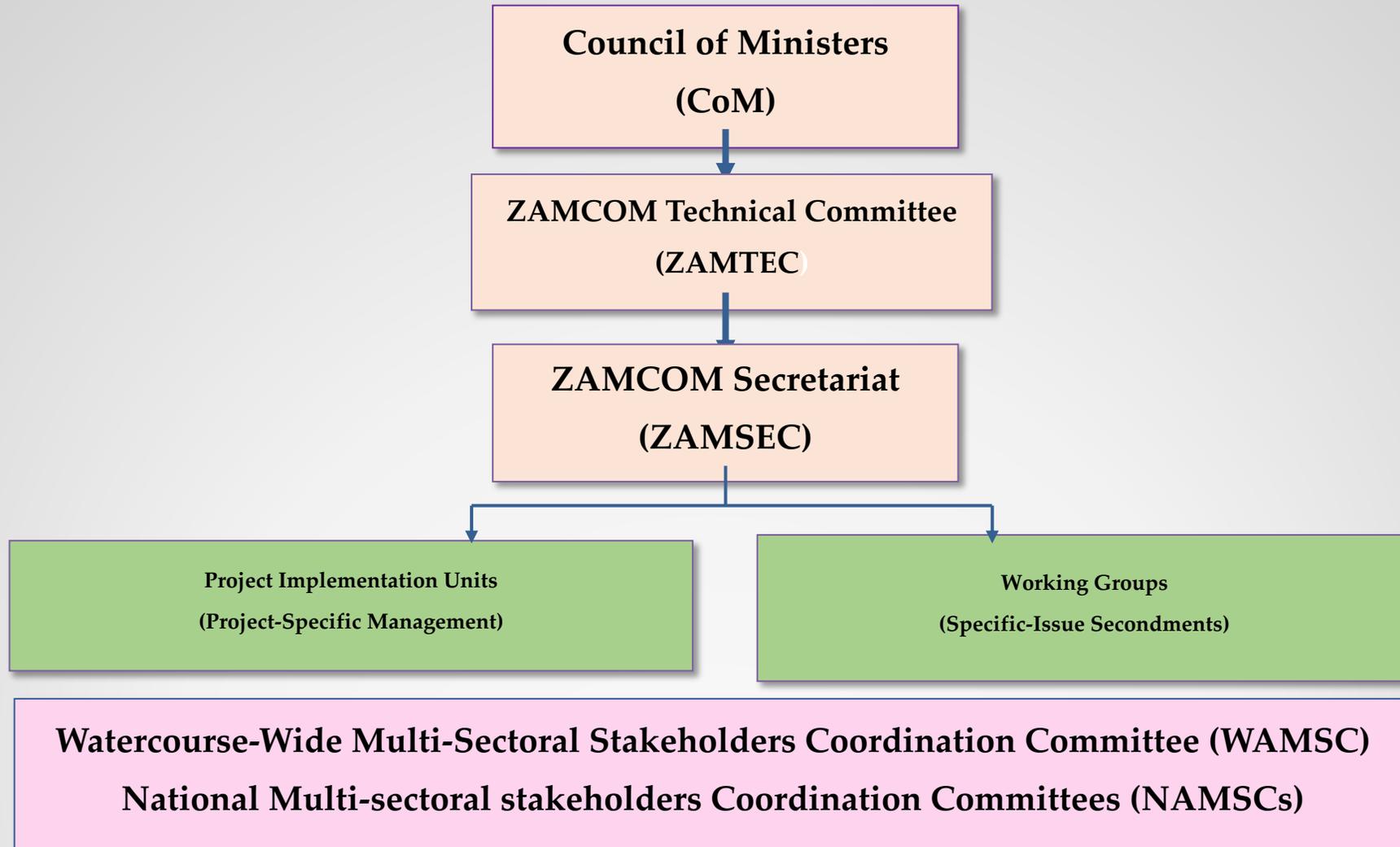
3. ZAMCOM: Main Objective, Vision and Governance



- The **ZAMCOM vision** envisages a future characterised by equitable and sustainable utilisation of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations.
- This Vision is drawn from **regional aspirations** including the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses; the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy and Implementation Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse, the ZAMCOM Agreement and the ZSP.



3. ZAMCOM: Main Objective, Vision and Governance



4. ZAMCOM Functions - Framework for ZAMCOM-TFCA Cooperation

- To promote, support, coordinate and harmonise the management and development of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse.
- To collect, evaluate and disseminate data and information on the Zambezi Watercourse as may be necessary for the implementation of the Agreement.
- **Advise member states on planning, management, utilisation, development, protection and conservation of the Zambezi Watercourse.**



4. ZAMCOM Functions - Framework for ZAMCOM - TFCA Cooperation

- **Advise member states on measures necessary for the avoidance of disputes**
- **Co-operate with the institutions of SADC as well as other international and national organisations where necessary**
- **Foster greater awareness among the inhabitants of the watercourse**



5. ZAMCOM Framework for Programmes Development – The ZSP

- In 2019, ZAMCOM Council of Ministers approved the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP)
- The ZSP is defined in the ZAMCOM Agreement as:
 - ***“.....a development plan comprising a general planning tool and process for the identification, categorization and prioritization of projects and programmes for the efficient management and sustainable development of the Zambezi Watercourse.”***



5. ZAMCOM Framework for Programmes Development

– The ZSP



- Developed using a thorough stakeholder consultative process, the ZSP has 4 pillars:
 - (i) Infrastructure Investment;
 - (ii) Livelihoods Support;**
 - (iii) Environmental Resources Protection and Utilization;** and
 - (iv) Water Resources Management.



5. The ZSP Implementation – PIDACC Zambezi and Climate Investment Fund (CIF)’s Nature, People and Climate Change

- ZAMCOM in collaboration with its partners – the AfDB, UNCCD and CRIDF – developed the Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse (PIDACC Zambezi)
- PIDACC Zambezi is an investment programmes whose main objective is to “build strong communities that are resilient to climatic and economic shocks in the Zambezi Watercourse, through promoting inclusive transformative investments, job-creation and ecosystem-based solutions”.



5. The ZSP Implementation – PIDACC Zambezi and Climate Investment Fund (CIF)’s Nature, People and Climate Change

- **PIDACC Zambezi has four pillars:**
 - Component 1: Strengthening Integrated Landscape Management
 - Component 2: Building Communities’ Resilience
 - Component 3: Supporting Adaptive Capacity and Institutional Capacity Development
 - Component 4: Coordination and Programme Management

5. The ZSP Implementation – PIDACC Zambezi and Climate Investment Fund (CIF)’s Nature, People and Climate Change

- In addition to PIDACC Zambezi, ZAMCOM and 5 Zambezi Riparian States are part of the CIF’s Nature, People and Climate Change Investment Project (Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zambia.)
- This followed submission of an EOI that has seen the Zambezi Watercourse become the first regional programme for the CIF NPC Investment Programme (usually support is for individual countries)
- ZAMCOM together with the five countries are now in the process of preparing an Investment Plan that will list projects to be supported under this initiative (oppor. for TFCAs).



6. ZAMCOM and KAZA TFCA Co-operation; Partnership Roles

- **ZAMCOM and KAZA TFCA are in the process of concluding a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance operational cooperation in the Zambezi Watercourse;**
- **Of note is that the Commission and KAZA TFCA share five of the eight Zambezi Riparian States – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**



6. ZAMCOM and KAZA TFCA Co-operation; Partnership Roles

- **Key ZAMCOM roles in the partnership are:**
 - **Multi-sectoral stakeholder mobilisation in joint projects in the Watercourse; and,**
 - **Provision of technical expertise to support development and implementation of joint projects through Riparian States**



6. Example ZAMCOM- KAZA TFCA Co-operation Projects

- **ZAMCOM-WWF-KAZA tripartite partnership – developed and implemented the following projects (2021):**
 - **Transboundary Governance of the Kwando River Basin: Protecting The Heart of Southern Africa Project funded by USDOS; and**
 - **WWF Water Partnerships for a Resilient Kwando Basin Project funded by the USAID.**



6. Example ZAMCOM- KAZA TFCA Co-operation Projects

- ZAMCOM-IWMI-KAZA-Peace Parks Foundation (2022) - A TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS OF THE KWANDO RIVER SYSTEM – A Key Strategic Resource for the Kavango Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area (KAZA GROW) with specific focus on groundwater resources (2022);
- ZAMCOM-WWF-KAZA (2023-Ongoing) – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) with key outputs to be and IWRM Plan for the Kwando River Basin and E-flows Plan for the Kwando River Basin



7. ZAMCOM-TFCAs Co-operation Going Forward

- ZAMCOM through its climate smart investment programme called Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse (PIDACC Zambezi) - to direct climate resilience investments into the KAZA TFCA.
- For example, the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) Nature, People and Climate (NPC) Investment Programme (IP) has planned climate smart investments on nature-based solutions that are specifically to be developed and implemented in the KAZA TFCA.
- Other such climate smart investments on nature-based solutions for the KAZA TFCA are expected to be in climate resilience projects to be supported by such organisations as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).



Thank you Obrigado



win-win cooperation / cooperacao, ganhas tu, ganho eu



SADC LEAP Strategy Presentation

SADC TFCA Network Meeting

Maputo, Mozambique

14-16 Nov 2023



Presentation Outline

- Context
- The Review of the LEAP Strategy

SADC TFCA LEAP Strategy

https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2021-11/SADC_Law_Enforcement_and_Anti-Poaching_Strategy-English.pdf



Context

- Wildlife crime currently considered the fourth most lucrative type of organized crime globally and 2014 estimates of the annual value of IWT were in the range of \$7-\$23 billion
- it is increasingly being recognised that the real costs of the illegal trade in fish, forestry products and wildlife must consider economic losses from ecosystem services, and recent global estimates of this value are at USD 1 trillion or more (World Bank, 2019)





- The above costs do not include losses in revenue from the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as depriving local communities that rely on these resources for their livelihoods
- As a region of high biodiversity and substantial wildlife populations, the SADC region has become a major source of many wildlife products in demand





- SADC Member States are at the forefront of global efforts to tackle wildlife crime and protect vulnerable human populations. As such, wildlife crime is one of the most expensive security challenges facing Southern Africa





1999 Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement

Objective - *to establish within the Region and within the framework of the respective national laws of each State Party, common approaches to conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with effective enforcement of laws governing those resources.*





Key Instruments to Implement the Protocol

- Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy. (2022-2032)
- SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)



Review of the LEAP Strategy

- The overall objective of the first LEAP Strategy (2016-2021) was to – “ *significantly reduce the level of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife fauna and flora and enhance law enforcement capacity in the SADC Region by 2021*”
- The highly consultative review process of the LEAP strategy came up with the following purpose, goals and objectives of the 2022-2032 strategy





Purpose of the LEAP strategy is to provide a framework for national and regional cooperation, so that:

- Member States can develop national CWC strategies that are appropriate to their varied contexts and capacities, but can be easily comprehended nationally and regionally
- The SADC secretariat can facilitate communication, collaboration, and shared learning between Member States, and can support international cooperation and collaboration with destination countries
- Partners can align with and support regional and national CWC objectives





- Wildlife crime can be reduced by focusing actions on different parts of the wildlife crime value chain, whilst recognising the mandates and capabilities of different national agencies involved.





Goal of the strategy

- *to significantly reduce wildlife crime in the SADC region by 2032, whilst simultaneously strengthening law enforcement, management, and governance systems.*

Specific Objectives

- 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 transnational and regional collaboration



LEAP Strategy Costed Action

Costed Action Plan lists, under each objective:-

1. Mandated actions that are *required* to be implemented by the SADC Secretariat or by the mandated agencies of Member States
2. Recommended actions that are proposed to deal with specific issues that have been identified



LEAP Strategy Monitoring & Reporting Tool

A simplified Monitoring and Reporting that is aligned to the SADC M&E System and can facilitate information flow to the SADC Secretariat for consolidation and sharing back to Member States

This tool is made up of two parts:

1. a reporting table for progress against actions as laid out in the LEAP strategy implementation plan, and
2. a small set of qualitative and quantitative indicators for each Member State to report against.





THANK YOU





Herding for Health

SADC TFCA Meeting: Improving Well-being and Sustainable Livelihoods

15 November 2023

By

Zvikomborero Tangawamira: Peace Parks Foundation & Conservation International

Founding Partners



HERDING FOR HEALTH

“A community driven livestock management model for rangeland restoration, biodiversity conservation and improved livelihood through herding, capacity building and collective governance.”

External Environment: Global, Continental, Regional Frameworks

SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 13 & 15



Africa's Agenda 2063

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

Priority areas:

- Sustainable natural resource management and Biodiversity conservation
- Sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Water security
- Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention

SADC Biodiversity Strategy

The vision is “to **conserve biodiversity** across SADC to **sustain the region’s economic and social development** in harmony with the spiritual and cultural values of its people. Its goal is to promote equitable and regulated access to, **sharing of benefits** from, and **responsibilities for protecting biodiversity** in the SADC region.”

- ❑ Establishing and securing ecosystem connectivity within the landscape to build overall ecosystem health and resilience to external threats
- ❑ **Building strong incentives** that allow and foster community engagement and **co-existence between people and wildlife in the landscape** through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approaches and the promotion of wildlife-friendly businesses and land-uses



THEORY OF CHANGE WITH IMPACT INDICATORS & MEASURE OF SUCCESS

The Challenge

Prevailing land-use & livestock management practices negatively impact biodiversity, rangeland health and the wellbeing of humans and animals

The Beneficiaries

Pastoralists / communal livestock farmers in Africa

Rangeland ecosystems

National governments

Climate

Livestock in communal areas

Biodiversity

Our Guiding Principles

Inclusive

Participatory

Culturally relevant

Collaborative

Adaptive

Data-informed

Responsive to policy developments

Our Interventions

Support

better livestock management in Africa's rangelands through combined herding, planned grazing and strategic kraaling

Train

herders to effectively implement strategic livestock herding and kraaling

Unlock

livestock and rangeland value chains for communities living in and around protected areas

Facilitate knowledge-sharing, partner access, and adoption of innovative technologies

Create/improve existing community governance structures. Co-develop and sign Stewardship Agreements with communities

Establish systems to monitor impact (rangelands, wildlife, livestock, and well-being)

The Impact

% reduction in Human Wildlife Conflict

Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict and improved ecological connectivity across landscapes of biodiversity importance

Number of stewardship agreements signed

Improved community governance

Number of nature positive jobs supported

Increased number of trained herders and nature positive jobs

Number productive animals

% calving rate

% increase in income generated from livestock value chain

% reduction of bare ground on Africa's Rangelands

Better management of livestock in areas of conservation importance

Number of farmers implementing H4H model

Better management of natural resources through combined herding and planned grazing

Improved animal health and herd management

Improved income from livestock value chains

Number of hectares under improved management (short-term), and improved soil health (long-term)



OUR VISION

To enable co-existence of nature and man in and around protected areas in Africa

OUR GOAL

To restore rangelands, improve animal health and provide market access while promoting biodiversity conservation in and around protected areas in Africa

Key Assumptions

Well-equipped pastoralists collaborate for mutual benefit with training and resources.

Herders and communities will use new knowledge, skills and resources to modify their behaviours

The implementation of numerous small changes in multiple communities spread across vast rangelands will result in overall landscape improvements.

Communities and individuals both desire a sense of inclusion, pride, belonging, and empowerment.

Key Pillars – One Health

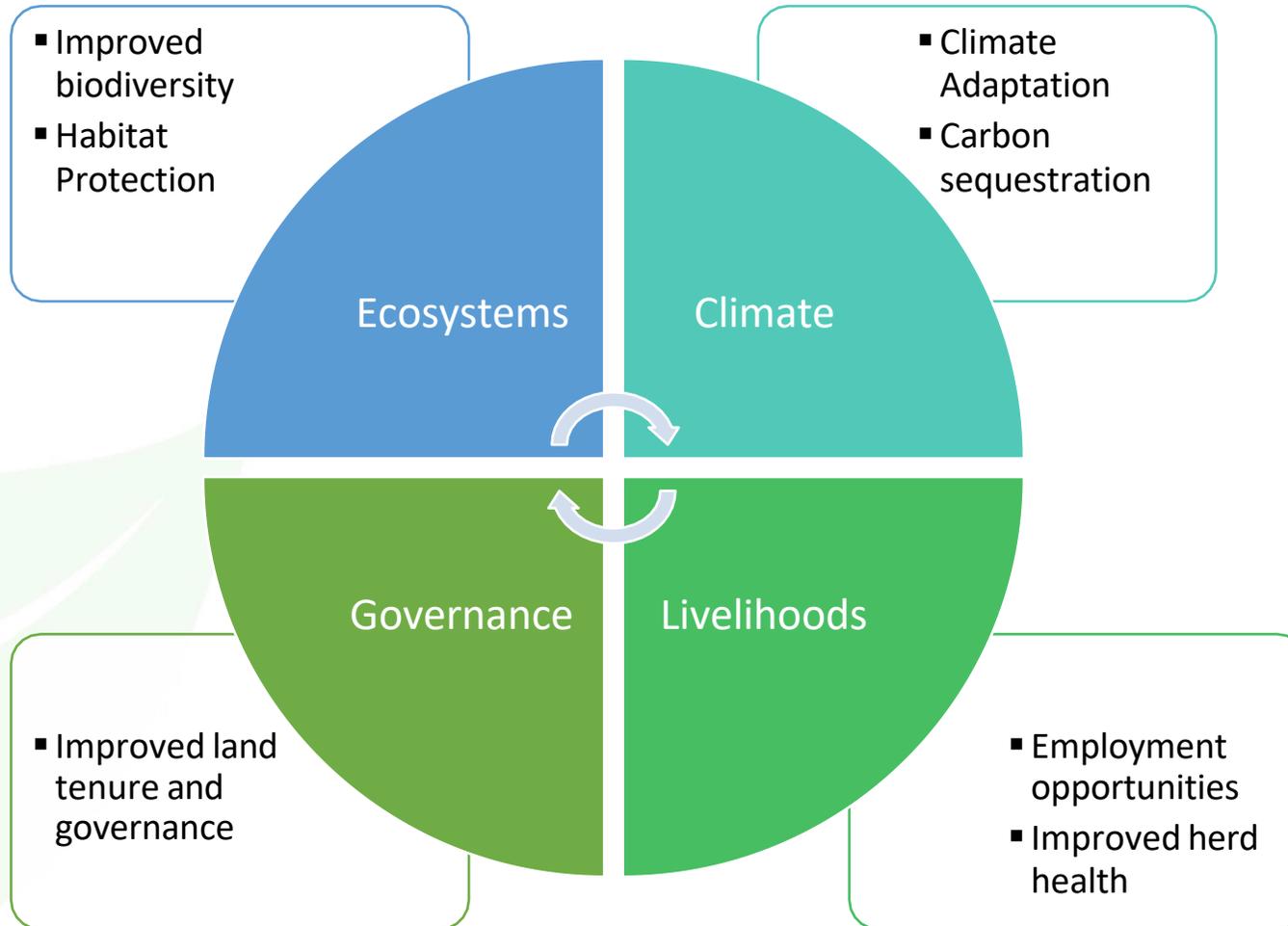


HERDING FOR
HEALTH

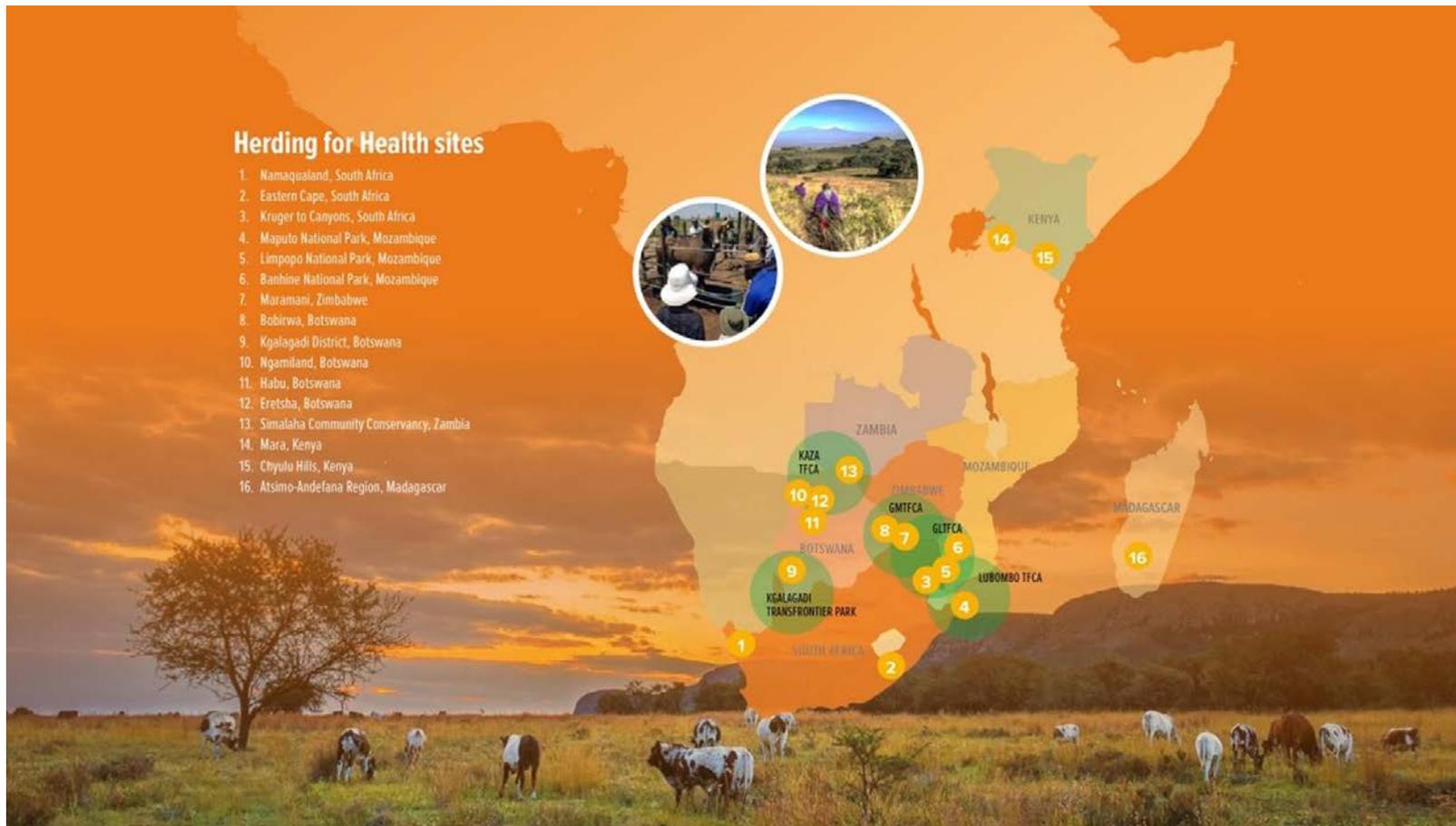
Four Pillars:

- Healthy rangelands and landscapes
- Healthy animals
- Thriving livelihoods
- The development of policies that incentivise the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart and wildlife-friendly livestock management practices.

Rangeland Restoration Benefits



Multiple Demonstration Sites



Sites in TFCAs

- ❖ GLTFCA – Limpopo and Banhine NPs
- ❖ Lubombo TFCA – Maputo NP
- ❖ KAZA TFCA – Simalaha conservancy; Habu & Eretsha
- ❖ GMTFCA - Maramani

- ❖ K2C
- ❖ Namaqualand
- ❖ Eastern Cape
- ❖ **Amboseli NP-Chyulu Hills NP & Tsavo West NP (Kenya_Tanzania)**

Multiple Partners

Rangeland Regenerate - Zimbabwe

*Enabled by:
Multiple
funding
partners*

Implementing Partners



Wild Entrust
RESEARCH | PLAY | COEXIST

Training Partners



Market Access Partners



Bomas and traditional kraals Positive Impact

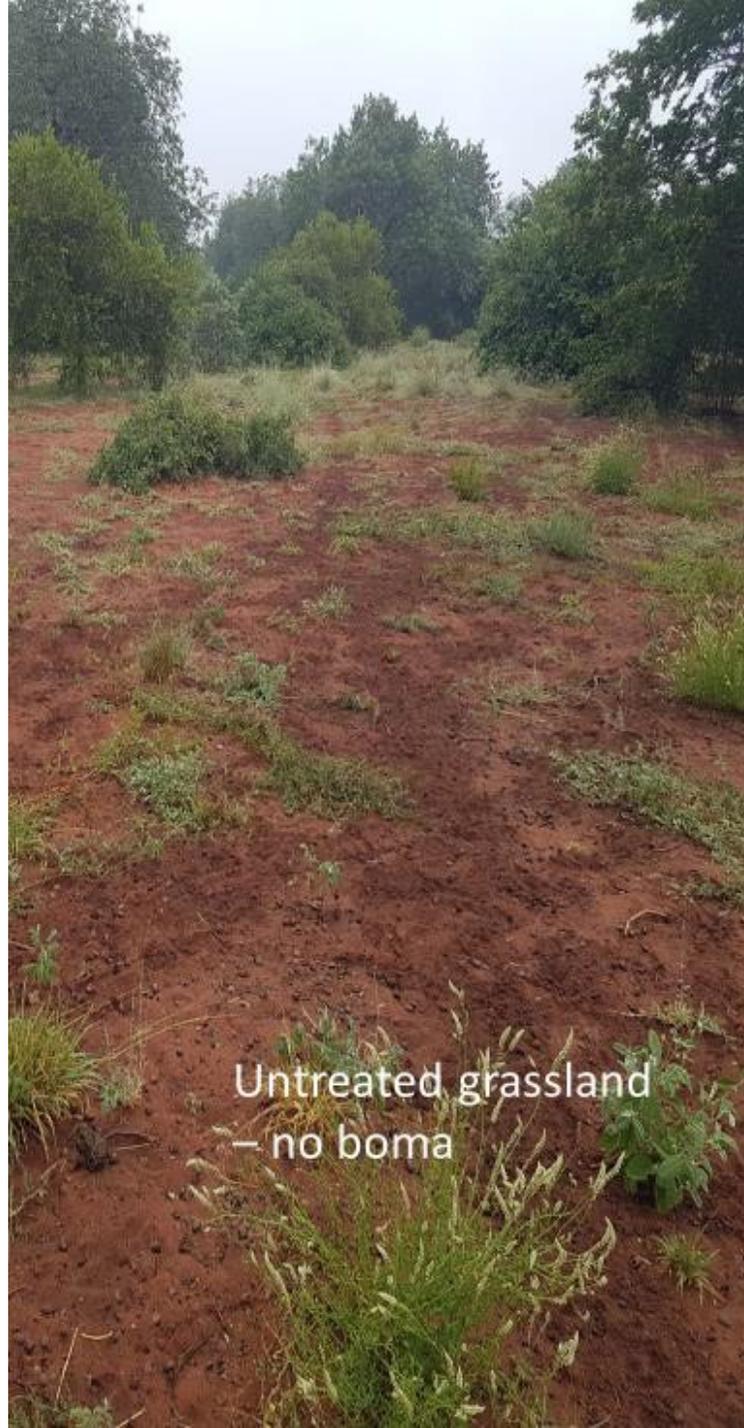
- Positive impact on soil from manure and hoof action to support grass growth
- Seeding to support grass growth





Fixed Photograph Points

- Improved Soil Health
 - Key grass species growth
 - Biomass recovery
-





Enterprise
Development

Market Access

Conservation
Finance



Green Jobs

- Professional & volunteer herders
- Other nature positive jobs





Gender mainstreaming



Supporting youth

Rangeland Explorer Tool Application

Earth Engine Apps

Search places

RANGELAND EXPLORER APP

Rangeland Explorer

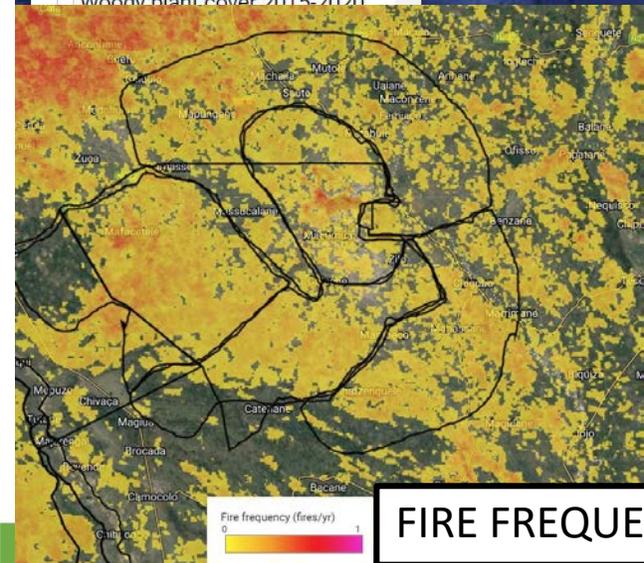
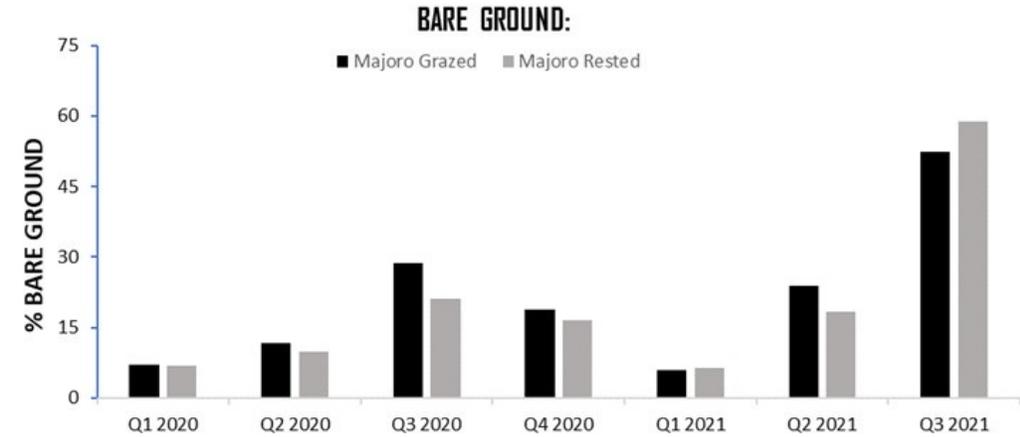
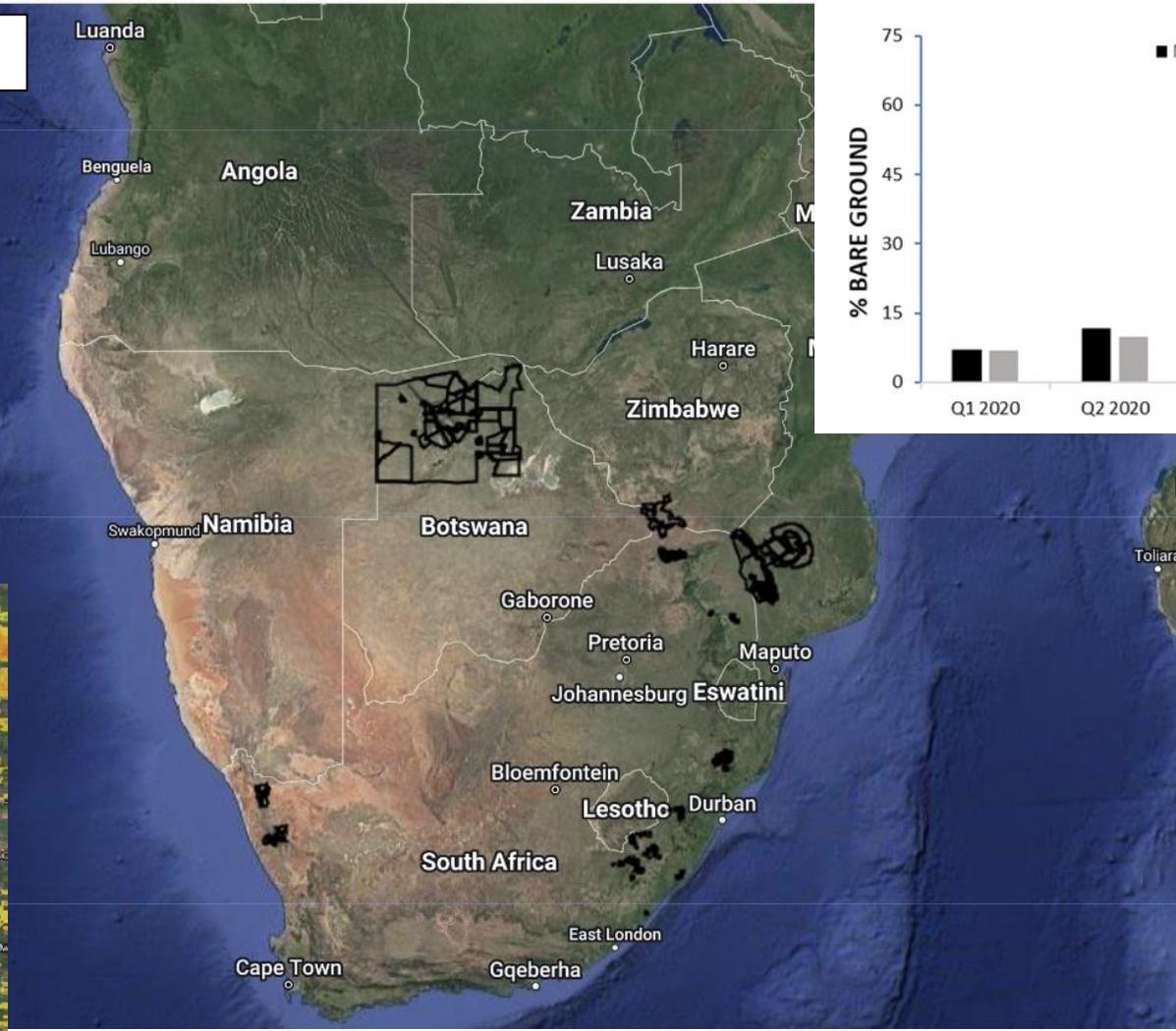
About > Layers < Analysis >

Layers

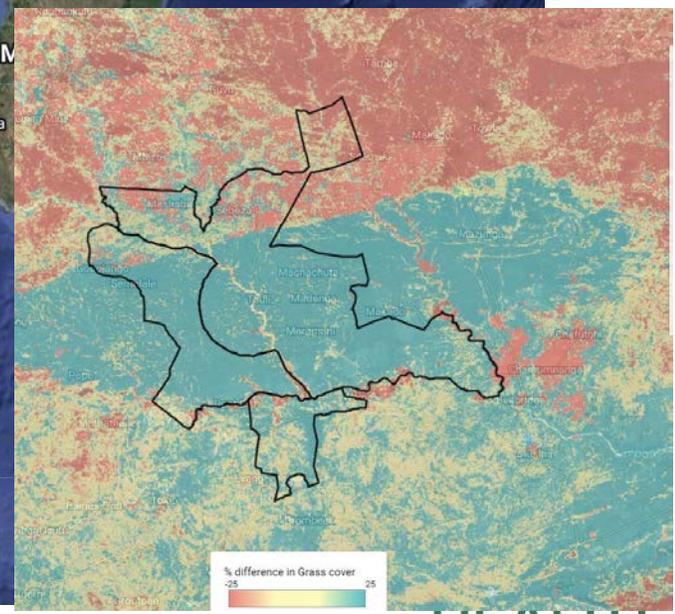
Baseline < Near real-time >

Baseline

- EVI 2015-2020
- NDVI 2015-2020
- Bare ground cover 2015-2020
- Grass cover 2015-2020
- Woody plant cover 2015-2020



FIRE FREQUENCY



% DIFFERENCE IN GRASS COVER



Our Future

- 7 million ha under H4H management by 2027
- 3.5 million direct and indirect beneficiaries
- 8 000 people accessing nature-positive jobs
- 10 000 farmers accessing markets
- 7 million tons of CO2 equivalents removed from the atmosphere.

We scale through Partnerships – Join us!



Thank you!

ztangawamira@peaceparks.org

Founding Partners





Maliasili

INVESTING IN PEOPLE FOR NATURE



Our **mission** is to accelerate community-based conservation through local organizations.



We aim to...



Find great local organizations with the potential to deliver impacts in community-based conservation



Support them so they become more effective as organizations



STRATEGY + PEOPLE + ACTION
= IMPACT

OUR IMPACT



\$15M+ raised and leveraged for our partners since 2018

20+ strategies bringing new focus, clarity & direction

80 African conservation leaders attended our leadership training

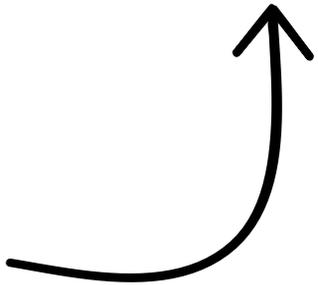
90% of our partners said Maliasili's support has made them a stronger organization*

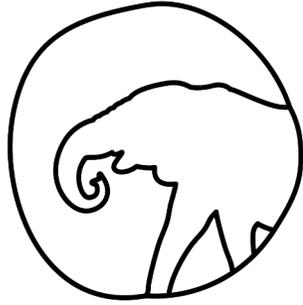
90% increased or kept steady their social and environmental impacts

70% have more money than when we started working together

60% grew the sizes of their teams

2 out of 3 have a more diverse group of donors





Together, our partners' work reaches a huge area, benefiting people, wildlife, the climate and nature.



Work across 350,000km² of biologically rich landscapes in east and southern Africa.



Support communities to safeguard more than 34,000 elephants and 1,800 lions residing in critical ecosystems.



Help generate +\$12 million annually for communities who are sustainably managing their forests, wildlife, rangelands, and waters.



Reach more than 2 million people



Our global environmental challenges are massive and urgent.

Local communities offer a solution.

*That's why we
invest in people
for nature...*





**Stronger
Organizations**

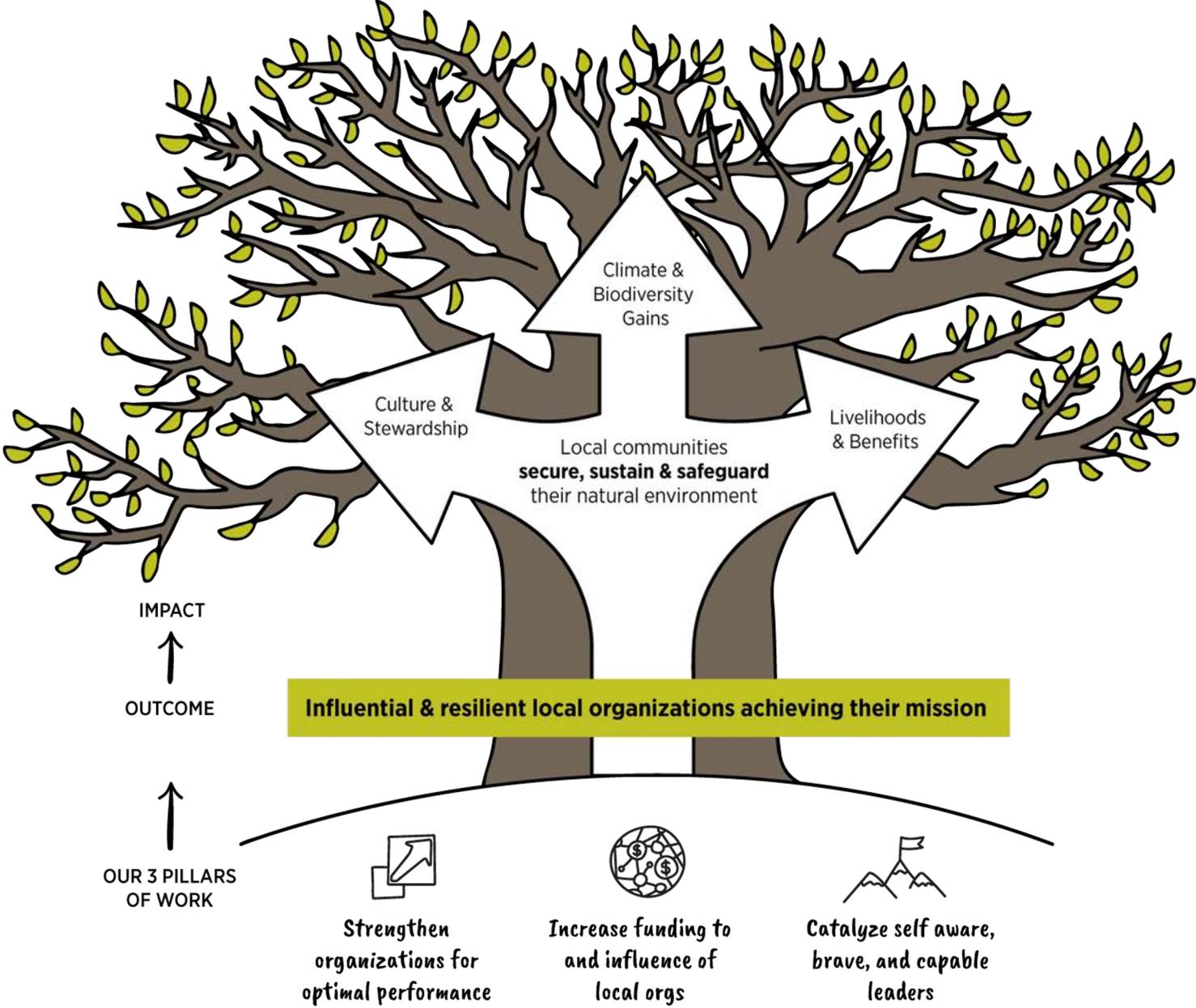


**Outstanding
Leaders**



**More
Funding**

When local organizations are strong, the communities driving conservation are too.



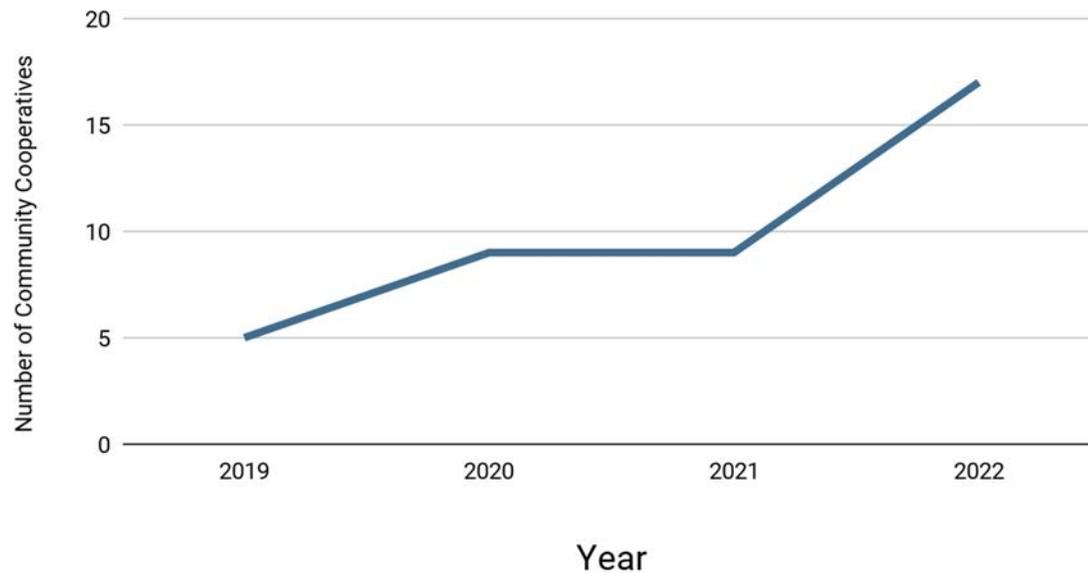
ACADIR - Livelihood impact



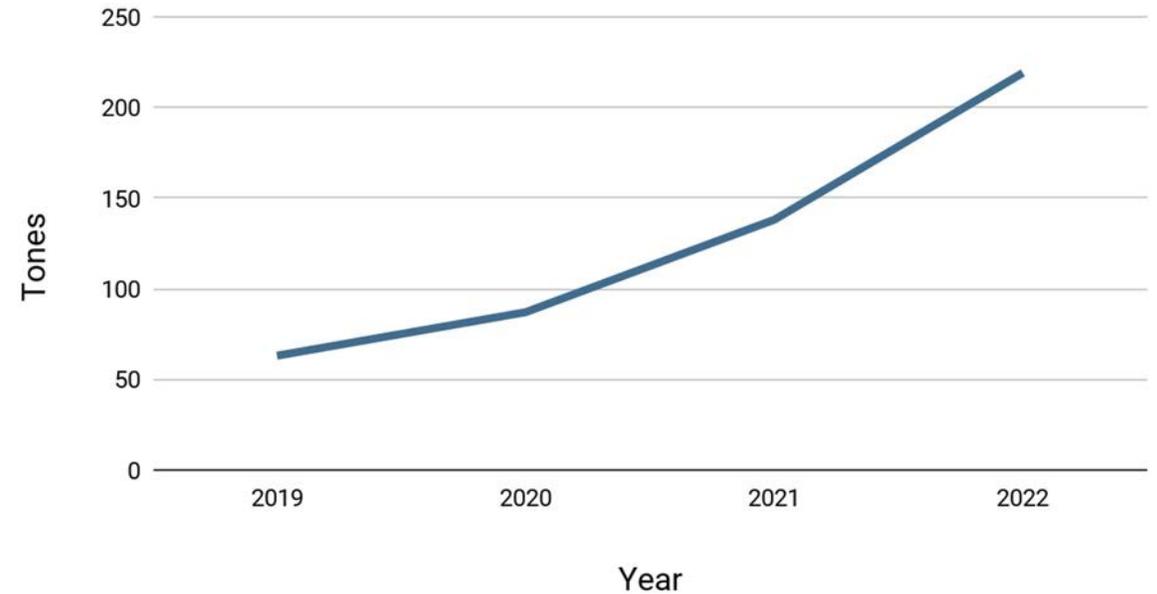
ACADIR-ANGOLA

ASSOCIAÇÃO DE CONSERVAÇÃO DO AMBIENTE
E DESENVOLVIMENTO INTEGRADO RURAL

Number of Community Cooperatives Established



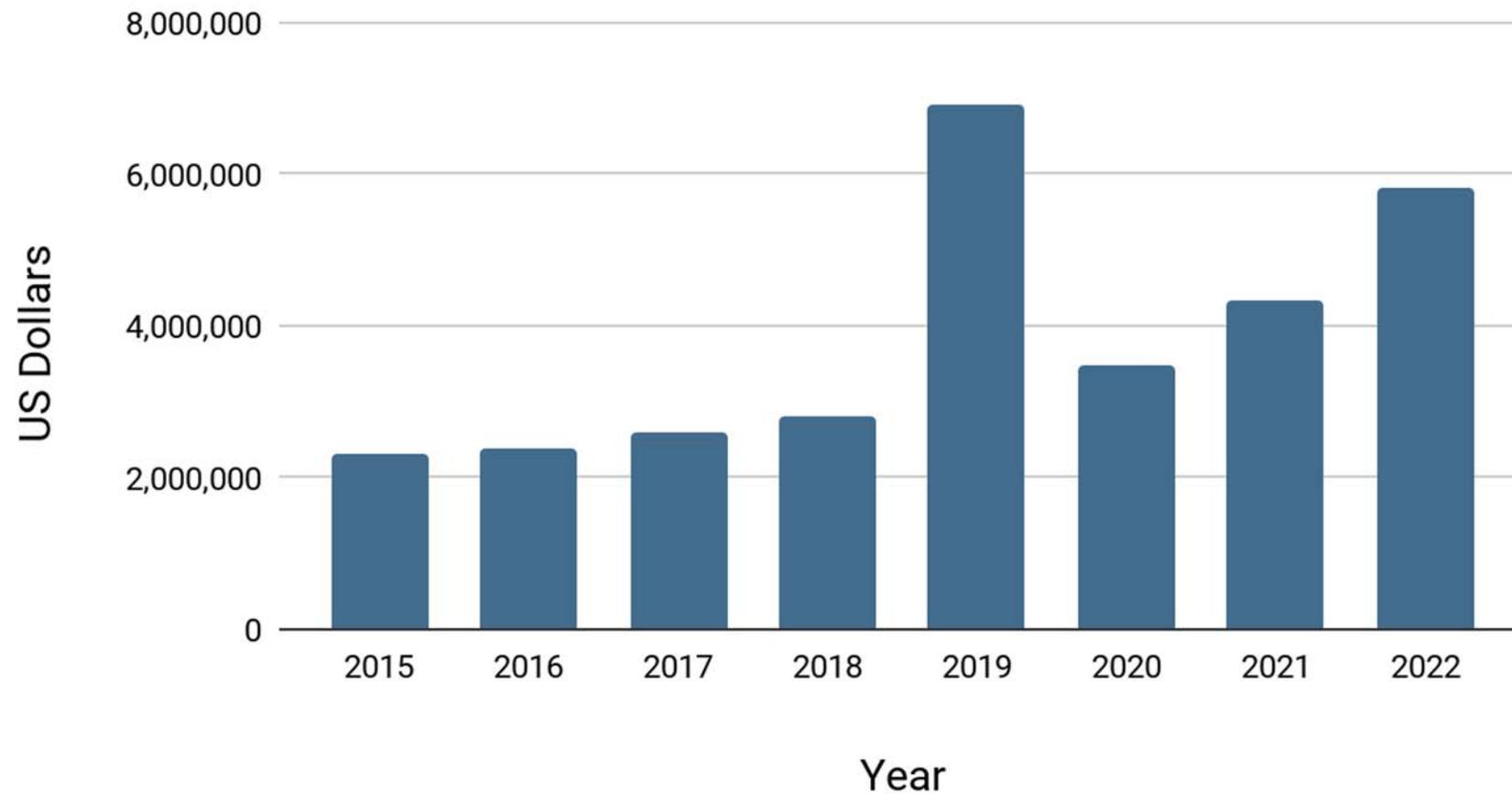
Maize Crop Yields



IRDNC - Livelihood impact



Revenue Earned by Conservancies

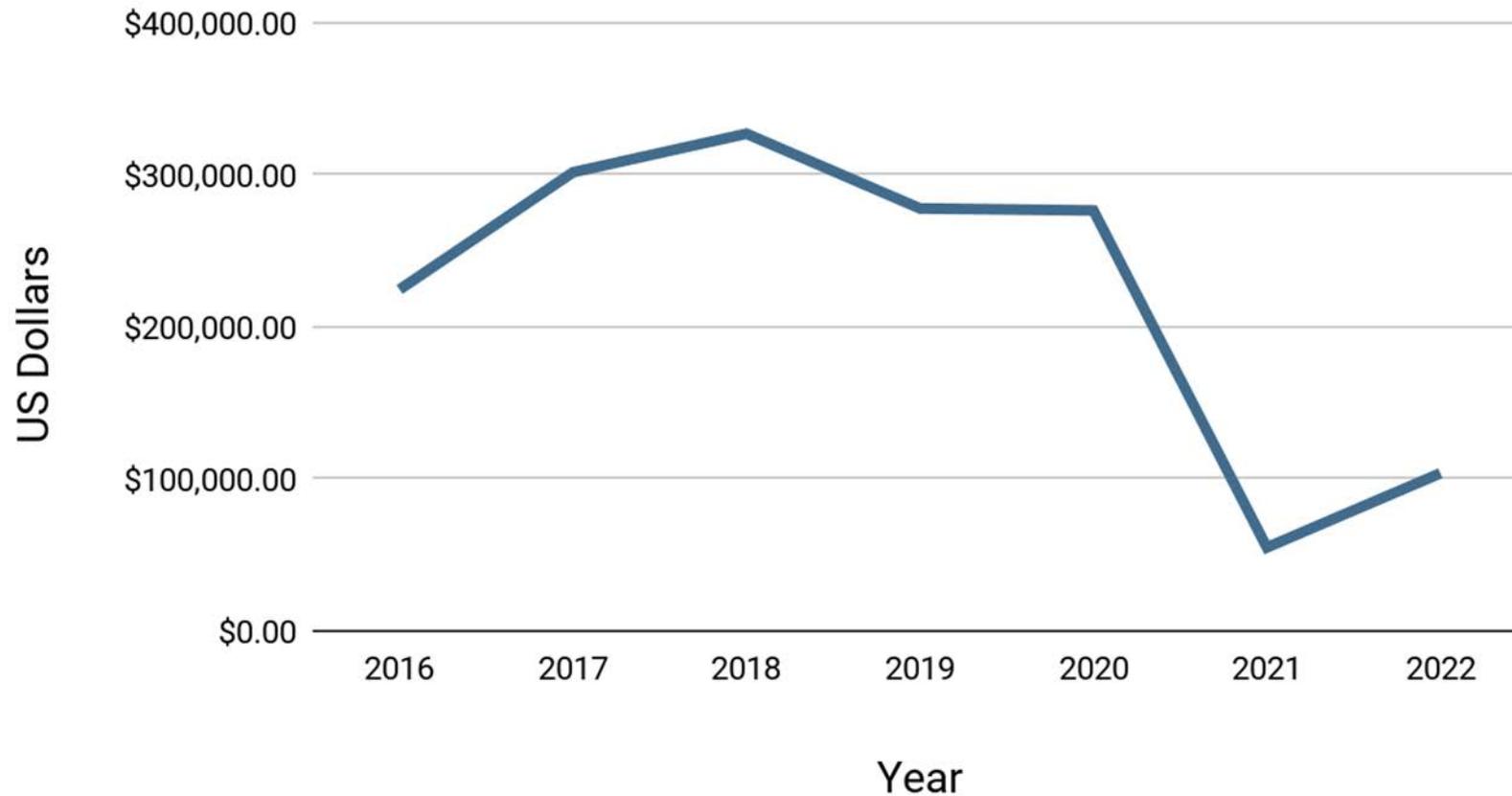


Honeyguide - Livelihood impact



HONEYGUIDE

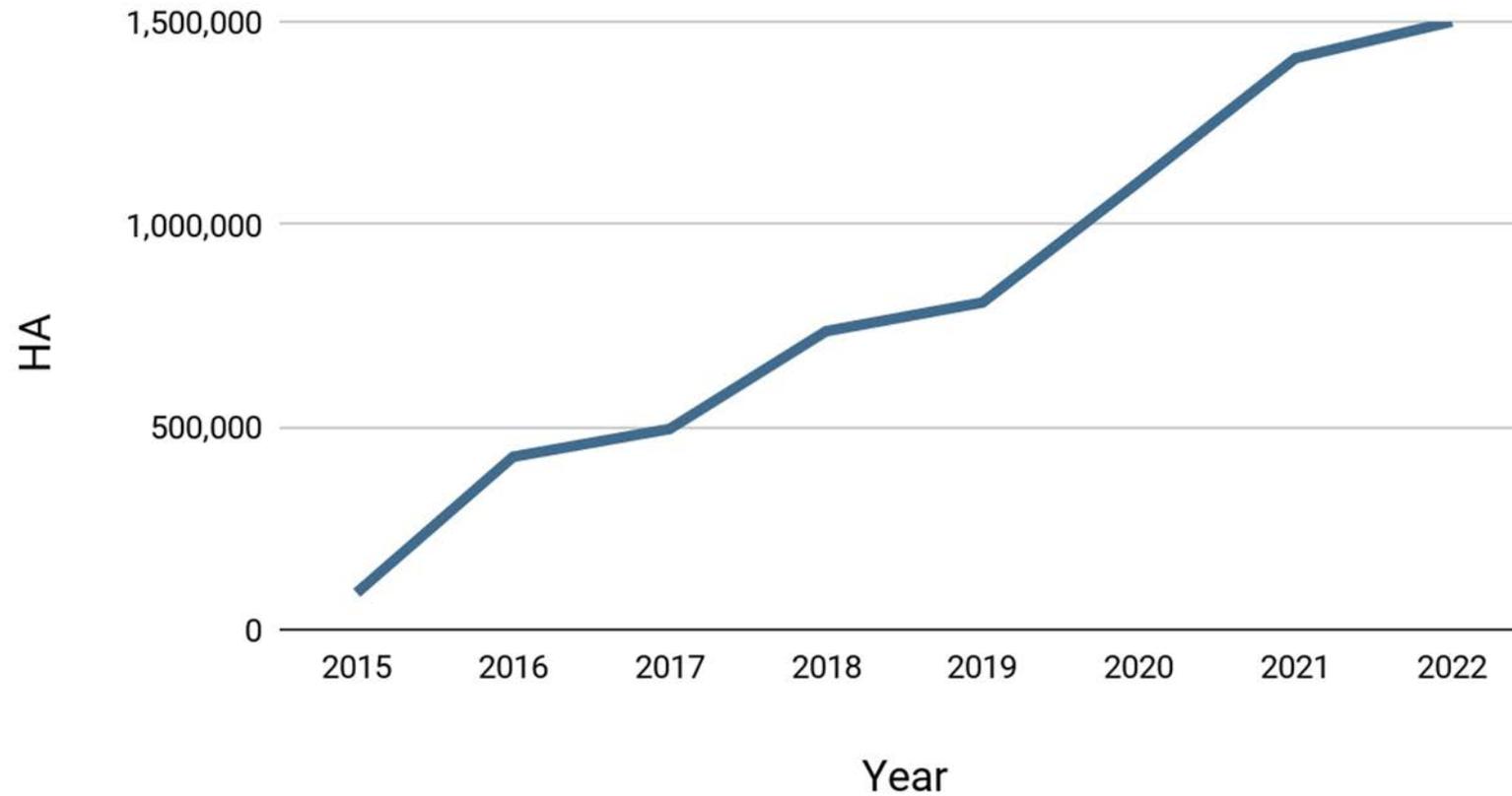
WMA Generated Revenue



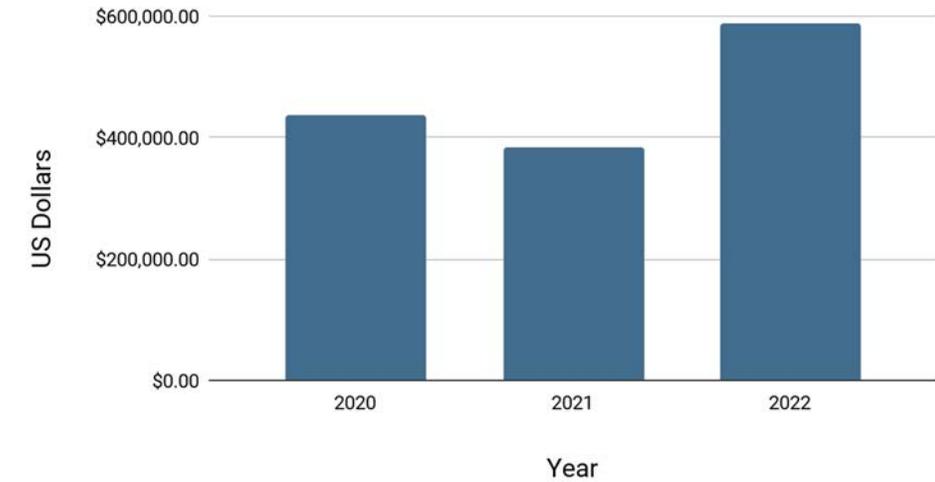
UCRT - Livelihood impact



Land under CCRO



Amount Generated by Community Conservation Enterprises

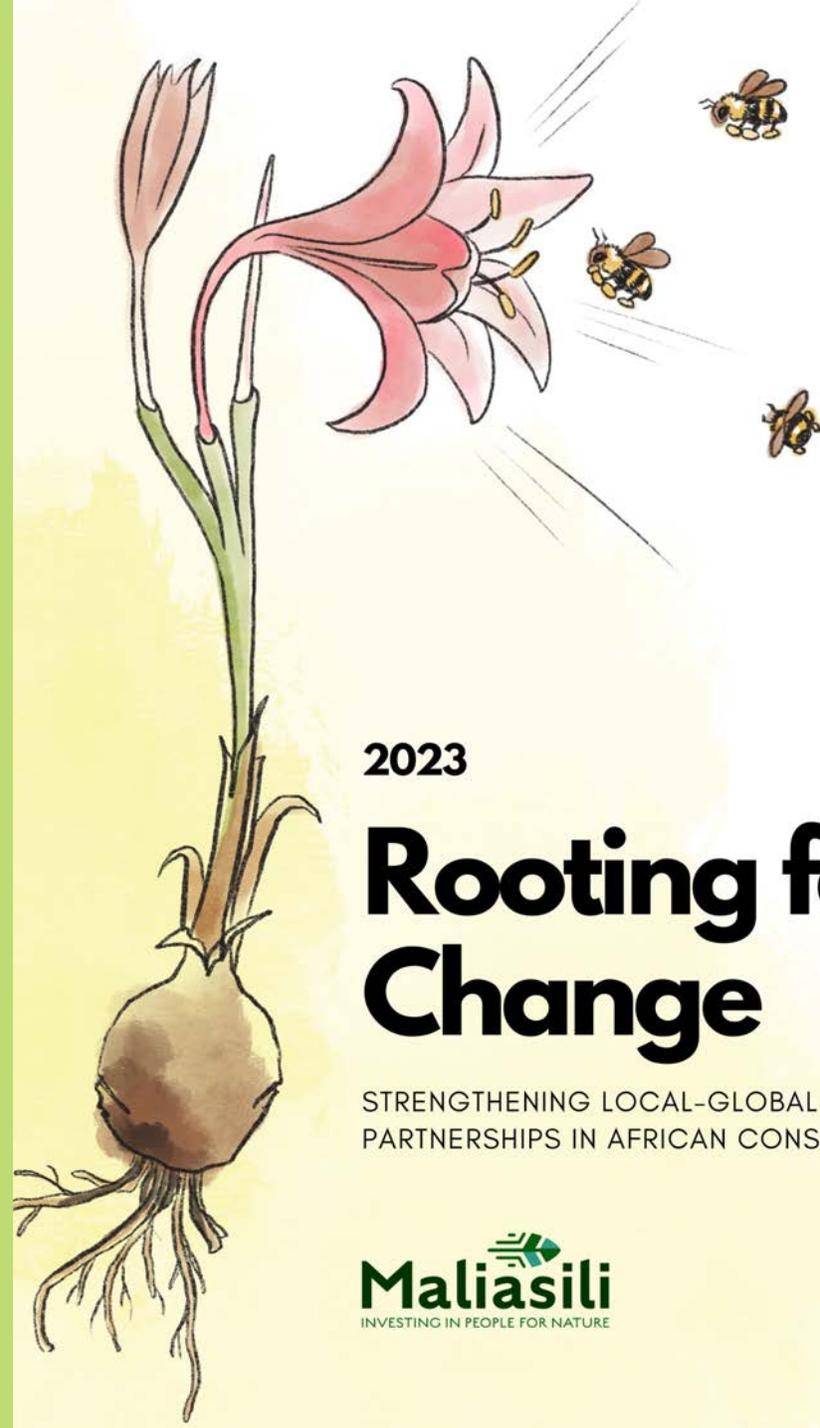




Greening the grassroots

Rethinking African Conservation Funding

July 2022



2023

Rooting for Change

STRENGTHENING LOCAL-GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS IN AFRICAN CONSERVATION



**Stronger local organizations
leading innovation and change**



**Greater local and global
conservation impact**



THANK YOU!

You can find us on maliasili.org or on LinkedIn



**SWM SUSTAINABLE
WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME**



SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting Program

Supported by



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





SWM Programme



- Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) initiative (2017-2024)
- Budget €52 million: Funded by the European Union (EU), with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) and the French Development Agency (AFD).
- Implemented by a consortium partnership (FAO, CIFOR, CIRAD, WCS)

Working in 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Result 1 Improve institutional and legal frameworks	Result 2 Improve the management of fish and terrestrial wildlife	Result 3 Improve the supply of alternative protein	Result 4 Ensure that consumption of wild meat becomes sustainable	Result 5 Undertake monitoring, evaluation and learning	Result 6 Generate new knowledge to support conservation and food security	Result 7 Reduce the spillover risks of zoonotic pathogens
---	--	--	---	--	---	---



The Community Conservancy (CC) model

Community conservancies are legally-recognised, geographically-defined areas that have been formed by communities that have united to manage and benefit from wildlife and natural resources



SWM TECHNICAL BRIEF SERIES: AUGUST 2021

TECHNICAL BRIEF

SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

What do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife management?

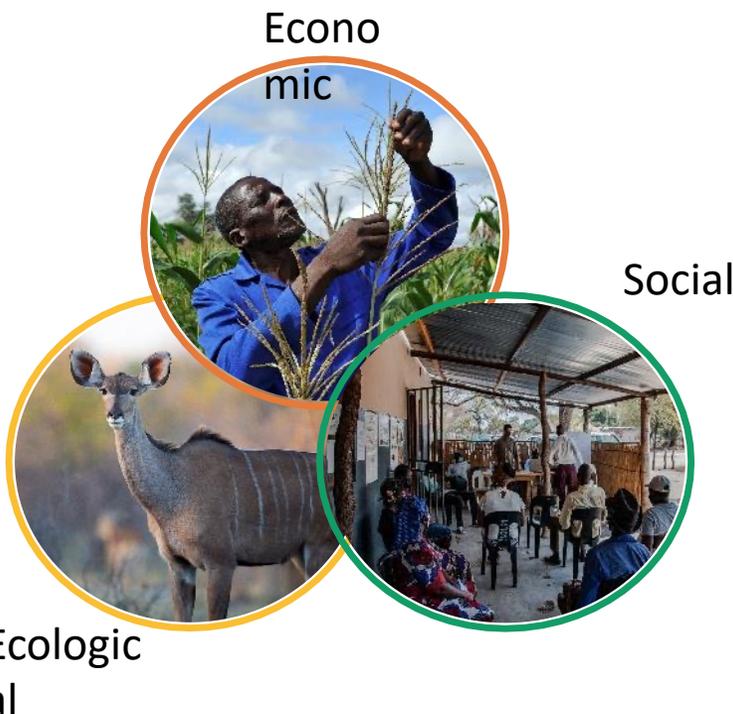
Community-based sustainable wildlife management is a collective social process by which rights holders agree to hunt or fish in a defined geographic area in ways that maintain animal populations at stable levels over many decades.

For the purposes of this Technical Brief, "communities" refers to resident rights holders. The structure of rights holder groups will vary from place to place, and these might be individual families, clans, villages, wards or other structures.

Background

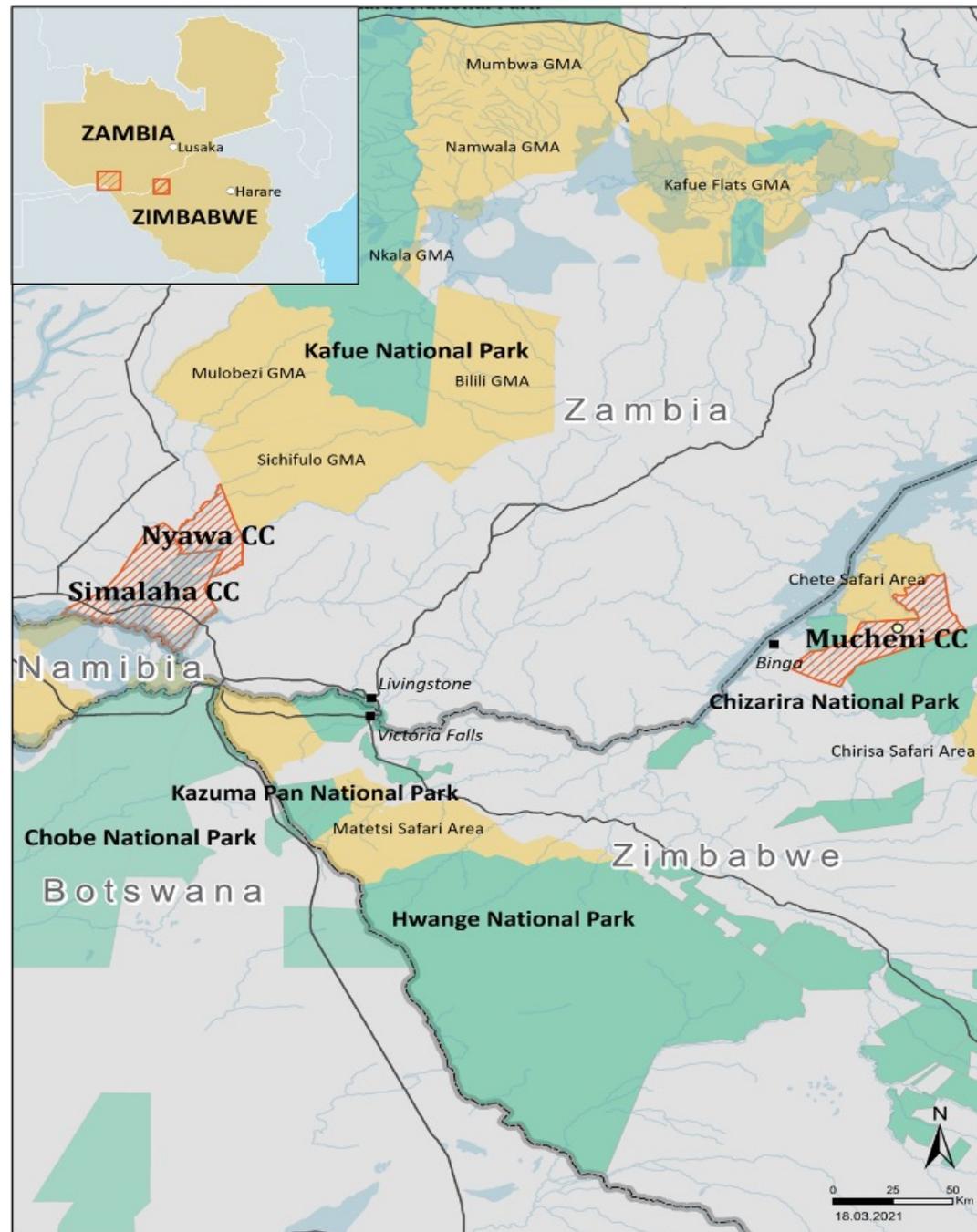
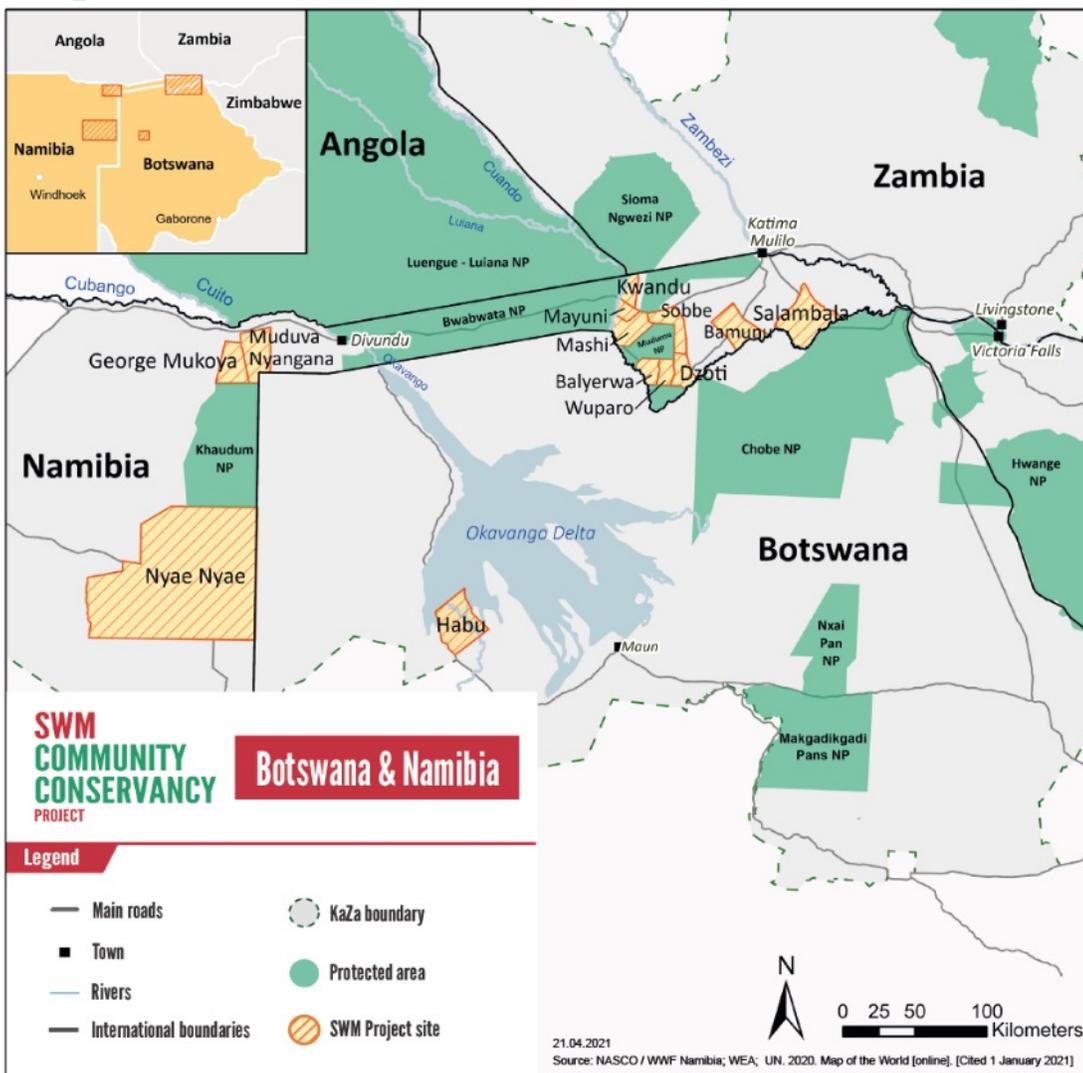
Remote rural communities (including Indigenous Peoples) use wildlife for a proportion of their food and income, and as part of their culture. However, human population growth, increasing interconnectedness with urban areas and regional markets, and reduction of natural habitats have threatened the sustainability of wild meat offtake. Concurrently, a weakening of rural governance systems has undermined the ability of local communities to sustainably manage their natural resources, including wildlife.

In the absence of people, wildlife populations fluctuate naturally with changes in food supply, predation pres-





KAZA SITES (BOTSWANA, NAMIBIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE)





SWM Community Rights-Based Approach



- 1) Empower IPLCs (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights over natural resources they depend on;**
- 2) Strengthen the capacity of public and private actors (duty-bearers) who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil IPLCs rights;**
- 3) Ensure no-harm is created to any individuals or group the SWM engages with, instead to contribute to promote and fulfil their basic rights.**



CRBA applied to Policy/Law reform processes

Community Rights-Based Approach (including Free, Prior and Informed Consent)

Result 1



Improve institutional and legal frameworks

Improving **access to information** about, and understanding of the sources of law

Sources of law are identified and legal documents are widely accessible and disseminated

Strengths and weaknesses of the existing legal frameworks are identified thanks to specific diagnostic tools and methodologies

Strengths and weaknesses are reflected in a baseline report for each SWM Programme country

Ensuring the **participation** of all stakeholders in the lawmaking process

Public consultation to ensure embedding of social needs

Working groups bringing together scientists and legal experts to ensure embedding of technical knowledge linked to SWM Programme site-specific model

Tailored consultations with IPLC to ensure embedding of traditional knowledge

Removing legal and institutional barriers to sustainable wildlife management

Legal frameworks are updated/improved in a participatory process

Enforcement of legal frameworks is improved by multi-stakeholder involvement

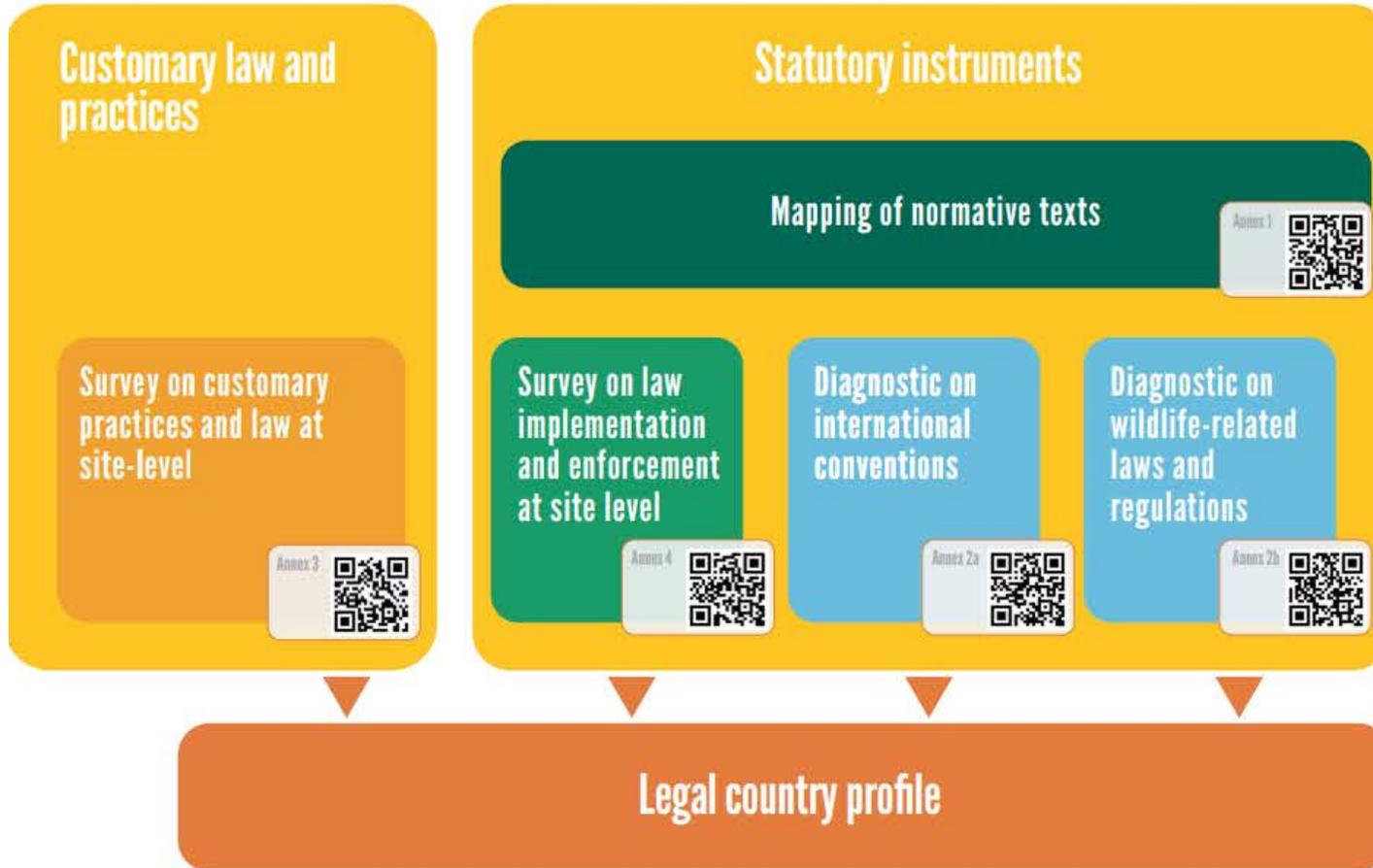
Functioning customary laws/practices are recognized by statutory laws



Tools and methodologies

Result 1

Improve institutional and legal frameworks



<https://www.swm-programme.info/legal-hub>

SWM SUSTAINABLE
WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME



INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL CHALLENGES

The development and enforcement of appropriate legal frameworks is critical to help conserve wildlife, reduce poverty and improve food security.





Ensuring access to legal information

<https://www.swm-programme.info/fr/legal-hub>



The screenshot shows the website's interface. At the top left is the logo "SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME". To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with links: "Homepage", "Where we work", "Latest news", "Virtual exhibition", "Legal hub", "Knowledge hub", and "Partners area". There are also flags for France and the United Kingdom. A dropdown menu is open under "Legal hub", listing various countries: "Legal Hub/Gabon", "Legal hub/Guyana", "Legal Hub/Madagascar", "Legal Hub/Mali", "Legal hub/République Démocratique du Congo", "Legal Hub/Senegal", "Legal Hub/Sudan", "Legal Hub/Suriname", "Legal Hub/Tchad", "Legal Hub/Zambia", and "Legal Hub/Zimbabwe". The main content area features a large background image of a group of people gathered around a pond. Overlaid on this image is the text "LEGAL HUB" in large white letters. Below this, there is a smaller image of a webpage titled "PLATEFORME JURIDIQUE/GABON" with some text and a small image of a boat. A blue oval highlights the "PLATEFORME JURIDIQUE/GABON" section, and a blue arrow points from the "Legal Hub/Gabon" option in the dropdown menu to this section.



Ensuring participation of IPLCS to policy/law making



WCS, Organisation des Nations Unies, FAO, cirad, CEIFOR

PROGRAMME DE GESTION DURABLE DE LA FAUNE SAUVAGE SWM PROGRAMME

Keeping our Rupuniini wild, keeping our traditions alive

Fishing guidelines in Wapichan Wiizi

SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- Fish only what your family will eat (share your surplus)**
- Practice traditional fishing methods (traditional traps, bow and arrow, spears)**
- Use seines sparingly without blocking waterways (no seines during April/May)**
- Keep the water clean (wash vehicles away from streams, do not use chemicals, avoid poison, keep vegetation on water edges)**
- Rotate fishing pools (allow fish populations to recover)**
- Respect our sacred sites (do not fish in these sites)**

For visitors

- Ask village permission to fish
- Pay the village fishing permit fee
- Report species and quantities fished before leaving

For commercial fishing: Check with the Fisheries Department and the village council. Some villages do not authorize commercial fishing.

www.swm-programme.info

WCS, Organisation des Nations Unies, FAO, cirad, CEIFOR

Wildlife regulations PROTECTED SPECIES

SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Keeping our Rupuniini wild, keeping our traditions alive

Hunting guidelines within Wapichan Wiizi

SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- Hunt only what you need (for your family's consumption and sharing within the village)**
- Leave pregnant wildlife to reproduce and let young animals grow**
- Let the leader of the peccary pack live**
- Avoid starting uncontrolled fires for hunting**
- Practice traditional hunting methods (such as bow and arrow, traditional traps)**
- Respect our sacred sites (do not hunt in these sites)**

For visitors

- Ask village permission to hunt
- Pay the village hunting permit fee
- Report species & quantities hunted before leaving

Selling wildlife outside the Village land requires a license from the GWCNC and permission from the village. Some villages do not authorize commercial hunting.

DISCLAIMER: This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: WCS, cirad



Always Street, Sophia ● Agonyan Wildlife ● <https://wildlife.gov.gy>



Concrete example the Legal Hub findings

Community Conservancies:

- Absence of a specific legal framework: CCs are created under trusts.
- CC are currently associated with wildlife management:
 - In **Botswana** → Community Based Organisations, based on the CBRNM policy
 - In **Zimbabwe** → Environment Sub-committees that are Rural District Council structures
 - In **Zambia** → Community Resources Boards (CRB), based on Wildlife Act, or Community Forest Management Groups (CFMG), based on the Forest Act





SWM's LegalHub in figures

- **13 countries** have their LegalHubs published on-line;
- **More than 3000 legal texts and relevant legal analysis** across 13 countries made available through on-line platform (LegalHub);
- **Over 30.000 visitors** in 2023 particularly from Africa;
- In **8 countries** (*Zimbabwe, Gabon, DRC, RoC, Madagascar, Botswana, Guyana, Chad*) participatory law/policy reform work has been/is being triggered/informed on governments' identified priorities;



The logo for the SWM Programme is located on the left side of the slide. It features the text "SWM" in a large, bold, white sans-serif font, with the word "PROGRAMME" in a smaller, white sans-serif font directly below it. The text is centered within a circular graphic composed of several concentric, overlapping arcs in shades of teal, orange, and yellow.

SWM
PROGRAMME

Thank You!

A brighter future for people and wildlife





Response to SADC-TFCA Community Engagement Toolkit



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
Network Annual Meeting

Maputo, 13 – 17 November 2023

José Monteiro



CLN



CBNRM



ReGeCom



Suporte



Ministério da Terra e Ambiente
Direção Nacional da Terra e Desenvolvimento Territorial



Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas
Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento de Pesca e Aquicultura



Ministério de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural
Direção Nacional de Desenvolvimento Económico Local

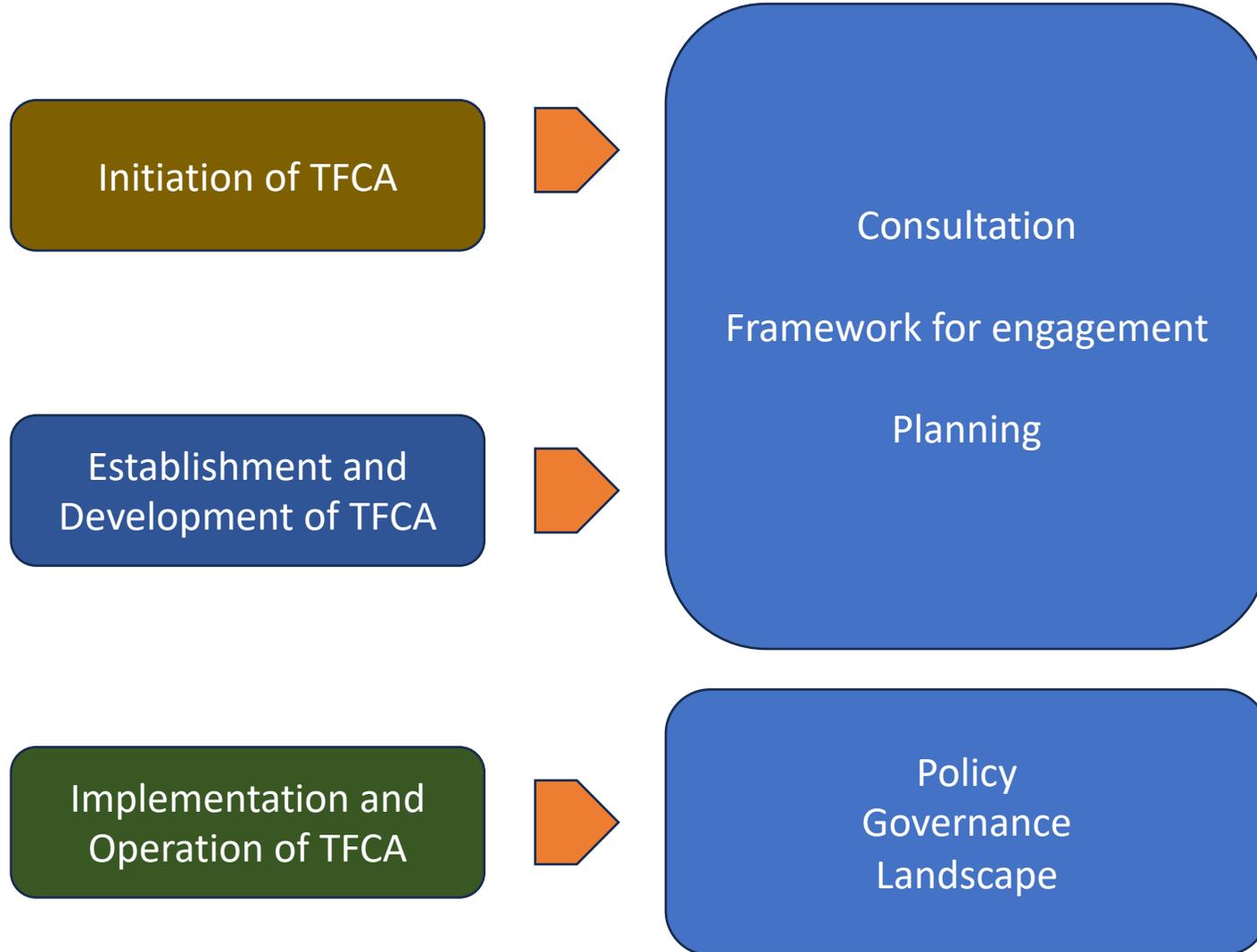


Ministério da Terra e Ambiente
Direção Nacional de Florestas



Support CBNRM initiatives

Key elements of the toolkit



Co-existence of people and landscapes

Equitable and inclusive Governance

Subsidiarity

Co-creation of knowledge and systems

Complementarity

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Transparency

Appropriate Investment

Intersectoral collaboration

Take aways

- Layers (lower level)
- Governance
- Inclusive community aspirations
- Communities as equal partners
- Community engagement shall receive appropriate investment \$\$\$
- Time and combinations with other tools

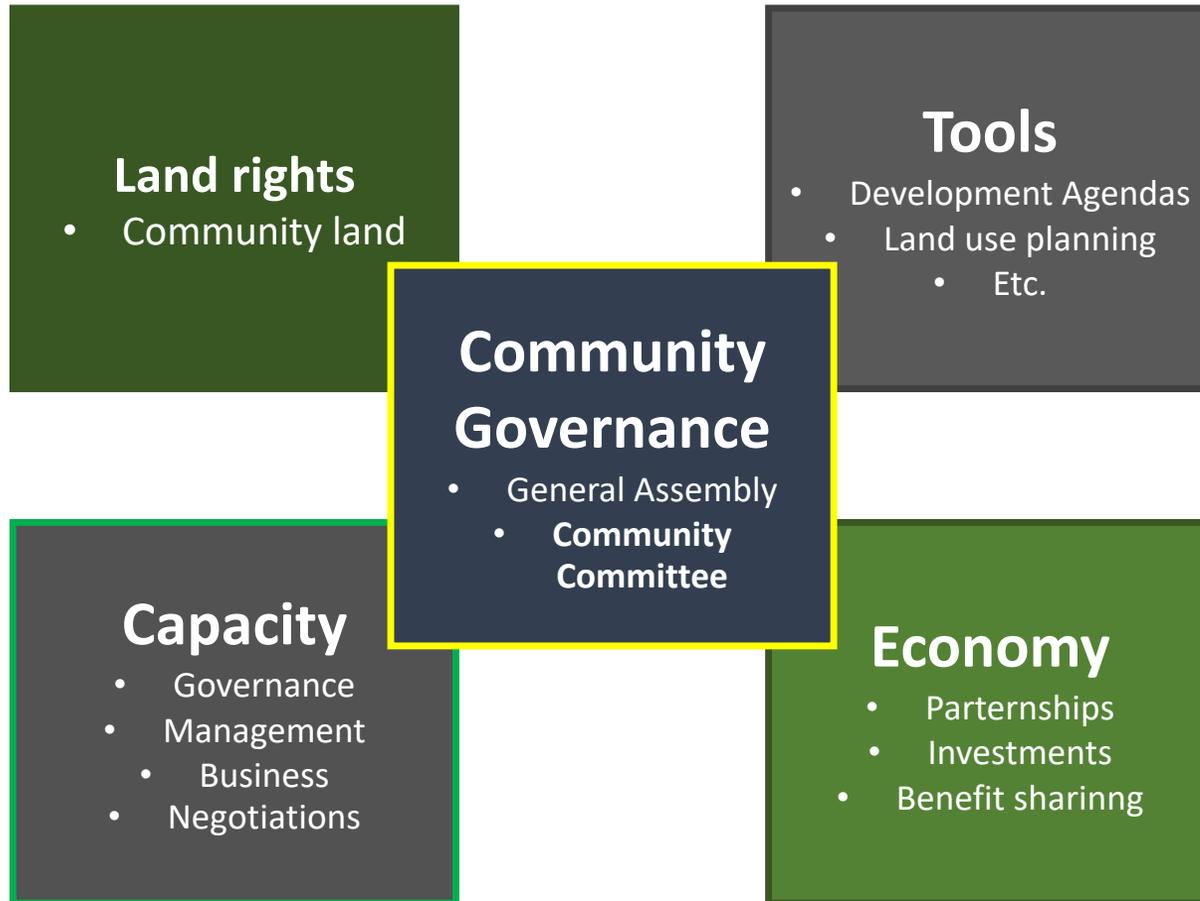




Recomendations

- Development of specific guidelines and standard enabling conditions
 - Community identification
 - Governance community level
 - Land use planning
 - Community development aspiration
- Development of guidelines for metrics and Impact monitoring
 - Engage with Regional Platform: CLN
 - Engage with Country level platforms
- National level CBNRM policies

Financing



Human rights

Livelihoods

Gender and inclusion



Obrigado

www.communityleadersnetwork.org

www.ReGeCom.org



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Human-Wildlife Conflict and Co-existence: Lessons Learned & Best practices from the Region

SADC TFCA Network Meeting Building Partnerships For SADC's Transfrontier Conservation Area Programme

Maputo, Mozambique, 15th of November 2023
1600-1730 Hours

Facilitator:

Leo Niskanen

Regional Head – Biodiversity Conservation

IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office

Objectives of the session

1. Provide overall context and background to human-wildlife conflict (HWC) issues with reference to the relevant SADC instruments and processes
2. Raise awareness of global best practices on HWC management
3. Provide an overview of lessons learned and best practices from the region
4. How could the SADC TFCA network help address the HWC challenge – priority actions and roadmap?

Time	Session	Speaker
1600-1605	Introduction to the session	Facilitator
1605-1615	Overall context and background to the issue with reference to relevant SADC instruments and processes	SADC FANR <i>Nunes Mazivile</i> <i>Ndapanda Kanime</i>
1615-1625	Global Best practices on HWC management	Dr Alexandra Zimmerman (IUCN)
1625-1640	Overview of lessons learned from the region	Leo Niskanen (IUCN)
1640-1655	HWC in the GLTFCA and the SAFE system	Bakholise Jojo (WWF)
1655-1710	Q&A and discussion	Facilitated discussion
1710-1730	Roadmap for the SADC TFCA network	Facilitated discussion



Human-Wildlife Conflict & Co-existence: Lessons Learned from the region



Leo Niskanen
Regional Head, Biodiversity Conservation
IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

IUCN HWC situation and context

- Pervasive problem across the region
- Involves a number of species across different ecosystems – elephant, carnivores, hippos, crocodiles, fruit bats, sharks, etc.



Effects

– Direct effects

- Death & injury of people, livestock; (e.g. elephant, hippo, crocodiles killing & injuring people; lions, leopard preying on livestock)
- Death & injury to wildlife – problem animal control, retaliatory killing, poisoning, poaching, etc.
- Damage to crops (e.g. elephant crop-raiding)
- Damage to infrastructure, etc.

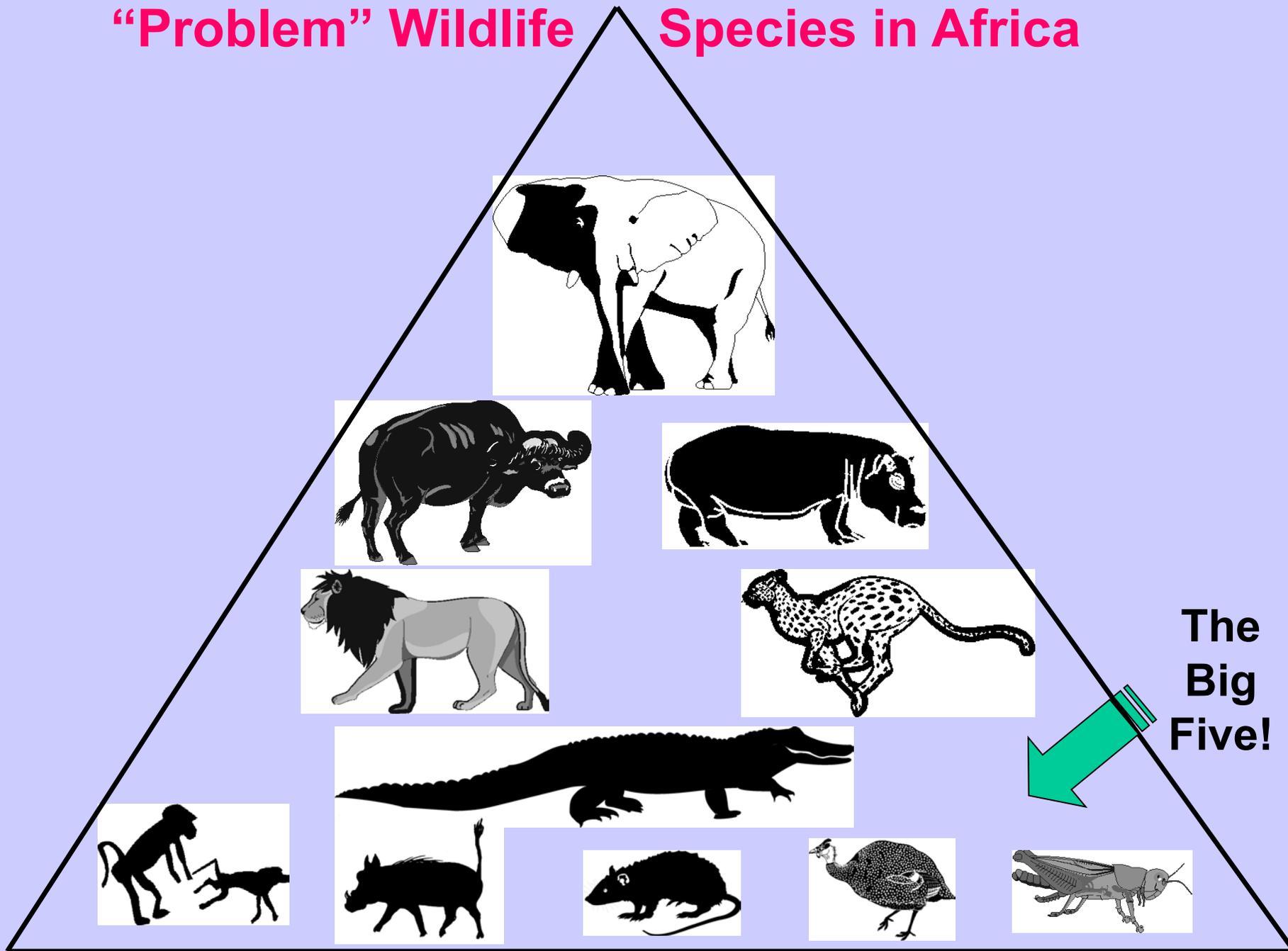


– Indirect Effects:

- Costs to communities:
 - Absence from work and school
 - Reduced productivity of labour force
 - Increased levels of poverty and food insecurity
 - Increased reluctance by affected communities to conserve wildlife
- Increased politicization of HWC, undermining other conservation efforts
- Increased management costs to wildlife authorities

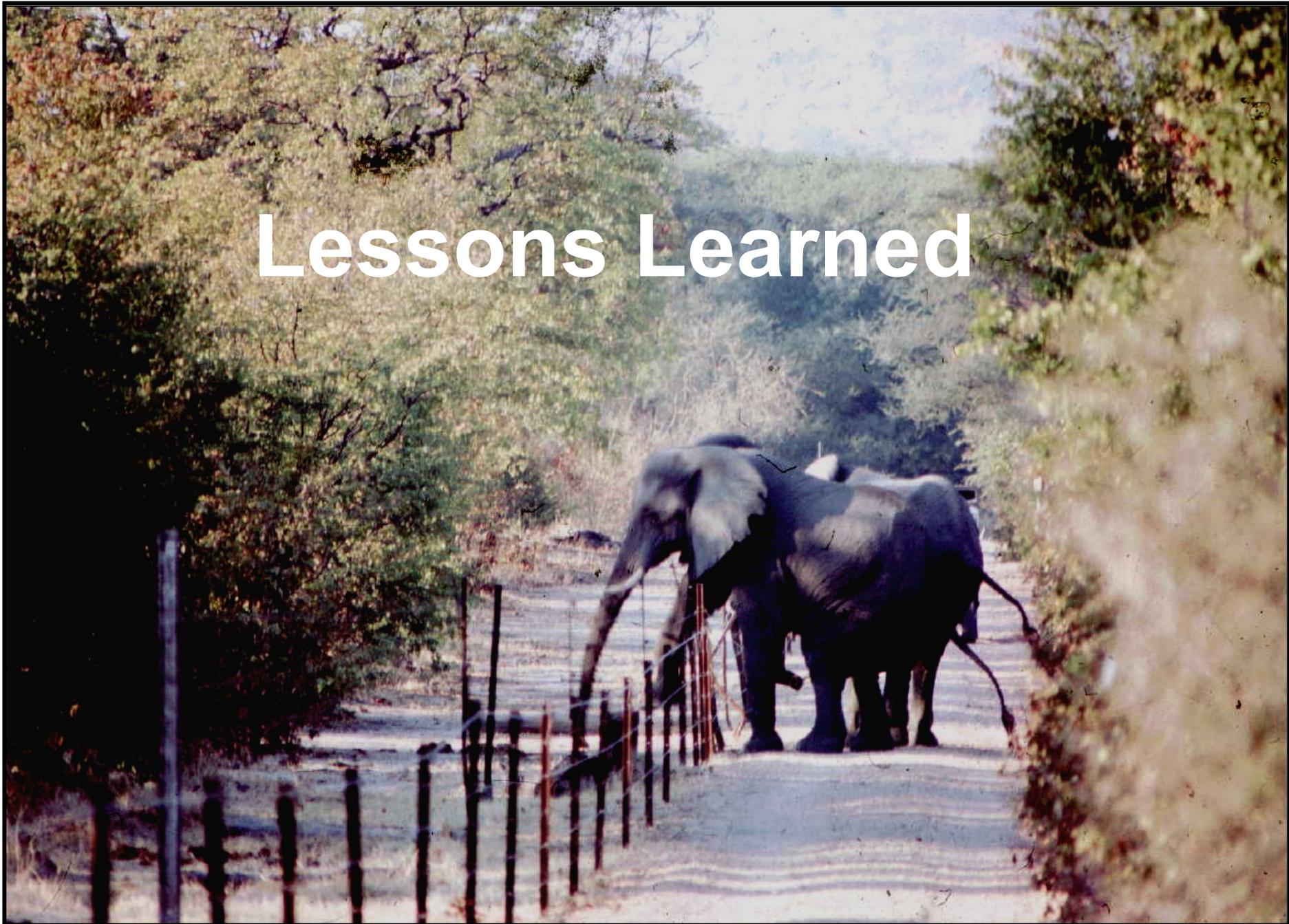


“Problem” Wildlife Species in Africa

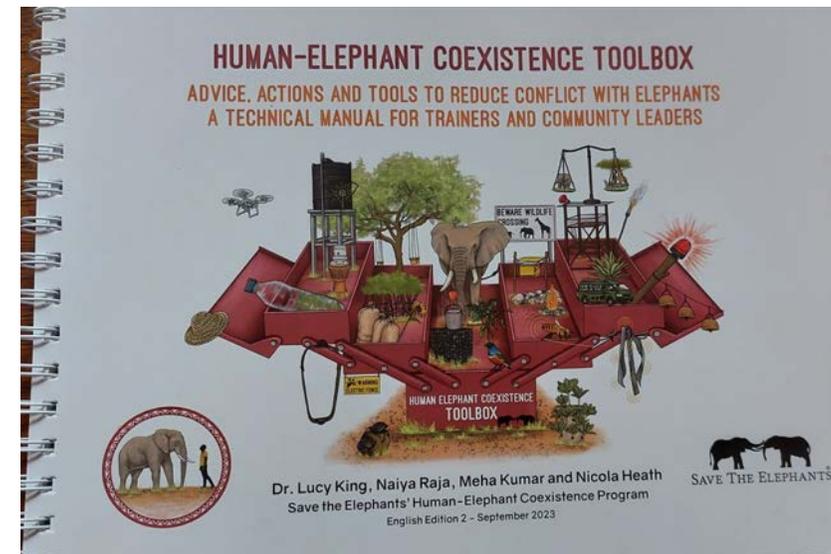


The
Big
Five!

Lessons Learned



- Not a new problem but **seemingly getting worse despite many efforts at mitigation over many decades**





A complex problem that needs complex solutions – a few excerpts from the IUCN HWC&CO guidelines that really resonate:

- *Each situation is different, with its own history and unique complications, limiting the transferability of methods for reducing the impacts of species as well as people's behaviour*
- *Human-wildlife conflicts involve recurring interactions between people and wildlife yet are always underpinned by social conflicts between groups of people*
- *Poorly informed human-wildlife conflict mitigation attempts can exacerbate the situation*
- *Conflict mitigation and damage reduction interventions must be designed and managed collaboratively*
- *Long-term solutions must incorporate landscape-scale ecological, economic and socio-political planning*

“The management of human-wildlife conflict is best pursued through **sustained, collaborative and process-driven** efforts, with the **technical support of interdisciplinary expertise, including Indigenous and/or community leaders, peacebuilding practitioners, animal behaviour specialists, geographers, social scientists, biologists, development economists and others, to develop more integrated and sustainable approaches**”

DESIGNING STRATEGIES TO MITIGATE HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT: Lessons learned

Human-Elephant
Conflict
Working Group

African Elephant
Specialist Group

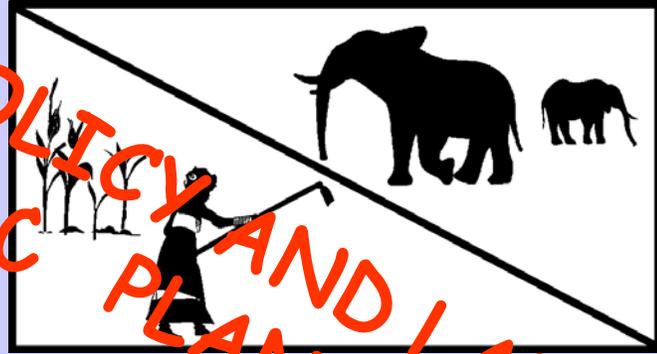




COMPENSATION



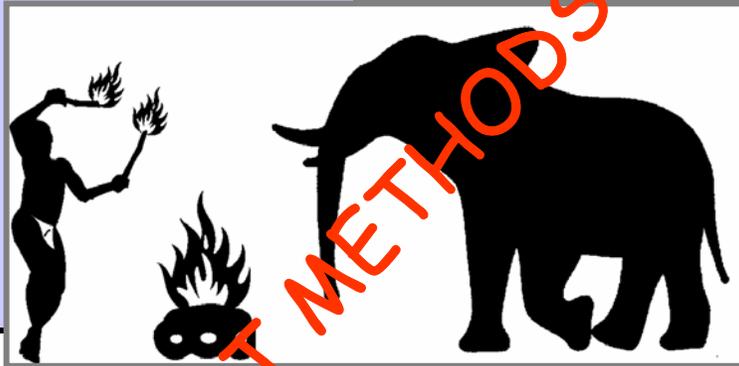
DISTURBANCE



POLICY AND LAND-USE PLANNING



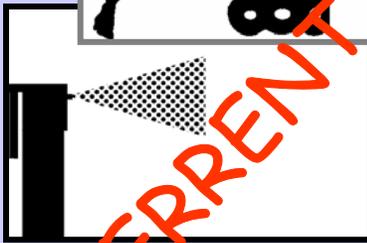
PHYSICAL BARRIERS



DETERRENT METHODS



TRANSLOCATION



PROBLEM ANIMAL CONTROL

Lessons Learned and conclusions

- ▶ No “blueprints” for mitigation – need whole tool box
- ▶ One intervention alone will never solve HWC in the long term
- ▶ Need to study more thoroughly and respond more directly to the human dimension of HWC
- ▶ Successful long-term management of HWC requires solid support from all levels of government
- ▶ Conflict mitigation must be supported by clear policies and legal frameworks at the local, district and national levels
- ▶ Conflict mitigation must be concerted, have strong local participation and be integrated with other wildlife and land management activities
- ▶ Need to address the symptoms and underlying causes of the problem at different levels (local, national, international) in a coordinated and integrated manner

“Causal chain” for HWC

Increased human-wildlife conflict



Drivers

- Increased “human-wildlife interface”

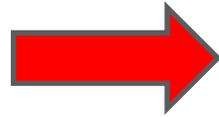
- Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation
- Spread of invasive species
- Depletion of prey base due to e.g. poaching

- Growing human populations
- High levels of poverty
- Large scale economic development (agriculture, infrastructure, extractive industries, etc)
- Climate change
- Pollution



Interventions to address cause & effect

Most HWC mitigation measures implemented at conflict site level, mainly treating symptoms of the problem



Increased human-wildlife conflict



- Increased “human-wildlife interface”



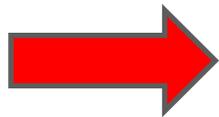
- Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation
- Spread of invasive species
- Depletion of prey base due to e.g. poaching



Drivers

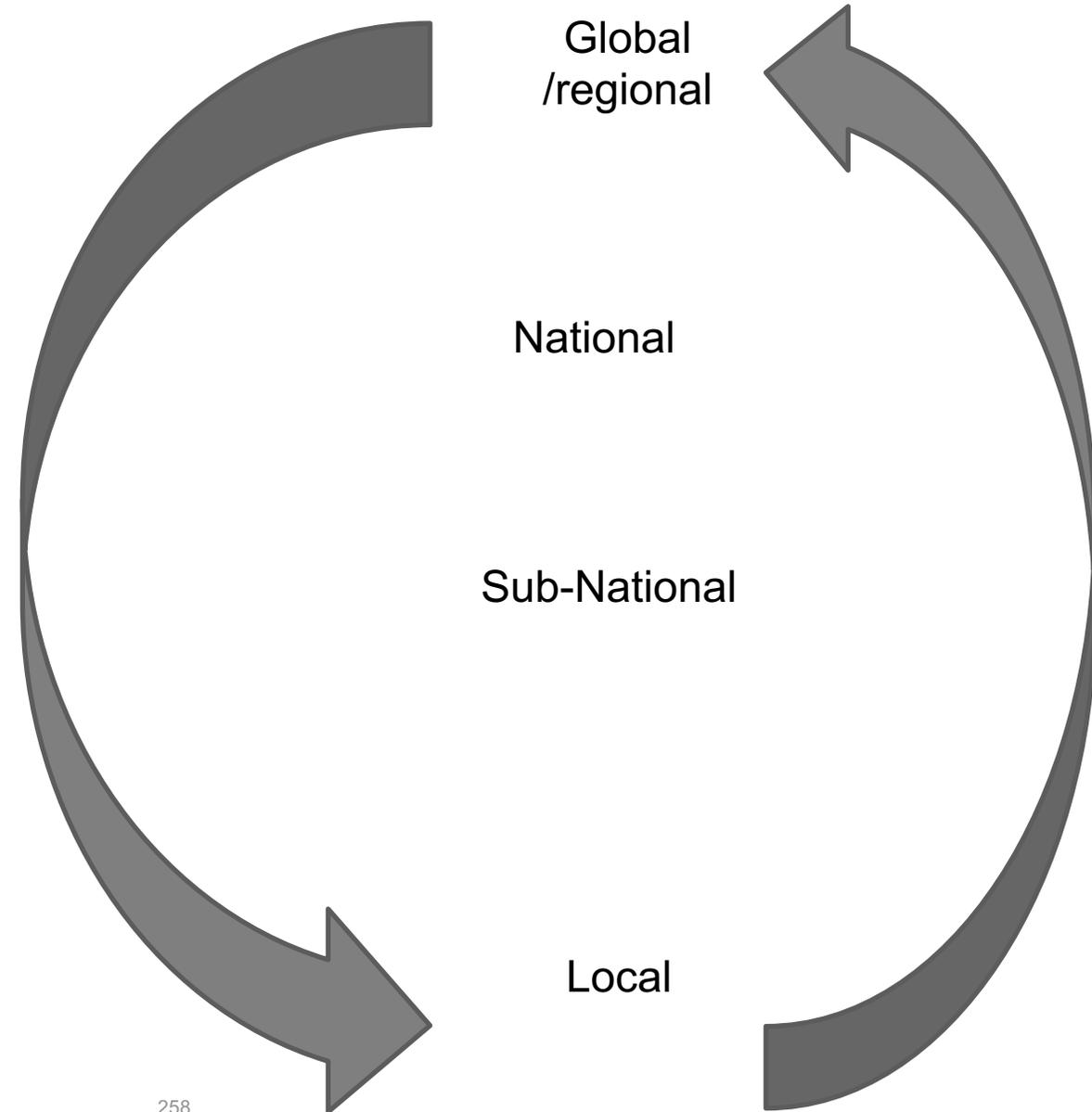
- Growing human populations
- High levels of poverty
- Large scale economic development (agriculture, infrastructure, extractive industries, etc)
- Climate change
- Pollution

Very few examples of HWC management approaches that take a holistic and intersectoral approach to try and address some of the root causes and drivers





Towards holistic & integrated approaches for long term solutions to HWC



International/ Global level E.g.

- Engaging international donors, investors
- Engagement at CITES, advocacy for sustainable use, etc.

National/subnational level actions. E.g.:

- Inter-ministerial/parliamentary committees – environment, agriculture, land, finance, water, infrastructure, etc.
- Addressing policy failures e.g. land use planning, benefit sharing, compensation, etc.
- Working with the media to help educate on the issue, etc.

Local level actions. E.g.:

- Effectively engaging local communities, bringing local community voice to the centre of decision-making; fully understanding the human dimension to guide interventions; rights for land and resources; community-led vs. community-based approaches
- Increasing benefits to increase tolerance e.g. carbon/biodiversity credits to communities living with wildlife
- Conflict resolution committees
- Local level land-use planning, etc.

Thank you!
Merci!
Obrigado!
Asanteni!





**Responses to Human Wildlife
Conflict in the Great Limpopo
Transfrontier Conservation Area
Presentation to SADC TFCA Network Meeting**

KHETHA PROGRAMME APPROACH



Khetha aims to **halt the impacts of wildlife trafficking on key populations of flagship species and communities** around protected areas in the South African and Mozambican landscape of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

The program's goal is to **contribute to positive growth rates in black and white rhino** populations and **maintain positive growth rates for elephants** in the focal area by September 2024.



KHETHA PROGRAMME APPROACH



1. **Improve relationships** between people and wildlife/protected area, **promoting partnerships.**



2. Support law enforcement: **better prevent, detect and prosecute** wildlife crimes, and improve collaboration.



3. **Learn, collaborate and coordinate** to strengthen the collective response to wildlife trafficking.



Human-Wildlife Conflict



- HWC arises when the presence wildlife poses an actual or perceived threat to the lives, livelihoods and property of people
- HWC is a ubiquitous issue across the GLTFCA
- Conflict situations are complex due to the history of previous interactions
- Solutions need to be multi-layered as elements of all 3 levels exist in each incident
- Current efforts: compensation, response teams, engagement, fences

THE SAFE SYSTEMS APPROACH



Four guiding principles:

It recognizes wildlife is wild and **conflict will occur**, interventions should ensure impact does not exceed the limits of community tolerance;

It stresses that individuals, communities, leaders and the public need to accept and share **responsibility for the safety of the system**;

It aligns conflict management decisions with **wider development plans and processes** that contribute to economic, human, and environmental goals;

It **guides interventions** to meet the minimum standards and long-term goals.

A holistic solution

6 Elements of Human-Wildlife Conflict Management



1. Monitoring
how effective HWC management interventions are



2. Understanding the conflict
research into all aspects of the conflict in the local context



3. Policy
guide our authorities and other players involved in managing HWC



4. Prevention
stopping HWC before it occurs



5. Response
addressing HWC incidents should be swift and certain



6. Mitigation
reduce the impact of the damage after HWC occurs

Ongoing collaboration and engagement with multiple stakeholders to build positive relationships

The Safe Systems Process



1. Compile HWC information

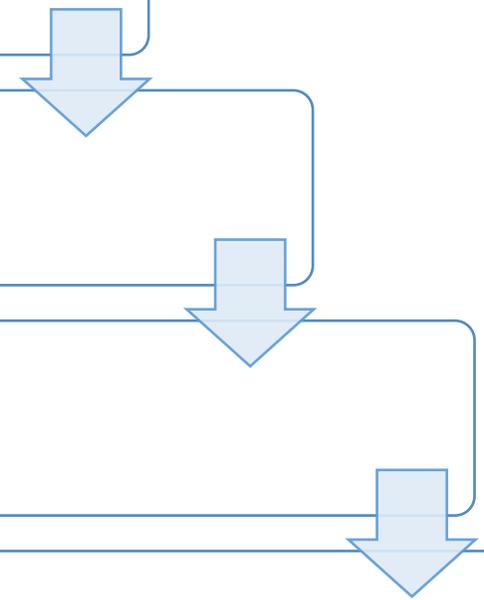
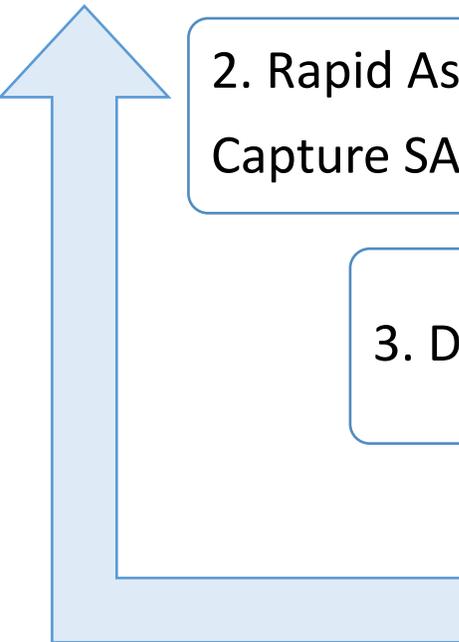
Capture conflict trends and baselines (hotspots, impact, attitudes etc.)

2. Rapid Assessment

Capture SAFE Baseline

3. Develop SAFE Strategy or funding proposal

4. Implement and monitor





South Africa:
4 community level assessments

- Matiyani
- Finale
- Phalaubeni
- Werverdiend

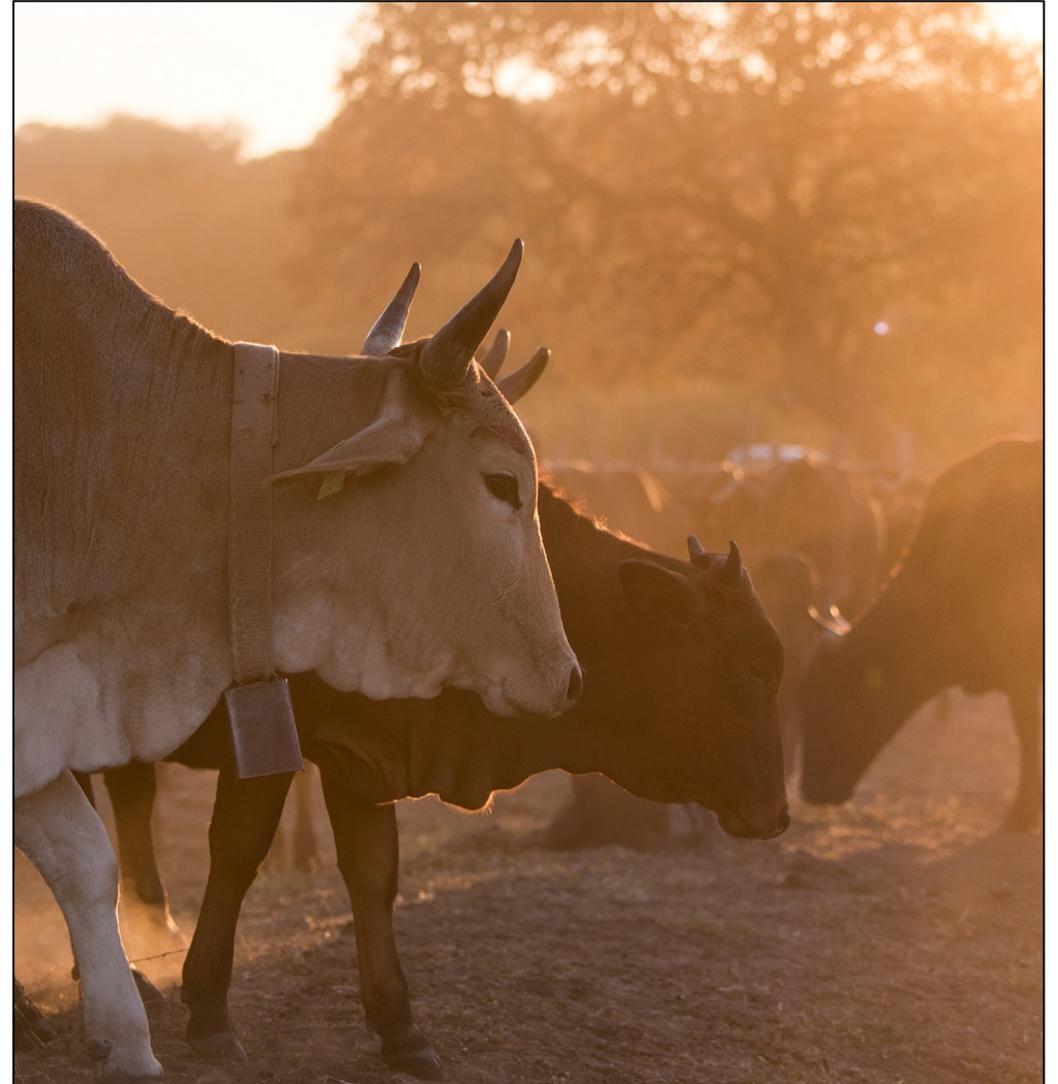
Mozambique:

- 1 pilot
- 6 district level assessments
- Chicualacuala
- Mabalane
- Magude
- Mapai
- Massingir
- Moamba

LESSONS LEARNT



- Excel based and people can get caught up in the scoring
- Excellent tool for **guiding in-depth discussions and convening diverse stakeholders**
- Workshop needs to be **facilitated in the local language**
- **Local context is important** & needs to be considered when reviewing criteria
- **Ensure all relevant stakeholders are invited and present** on the day of the SS workshop
- **Facilitator needs to be experienced** at facilitating community meetings, be able to handle conflict, be assertive but likeable, and be respected by the attendees
- Useful to **make scoring process more interactive** (e.g. using flipcharts)



NEXT STEPS



Activities identified by communities:

- Fence patrols, repairs, and firebreaks
 - Compensation protocol workshop
 - Reporting-communication channel
 - Environmental monitors
-
- **Khetha projects:**
 - SS in Matsulu
 - Revision of SS process into C2C Conflict to Coexistence
 - Ongoing engagements with communities, partners and mandated authorities to support implementation





What can the SADC TFCA network do to help address the HWC challenge?

A facilitated discussion to identify priority actions

- What is the role and mandate for the network to address the issue?
- How to link to, and learn/benefit from, national level efforts to deal with the issue?
- Priority actions for the network and how to implement them (roadmap)?
- Pros and cons of various options suggested so far, e.g.
 - Community of Practice on HWC?
 - SADC-specific guidelines /toolkit?
- Who would lead and champion work on HWC within SADC TFCA network?





Drivers of HWC in the GLTFCA and our Safe Systems Approach

WWF Khetha (Play video)

