



Transfrontier Conservation Areas

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

## OUR INSPIRING FACILITATOR & PANELISTS



**SEPO  
SITALI**

CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISOR  
GIZ - NATURAFRICA / C-NRM



**DR. NYAMBE  
NYAMBE**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
KAZA TFCA SECRETARIAT



**SIBONGILE  
MAVIMBELA**

SPO - ENVIRONMENT &  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
SADC SECRETARIAT



**LISA  
ZANNERINI**

TRAIL PROJECT MANAGER  
COSPE

# WEBINAR SERIES 2024 TFCAS CONFRONTING CLIMATE CHANGE

02  
July,  
2024

14:00 -  
15:30pm  
(CAT)

Please register to attend here:

<https://forms.office.com/e/iv6CNiEkvj>

We will send you a zoom registration  
link closer to the time.



# TFCAs Confronting Climate Change

Presented by:

Sibongile Mavimbela

SADC Environment and Climate Change Unit



# Introduction

The key principles on which the Revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP) is framed around the following principles:

- to leave no one behind
- a just transition;
- science, knowledge and practice;
- local ownership;
- capacity building;
- a balanced approach to adaptation and mitigation;
- cross-sectoral alignment and integration;
- gender mainstreaming; communication, advocacy and awareness raising;
- the avoidance of maladaptation; and democracy and decentralization.

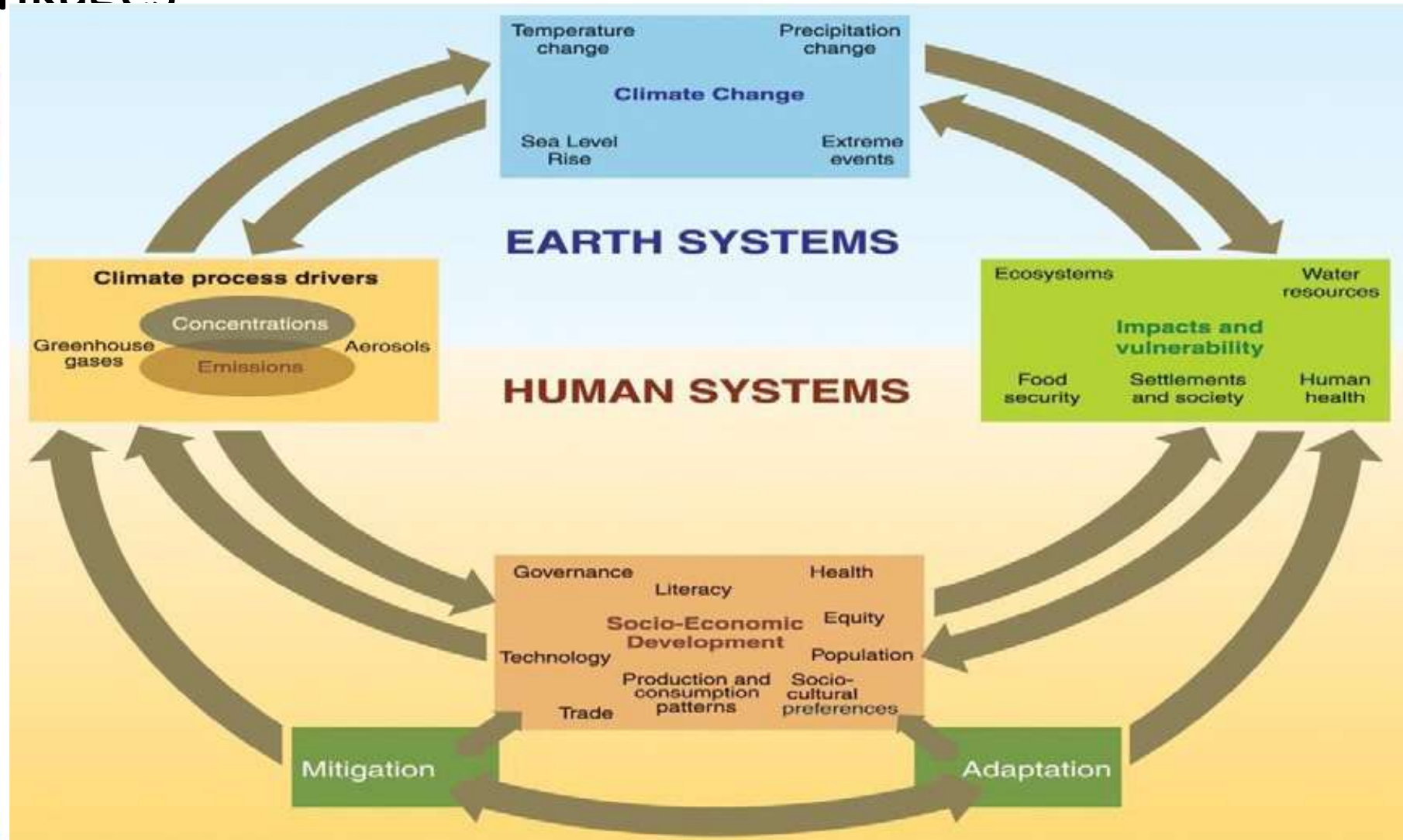


# Revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP)

- The CCSAP outlines multiple sector-based adaptation and mitigation interventions.
- The CCSAP prioritizes strategies and actions for adaptation according to the region's associated vulnerability to climate change.
- Strategic interventions and actions for mitigation are mainly aimed at triggering nationally and regionally determined contributions within the context of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities across the MS, whilst prioritizing responses with adaptation and development of co-benefits.



# Schematic framework representing anthropogenic drivers, impacts of and responses to climate change, and their linkages



# CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION – SECTORAL APPROACH

- Adaptation remains the major priority for the SADC region due to the current and potential climate change impacts, associated societal exposure and vulnerability at different scales, and the region's relatively minor contributions to global GHG emissions.
- All sectors that are critical for sustainable development and maintenance of livelihoods are sensitive to climate variability and climate change.
- Sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change in the SADC region include **water, biodiversity, health, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, oceans, mining, extractive industries and human settlements.**



# Biodiversity sector (incl. TFCAs)

- The SADC region has a biodiversity heritage of global importance.
- More than 40% of the region's species are endemic (SADC Biodiversity Strategy & Transfrontier Conservation Community Programme of 2013).
- Biodiversity is of fundamental importance to the functioning of all natural and human-engineered ecosystems, and by extension to the ecosystem services that nature provides to human society.
- Biological resources such as plant and animal products, timber, and wildlife tourism account for a significant proportion of the SADC region's GDP and are a source of livelihood for the majority of its citizens.



# Biodiversity sector (incl. TFCAs)

- In 2018, tourism (predominantly associated with natural spaces and wildlife) accounted for 8.6% of regional GDP, creating over 6 million jobs (6.1% of total employment) with potential for expansion (WTTC, 2018).
- The 2019 IPBES Global Assessment estimates that globally ecosystem deterioration is increasing at an alarming rate, and the rate of species loss is reaching critical levels.
- According to the Regional Biodiversity Strategy, more than 40% of the endemic species of the region are endangered. For example, in Madagascar, Seychelles and Mauritius, numbers of endangered species in proportion to the country's area is significant; the central African lakes contain significant numbers of endemic freshwater fauna, and Miombo forests are the centre of diversity of birds and butterflies in Zambia and Tanzania.





# The challenge and impacts

- The capacity of nature to maintain this biological productivity is rapidly diminishing due to over-use in the form of habitat loss and degradation, and over-use resulting from unsustainable development, driven by economic and social factors.
- **Climate change** coupled with poor enforcement of regulations pertaining to pollution, invasive alien species, overharvesting of natural resources and a lack of recognition of indigenous knowledge and property rights exacerbates the situation.
- Increased temperatures, increasingly erratic precipitation and extended dry periods are already affecting biodiversity, including animal die-offs, species migrations, coral bleaching, reduced water availability, reduced productivity and reproduction, all of which increase pressure on the remaining biodiversity and ecosystem ability to continue providing the goods and services required to sustain human wellbeing. While some species may respond positively, at least in the short term, to changed conditions (for example *Commiphora* which is seen to produce more resin in drought periods), most are projected to be impacted by climate change negatively.



# Climate Change Adaptation

- Adaptation in the biodiversity sector is key in providing rural communities with the necessary natural resources essential for their livelihoods, both to sustain ecosystems productivity and thus ecosystem goods and services, as well as biodiversity-associated sectors such as tourism.
- To ensure that local communities can continue to benefit from the sustainable use of natural resources, those resources must also be assisted to adapt.



# Recommended policies

- Strengthen participation and synergies between partners and offering better opportunities to realize adaptation benefits for communities around protected area.
- CBD - Implementation of Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM\_GBF) and localization of its targets framework;
- Strengthening implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- Implementation of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).
- Strengthen implementation of Regional Strategies on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Forestry, Wildlife & TFCAs



# Recommendations under CCSAP

- Focus biodiversity strategies, policies and legal frameworks more holistically on a matrix of interdependent, connected landscapes and ecosystems, larger landscape models that combine protected areas (PA) and other land-uses outside of PAs, including urban areas, most especially through TFCAs, whilst also seeking to increase the efficiency of PA management by:

1. Reduce the fragmentation of protected areas and create integrated and connected land and water systems, such as Transfrontier Conservation Areas, and surrounding land-uses, that strengthen the mitigation and adaptation potential of natural systems.



# Recommendations under CCSAP

2. Implement incentive instruments that support mitigation actions and improve the management and conservation of natural resources by a variety of stakeholders.
3. Promote sustainable management practices and approaches in all sectors in order to reduce habitat degradation, deforestation and the over-exploitation of natural resources.





# Thank You

Sibongile Mavimbela  
[smavimbela@sadc.int](mailto:smavimbela@sadc.int)





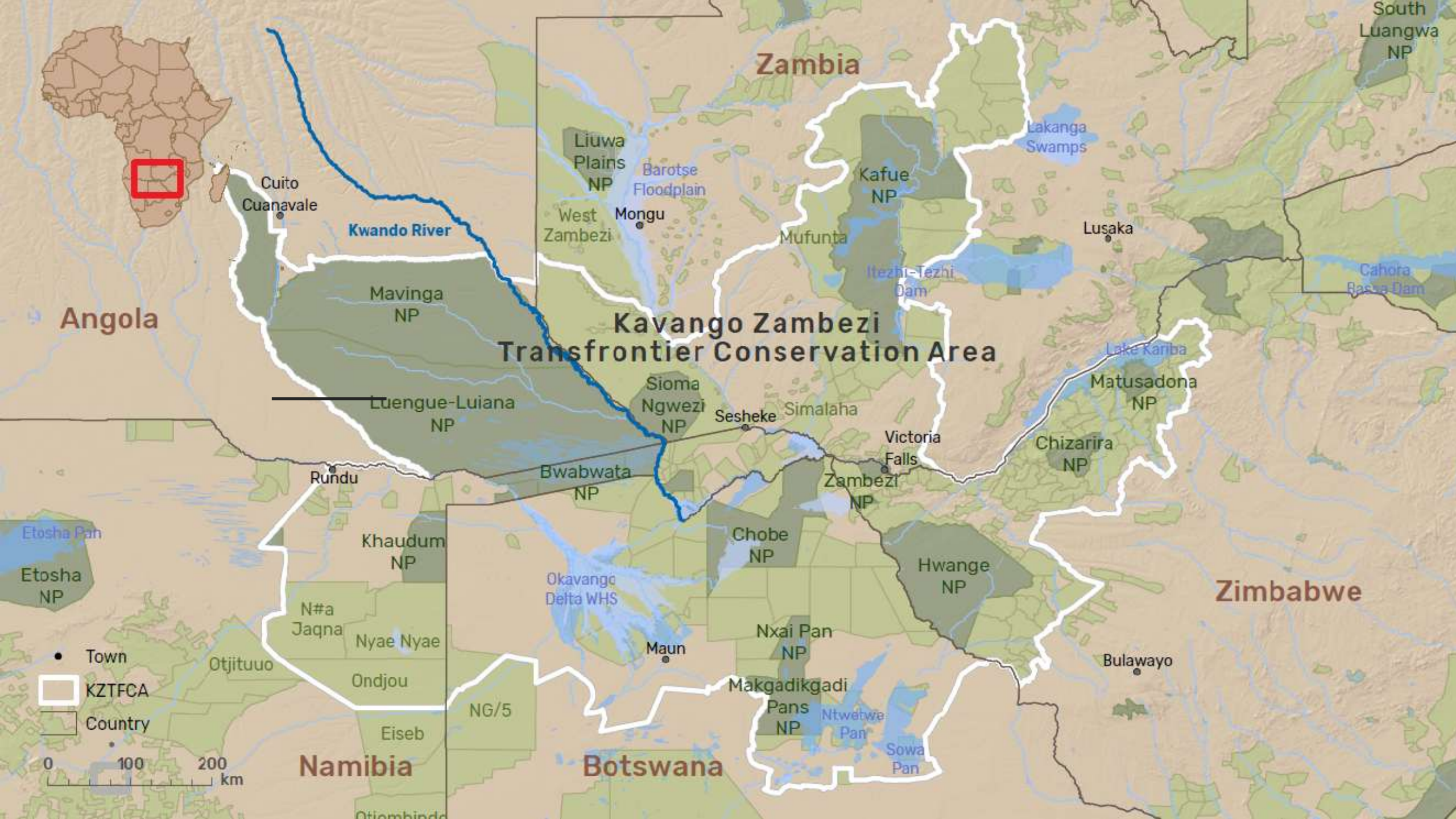
# KAZA'S APPROACH TO ADAPTING TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

**Nyambe Nyambe, PhD**

Executive Director, KAZA TFCA Secretariat

[www.kavangozambezi.org](http://www.kavangozambezi.org)









# TFCAs

## Connected Conservation

A Trans frontier Conservation Area or TFCA is -

*the area or component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple use areas*

SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999)



Natural capital

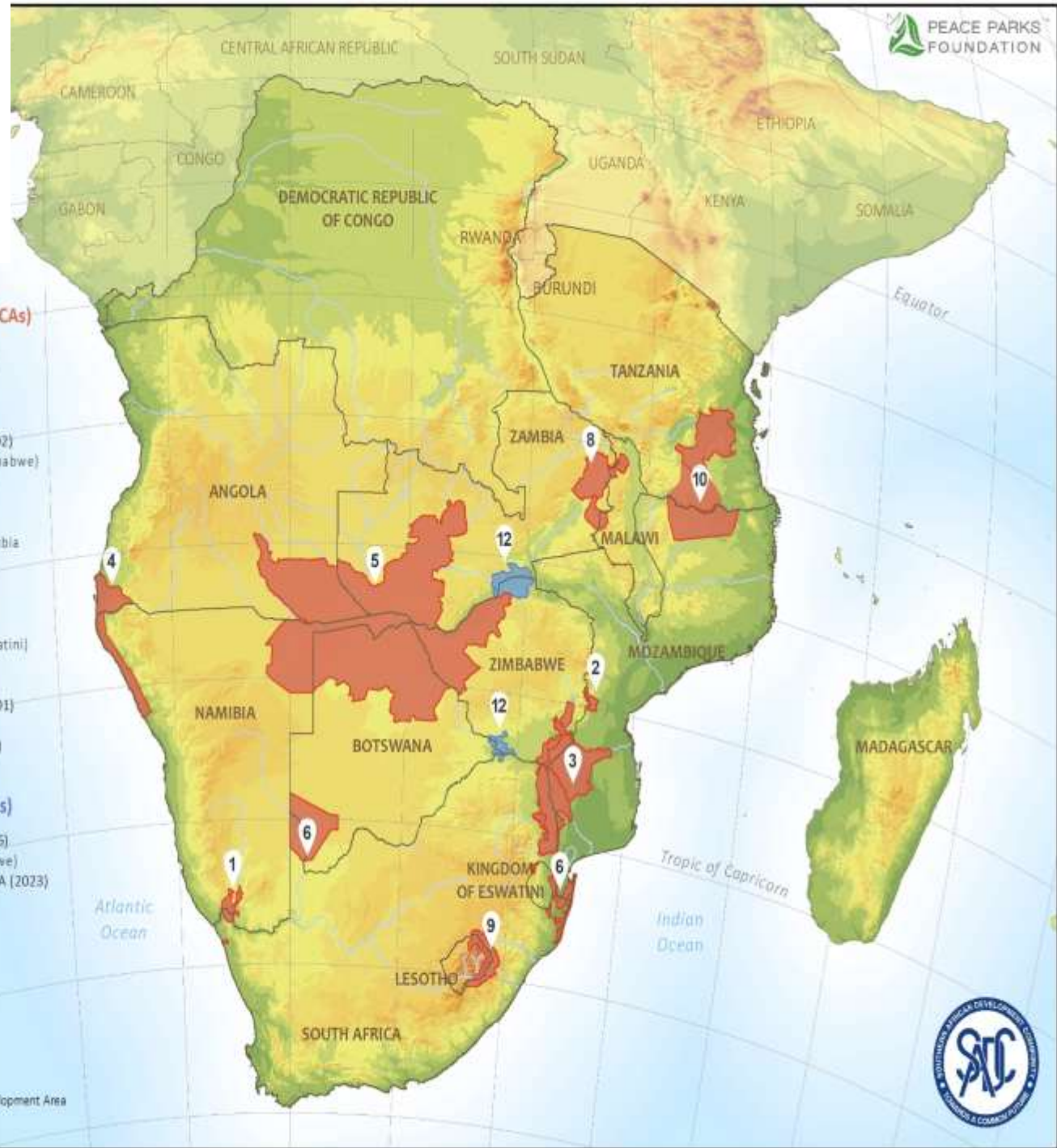
Enabling policies & institutions

Impacts at scale

Transboundary focus

Collaboration, cooperation & understanding

***Breaking barriers & promoting connectivity***



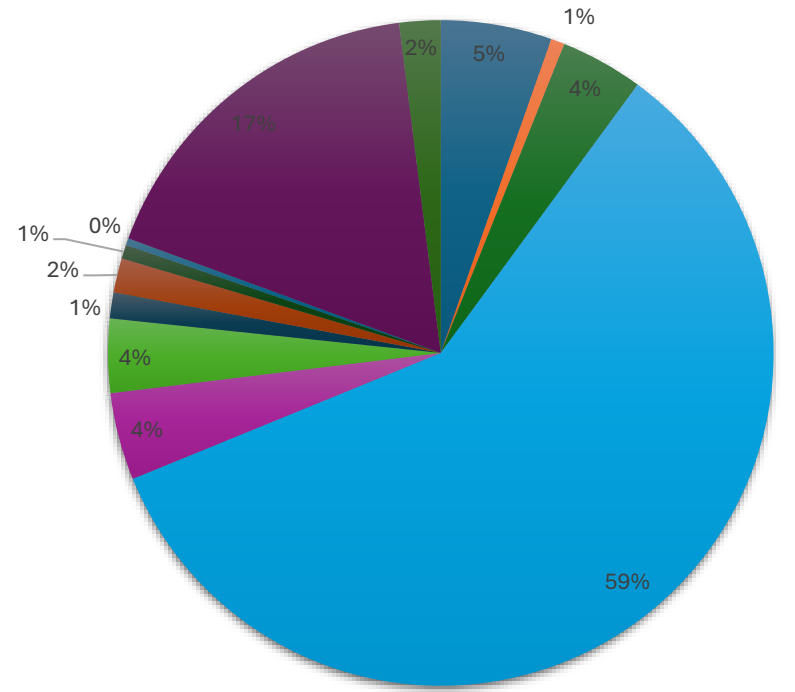
**CATEGORY A (FORMALISED TFCAs)**

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

**CATEGORY B (PROPOSED TFCAs)**

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

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

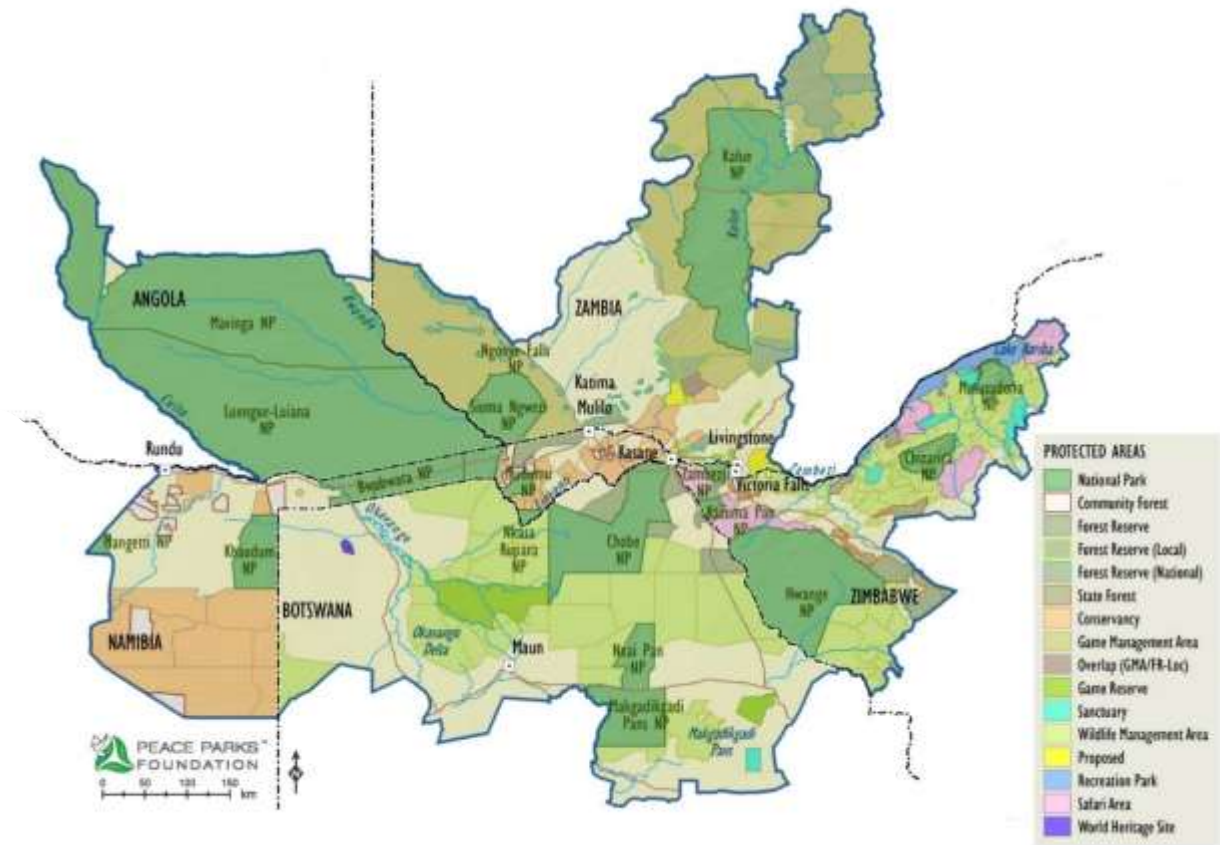


- Iona Skeleton
- Kgalagadi
- Great Limpopo
- Lubombo
- Greater Mapungubwe
- Niassa Selous
- /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld
- Kavango Zambezi
- Malawi Zambia
- Maloti Drakensberg
- Chimanimani
- Lower Zambezi Mana Pools





**Vision:** Establish a world-class trans frontier conservation area and **tourism destination in the Okavango and Zambezi river basin regions** within the context of sustainable development.



**Mission:** To Sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation & tourism models for the socio-economic well-being of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through **harmonisation of policies, strategies & practices.**



# FRESHWATER RESOURCES IN KAZA



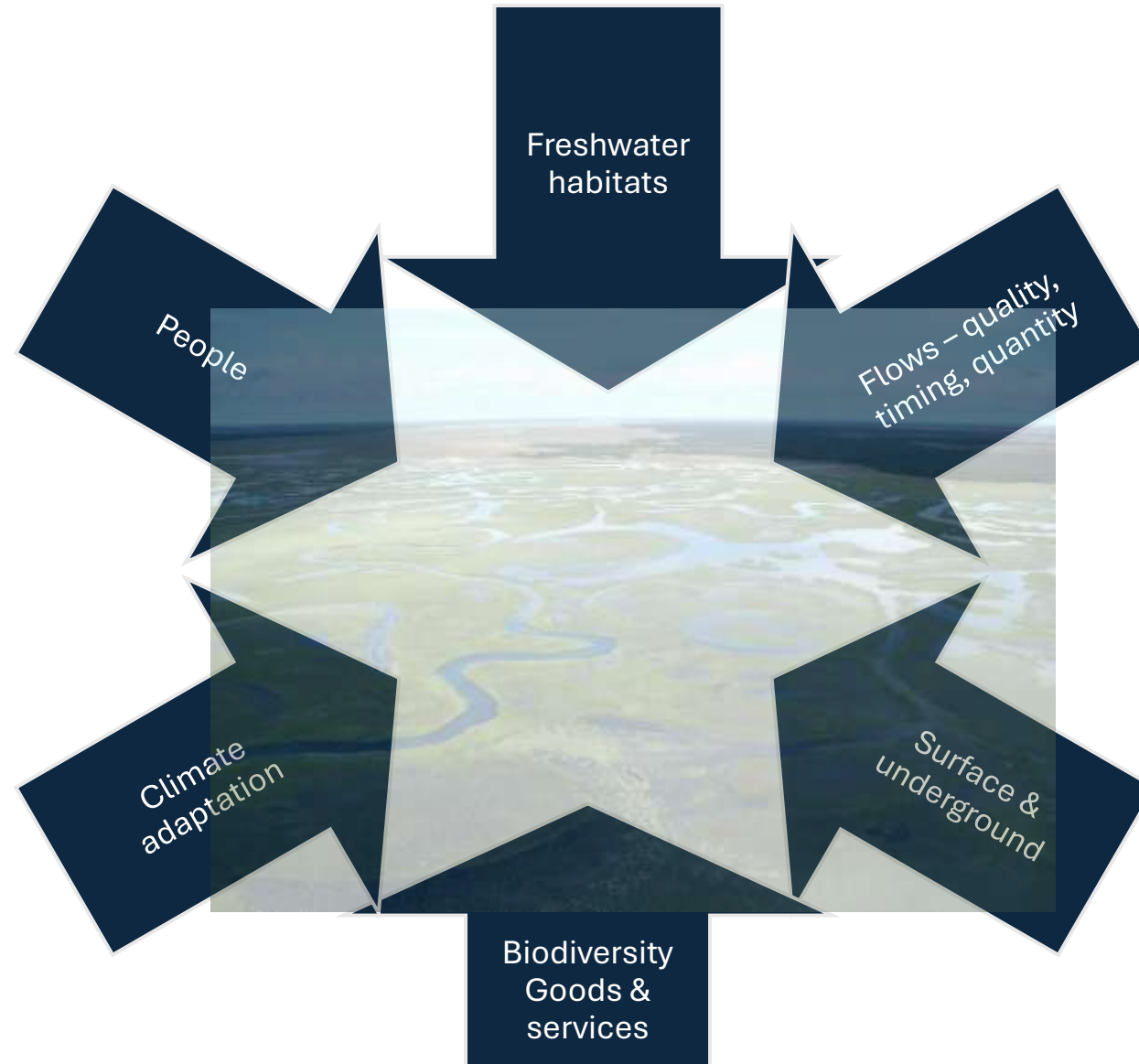
Figure 1.1 Africa's Major Transboundary River Basins



1. Two widely shared trans boundary river basins
2. Ecosystem services and goods
3. Cultures and tradition
4. Economic development
5. Regional economic integration

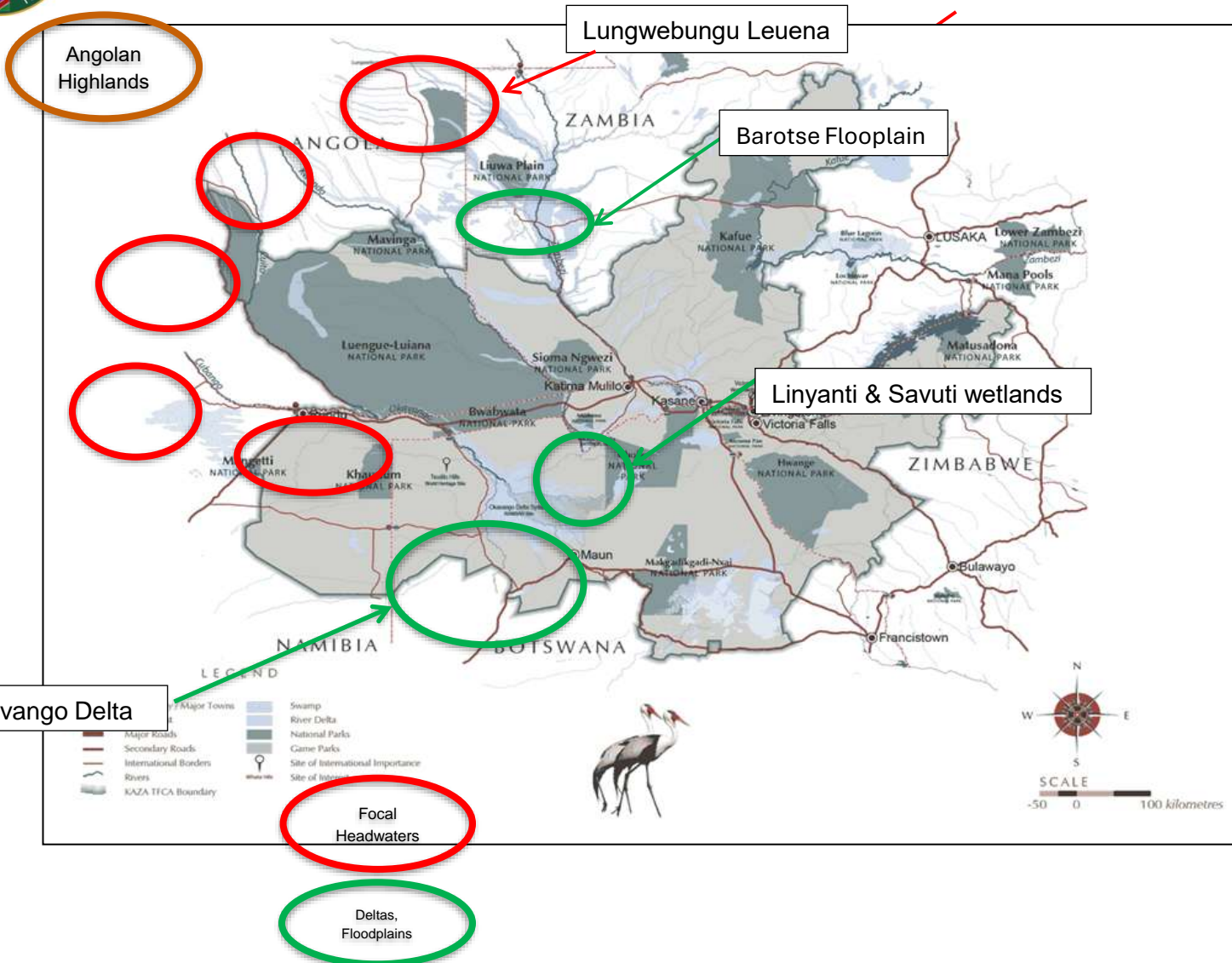


# Freshwater resources





# CRITICAL FRESHWATER RESOURCE AREAS



**Meaningless of boundaries**

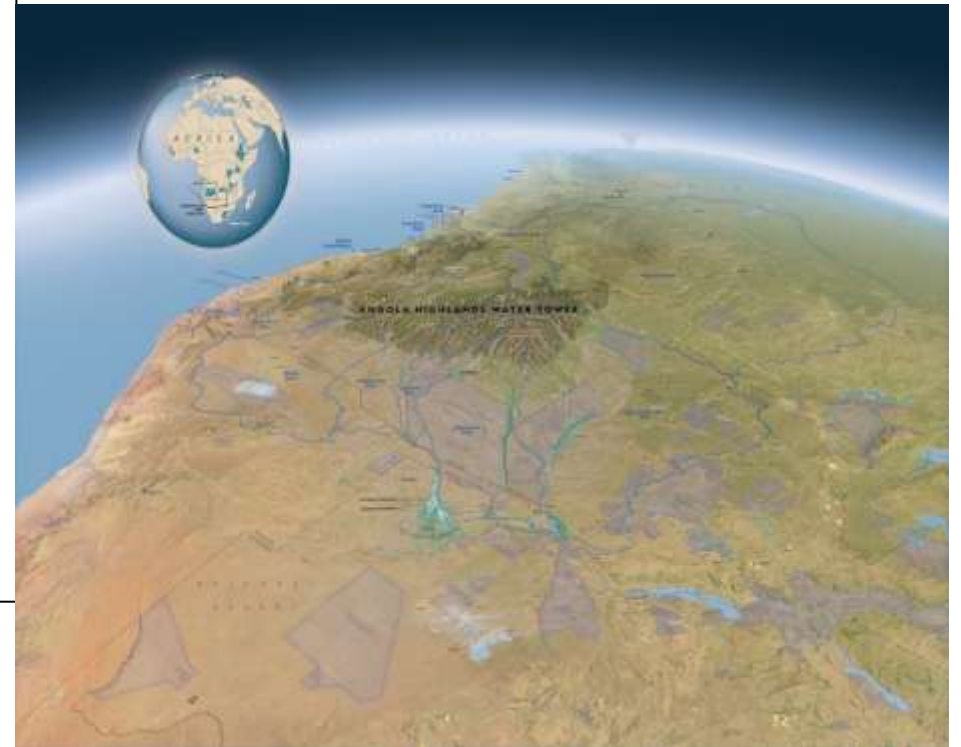


**Urgency of collective action**



**SADC opportunities**

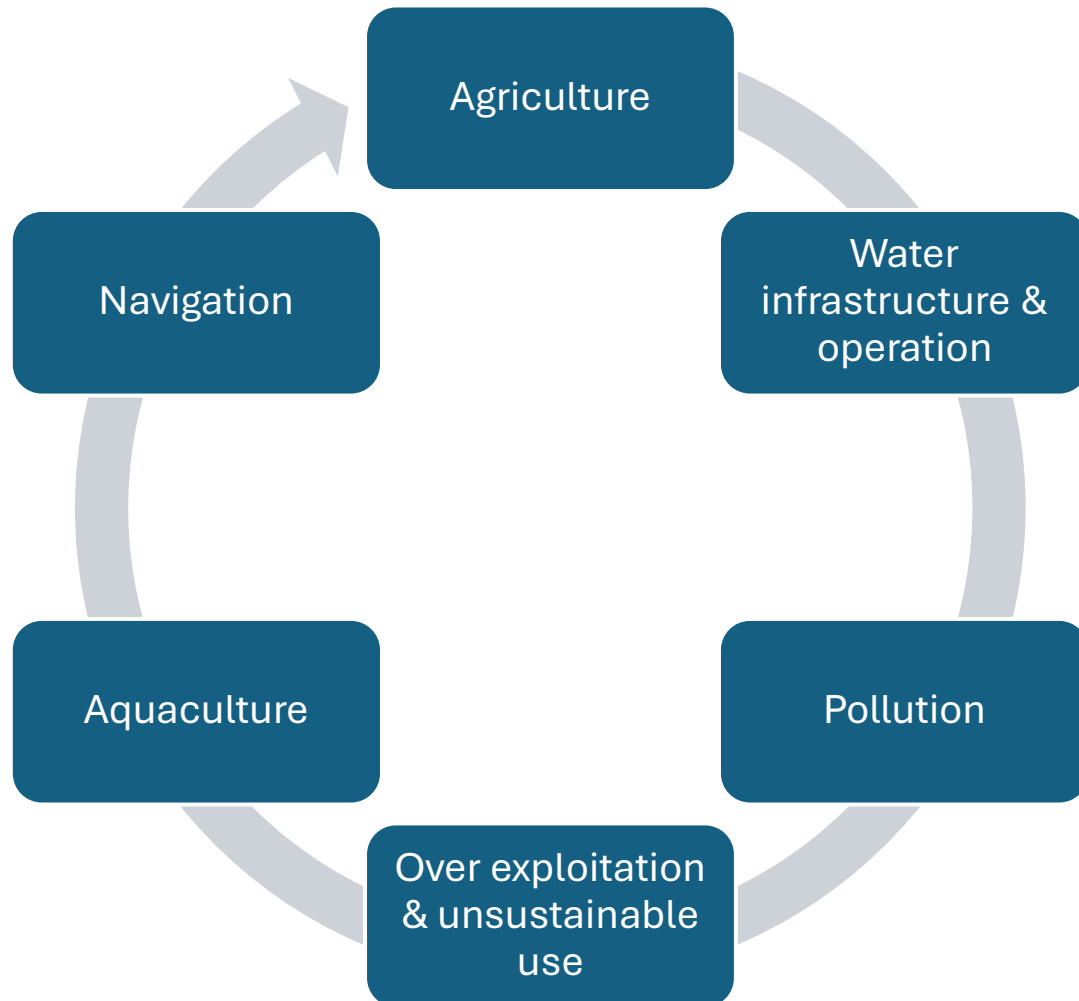
- Regional scope
- Protocols
- Treaties
- RBOs and TFCA





# KAZA'S FRESHWATER CONSERVATION TARGET

## PRESSURES

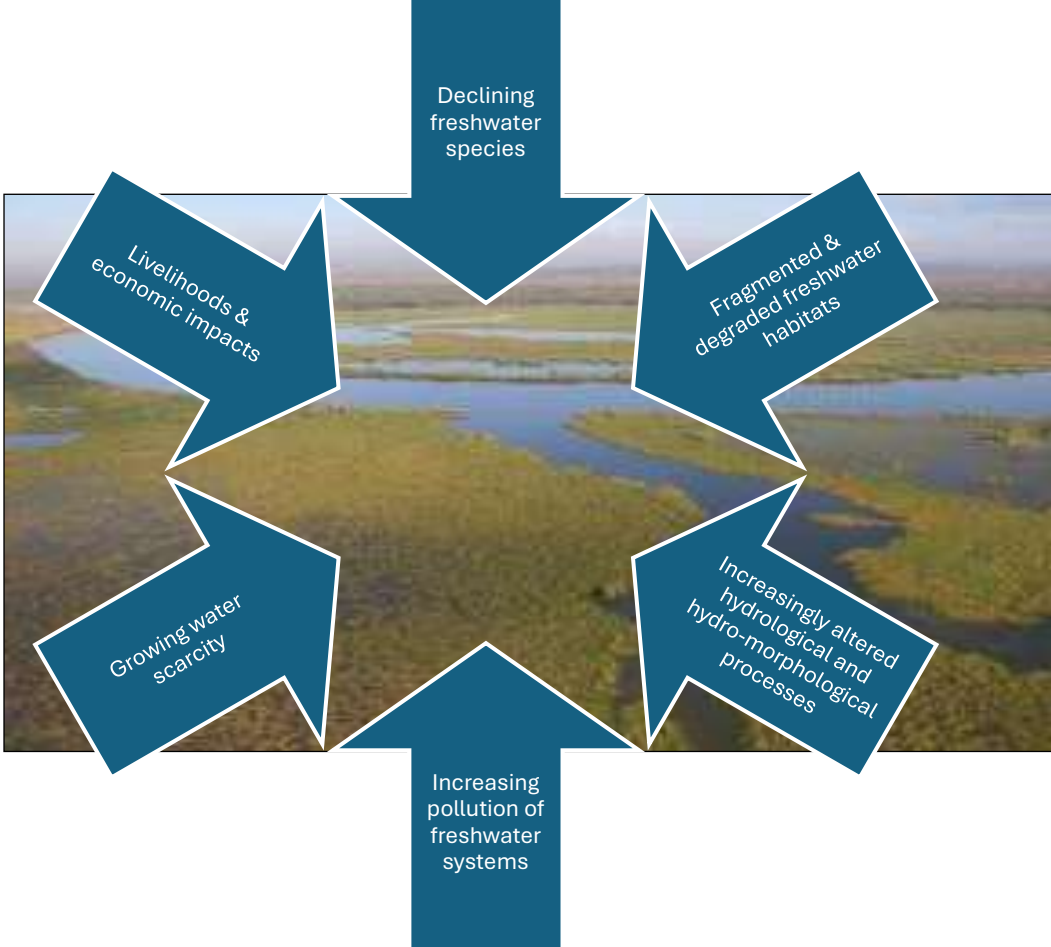


- Population growth
- Global warming
- Urban growth
- Increasing economic activities
- Public & private financing
- Climate change



# KAZA'S FRESHWATER CONSERVATION TARGET

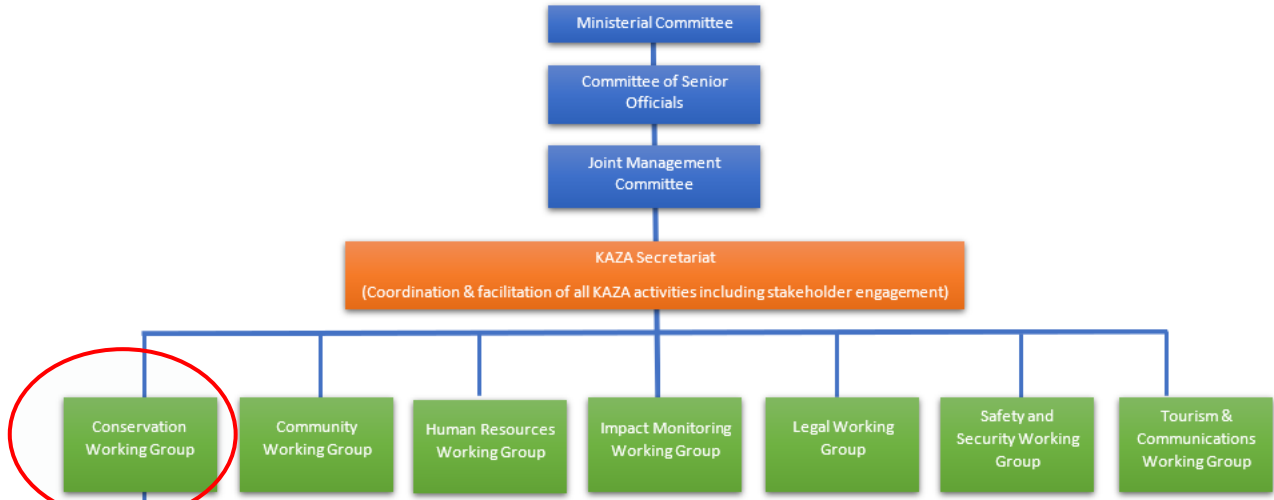
## SHARED RISKS







# WHY MANAGING FRESHWATER IN KAZA TFCA MATTERS



- ❖ Animal Health Sub Working Group
- ❖ Birds Sub Working Group
- ❖ Carnivore Coalition Sub Working Group
- ❖ Elephant Sub Working Group
- ❖ Forestry Sub Working Group
- ❖ Freshwater & Fisheries Sub Working Group



**RESILIENT WATERS PROGRAM**

# FUNDRAISING AND PROJECTS



## **KAZA Groundwater project (IWMI & PPF)**

- Transboundary diagnostic assessment
- Ground Water quality report
- Groundwater management framework
- Gender, Equity & Social Inclusion (GESI)

KAZA TFCA Freshwater map (TNC)

Automated water quality monitoring equipment (KfW & USAID)

Water provision – people and wildlife

## **Baseline studies (WWF & WildBird Trust/Nat. Geog Okavango Project)**


- Cuando River Health Score Card
- State of the Cuando River Basin Report
- Groundwater management framework
- Gender, Equity & Social Inclusion (GESI)
- Baseline studies – Kwando, Lungwebungu, Cuito etc.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (Cuando River Basin) ... in progress

KAZA Livelihoods Diversification Strategy & climate Risk Assessment



Kwando WDA Law Enforcement Strategic Plan, Revised June 2023




**Kwando Wildlife Dispersal Area**  
 Mavinga & Luengue-Luiana National Parks, Angola  
 Chobe National Park, Botswana,  
 Zambezi Region including Bwabwata, Mudumu & Nkasa  
 Rupara National Parks, Namibia  
 Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Zambia

**Revised & Updated  
 Kwando WDA  
 Law Enforcement Strategic Plan**

Undertaken by the Kwando WDA Joint Law Enforcement Task Force  
 Caprivi Mutuya

1-2 June 2023






Department for Environment  
 Food & Rural Affairs

**DEFRA KAZA TFCA Conservation Fund in Southern Africa**

**WILDLIFE DISPERSAL AREA PROJECTS PORTFOLIO**  
 KHALDUM – NGAMILAND  
 ZAMBEZI – MOSI-OA-TUNYA  
 HWANGE – MAKGADIKGADI – NXAI PANS


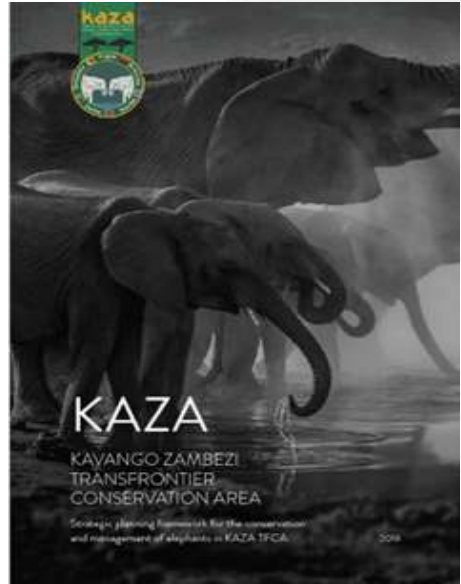


**Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area  
 Giraffe Conservation Strategy 2022-26**

KAZA TFCA

A Strategy prepared by KAZA TFCA Partner States

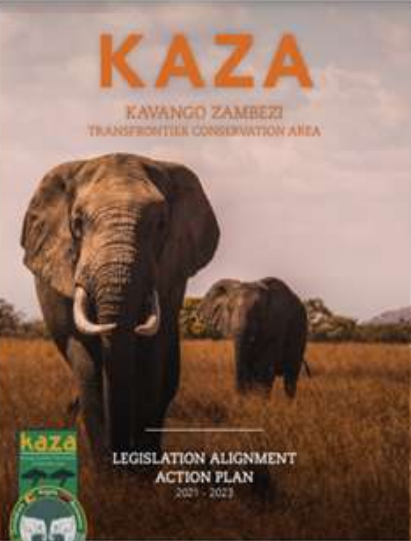
**KAZA  
 POLICY BRIEF**  
 Elephant Movements and Connectivity in  
 the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Area  
 (KAZA TFCA)


**KAZA**  
 KAVANGO ZAMBEZI  
 TRANSFRONTIER  
 CONSERVATION AREA

Strategic planning framework for the conservation  
 and management of elephants in KAZA TFCA

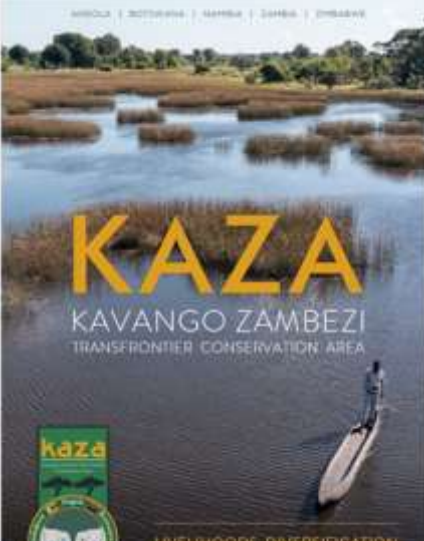
**KAZA**  
 KAVANGO ZAMBEZI  
 TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA




**LEGISLATION ALIGNMENT  
 ACTION PLAN  
 2021 - 2023**





ANGOLA | BOTSWANA | NAMIBIA | ZAMBIA | ZIMBABWE



**KAZA**  
 KAVANGO ZAMBEZI  
 TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA



**LIVELIHOODS DIVERSIFICATION  
 STRATEGY**

**LIVELIHOOD-FOCUSED CLIMATE  
 RISK ASSESSMENT**  
 Stress testing livelihood options in the world's  
 largest terrestrial transboundary conservation area  
 Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

September 2023 | Nik Steinberg, Chemonics International

# THE APPROACH

## Cross-cutting

- Programming
- Fundraising
- Law enforcement
- Partnerships
- Species conservation
- Advocacy & lobbying
- Community development
- Governance
- Scenario planning / SEA
- Research & knowledge creation
- Tourism

**Kwando-Linyanti Chobe River Code of  
 Conduct**

**Carnivores, Giraffe & Birds strategies**



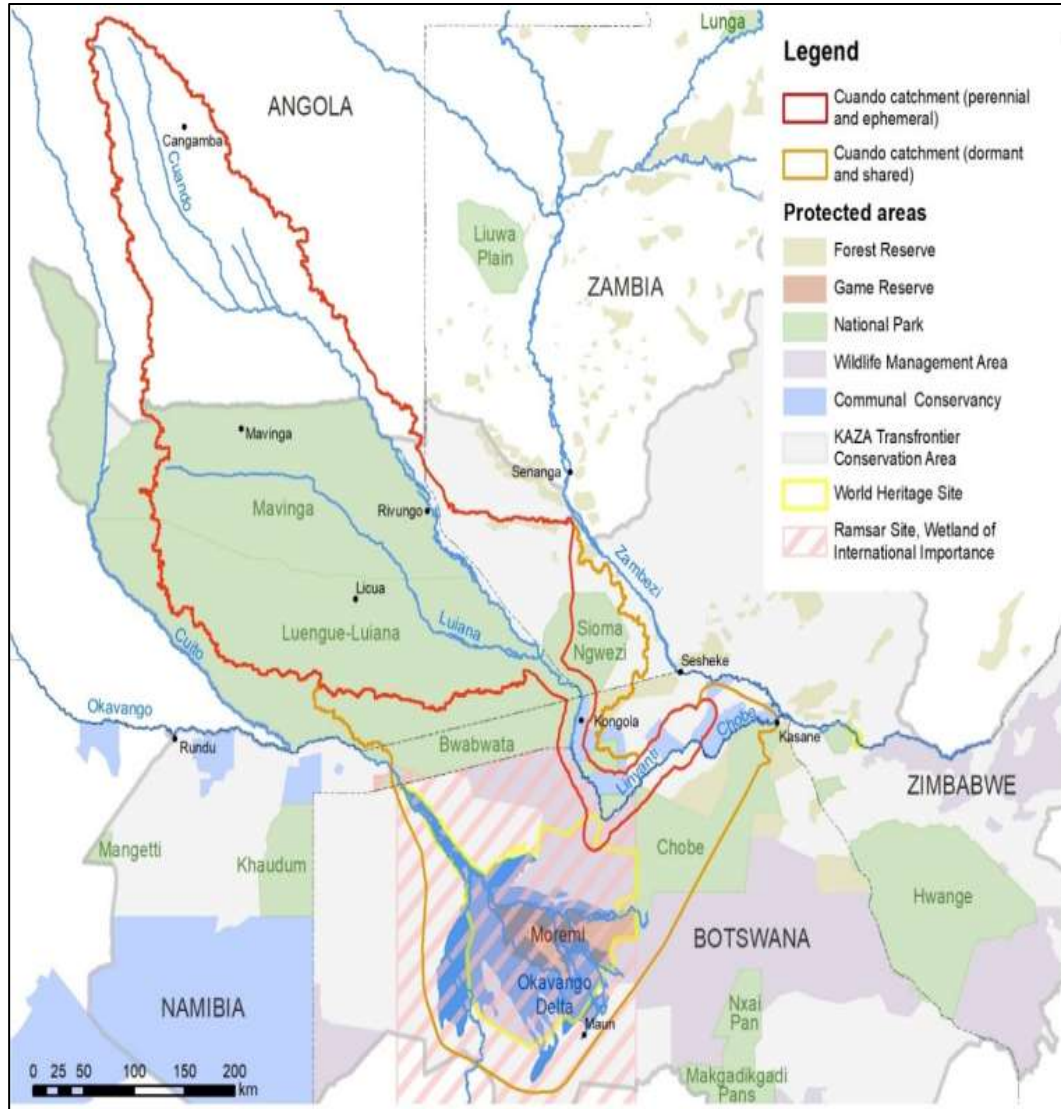
# Cuando Baselines

- Completion and adoption of Baseline documents - State of the Basin Reports and BHRC key
- Hydrological modelling of the Cuando finalized



# Quando River Integrated Water Resources Management Plan

# Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Cuando/Kwando River Basin



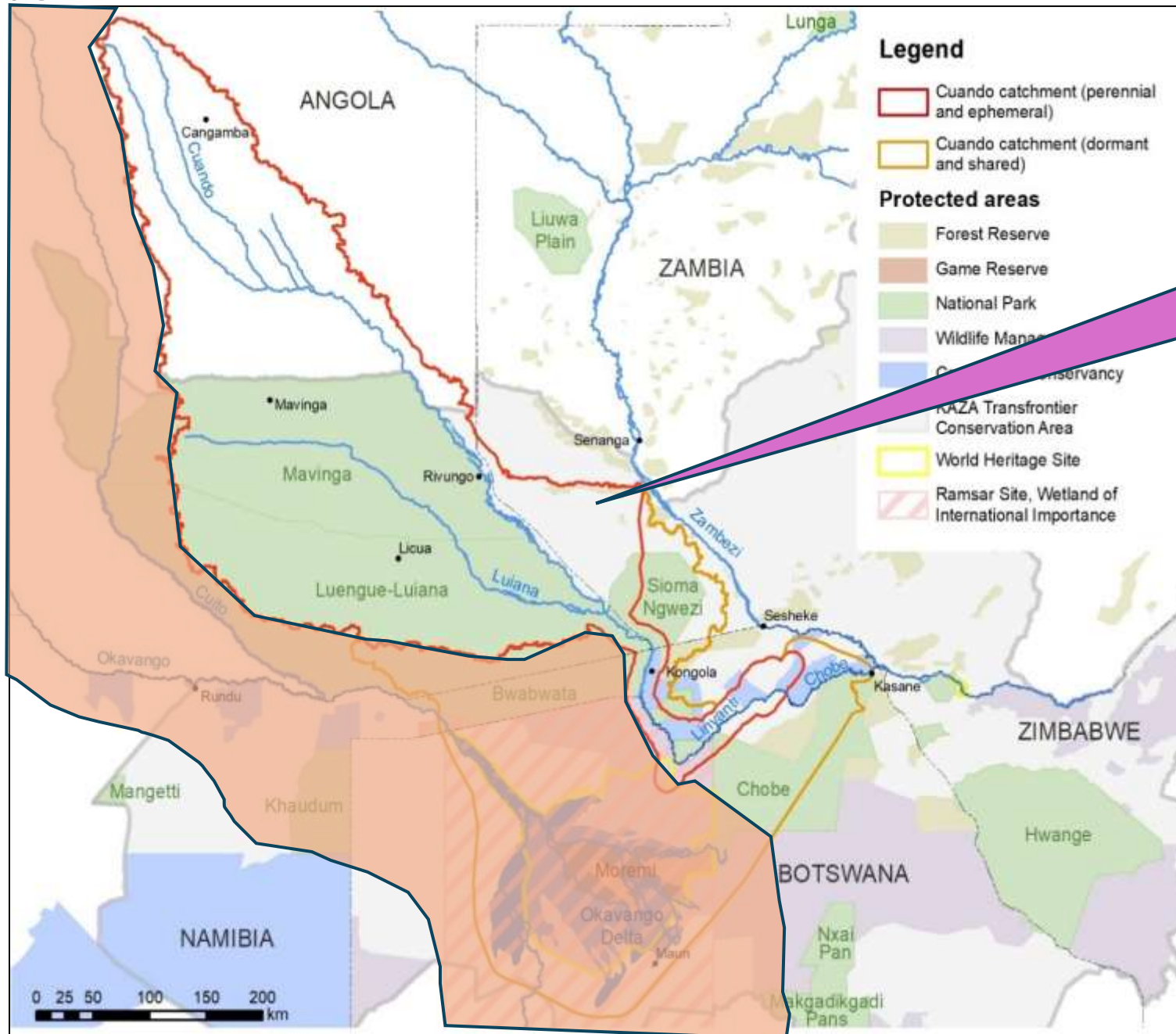
## GOAL:

To develop a decision-making tool for key stakeholders that includes the identification and analysis of current and expected human activities with significant and cumulative deleterious impacts on wildlife, conservation initiatives, and peoples' livelihoods and their opportunities in the CURB river basin

## OBJECTIVES:

- Identify potential significant effects on the environment of regional, national development key policies, plans and programmes
- Inclusive stakeholder engagement plan
- GIS-based decision-support-tool for stakeholders
- A systematic conservation plan that will guide zonation
- Monitoring and evaluation framework

# Corridor Pillar: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Cuando/Kwando River Basin



- 2019 KAZA Regional Freshwater meeting
- OKACOM CORB SEA



# FUTURE OUTLOOK AND CONCLUDING REMARKS



Partner to action  
baseline  
recommendations



MoU with ZAMCOM



Support OKACOM  
and ZAMCOM

- Support RBO mandates
- Joint fundraising & programming
- Strategic communications
- Consider transformational projects in each basin



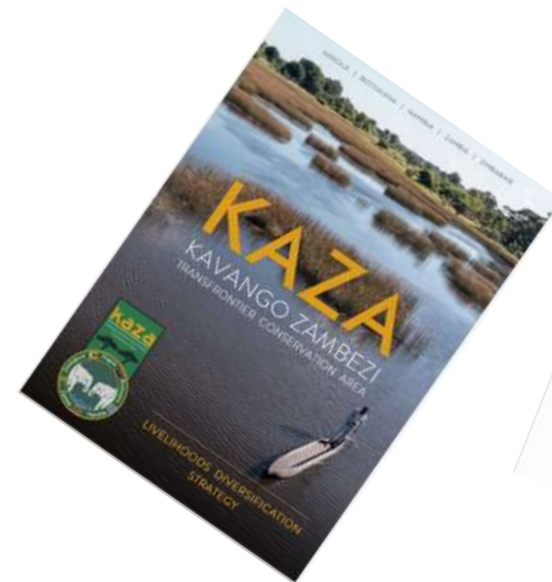
Activate the  
freshwater & fisheries  
sub working group



Focused integration of  
water in project and  
programme development



Fundraising  
opportunities



## Promotion of community-based climate change adaptation in the Lubombo TFCA





## Who is COSPE

COSPE has been operating in Southern Africa, since 1999 with several programmes in support of **institutions, civil society organizations** and **rural communities** to improve the quality of life of people and to enhance the respect of human rights.

**Gender, no-discrimination, community empowerment** and **human rights** have always been the cross-cutting approaches.

The main areas of intervention:

- **Human rights and democracy:** civil society capacity building, advocacy and monitoring of the implementation of HRs international obligations, women empowerment and gender equality, LGBTQI rights and non-discrimination, citizenship rights, participatory planning and quality service delivery
- **Climate change and sustainable development:** agro- ecology and food sovereignty, value chains development, participatory natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, community tourism, water& sanitation, socio-economic inclusion and equality



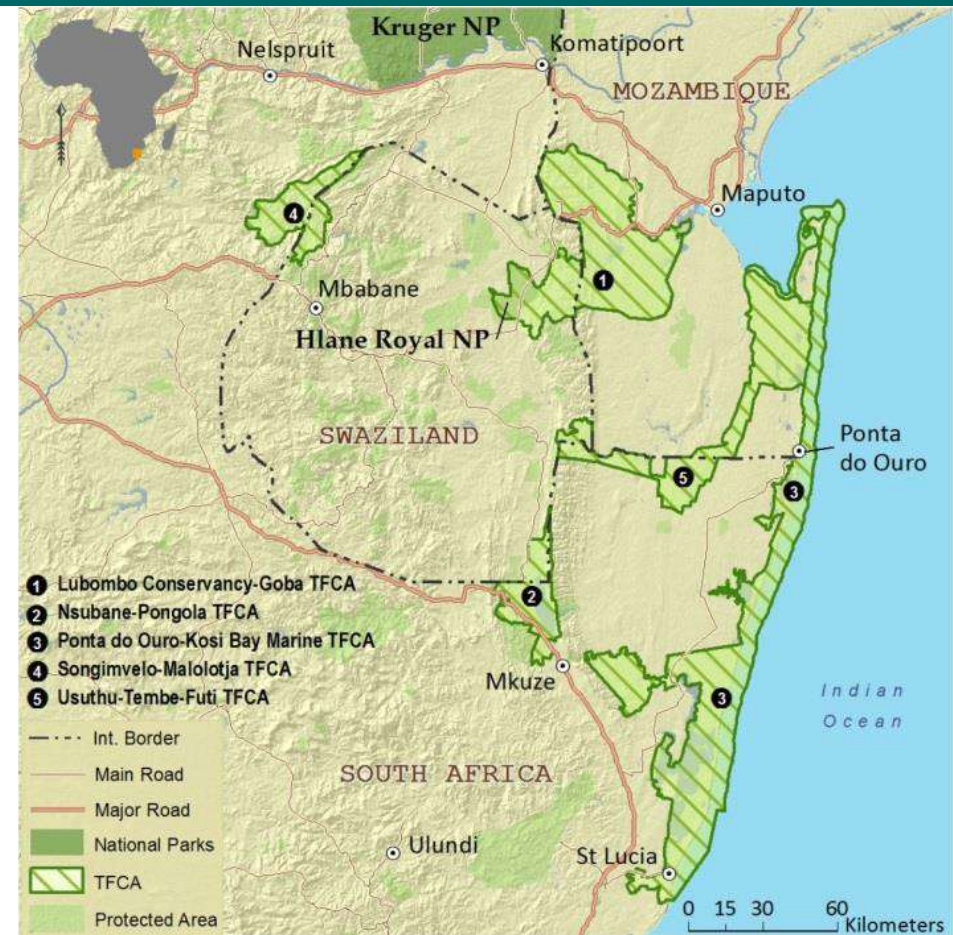
# The TRAIL project October 2021, on going

## Promote Cross-Border Climate Change Adaptation in Lubombo TFCA

through....

Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities  
in and around LTFCA

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



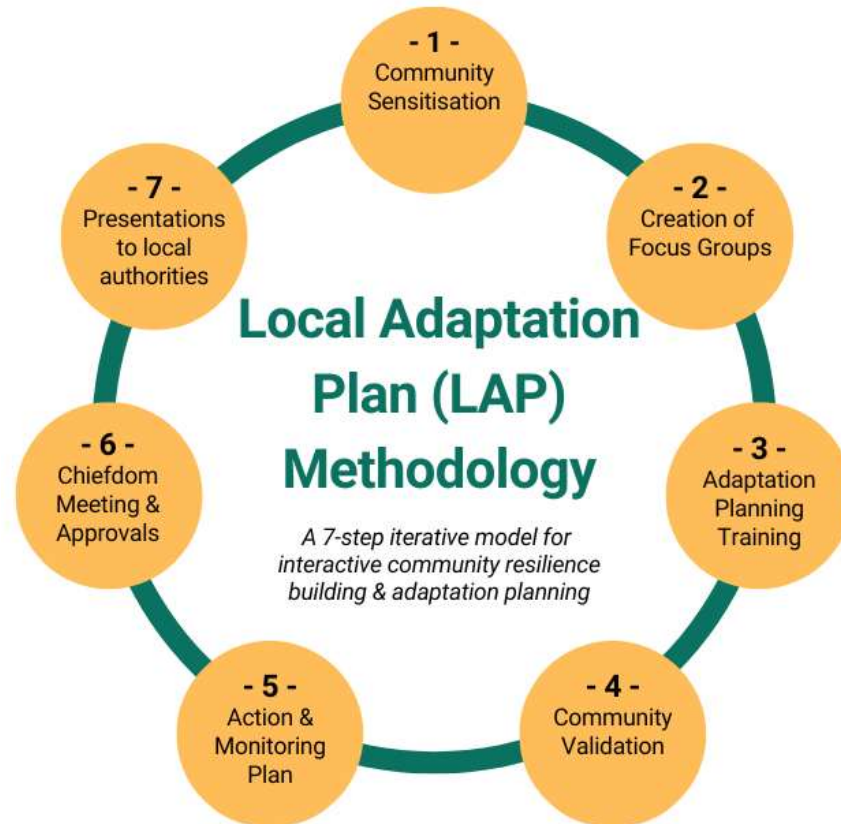
In the **Lubombo TFCA**: four transfrontier conservation areas between Mozambique, South Africa and the Kingdom of Eswatini. The project concentrates its actions in the Eswatini Lubombo Region, the cross-border area with Mozambique and with SA



## Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities in and around LTFCA...through LAP

### Elaboration of **Local Adaptation Plan - LAP**

A participatory and integrated approach to strengthen endogenous capacity in communities to develop and implement local adaptation strategies both to limit the effects of climate change and to adapt to it.



## What are the results of the LAP process?

- 15 communities sensitized and trained on climate change impact and adaptation
- 15 LAPs and Monitoring Plans elaborated
- Enhanced resilience of people, communities and ecosystems, promotion of good governance of both natural and human systems
- Communities are able autonomous and independent in mobilizing internal and external resources to respond and adapt to climate change, thus improving rural livelihoods and social wellbeing



## Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities in and around LTFCA...through ACTIONS

After the elaboration of the LAP the communities select priorities actions and at least of them is funded by the project

- The Action must be benefitting the community, not the Focus Group only
- The Focus Group must mobilize the community that must contribute to the finalization of the Action
- The use of local resources is preferred
- The Focus Group is in continuous communication with the Traditional leaders

In the frame of the **TRAIL** project, up to now 12 pilot actions were completed and 3 are under implementation

8 water points were fully protected,

11 water points partial protection (collection box, fencing and pipe)

7 boreholes were rehabilitated,

2 agriculture pilot actions implemented,

1 rehabilitation of heart dam,

1 flee market fencing,

5 wetlands protections



## Pilot Action: water



## Pilot Action: water



## Pilot Action: water





# Pilot action: sustainable agriculture



# Pilot Action: sustainable agriculture



Intercropping



Strip cropping



Food Forest

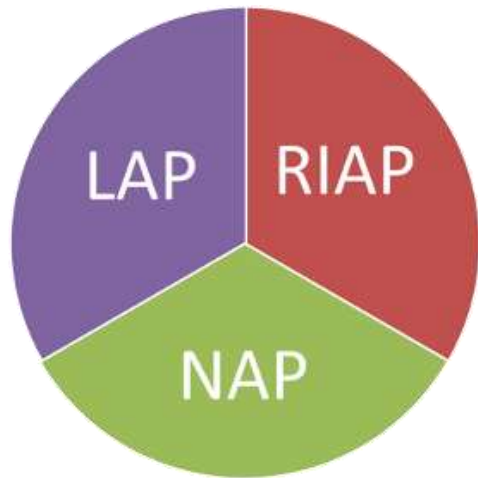


Dead Mulching



# Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities in and around LTFCA...through RIAP

The overall project itself targets three levels of impact over a broader time scale:



**Local Level:** This is where the LAPs are implemented directly within communities;

**Regional Level:** Here, common hazards and measures identified in the LAPs can serve as foundational data for developing a Regional Integrated Adaptation Plan document (RIAP), which contributes to the NAP;

**National Level:** This is where the overall NAP process is conducted, integrating insights from both the local and regional levels to inform national adaptation strategies.

## Output 1: Built More Resilient Communities in and around LTFCAs...through RIAP

Harmonizing adaptation priorities across community, regional, and national levels is imperative to ensure cohesive, whole-of-society and whole-of-government climate action in Eswatini.

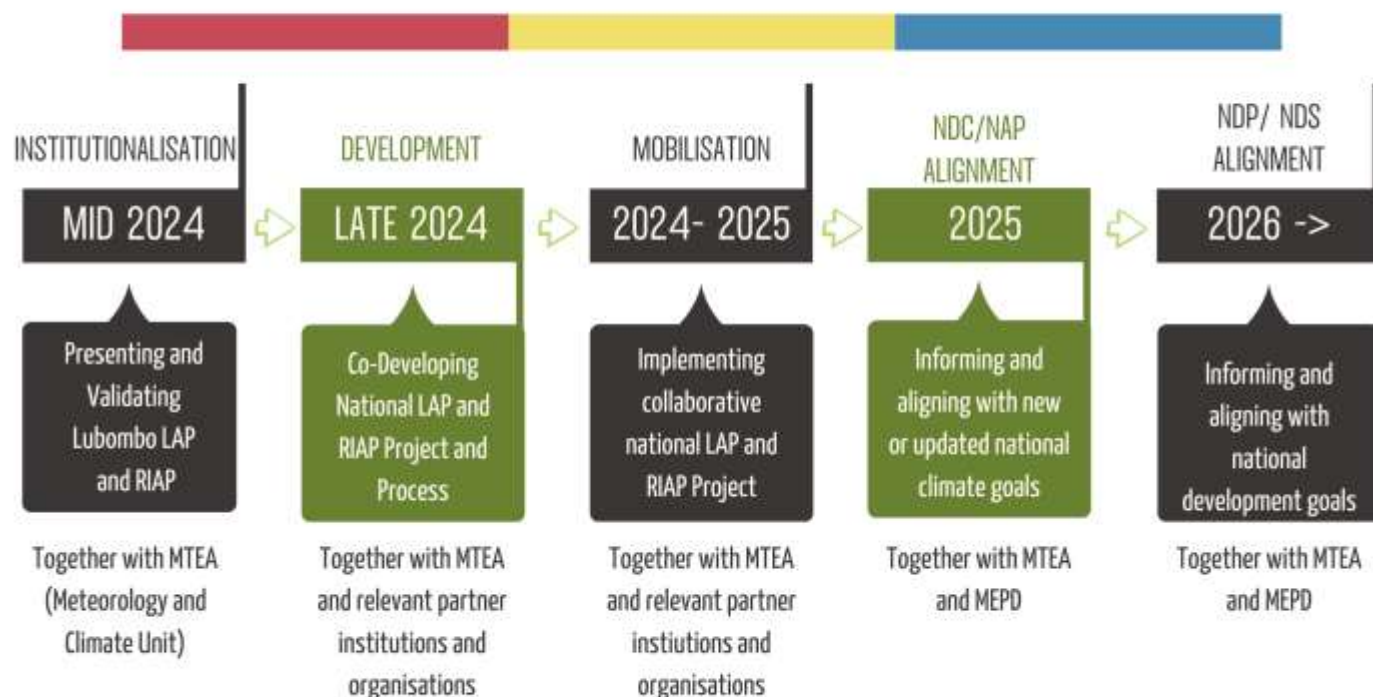
National documents such as the NAP and NDC serve as development guides for the country, but they need to consider the lived experiences and data of individuals, households, communities, and regions within Eswatini.

Establishing a two-way exchange of information between top-down and bottom-up approaches will mutually benefit the nation as a whole.



# Next steps

## RIAP ROADMAP



INCREASING ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION OF LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION PRIORITIES



TOGETHER FOR CHANGE

**Thank you!**

**COSPE TEAM**





# Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management IV

*Transforming development to minimise risk creation*

**TFCAs confronting climate change | SADC TFCA**

Presentation by: Margaret Opelo DENNISON | 02.07.2024



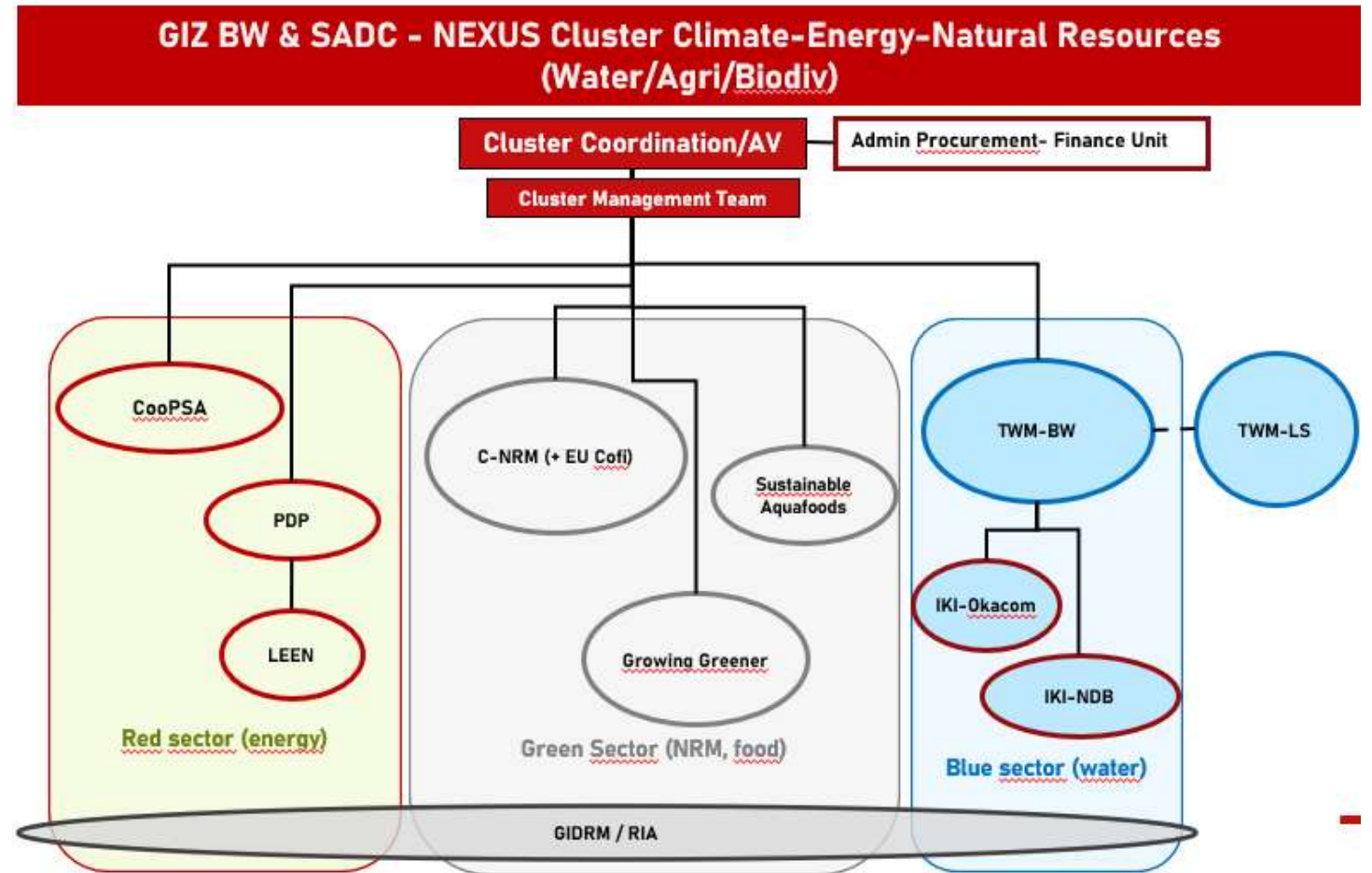
Implemented by



# GIDRM OVERVIEW

In this current phase of the GIDRM (Phase IV), we are mandated by our commissioning party, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to:

- Strengthen the use of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) approaches as integrated solutions in selected German DC/IC partner countries/regions.
- The GIDRM SADC component is focused on mainstreaming DRM/RID within the GIZ NEXUS Cluster Projects (and by extension their political counterparts and other partners).

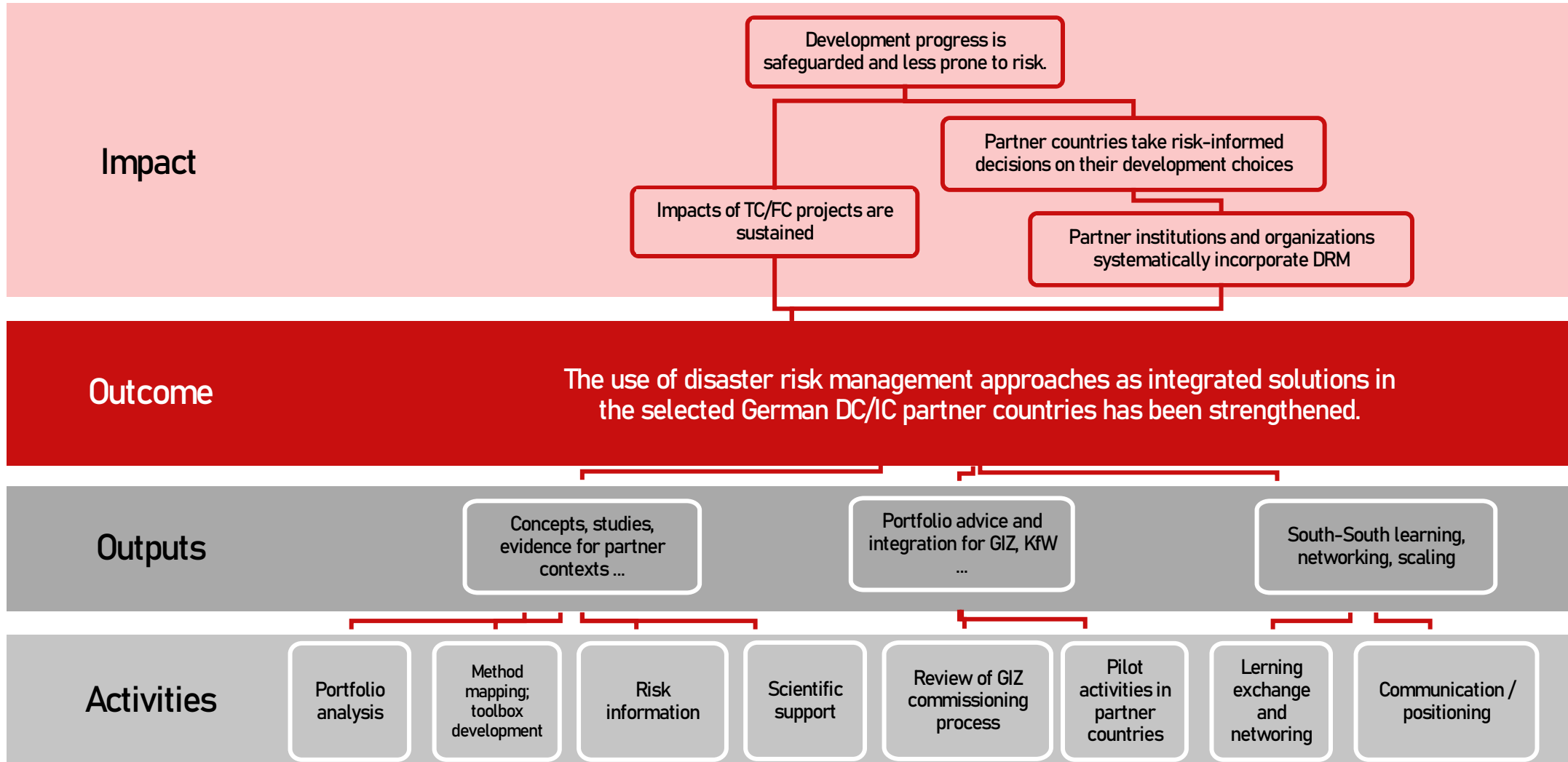


- GIDRM also works collaboratively with the SADC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Unit



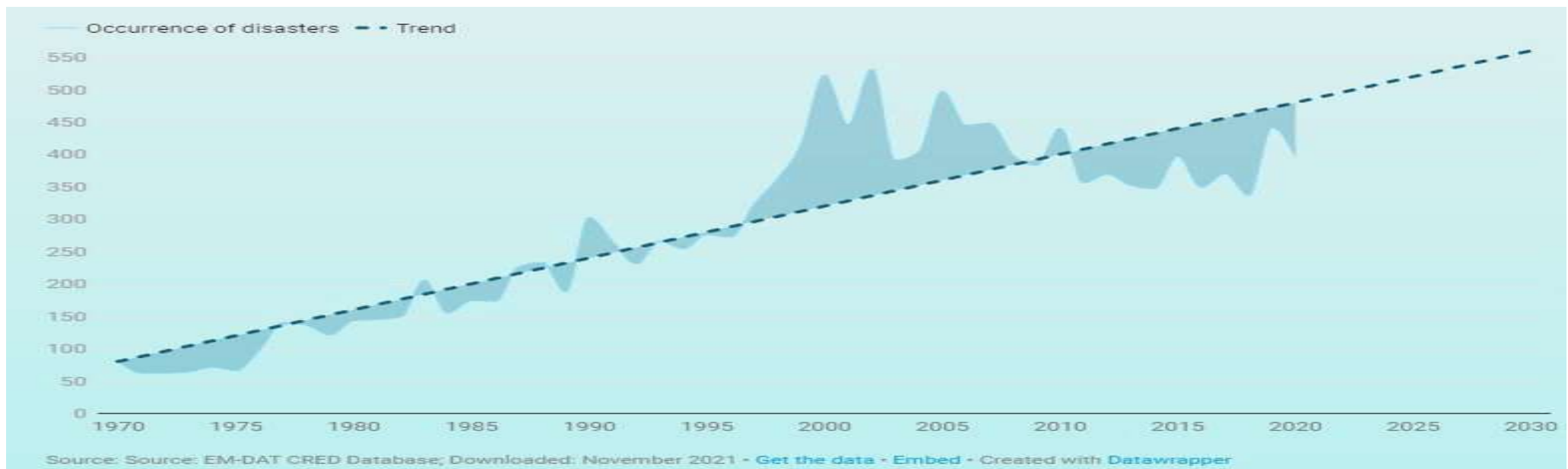
# GIDRM IV

## Theory of change



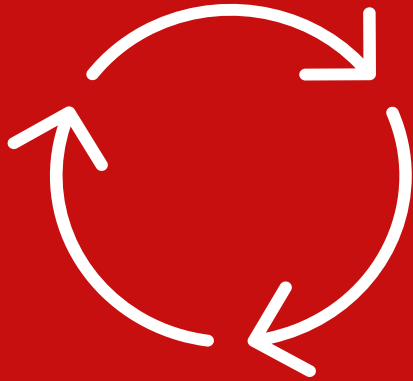
# The Link Between Climate Change and DRM

- Typically, communities of practice deal with climate change and DRM separately. However, these two complement each other.
- Climate change is a disaster risk driver. Here, we speak of anomalies in temperature and precipitation which can lead to for instance, extreme rainfall and drought.
- Hazards have over the years led to an increasing intensity and frequency of extreme events and disasters.
- Occurrence of disasters is on an upward trend (as per the table below).



# What is Risk Informed Development (RID)

- Despite progress in DRR, risk is increasing faster than it can be managed
- Minimising the creation of “risks from” and “risks to” development must be a strategic government priority. It requires enhanced risk governance (UNDRR).



We need to break the cycle:  
Development worldwide is undermined  
by disasters and extreme events.



This is exacerbated by risk drivers such  
as climate change,  
unplanned urbanisation or (gender)  
inequality.



Development efforts represent a window of  
opportunity. To minimise risk creation by  
taking risk-informed decisions.

# Enabling Environment for Risk Informed Development (EE4RID)

The EE4RID framework prescribes conditions needed to integrate risks in a wide range of development and decision-making processes . The conditions include analysis into:

- Organizational arrangements;
- Partnerships and collaboration;
- Finance and resources;
- Policy and regulation;
- Knowledge and information as well as people;
- Culture and environment.



# Transforming Development to Minimise Risk Creation

## *Why it matters for TFCA's?*

### Risk-informed development:

- (i) Avoids creating risk through poor development choices;
- (ii) Uses development to reduce hazard, vulnerability, exposure;
- (iii) Protects development from the impact of hazards;
- (iv) Supports climate change adaptation;
- (v) Makes development more resilient and sustainable; and
- (vi) Builds coherence, unlocks synergies - program “optimization” across policy silos.

For more, see: [20230126160732-Key Messages on RID.pdf \(gidrm.net\)](#)



Transfrontier Conservation Areas  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

# WEBINAR SERIES 2024 TFCAS CONFRONTING CLIMATE CHANGE

02  
July,  
2024

—  
14:00 -  
15:30pm  
(CAT)

## Q&A SESSION

Post questions / comments in the chat or raise your hand.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION



Implemented by





Transfrontier Conservation Areas  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

WEBINAR SERIES 2024  
**TFCAS  
CONFRONTING  
CLIMATE CHANGE**

02  
July,  
2024

—  
14:00 -  
15:30pm  
(CAT)

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
PARTICIPATION**



Implemented by

