



## SADC TFCA Network Meeting



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Supported by



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## Abbreviations

BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Community of Practice
CRIDF	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe TFCA
ICP	International Cooperating Partner
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PA	Protected Area
PAT	Performance Assessment Tool
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
RESILIM	Resilience in the Limpopo Basin Programme
RETOSA	Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RRIS	Regional Reference Information System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TP	Transfrontier Park
TUPNR	Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources programme
TORs	Terms of Reference

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

In September 2013, a learning and innovation network was set up under the auspices of SADC as per Component 4 of the SADC TFCA Programme (2013). The programme promotes the establishment and development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) as a conservation and development model across the region and component 4 specifically envisions the establishment of an information exchange, learning and innovation network to facilitate the gathering, processing and dissemination of TFCA related information to stakeholders. By March 2017, this network had over 250 members registered on the online portal from a range of stakeholder groups including governmental Protected Area (PA) management agencies, NGOs, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), private sector representatives and academia from the SADC countries and further abroad. The primary purpose of the network as determined by members is, “to overcome TFCA challenges through shared learning, knowledge management and collaboration”. A Steering Committee (SC) comprising TFCA focal points from the SADC Member States (MS) and SADC Secretariat guide activities of the network which to date have included face to face meetings, development of an online information exchange platform (portal), representation at the IUCN World Parks Congress and CITES COP17, development of several sets of guidelines and establishment of several Communities of Practise on specific topics.

This meeting was held from 22-24 March in Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa (agenda available in Annex 1). Twelve (12) SADC Member States (MS) were represented at the meeting including Angola, Botswana, DR Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Five (5) TFCAs were represented through the presence of their International Coordinators/Secretariats including Great Limpopo TFCA, Greater Mapungubwe TFCA, Kavango Zambezi TFCA, Maloti Drakensberg TFCA and Malawi Zambia TFCA. Together with representation from several NGOs, academic institutions, consultants and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), there was a total of 66 participants at the meeting (full participant list available in Annex 2).

This report provides an overview of the meeting, its processes and discussions and is meant to be a reference document for all participants. Full presentations from the presenters can be found on the network intranet ([www.tfcaportal.org](http://www.tfcaportal.org)).

### 1.2 Welcoming Remarks & Official Opening

Deborah Kahatano, Senior Programme Manager for Natural Resource Management and Wildlife at the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate welcomed participants to the meeting and thanked them for their commitment and dedication to addressing the issues on the agenda on behalf of the Acting Director. She reminded participants that SADC is a region well endowed with resources, most of which are transboundary in nature and important for economic development. As such, TFCAs represent an important, progressive approach in addressing conservation challenges as they cut across critical sectors responsible for national development. She also reminded participants of the underlying instruments that guide the establishment of TFCAs within SADC and further afield including the SADC TFCA Programme. Going forward the network is expected to further align with the priorities of the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development

Plan (RISDP) especially looking at issues of poverty reduction through regional integration and enterprise development.

The current Chairperson of the Network's Steering Committee, Seth Maphalala from Swaziland, thanked GIZ's Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources Programme (TUPNR) for their continued support over the years in establishing the network, developing and maintaining momentum as well as brokering invaluable partnerships with other cooperating partners. In particular the network's participation at the 17th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna (CITES) in Johannesburg, South Africa, placed SADC's TFCA agenda in the global realm. He stated that the network was at a critical juncture, where emerging opportunities should be leveraged for the future sustainability of the TFCA programme and the network itself such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), IUCN BIOPAMA and the KfW funded TFCA Financing Facility. He provided an overview of the Network, its purpose, membership and activities.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Meeting**

The Chairperson presented the objectives of the meeting as being to:

1. Provide an update on recently completed and ongoing activities
2. Create an understanding of SADC TFCA training needs and training offers
3. Agree on key elements comprising the SADC TFCA Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
4. Participate in the mid-term review of the GIZ/SADC Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources Programme
5. Consider modalities related to the SADC TFCA Financing Facility (closed session for government representatives)

## **2. Update on the SADC TFCA Portal**

Zoran Nikolic from MINDQ reminded participants that initially an online platform was established to enable communication and information sharing between network members. Through engagement with other cooperating partners and network members, there was a recognition that firstly, there were many online tools and resources developed by partners that might prove useful for TFCA practitioners and secondly, that the public face of TFCAs under SADC required improvement. Subsequently, a collaboration between SADC, GIZ, PPF and IUCN BIOPAMA (through the Joint Research Centre in Europe) ensued and as presented in Kruger National Park at the network meeting in March 2016, an integrated online portal was planned that sought to bring under one umbrella, key tools and resources for use by TFCA practitioners, a communication and information sharing closed platform for network members as well as an improved public face for TFCAs.

Since March 2016, this portal has been successfully developed and is in use under the address [www.tfcaportal.org](http://www.tfcaportal.org). IUCN BIOPAMA is hosting the revised portal. The public website on TFCAs offers access to information about each TFCA, an interactive map, access to BIOPAMA's Regional Reference Information System (RRIS), story maps offering information on projects, news and events, a legal atlas through PPF and other resources and the ability to subscribe to a TFCA newsletter. The closed portion of the portal, or the intranet, accessible only by registered network members has also been modified and enhanced to enable easier communication and information sharing between

members. Upgrades to the intranet include a mobile friendly design, live messaging (chat) facility, easy content referencing, ability to promote content from being privately viewed within a closed group, to being accessed fully by members on the intranet or to the general public through the website. Closed groups can now be created on the intranet by and for colleagues of a particular TFCA and/or of a particular thematic interest. Content shared between such a closed group will not be accessible to members outside the group unless specifically enabled. The project management facility, image galleries, file uploading and sharing of content via social media facilities have also been improved. Images from multiple sources for one event can now be consolidated under that event. The live messaging facility that has been added shows a list of currently logged in users and allows instant communication. However, this communication is not stored in an archive. For that, the use of discussion forums continue to be encouraged. Zoran reminded participants that they can choose to be notified of different types of updates on the intranet – thus minimising the need to be constantly logged into the intranet.

### 3. Feedback from TFCA Representation at CITES COP

Roland Vorwerk from Boundless Southern Africa and Tawanda Gotosa, TFCA Technical Advisor from the SADC TFCA Unit presented on the presence of the TFCA Network at the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties for CITES which was held from 24 September to 4 October 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa and was attended by over 3,500 government representatives, conservation experts and community representatives. SADC FANR and GIZ supported the development of a common position for SADC MS, with the TFCA programme showcasing common linkages and demonstrating a landscape approach to species conservation. Through this support, a TFCA stand was erected and resourced with TFCA brochures, videos and other materials; four (4) side events, each with their own coordinator was organised; and TFCA practitioners from eight SADC MS were supported to provide representation at the booth. High level attendance was acquired at the SADC TFCA stand including the Secretary-General of CITES, several SADC Ministers for the Environment and the German Federal Minister for the Environment. The side events were entitled:

1. **Species conservation in SADC TFCAs** coordinated by Seth Maphalala: showcased the MOU between Mozambique and South Africa and considered the landscape approach through a case study on KAZA's elephants and carnivores.
2. **Community engagement and economic potential of SADC TFCAs** coordinated by Steve Collins of RESILIM: included a community theatre performance, and showcased certain cross-border tourism products and the GLTP livelihood strategy.
3. **Cross-border law enforcement in the SADC region** coordinated by Piet Theron from Great Limpopo TFCA: the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy was presented as were case studies from GLTFCA and Malawi-Zambia TFCA.
4. **Governance of SADC TFCAs** coordinated by Deborah Kahatano and Paul Bewsher from Peace Parks Foundation (PPF): saw the reaffirmation of political commitment by SADC Ministers of environment by signing of a SADC TFCA map and official launching of the TFCA website.

## 4. Updates from the Communities of Practice (COP)

### 4.1 Tourism

Lisa Blanken from GIZ, Steve Johnson from Chemonics and Roland Vorwerk jointly provided an update on behalf of the Tourism Community of Practice. The COP speaks primarily to Component 5 and 7 of the SADC TFCA Programme. Component 5 refers to enhancement of local livelihoods in part through increased private and public investments in cross border infrastructure and tourism projects in TFCAs. Component 7 considers the development of TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products. As such, the COP articulates its mission to be, *to find innovative ways to improve the visibility and sustainability of SADC TFCAs, to realise their full cross-border tourism potential and ensure equitable stakeholder benefit sharing*. The rationale underpinning the COP is that marketing of tourism and tourism development in TFCAs has currently been more focused on PAs and renowned sites such as Victoria Falls. The opportunity to market TFCAs in their own right, regardless of political boundaries, exists but to a large extent has remained untapped. There is currently missing, one central place where tourism related information for all SADC TFCAs can be found. To date, other than the KAZA Univisa, and the KTP/GLTP examples, very limited “free” movement of tourists exists. And, there is no consistent marketing of cross-border itineraries, nor is there a regional vision for tourism development in TFCAs.

The COP has held thus far, three physical meetings and has a diverse and growing membership from private sector tourism companies, government and TFCA representatives, NGOs and regional bodies such as the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) and Boundless Southern Africa. Sue Snyman from Wilderness Safaris is the convener or chair of the Tourism COP, while Lisa Blanken is supporting the COP as the secretariat. At their last meeting in February 2017, the COP determined its objectives and identified a coordinator for each as follows:

1. Product development – coordinator Paul Bewsher. Activities will include:
  - Carrying out an audit of existing products in all TFCAs
  - Guideline development indicating good practices
  - Conducting a market survey to identify who potential clients are and what they are looking for
  - Emphasising community tourism products, particularly cross-border products, so as to continue to ensure that benefits from TFCAs flow to communities
  - Developing cross-border itineraries and events – the appetite for both of which was reaffirmed by tourism operators at ITB Berlin (2017)
2. Marketing and promotion – coordinator Roland Vorwerk. Activities will include:
  - Developing a common TFCA marketing strategy
  - Attending fairs such as ITB, Indaba, etc. to showcase TFCAs and their tourism products
  - Developing a database of tourism products, activities, organisations and players so to improve communication and collaboration
  - Participating in cross-border events



- Optimising the Boundless Southern Africa brand. Boundless Southern Africa was established as an initiative by 9 SADC MS to market 6 TFCAs bordering South Africa and also included KAZA TFCA. COP members feel it is long overdue to expand the mandate of Boundless Southern Africa to include all TFCAs and build on its successes, capacity, reputation and activities.
  - Developing a website which would be a fusion of the current TFCA website and that of Boundless Southern Africa
  - Embarking on a social media campaign to increase presence and awareness of TFCAs
3. Financial sustainability – coordinator Steve Johnson. Activities will include:
- Identifying what funding is available, nationally and internationally, so that packages can be developed
  - Testing of sustainable financing mechanisms such as levies, etc.
  - Reviewing the Boundless Southern Africa investment catalogue and helping to write proposals to capture available funding
4. Value addition of the COP through collaborative marketing, developing joint venture packages, product diversification, facilitation of cross-border movement, and learning from experiences in the region and further afield.

The COP also reported on the network's opportunity to showcase TFCAs at ITB Berlin (2017), which is the largest tourism trade fair in the world. Since Botswana was the official partner country to ITB, and with support from GIZ, an exhibition space was secured for TFCAs within the Botswana stand, cross border products were marketed in the Adventure Hall, and some TFCA practitioners were supported to be present at the event. A presentation on TFCAs was also included in the host country programme and a panel discussion on anti-poaching was led by Botswana's Minister Tshekedi Khama. Additionally, Botswana had organised for 50 life-size rhinos to be branded of which three were allocated for TFCAs (KAZA TFCA, GMTFCA and KTP), one for SADC, and one for German Development Cooperation. A brochure on cross-border tourism products in southern Africa was also produced for the event.

The COP closed with a series of recommendations:

1. There needs to be a focus on development of cross-border itineraries, events and community-owned lodges
2. Boundless Southern Africa needs to be consolidated and its mandate broadened to become the regional marketing brand for all 18 TFCAs across 15 SADC MS
3. A clear strategy needs to be developed and implemented to bring investors and other donors on board

In acting on these recommendations, the COP further suggested that as a first step, they be presented to the relevant TFCA, national and regional structures and programmes such as the SADC Technical Committee on Wildlife, the RETOSA Board and TFCA specific ministerial committees and related structures. Secondly, they would need to be presented to the relevant SADC ministerial committees, specifically on environment/natural resources and tourism.

The network members were impressed and appreciative of the energy and commitment demonstrated by the COP and the support offered by the various collaborating partners in the different events. There was recognition from the SADC Secretariat that resources need to be mobilised to support the COP further, and for RETOSA and Boundless Southern Africa to coordinate more closely in achieving set objectives as they pertain to tourism development in TFCAs. While there was no disagreement that the mandate of Boundless Southern Africa needs to be expanded to include all TFCAs, there would be need for additional resources both financial and human in order for it to achieve its mandate. For the last 10 years, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in South Africa has hosted the Boundless Southern Africa unit and this was set to continue for another two years. There was optimism amongst the group that with the momentum generated by the COP, innovative means and mechanisms could be drawn upon to source the resources required for this expanded role. There was also acknowledgement that global tourism trends have seen a shift with greater interest towards cross-border tourism products and itineraries.

## **4.2 Capacity Building**

Updates from the COP on Capacity Building were given at the start of the dedicated session for capacity building on the afternoon of Day 1 (Section 5).

## **4.3 Data Management**

Nidhi Ramsden from Seanama Conservation Consultancy provided an update on behalf of the COP, explaining that not much had happened since the formation of the COP at the meeting in March 2016 in Kruger National Park. At that meeting, it was considered pertinent that a COP be established which would address issues of data standards and quality; models for data collection and identification of suitable data collection tools; data sharing protocols and processes; and training approaches to support uptake of standards and tools. A suggestion was made by several network members that relevant expertise be drawn upon as and when issues of data management are raised under the auspices of other COPs or thematic topics, such as tourism. An alternative suggestion by SADC Secretariat and GIZ was that the issues of data management might be best addressed by the monitoring COP, as they were related.

## **4.4 Monitoring**

Updates from the COP on Monitoring were given at the start of the dedicated work session for monitoring on the morning of Day 2 (Section 7).

# **5. Training and Capacity Building in the Context of SADC TFCAs**

Mareile Nganunu-Króning from GIZ introduced the session by briefly summarising progress since the COP's establishment in March 2016. Terms of Reference (TORs) had been drafted but not finalised, membership at current was not formalised and collaboration amongst COP members to date had been mainly about organising this session.

In this session, the COP hoped to:

- Facilitate a basic, joint understanding of capacity development needs & priorities in SADC TFCAs
- Get an overview of existing and planned training offers for SADC TFCAs
- Build a network of training providers and training coordinators

- Re-establish the membership and objective of the COP

The session was organised to include a set of scene-setting presentations followed by group work considering specific questions related to capacity building.

## 5.1 Presentations

The first presentation entitled 'Careers in TFCAs: Understanding Options and Capacity Needs within TFCAs' was given by Anelle Rautenbach of the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). She illustrated how careers progress from informal to formal, listed the type of careers that exist in TFCA work including the respective required skills/capacities, ranging from careers in PA management, tourism (guiding, tracking, hospitality), to careers in TFCA governance, community development and research.

The second presentation entitled 'Training Needs Assessment for Wildlife Managers and Rangers for TFCAs in the SADC Region: A Planning Study for SADC financed by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW – Preliminary Results of the Study' was given by Nils Meyer of KfW. He summarised the scope, purpose and methodology of the study that was conducted in 2012 and stated that there are substantial quantitative gaps in the region with regards to both formal qualifications as well as short courses. He pointed out that the biggest need for training was found to be amongst junior managers and CBOs, particularly in lusophone countries, at foundation level and for short courses. He also pointed to the different skill sets integral to TFCA work and pointed out the areas that were identified as those demonstrating big qualitative capacity gaps. Finally, he introduced the proposed funding framework to address some of these gaps, focussing on the German/ SADC contribution.

The third presentation entitled 'Mini Survey - SADC TFCAs Current Training Priorities: Some Preliminary Data' was given by Mareile Nganunu-Kröning. She presented some basic data that was collected in recent weeks in an attempt to establish current TFCA training priorities. Basic findings were that different TFCAs/countries have different training priorities, that some training topics were selected more often than others, such as those that are TFCA-specific, that are community-related, that address law enforcement/anti-poaching and tourism, and that the desired training should be in the format of 'short courses'. Respondents did emphasise that basically no funds are available in TFCAs for the desired trainings. She indicated that a summary of the study is still to follow.

The fourth presentation by Piet Theron, the International Coordinator of GLTFCA, was about the joint training strategy that GLTFCA is currently piloting in collaboration with SAWC.

The fifth presentation by Patience Gandiwa spoke about existing training offers for TFCAs in the region. Multiple SADC-based training institutes were approached in preparation for this session to submit information on courses they offer. Submissions were received from SAWC, the South African Tourism College and Tanzania-based Mweka College of African Wildlife Management. It became apparent that, amongst these three institutes, only SAWC offers specific TFCA training through formal qualifications and short courses.

## 5.2 Group Work

Participants were asked to join one out of three groups according to their areas of interest. The three (3) groups each discussed a different question as listed below.

### **5.2.1 Group 1: What are the specific skills needed in TFCAs – please try and compile the full overview of required skills for TFCA work – ‘a TFCA skill set’?**

This group felt that the best way in which to identify the skill sets required for effective TFCA work would be by considering:

- the objectives and founding principles of TFCAs or issues meant to be addressed by TFCAs such as governance, conflicts, landscape conservation challenges, cross border human and animal/wildlife passage;
- the developmental stages of TFCAs; and
- applying a landscape approach to conservation characterised by multiple land use and conflicts, cross border management issues and compatibility of operational programmes.

The need for training of trainers was further pointed out.

Elements and key performance areas were analysed and skills supporting the following areas were identified to be critical for TFCA development and management:

1. Regional/rural planning
2. Landscape dynamics, restoration and sustainability
3. Integrated and collaborative management (regional tourism, dispersal area management, joint operations in law enforcement, research and monitoring)
4. Communication and Information Communication Technology including language
5. Governance
6. Conflict management
7. Resource mobilisation/financing of TFCAs
8. Community development and CBNRM

### **5.2.2 Group 2: With regards to the presentation about existing training offers specifically for TFCAs – which other training offers do you know about? What kinds of training do you think are missing?**

This group felt that it would be important to look again at what specific training offers for TFCAs exist in the region, over and beyond what was presented earlier. From the presentation it seemed that very little training is available that is specifically addressed to TFCAs and related challenges. It was proposed to look again at the following institutes amongst others: Moshandike College of Wildlife Management, Botswana Wildlife Training Institute and the University of the Free State.

The group felt that there is not enough on-the-job training offered, and that it would be useful to have more training take place in the TFCAs. Another sentiment was that marine protected areas are not well considered in training offers.

### **5.2.3 Group 3: How can the SADC region maximize on existing facilities & trainings to meet existing needs?**

This group recognized that that whilst some training institutions offer short courses, others degree and other academic courses, and looking at the wide range of different types of trainings needed as well as the quantitative gaps, no single institute can provide all training. Also in order to avoid duplication of training offers it is important to collaborate. It was felt that although there is competition, the institutes can complement each other, for example institutions offer different modules which together make up or build up a full qualification. Moreover, there is need for

qualifications to be officially recognized by the different institutes across SADC. In order to allow for better coordination and to build more formal linkages between the various training institutes, it was proposed to have regular meetings between the SADC Centres of Excellence.

Furthermore, it was proposed to have more in-house/on-site trainings and also to think about using / developing respective online modules. Some examples were mentioned in this regard such as the Hazyview training hub by the tourism training institute, and Children in the Wilderness experimenting with use of filming for training instead of online training.

Also in terms of accessibility, the need to offer trainings in local languages was highlighted, as well as the need to recognize prior training and on-the-job training. Here an example was mentioned about “buffer zone training” that is linked to livelihood strategies and brings benefits closer to the borders. In this context it was felt that training could stimulate local economies.

The need to incorporate Marine Protected Areas into existing training offerings and general thinking about trainings was emphasized.

### **5.3 Recommendations Going Forward in Addressing Training Needs for TFCAs**

Over and above the recommendations that came out of the groups, some general recommendations that emerged from the meeting include:

- There is need to develop/tailor-make training that is specific for TFCAs
- It is paramount to keep in mind the situation on the ground and that the improvement thereof should always be the ultimate goal – there must be impact on the ground
- More discussion and collaboration across countries and within the region as regards TFCA training is needed
- Existing institutes need to collaborate more to fill gaps and optimise their operations
- A meeting between SADC Centres of Excellence is required
- There is an important role for SADC Secretariat to play in terms of facilitation and coordination of permits, immigration issues, recognition of qualifications, etc.
- Recommendations need to be tabled to the SADC structures & Council of Ministers

## **6. SADC TFCA Conference 2017**

Felismina Langa from Mozambique, Piet Theron and Nidhi Ramsden presented on the TFCA Conference tentatively planned for mid October 2017. Initial brainstorming on the conference had taken place at a network SC meeting held in Johannesburg in February 2017. Thereafter a small group of volunteers had discussed the initial concepts further to what was being presented today. Being guided by the common challenges identified by network members facing TFCA development in the region, it was felt that the conference should be utilised as a platform for engagement with other sectors within MS governments so as to increase an understanding of TFCAs as a vehicle for regional integration and socio-economic development amongst other sectors. A working title was proposed as follows:

*Crossing boundaries for a common future – TFCAs, a microcosm of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*

The key elements of the title being:

- “crossing boundaries” – depicting cooperation, collaboration and coordination across borders
- “common future” – referring to the regional vision articulated in the SADC RISDP
- “sustainable development goals” – reflected in national development plans for each SADC MS

The key components of the conference were proposed to:

1. Explain why a landscape approach is important for both conservation and development goals
2. Demonstrate the contribution of TFCAs to attaining the SDGs
3. Focus on integrated land use planning and implementation as being key to attaining TFCA broader goals – enabling presentations from other sectors on barriers to implementation of agreed integrated land use plans

The group proposed a three-day conference held in Gauteng, South Africa considering ease of regional connections, for approximately 200 participants from across SADC. The group felt it was important to allow time for in-depth discussions following presentations. Posters and videos could be used as other means of conveying TFCA achievements. It would be important to earmark sponsorship for representation from other sectors from each SADC MS to enable engagement and cross-sectoral dialogue. Other key sectors include agriculture, rural development, water, trade/commerce, infrastructure, security and TFCA line ministries. Going forward, more volunteers were encouraged (and put forward their names) to join the initial group to develop the technical content of the conference. The importance of internal consultations within each MS to enable active engagement and participation was reiterated and supported.

## **7. SADC TFCA M&E Framework – A Workshop on the Foundations of the Framework**

### **7.1 Introduction to the Consultancy Progress**

The consultant commissioned to develop the M&E Framework, Dr Clara Bocchino, introduced herself and began presenting the scope of work, as well as progress so far. The objective of the work is to arrive at a framework composed of specific indicators able to capture:

- the essence of TFCAs,
- their added value to the region, and
- their ability to meet the SADC TFCA programme objectives.

The agreed timeframe, as presented in Table 1, allows time until the end of August to present the final outputs, thus allowing time for piloting in volunteering TFCAs. It was noted by the consultant that the deadline of a draft zero of the Situation Analysis Report had not been respected due to the amount of literature needing to be reviewed, and the need to finalise fieldwork locations. The specific outputs of this process are:

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Final inception report	✓							
Draft SAR	→	→	x					
Fieldwork		✓	→	✓				
Final SAR				→	✓			
Draft M&E Framework				→	→	✓		
Final documents for SADC approval						→	→	✓

**Table 1: M&E Framework consultancy timeline**

1. The Inception Report
2. The Situation Analysis Report;
3. The SADC TFCAs M&E Framework

From a preliminary survey with the members of the SC, it was noted that most regional TFCAs have an M&E system based on either the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) or the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), often in addition to PPF’s Performance Assessment Tool (PAT). It was also noted

**Figure 1: Situation Analysis Report Table of Contents**

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Objectives and goals</li> <li>•Contextualization (Legal framework and Common Property Principles)</li> <li>•Report outline</li> <li>•Note on literature and data collection</li> </ul>
<b>2. Legal framework for TFCAs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A historical progression of TFCAs (MEAs and conflict resolution)</li> <li>•The Legal Framework for TFCAs, including reporting instruments</li> </ul>
<b>3. Monitoring and Evaluating TFCAs and TBNRM initiatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Setting the M&amp;E scene</li> <li>•The status of reporting for TFCAs</li> <li>•Lessons learnt</li> </ul>
<b>4. M&amp;E for SADC TFCAs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Assessing the evolution of TFCAs in the region</li> <li>•Existing M&amp;E systems in the region</li> <li>•What are the critical indicators?</li> </ul>
<b>5. Recommendations for SADC M&amp;E Framework</b>	

that globally there is no M&E system specifically designed or implemented consistently for TFCAs, as the one being designed for SADC.

The Situation Analysis Report, of which a zero draft will be circulated to the COP by Friday 13 April 2017, is contextualised by a legal framework seeking to identify, from the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) relevant to the region, the reporting frameworks and tools and mechanisms that which is already applicable to TFCAs. This will then inform the recommendation on how the M&E Framework and indicators can best inform a variety of reporting systems that the SADC TFCA Unit will be called to report on beside the SADC TFCA Programme. In this view, it is important to frame this study within the context of the Common Property Principles, in order to understand the relevant scale of authority which is being addressed by the MEAs and the SADC TFCA Programme.

The discussion following this first part of the presentation was very focussed on the aim of the exercise, and the contents of the document.

In particular, two questions raised became relevant notes for the exercise and the SADC TFCA programme:

1. An evaluation is required of existing TFCA MOUs and Treaties in order to assess their alignment with the SADC TFCA programme and priorities;
2. The TFCA Network SC seeks to play a stronger role in supporting the development of TFCAs in the region and all the processes required thereof, such as the development of the M&E framework.

The presentation of the consultant continued with the discussion over the fieldwork required. It was agreed that it would be more efficient to visit the countries agencies, whilst keeping an eye for those TFCAs, like KAZA, with existing internal M&E systems. The consultant has already visited the KAZA Secretariat and has been in touch with several people involved in the creation of the KAZA TFCA M&E System, which is unique in the region. She has also visited the three Mozambican institutions with a mandate for TFCAs: the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development, the National Agency for Conservation Areas and the MozBio project coordinator. A visit was also paid to the National Trust Commission and its TFCA Coordinator, to discuss the status quo in the country's TFCAs.

In view of the discussions held, the consultant proposes that two more trips should be undertaken to complete the sampled fieldwork by visiting the managing authority for Zimbabwe and for Zambia, with a potential trip to the KTP as the oldest TFCA in the region with a park-to-park configuration. It is not excluded that, in relation to proximity, a meeting will be requested from the TFCA Unit of the South African DEA.

The introductory session was concluded by a discussion over the SADC TFCAs M&E Framework and the format proposed. It was agreed that the SADC TFCA Programme will inform the development of the indicators, but that these will be related to the SADC Protocol on Wildlife and Law Enforcement. The framework, in fact, serves the reporting purposed of the SADC TFCAs Unit and, in so doing, should address the regional needs for standardised reporting.

It is for this reason that, as agreed, the reporting will happen per TFCA and not per country, unless there is no International Coordinator or Secretariat in place. In this case, reporting responsibility shall fall back on the country focal points.



Before the first morning break, the Consultant dedicated an extensive time to discuss the key question that the M&E system is seeking to address. This is a very important process because it sets the direction of the framework, and specifically of the indicators, objectives and outputs. The discussions on the question raised these important points on TFCAs and their objectives, which are relevant to this exercise as well as to the TFCA Programme:

- **The role of management:** a gap was evidenced by the discussion over what is management and should TFCAs be about management. It was agreed that this is a matter of semantics, because when one creates a space with an objective that space needs to intrinsically be managed to achieve the objective. Essentially, TFCAs are about managing the space which is a TFCA in a way that its multiple objectives are achieved. Any other element, such as appreciation of nature (as was mentioned) can only happen if the TFCA is managed to ensure that such element is achieved.
- **The country contributions:** the point was made several times that the framework needs to address the need for countries to contribute to their TFCA(s). It was decided not to make a specific point on this issue, but to include it in the expression “sustainable development” to be addressed as a sub-question.
- **The concept of sustainable development:** again a matter of content related to semantics, it seems that despite the existing MEAs, there is diverse interpretation of what is sustainable development, and how it relates to TFCAs. This may be an issue to address in the SADC TFCA Programme and supporting protocols to ensure that there is regional consensus.
- **Quantity and quality:** when discussing measuring systems, the debate between qualitative and quantitative information always arises. In this case, however, it was particularly related to attaching a financial value to TFCAs and their processes. It was agreed that whereas the economic value is important when assessing country contributions, it would not be so for ecosystem goods and services at this stage of the M&E Framework, because the collection of data and reporting would be too cumbersome at present. Similarly, the question of value vs. synergies was discussed and it was agreed that the term “value” was a better representation of the vision. The same was agreed for the expression “opportunity costs”.

The final question was agreed, with the proviso that more sub-questions may be needed.

**How do TFCAs add value to the joint management of shared natural and cultural resources to support sustainable development, conservation and the promotion regional integration in SADC?**

It is important to note that a few issues discussed are not directly or sufficiently addressed by the SADC TFCAs Programme, and these are:

- The definition of Sustainable Development in relation to SADC TFCAs
- The question of management in TFCAs

## **7.2 Integrating the TFCA M&E with the SADC M&E system**

This section was conducted over Skype by Mr. Alphonci Muradza, the SADC Information System Officer in charge of the SADC Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Portal. Mr. Muradza presented the SADC system and displayed the online server showing the participants its functionalities. The

presentation raised a number of questions on the integration between the SADC TFCA M&E system and between the SADC TFCA Programme and the 1999 Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol. Through a facilitated discussion, agreements were reached over the 5 critical areas identified, as per Table 2.

The participants understood very clearly that the objective of the M&E system is to give the region a way to see how well MS are performing on the implementation of their protocols and programmes. In this respect, the main discussion revolved around the relationship between the Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol and the SADC TFCA Programme. Whereas it was suggested that the Joint Management Plans and the Integrated Development Plans should be used as subsections to the protocol in the SADC M&E system, it was agreed that the protocol will directly inform the regional M&E system and that the indicators thereof, will be decided by the SADC TFCA unit. While the protocol remains the key informing document for the TFCA M&E system, it is the programme that will inform the definition of all the components, their objectives and outputs. This will create a parallel reporting system: one for practical purposes and another for the SADC TFCA programme.

**Table 2: Decisions for the TFCA M&E system**

<b>INFORMING DOCUMENTS</b>	Wildlife & Law Enforcement Protocol is the informing document The TFCA Programme gives the detailed level, with related protocols
<b>SYSTEM INTEGRATION: PARALLEL</b>	TFCA Programme is an individual component of the SADC M&E systems; the indicators usable to report on the Protocol will be taken from the M&E system
<b>ACCESS TO SYSTEM FOR DATA INPUT</b>	TFCA can input data
<b>ACCESS TO SYSTEM FOR DATA AND REPORTING</b>	Shared for TFCAs and SADC, for reporting
<b>LINK TO SADC TFCA PORTAL</b>	Portal remains the mean for cooperation between parties and sharing reports generated on the SADC M&E System

In order to allow reporting on the SADC M&E system for each TFCA, it was confirmed that each TFCA is treated as a MS. Therefore, each person responsible to report for a TFCA will be given access to the system to input the data concerning a specific TFCA, while being able to access the information inputs of other TFCAs. The SADC TFCA unit shall be able to input regional data, as indicated in the framework, and access the data input from all TFCAs.

Finally, only the finalised reports at both TFCA and regional levels shall be published on the current SADC TFCA portal.

This session was concluded by the presentation made by Jason Gilbertson of PPF on the KAZA TFCA M&E system, which has been developed in the past three years by a consortium of ICPs and NGOs. In the discussions, it was highlighted that progress has been made in the past two years to adapt the original system to the current needs and capacity of the KAZA Secretariat. Mr Gilbertson presented the system by describing both the framework structure and the indicator structure, in order to

provide participants with an idea of the level of detail that a TFCA may require for internal reporting, as opposed to the reporting needs of a regional system.

The discussion on the SADC M&E system highlighted the importance of aligning the requirements of the Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol and those of the SADC TFCA Programme, in order to maximise the efficiency in both the implementation and reporting for SADC TFCAs.

### 7.3 Monitoring for SADC TFCAs: Result-Based Indicators

This session was dedicated to brainstorming on priority indicators to be extracted from the objectives of the SADC TFCA programme (see Table 3). The consultant reminded the group of the key question and of Article 4.2(F) of the Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol, which provides the mandate for the establishment of our regional transfrontier conservation areas. The participants chose how to distribute themselves in the seven groups, each representing one component of the SADC TFCA Programme. The results of the working groups session were presented in plenary but were not discussed in detail, as it was clear that duplication of indicators existed, and a level of analysis was required before finalising them (see Table 4).

**Table 3: SADC TFCAs Programme components and session working groups**

<b>Group 1</b>	Advocacy and Harmonization
<b>Group 2</b>	Enhancement of financing mechanisms
<b>Group 3</b>	Capacity building for TFCA stakeholders
<b>Group 4</b>	Establishment of data and knowledge management systems
<b>Group 5</b>	Enhancement of local livelihoods
<b>Group 6</b>	Reducing vulnerability of ecosystems and people to the effects of climate change
<b>Group 7</b>	Development of TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products

Duplication of priorities is particularly evident in four main areas (see Table 4), namely: (1) member states and regional expenditure for TFCAs, that is translated into direct and indirect investment particularly in the area of training; (2) joint management of shared resources with a special focus on law-enforcement; (3) direct involvement of local communities in tourism and decision-making processes; (4) facilitation of tourist access to the TFCA and freedom of movement within the transboundary area. The M&E framework will need to assess this thematic grouping and ensure that indicators created fall in the correct category based on programme objectives.

### 7.4 Final agreements for M&E framework

This final session was introduced by offering an outlook of the proposed framework and its infrastructure. It was agreed that:

1. The overarching structure responding to the programme will be formed by components, objectives and outputs
2. The baseline for data input would be 2017
3. The indicators will use a mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection accordingly
4. The data input responsibility will fall to the international coordinator or the secretariat respectively, but in the absence of either it will fall to the country focal point

**Table 4: Summary of indicators by working group**

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7
<i>Number of MS with laws relating to TFCAS in the areas of:</i>	% of a country annual budget into a TFCA country component	1. Increased budget investment for TFCA joint training	TFCA: Does the TFCA have an M&E Framework in place?	1. Number of Communities empowered and participating in the TFCA decision making processes;	# of TFCA adaptation strategies to facilitate development of the strategies that are integrated in the Joint Management Plans and adopted for implementation	<b>Volume of tourists</b> - Number of tourists visiting 1 country - Number. of tourists visiting more than 1 country
regional dimension (KAZA, Malawi-Zambia...) such as delineating geographic boundaries reflected in national laws	% co-financing leveraged of government spending per a TFCA country component	1. No of education and awareness activities (meetings; workshop)	TFCA: Have you participated in or shared information via the portal or SADC TCFA network event?	1. Number of women participating in the TFCA decision making processes at all levels	Increase in uptake of small scale alternative energy technologies at community level	<b>Value of tourism</b> - Amount spent in the TFCA - Amount of resources leveraged for tourism in TFCA
tourism alignment of tariff & visa regulation)	Natural Capital accounting system developed and implemented for a TFCA country component <sup>1</sup>	2. No of individuals in formal education training (short course, diploma degree)	TFCA: Does the TFCA M&E Framework help answer the TFCA programme sheet questions?	1. Number of youth participating in the TFCA decision making processes at all levels	Increase in capacity and response to adaptation strategies to extreme events at community level. This is to measure increase in number of people or households responded to the	- Number of nights spent in TFCA - Tourism partnerships - Amount of private establishments - Total number of tourism staff

					ramifications of climate change	
law enforcement (prosecution, Standardization and recognition of processes and CSI results, alignment of punishments, extradition arrangements, hot pursuits)	Regional fund: operationalised, sustained and managed to achieve average x% growth rate	2. No. of formal community governance structures that are formed (legal persona)	SADC: Is there an overall M&E System	2. Number and type of public and private investments projects	Increase in hectares of areas responded to climate change in the TFCA. This could be restoration or new areas etc.	- Amount of community-owned establishments per country - Amount of community-partnership establishments per country
alignment of SOP for rangers und border control personnel, Law enforcement	Annual average expenditure does not exceed x% growth rate	2. No. of active environmental clubs in TFCA (children, mentors, schools)	SADC: Is there a central database?	3. Number of community projects implemented	The extent to which TFCA capacity to sequester and stock carbon. Measuring in carbon stock	- Number of community members in junior positions - Number of community members in senior positions - Number of local suppliers used
joint strategies developed on shared resources	Cross-border shared-cost activities agreed and implemented (economies of scale)	2. No. of youth exchange programmes facilitated	SADC: Are the data collection methods harmonised between countries?	3. Number of people employed	The extent to which TFCA capacity to measure whether phenomenon enhanced	<b>Marketing</b> - Number of cross-border events - Number of cross-border products
budget allocations to TFCA		2. Strengthening of key stakeholders group	SADC: Is the data being used for adaptive management?	3. Number of women employed		- Number of cross-border itineraries - Number of tourism products
		No. of MOU/		3. Number of youth		- Joint marketing

		agreements or partnerships signed between training institutions		employed		strategy (Branding of TFCA; website, logo present)
		No. of training programmes mainstreaming TFCA training needs		3. % of change in social and economic level of Communities		- Number of fairs/trade shows attended by TFCA
		No. of courses with TFCA practitioners for content delivery		3. NUMBER and type of trade barriers harmonized to ease trade across borders		<b>Ease of cross-border movement</b> <i>Measured on SADC level</i> - Number of tourist access facilities
		\$ from levies set aside for training.		4. Number of females involved in TFCA development		- Number of UniVisa/single visa arrangements in place
		Staff retention in TFCA: permanence of key experience personnel		4. Number of males involved in TFCA development		- One-stop border post established
		Mobilisation of training funds		4. Number of HIV/AIDS Action Plans integrated into TFCA management plans		<b>Measured on TFCA level</b> - Border post working in TFCA
				4. % reducing of the new infections		
				4. Number awareness campaigns conducted on HIV/AIDS		

## 8. Accessing Climate Finance for TFCAs/River Based Organisations in SADC

Sharmala Naidoo from Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) presented on the work they are doing with transboundary programmes (OKACOM and KAZA) to access climate finance, primarily through the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The current phase of CRIDF is ending on 31 March 2017 but it is hoped that a second phase will follow. As part of the process to investigate and strengthen water institutions to prepare projects and applications for climate finance, the organisation has reviewed climate finance available for SADC; conducted country assessments of readiness for KAZA/OKACOM partner countries to access climate finance for water; prepared a climate finance readiness framework; developed guidelines for accessing climate finance; and carried out an assessment of KAZA and OKACOM readiness to access climate finance.

The rationale behind enhancing the ability to access climate finance is that there is USD10 billion available through GCF alone; the mandates of institutions such as OKACOM and KAZA are well aligned with that of GCF; climate change will increase the costs of delivering water infrastructure needed to achieve development goals; and climate change will increase the already substantial costs of expanding access to water and sanitation.

The presenter went on to offer key messages related to planning, accessing resources and delivery including the following:

- SADC MS are currently focussing on their national agendas for accessing climate finance with limited prioritisation of transboundary projects.
- GCF personnel have acknowledged the rationale and importance of taking a transboundary approach as being more effective in the long run but do not have guidelines for such an approach. These are being developed by CRIDF in conjunction with KAZA TFCA.
- There is limited technical capacity within regional institutions such as OKACOM and KAZA to integrate climate resilience into planning.
- There are differences in capacity as well as readiness of MS across the region to access climate finance, which poses a challenge to regional organisations who seek to access finance for transboundary projects/programmes.
- On the same note, regional organisations are currently unable to access climate finance directly and are reliant on MS. There is also confusion as to whether national letters of support/no objection for transboundary proposals will affect national quotas of the GCF pie.
- Although implementation is largely the role of MS, transboundary entities such as KAZA and OKACOM can play an important role supporting implementation. However this is constrained by resource and capacity limitations.
- The M&E requirements of international climate funds are onerous.

Accessing climate finance requires considerable collaboration between supporting organisations such as CRIDF, transboundary entities such as KAZA/OKCAOM (providing strategic direction and stakeholder engagement), SADC MS (providing strategic direction, letters of no-objection and selection of accredited entities) and accredited entities. Proposals have to be submitted by entities accredited by GCF and in order to be accredited, they must meet a rigorous set of criteria. Accredited entities currently include UNDP, KfW, GIZ, World Bank, African Development Bank, and Development

Bank of Southern Africa. Regional bodies such as OKACOM and KAZA can seek to become accredited but this would likely take a long time and requires further investigation.

The need for improved coordination and communication between transboundary programmes such as OKACOM/KAZA and their respective MS was emphasised as well as between the water and environment ministries. Capacity within these programmes and within MS also needs to be strengthened, taking advantage of academic institutions at a national and regional level.

## 9. GIZ/SADC TUPNR Programme – Mid-Term Evaluation

The head of the review team for the mid-term evaluation, Claus Falkenberg explained that the current phase of the programme ran until May 2018, however there was a strong possibility of extending this until the end of 2020. The purpose of the review was consider how the programme could be modified and enhanced till the end of 2020 and to also consider various levels of GIZ support beyond 2020 – regionally to SADC for NRM, nationally to SADC MS and locally through for example the support projects currently being implemented under TUPNR. As part of their consultations, the review team has scrutinised project documents, already met with SADC Secretariat and visited one of the support programmes under TUPNR in Lubombo TFCA but only in the Swaziland component. The network meeting offered an important opportunity to interact with network members as a collective but also individually in between meeting sessions.

Individual discussions led the review team to realise that there is some discrepancy between what is understood to be the main purpose of the TUPNR programme. The overall objective of the programme is that *the implementation of SADC protocols and strategies for sustainable natural resource management in TFCAs by local, national and regional actors is improved*. The four workstreams or pillars of the programme include support to (1) FANR, SADC Secretariat; (2) MS through focal points and stakeholders; (3) TFCAs through three selected sites; and (4) the TFCA Network.

The mid-term review is based on Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development criteria being:

- Relevance – do we do the right things in order to achieve our objectives, are our objectives valid?
- Effectiveness – do we achieve our objectives?
- Impact – do we contribute to the achievement of development goals such as poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation, combating climate change?
- Efficiency – is our implementation cost effective?
- Sustainability – are our direct positive impacts sustainable?

The review team posed specific questions related to relevance to the network members and divided the network members by specific stakeholder groups:

- What is the specific value (relevance) of the network in the frame of the implementation of the SADC TFCA programme?
- What are, in your view, important next steps to further strengthen the network?



- Is there any suggestion/idea concerning TUPNR II support to the network you wish to share with the review team?
- What is the mandate of SADC Secretariat in implementing the TFCA Programme and what kind of support is necessary / useful (by TUPNR II)
- What kind of support from SADC Secretariat (assisted by TUPNR II) to the national level is necessary / useful?

Annex C provides a table that provides the perspectives of the stakeholder and member state working groups as captured and understood by the review team.

## **10.Closing**

The Chairperson, Seth Maphalala, reflected that while the meeting had highlighted capacity gaps in the different MS, it had also drawn attention to the capacity that exists within the region that needs to be tapped into to benefit the region at large. He reminded participants that the SADC's natural resources are an important refuge that have a critical role to play in climate change resilience and contribution to national and regional development.

He thanked GIZ for the resources they have invested in the network as well as other partners such as PPF, without whom a number of TFCAs would still be a pipe dream. He thanked network members for their active participation in the meeting and asked them to continue to challenge themselves to reach greater heights and realise the promises that the people of the SADC region are entrusting them to deliver on with regards to managing shared natural and cultural resources for their collective benefit.

## Annex A. Meeting Agenda

### Day 1, Wednesday 22 March 2017

Time/Hrs	Item	Format	Responsible
0800-0830	Registration of participants		GIZ/SADC Secretariat
0830-0835	Welcome Remarks	Speech	Host Country (RSA)
0835-0900	Remarks	Speech	SADC Secretariat
	Official Opening	Speech	SADC Chair (Swaziland)
0900-0910	Introductions		Facilitator
0910-0915	Objectives/overview of the meeting	Presentation	Facilitator
0915-0945	GIZ/SADC TUPNR Programme – Mid-Term Review	Presentation	GIZ/SADC
0945-1030	Update on the SADC TFCA Portal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public website &amp; tools</li> <li>Network intranet – design &amp; functionalities</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	Presentation	MindQ
1030-1100	Tea break		
1100-1130	Feedback from TFCA representation at CITES COP	Presentation	Network SC/GIZ
1130-1230	Updates from Communities of Practise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Building</li> <li>Data Management</li> <li>Monitoring</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	Presentation	COP members
1230-1330	Lunch		
1330–1500	Training and Capacity Building in the context of SADC TFCAs	Presentation/ Facilitated Discussion	Capacity Building COP
1500-1530	Tea Break		
1530-1630	Training and Capacity Building in the context of SADC TFCAs <i>contd.</i>	Presentation/ Facilitated Discussion	Capacity Building COP
1630-1730	SADC TFCA Conference 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theme</li> <li>Format</li> <li>Attendance</li> </ul>	Facilitated Discussion	Facilitator/Conference Planning Committee
1730	Adjourn for the day		
1800-2000	Dinner at San Deck		

### Day 2, Thursday 23 March 2017

Time/Hrs	Item	Format	Responsible
0830-1030	<b>Welcome by host country</b> SADC TFCA M&E Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of the Consultancy and progress report;</li> <li>Presentation of the Situation Analysis Report;</li> <li>Identifying the key question(s) for the</li> </ul>	Presentation and feedback; Working groups	M&E Consultant

	M&E framework		
1030-1100	Tea Break		
1100-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the SADC M&amp;E framework and reporting system;</li> <li>• Discussion on incorporation of TFCA M&amp;E System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What needs to be reported on?</li> <li>○ How to avoid duplication?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Presentation and discussion	SADC M&E Representatives; M&E Consultant
1300-1400	Lunch Break		
1400-1530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring TFCAs for SADC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What is the end goal?</li> <li>○ What are the critical elements of SADC TFCAs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Presentation and Working Groups	M&E Consultant
1530-1600	Tea break		
1600-1730	Agreements on critical elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Structure;</i></li> <li>• <i>Elements;</i></li> <li>• <i>Ownership;</i></li> <li>• <i>Responsibility</i></li> </ul>	Plenary	M&E Consultant / Facilitator
17:00-1730	Closing: way forward and milestones	Plenary	M&E Consultant / Facilitator

### Day 3, Friday 24 March 2017

Time/Hrs	Item	Format	Responsible
0830-0900	Accessing climate finance for TFCAs / RBOs in SADC	Presentation	CRIDF
0900-1030	GIZ/SADC TUPNR Programme – Mid-Term Review	Facilitated Discussion/ Presentation	GIZ/SADC consultants
1030-1100	Tea Break		
1100-1200	GIZ/SADC TUPNR Programme – Mid-Term Review <i>contd.</i>	Facilitated Discussion/ Presentation	GIZ/SADC consultants
1200-1215	Closing Remarks	Speech	SADC Chair
1215-1315	Lunch Break		
1315-1500	SADC TFCA Financing Facility ( <i>closed – Government rep.</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Status</li> <li>• Feedback on specific items</li> </ul>	Presentation/ Working Groups	IUCN/KfW/Facilitator
1500-1530	Tea break		
1530-1700	SADC TFCA Financing Facility <i>contd. (closed – Government rep.)</i>	Working Groups	IUCN/KfW/Facilitator
1700-1730	Break		
1730-1830	Steering Committee meeting ( <i>Closed-Steering Committee members</i> )		Steering Committee

## Annex B. Attendance List

	Country/Organization	Name	Position	Email
1	Angola	Eng. Agostinho Chicaia	Head of Department of TFCAs and International Coordinator Mayombe Forest TFCA - MINAMB	<a href="mailto:agchicaia@yahoo.com">agchicaia@yahoo.com</a>
2	Botswana	Ms. Ingrid Mpundu Otukile	TFCA Coordinator - MENCT	<a href="mailto:iotukile@gov.bw">iotukile@gov.bw</a>
3	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ms. Guilla Nginamau		<a href="mailto:guilfide@gmail.com">guilfide@gmail.com</a>
4	Lesotho	Ms. Mamasheane Motabotabo	Senior Environment Officer - MDTP	<a href="mailto:motabotabo@gmail.com">motabotabo@gmail.com</a>
5	Malawi	Mr. George Nxumayo	Division Manager - DNPW	<a href="mailto:gznxumayo@gmail.com">gznxumayo@gmail.com</a>
6	Mauritius	Mr. Mario Allet	Park Ranger National Parks & Conservation Service	<a href="mailto:marioallet@gmail.com">marioallet@gmail.com</a>
7	Mozambique	Ms. Felismina Langa	Directora dos Serviços de Estudos e Desenvolvimento - ANAC	<a href="mailto:flanga@anac.gov.mz">flanga@anac.gov.mz</a>
8	Mozambique	Mr. Miguel Goncalves	Park Warden - Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve	<a href="mailto:chifununo@yahoo.com">chifununo@yahoo.com</a>
9	Mozambique	Mr. Armando Nguenha	Park Warden – Maputo Special Reserve	<a href="mailto:arguenha@yahoo.com.br">arguenha@yahoo.com.br</a>
10	Mozambique	Ms. Custodia Banze Montreiro	Coordinator for Lubombo TFCA - ANAC	<a href="mailto:custodiabanze@gmail.com">custodiabanze@gmail.com</a>
11	Namibia	Ms. Naambo Josephine Ipinge	Central Warden TFCAs and Landscape coordinator - MET	<a href="mailto:andthose@yahoo.com">andthose@yahoo.com</a>
12	South Africa	Mr. Ernest Mokgamedi	Director: Biodiversity & Conservation Areas - DEA	<a href="mailto:emokgamedi@environment.gov.za">emokgamedi@environment.gov.za</a>
13	South Africa	Mr. Andre Spies	TFCA Coordinator - SANParks	<a href="mailto:andre.spies@sanparks.org">andre.spies@sanparks.org</a>
14	South Africa	Ms. Zethembiso Mkhize	Biodiversity officer TFCA Unit - DEA	<a href="mailto:ZMkhize@environment.gov.za">ZMkhize@environment.gov.za</a>
15	South Africa	Mr. Seth Mkhize	Lubombo TFCA Programme Manager - SNTC	<a href="mailto:tfca@sntc.org.sz">tfca@sntc.org.sz</a>

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## Annex C. TUPNR Review Team Findings

### Analysis from the stakeholder perspective

	<b>TFCA Focal Points and SADC Secretariat</b>	<b>TFCA Focal Points</b>	<b>TFCA implementers</b>	<b>Implementing / support agencies / institutions and donor institutions</b>
<b>What is the specific value (relevance) of the network in the frame of the implementation of the SADC TFCA programme?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information sharing</li> <li>- Sharing experiences</li> <li>- Interaction through discussion forum</li> <li>- Lessons learned from the Pilot projects</li> <li>- Tapping on others expertise and skills</li> <li>- Creates room for mentorship</li> <li>- Advisory role to SADC structures; Individuals</li> <li>- Diversity of engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes, the network is relevant. It facilitates regional integration, provides a platform for regional norms</li> <li>- Platform for individual TFCAs to learn and share with each other and practitioners to interact and get to know each other</li> <li>- Encourage others TFCAs to perform at a high level by learning from each other (create synergies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancement of communication between TFCA practitioners and stakeholders, including creating general awareness</li> <li>- Provides a platform for information and knowledge sharing</li> <li>- Increased access to information</li> <li>- Provide an opportunity for learning from each other on issues of TFCA implementation</li> <li>- Establishing collaborative alliances through communities of practice, including technical expertise</li> <li>- Bridging barriers through the meeting of minds and common visioning</li> <li>- Positioning TFCAs under the SADC umbrella, which provides a platform for leveraging resources / funding e.g. TFCA pilot projects and possible opportunity to broaden the scope of these</li> <li>- Increased opportunities for advocacy on regional and international platforms</li> <li>- Exposure of members of the network to the activities and modus operandi of regional and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portal has made relevant stakeholders at all levels more accessible.</li> <li>- The apolitical nature of the network helps to make engagements positive and constructive.</li> <li>- The Network has made it easier for institutions and individuals to link with each other and to participate in the work of the Network at all levels.</li> <li>- Facilitates the inclusion of other relevant stakeholders such as government agencies responsible for foreign affairs, security, forestry, etc. cross-sectoral integration.</li> <li>- Could facilitate more investment confidence and interest through the Portal.</li> <li>- Network creates opportunity for debate on aspects where there is dis-harmony at the policy and legal framework level.</li> <li>- Encourages sharing of information and lessons learned and same page thinking to take to other</li> </ul>



			international platforms - - Creating opportunity to generate political awareness to support implementation of programme	forums
<b>What are in your view important next steps to further strengthen the network?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Map the expertise within the Network</li> <li>- Broaden the Community of Practice to meet the need e.g. Community involvement and Resource mobilisation</li> <li>- Creating awareness about the Membership and this will expand membership</li> <li>- Develop a sustainability strategy for the Network</li> <li>- Facilitate access to the wide range of available skills within the Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The network has on many occasions met in Jhb , next step would be to meet at operation level and visit the different TFCAs on the field. Eg. last meeting was in Kruger.</li> <li>- Investment on language training (Capacity) to French and Portuguese speaking countries within SADC to be on par with language spoken by most countries which is English, not to say these LAN are not important</li> <li>- Capacity to also look at the entire TFCA program for member states that may still be behind in terms of understanding the Programme.</li> <li>- Capacitate network members to country focal points to be able to communicate with donors organs.</li> <li>- Capacity building for TFCA stakeholders eg. in other ministries focussing in TFCAs eg. home affairs, immigration and Defence officials. ,</li> <li>- Facilitate Exchange visits of officials to other TFCAs to learn from each other.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the network to mobilize member states to support the development and implementation of an independent directorate within the SADC for the implementation of TFCAs</li> <li>- Expansion of pilot projects programme through continued support to current projects and implementation of additional (new) projects</li> <li>- Support the representation of communities on the network</li> <li>- Further training of network members and TFCA practitioners on the more effective / wider use of the portal</li> <li>- Providing M&amp;E expertise to support the implementation of the TFCA Programme</li> <li>- Involvement of relevant implementing agency based expertise to participate in thematic discussions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage the use of the Network to raise and discuss controversial issues and allow a safe space for open, transparent and honest debate to work towards harmonisation of policies and legal frameworks.</li> <li>- Improve the link between the Network and the SADC Secretariat in terms of the implementation of guidelines and other products coming out of the Network.</li> <li>- Troika and Steering Committee needs to become stronger with more inputs from Members States with increased formalisation of outcomes and their implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Are there any suggestions / ideas concerning the TUPNR II support to the</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the Network should continue – Extension to the programme in order</li> <li>- Documentation of lessons learned should be enhanced and packaged according to needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Get an individual ( warm body) to update someone to focus more on the website and update it on a daily basis</li> <li>- Increase site specific projects in other TFCAs beside the existing 3</li> </ul>	Suggestions covered under Question 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist with the establishment of a research network linked to the capacity building requirements</li> </ul>

<b>network you wish to share with the mid-term review team?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an exit strategy for the GIZ support – which would include a systematic handover process</li> <li>- Explore the possibility of establishing mutual relations/linkages with other Networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projects to not be country specific 1 project shared by 2 or more countries; do not be specific to a country but an entire TFCA, issues around connectivity between countries within the TFCAs.</li> </ul>		
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### Analysis from the Member State perspective

Member State Groups:	Namibia, Lesotho, South Africa	Angola, DR Congo, Mauritius, Mozambique	Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Regional Actors
<b>What is the mandate of SADC Secretariat in implementing the TFCA Programme and what kind of support is necessary / useful (by TUPNR II)</b>	<u>Mandate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a regional cooperation and collaboration platform for TFCAs</li> <li>- Coordination and facilitation of harmonisation of TFCA related policies</li> <li>- Facilitation of sharing of information and knowledge between and among TFCA</li> <li>- Consolidate and facilitate funding raising efforts</li> <li>- Ensuring complementarity in efforts across TFCAs</li> <li>- Facilitating implementation of joint activities, eg. Training, research, marketing, etc.</li> <li>- Coordination and ensuring harmonisation of law enforcement efforts</li> <li>- Act as an information hub – establish a database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote regional integration within the context of conservation transboundary natural resources;</li> <li>- To coordinate efforts and harmonize policies for management of shared/transboundary natural resources;</li> <li>- To facilitate sustainable utilization and maximize benefit sharing amongst member states;</li> <li>- To facilitate fundraising and make funding available for project implementation in member states;</li> <li>- Technical support and facilitation of the establishment of a TFCA Unit within the Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate and promote the strategic planning, development and implementation of the decisions, meetings, resource mobilization of the SADC Program for the wildlife protocol</li> <li>- Support the establishment of the TFCA unit within the SADC Secretariat by soliciting resources for the operation of the unit</li> <li>- Support policy dialogue and harmonization within the SADC member states</li> </ul>	Beneficial to Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law Enforcement Protocol</li> <li>- Policy support for Strategy</li> <li>- Harmonization across borders is an issue</li> <li>- Network speaks to all implementers about policy</li> <li>- Network need to send the idea to people and government form of a “road show” or network remains were it is- mini meetings within government</li> <li>- Strengthen linkage between Network and Secretariat</li> <li>- Assess how Network can support-establish COP</li> </ul>

	<u>Support</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial support</li> <li>- Technical support</li> <li>- Technology support</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>			
<b>What kind of support from SADC Secretariat (assisted by TUPNR II) to the national level is necessary / useful?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist with the establishment/strengthening of TFCA Units</li> <li>- Assist with capacity building</li> <li>- Facilitating learning exchanges between member states</li> <li>- Assisting with fundraising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To facilitate the establishment and implementation of TFCA programmes,</li> <li>- Training and capacity building in all areas of TFCA implementation,</li> <li>- To facilitate access to funding,</li> <li>- To support projects aimed at improving community livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support establishment of the TFCA Units at national level</li> <li>- Support policy and legal reviews and harmonization at TFCA level</li> <li>- Provide technical support at national level</li> <li>- Support member states to domesticate the regional protocols and strategies.</li> <li>- Support any other projects initiated by partner countries which are relevant in development of TFCAS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilizing resources for government</li> <li>- Must just attend meetings</li> <li>- Must be addressed</li> <li>- Secretariat should address this issue</li> <li>- Help partner countries to attend - crucial for decision making</li> <li>- Encourage countries to be accountable</li> <li>- Take care of foot soldiers</li> <li>- Look after infrastructure</li> <li>- Acknowledge when tasks are complemented</li> <li>- Can GIZ develop a system to show what data can be collected at what level- if systems are not institutionalized they will fail</li> <li>- What role does SADC Secretariat play in securing data for M+E system</li> <li>- SADC now has its own data repository (its own new system)</li> <li>- Hopefully SADC Portal/ Network system will keep evolving (costs will die down to maintenance) Whatever happens in Network needs to go back to country level</li> <li>- M+E systems must focus on reporting</li> </ul>

