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Can TFCAs be seen catalysts for Climate Change Adaptation?

KRISTINE MACIEJEWSKI

**RESILIENT WATERS
PROGRAM**



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RESILIENT WATERS PROGRAM

- Build more resilient communities and ecosystems in southern African
- Improve management of transboundary natural resources
- Increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation services

Resilient Waters' Theory of Change Outcomes



RESILIENT INSTITUTIONS



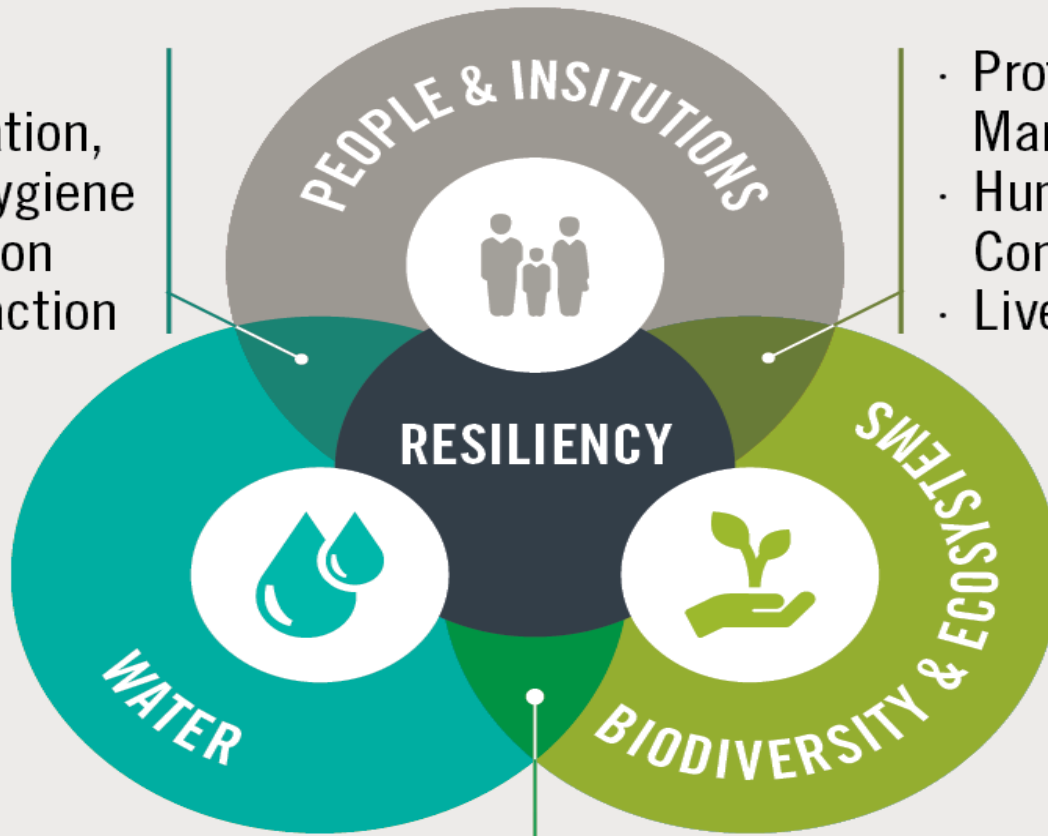
MORE ROBUST INFORMATION SYSTEMS



INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

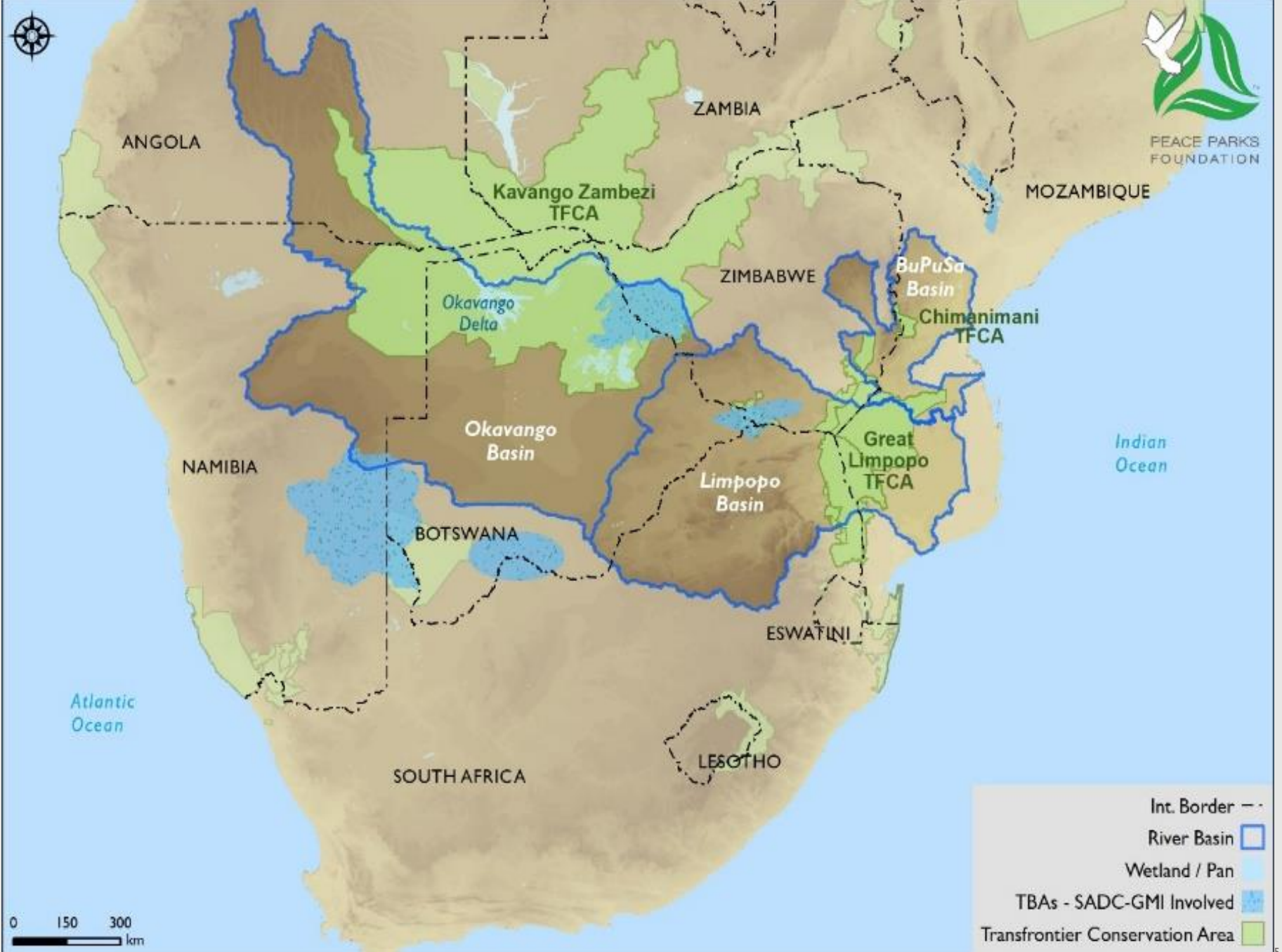
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- Pollution
- Abstraction

- Protected Area Management
- Human-Wildlife Conflict
- Livelihoods



- Transboundary Management
- Integrated Planning
- Water Flows and Drought

Change in: Climate, Population, Economy, Land-Use, Resource Base



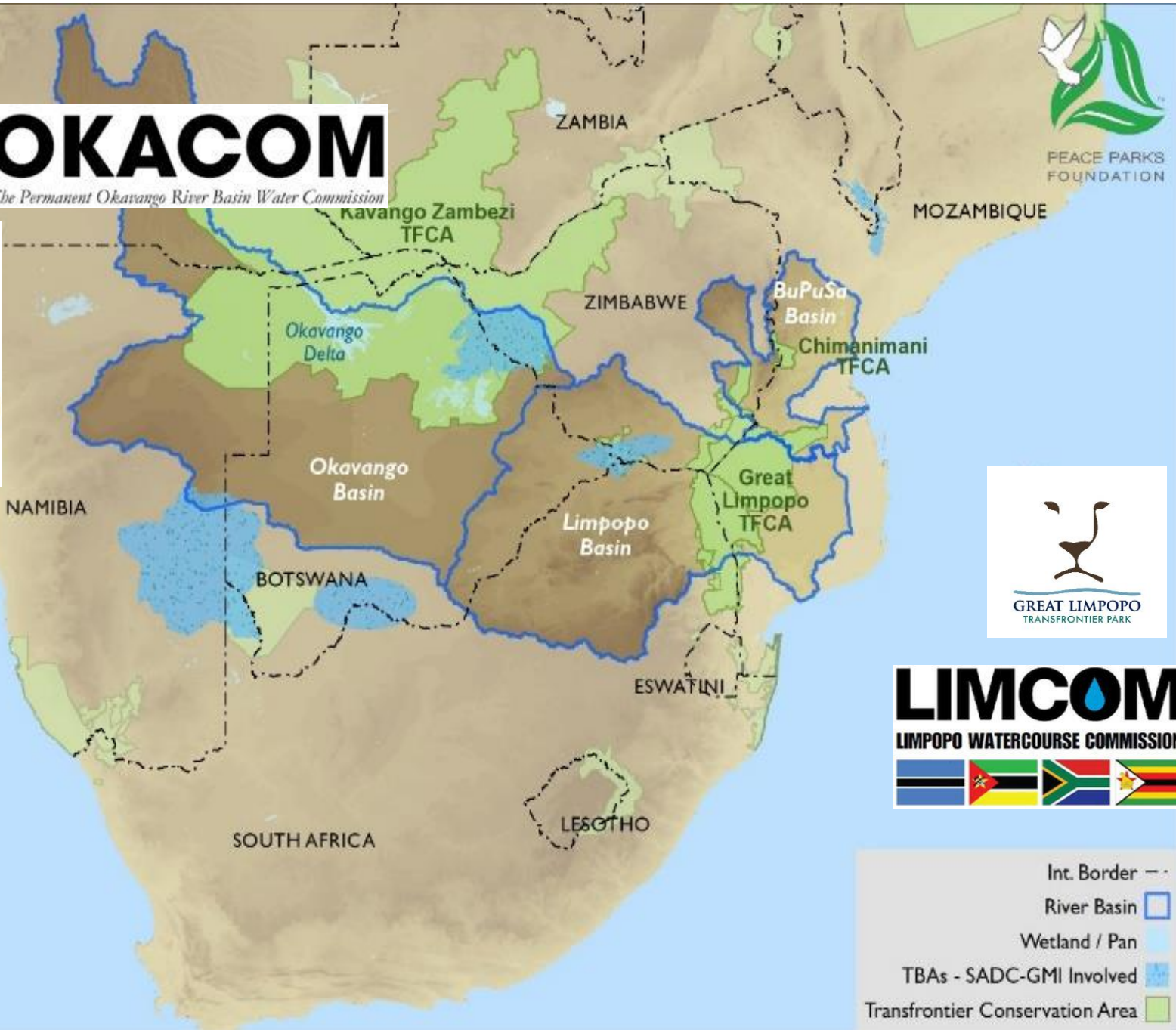


OKACOM

The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission



PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION



MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBIA

Kavango Zambezi TFCA

ZIMBABWE

BuPuSa Basin

Chimanimani TFCA

Okavango Delta

Okavango Basin

Great Limpopo TFCA

Limpopo Basin

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

ESWATINI

Atlantic Ocean

SOUTH AFRICA

LESOTHO



GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK

LIMCOM

LIMPOPO WATERCOURSE COMMISSION



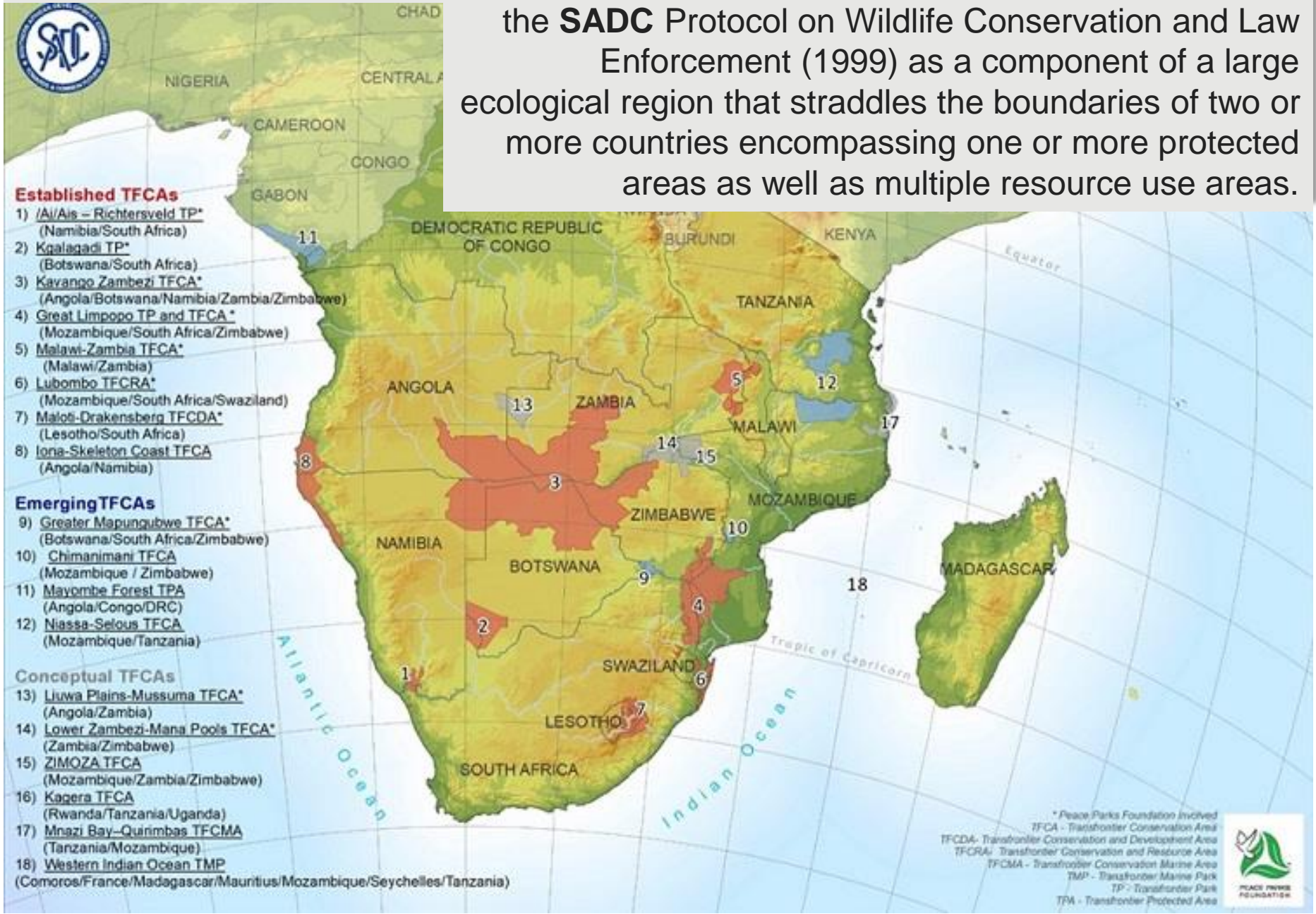
0 150 300 km



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How do you build climate change resiliency?

A Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) is **defined** in the **SADC** Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999) as a 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 resource use areas.



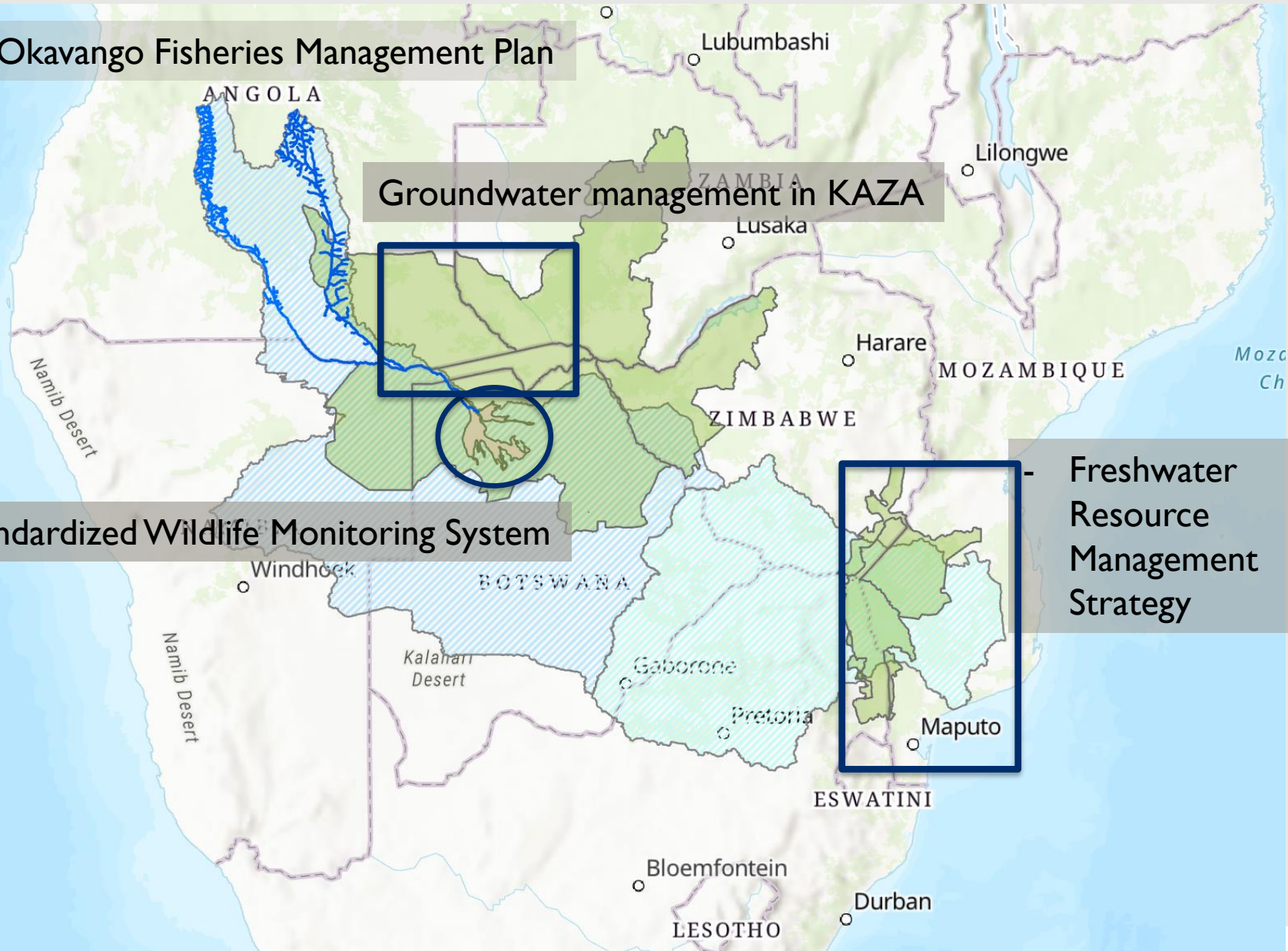
Transboundary level

KAZA/Okavango Fisheries Management Plan

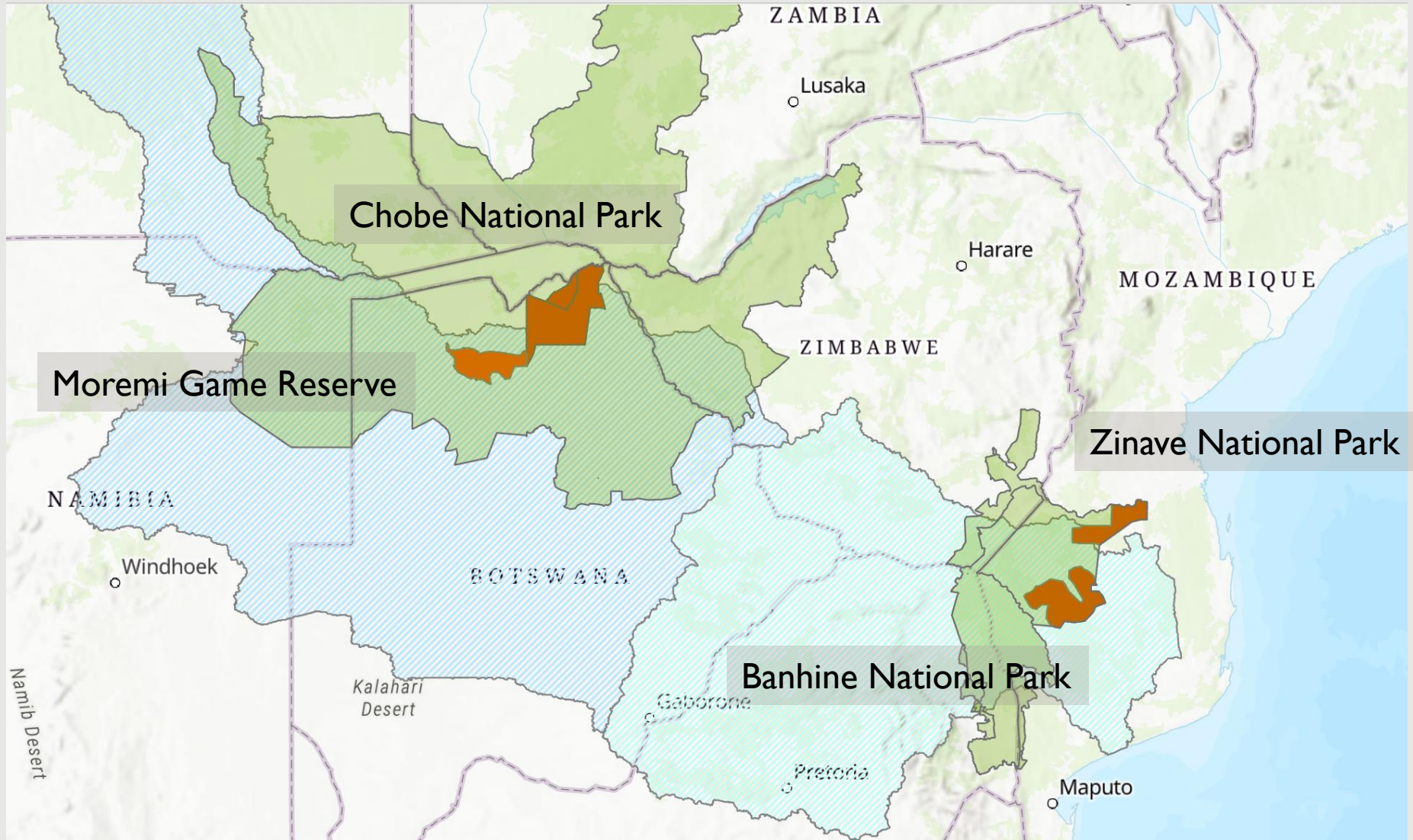
Groundwater management in KAZA

Standardized Wildlife Monitoring System

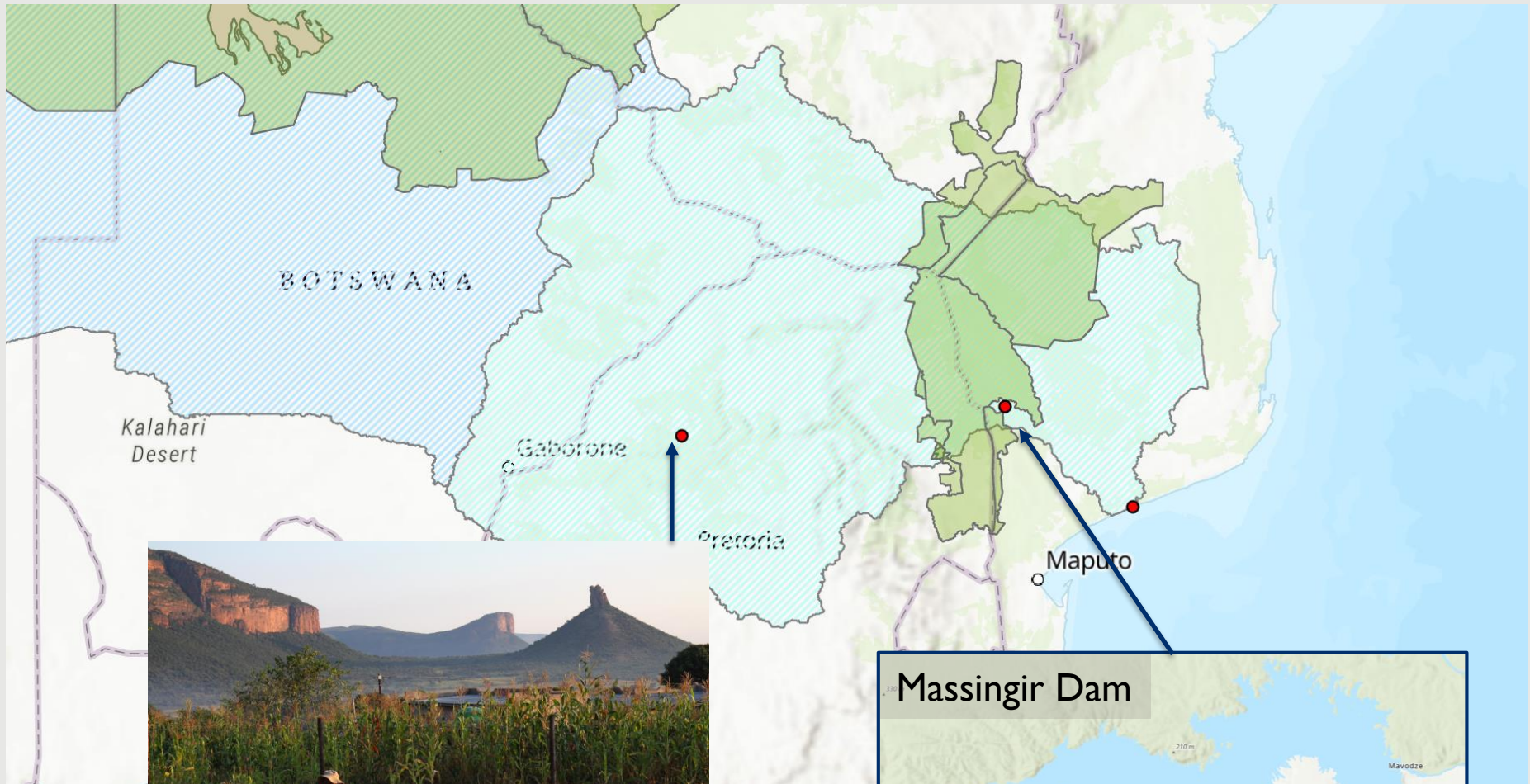
Freshwater Resource Management Strategy



Country level



Regional level



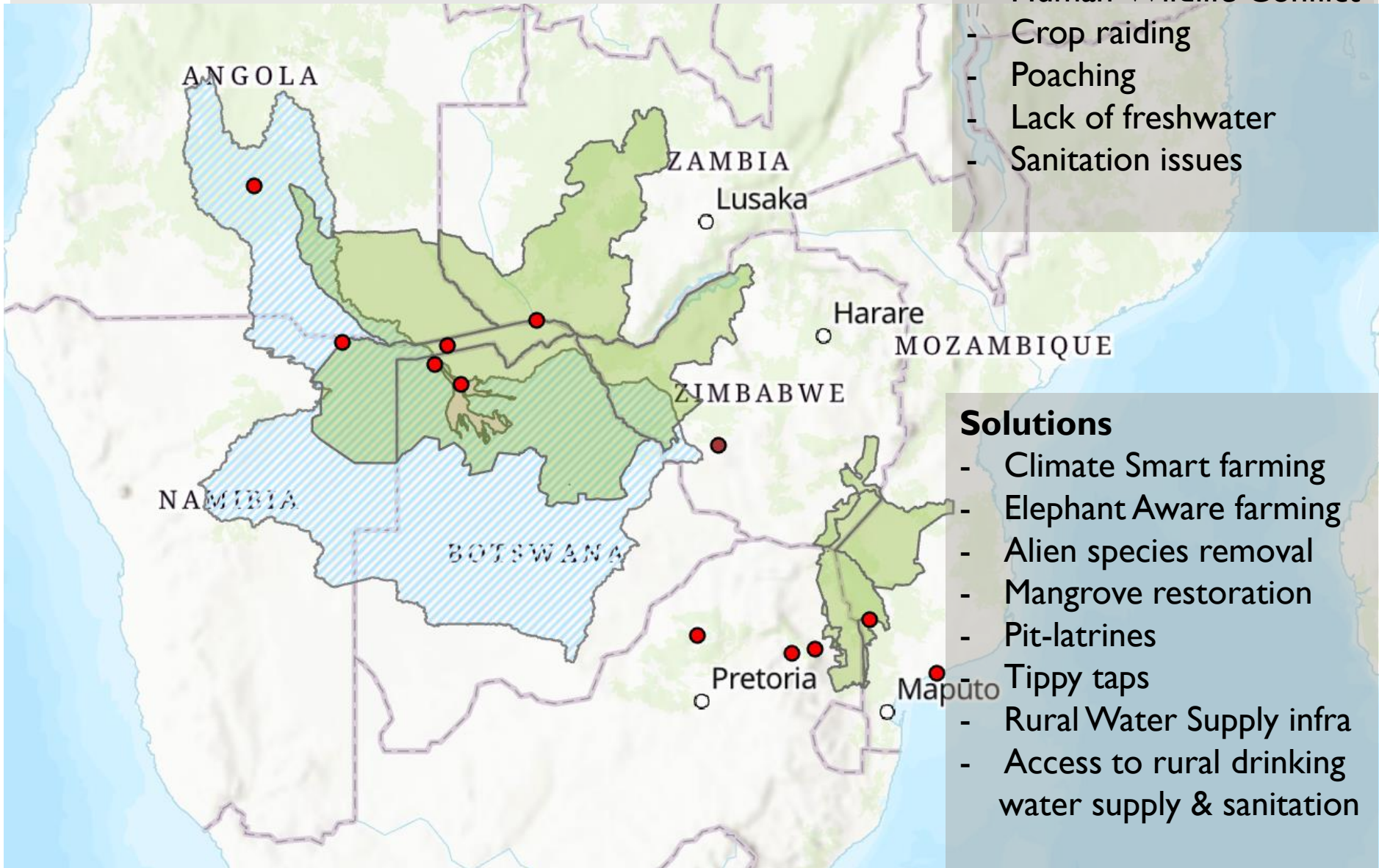
Waterberg Biosphere Reserve



Local level

Issues

- Food security
- Human-Wildlife Conflict
- Crop raiding
- Poaching
- Lack of freshwater
- Sanitation issues

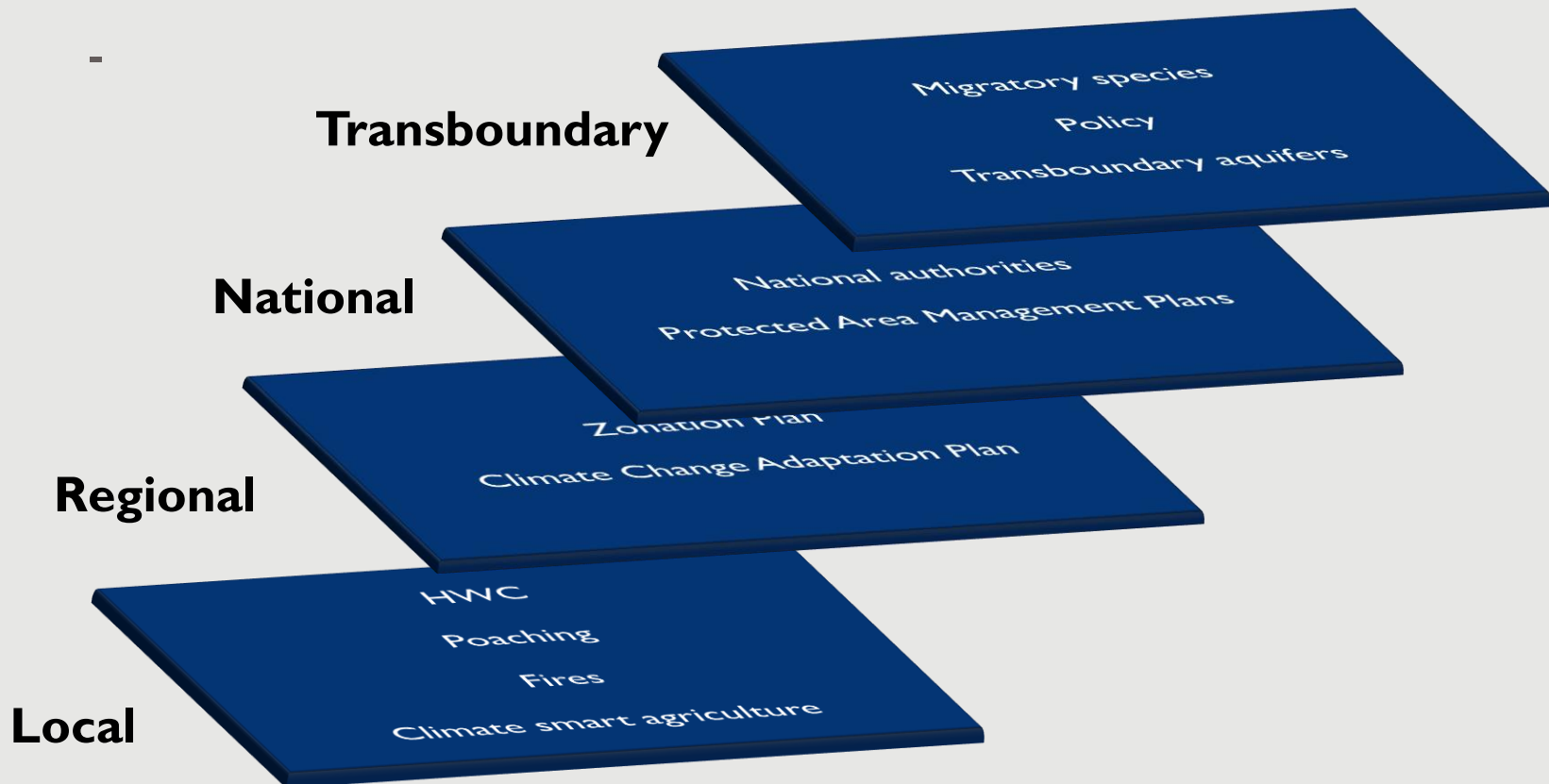


Solutions

- Climate Smart farming
- Elephant Aware farming
- Alien species removal
- Mangrove restoration
- Pit-latrines
- Tippy taps
- Rural Water Supply infra
- Access to rural drinking water supply & sanitation

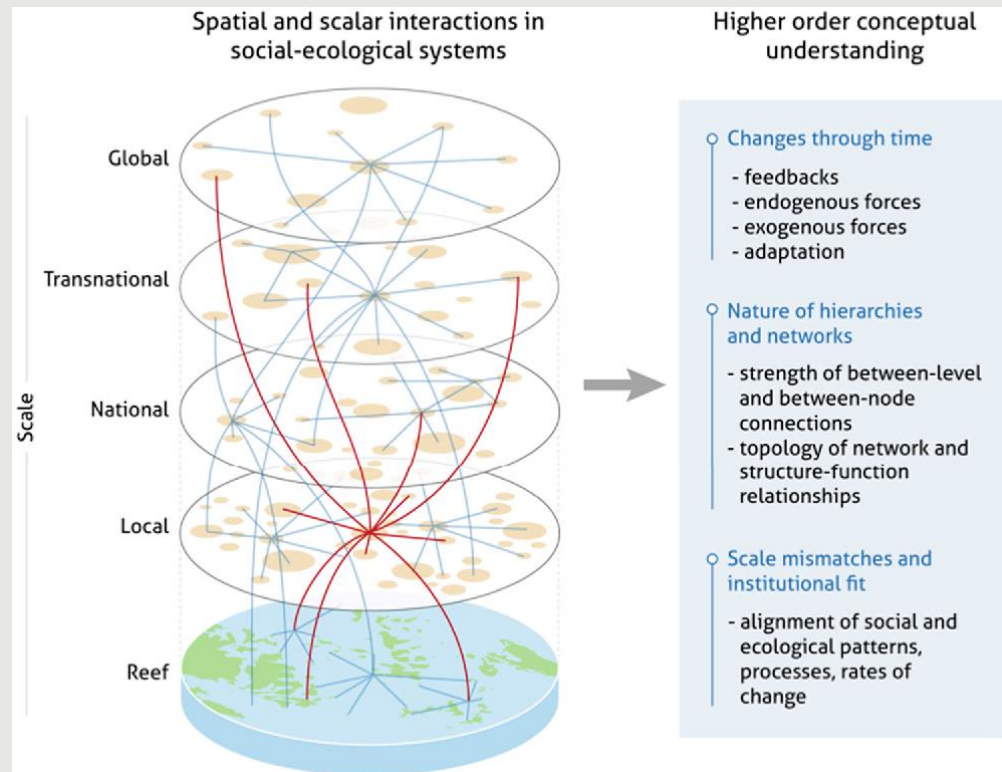
Lessons Learnt

- TFCAs provides a holistic approach to building resilient communities and ecosystems to address climate change
- Scale hierarchy:



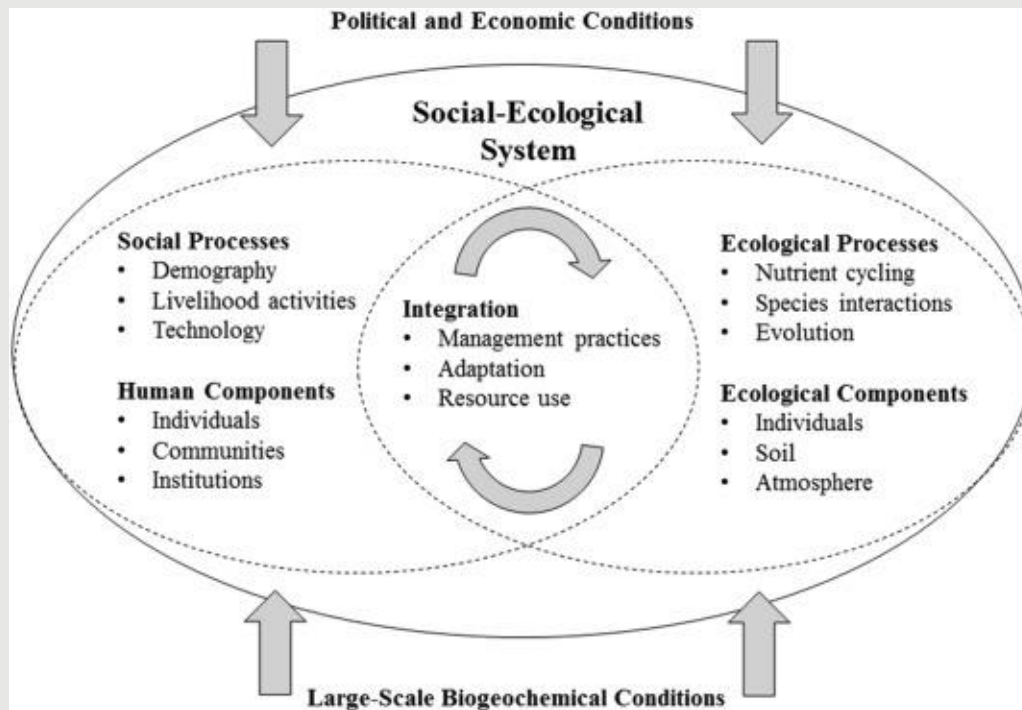
Lessons Learnt

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Lessons Learnt

- TFCAs as social-ecological systems
- Emphasis on the intertwined, the intersection
- Increasing ecological & social diversity & connectivity



TFCAs as catalysts for Climate Change resiliency

*“a 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 resource use areas**. TFCAs are founded with the aim of **collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources** across international boundaries for improved biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development”*

Spatial Resilience: location, connectivity and context for resilience – based on the idea that spatial variation in patterns & processes at different scales impacts and is impacted by local system resilience