



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



Implemented by:



PEACE PARKS
FOUNDATION



SWM SUSTAINABLE
WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Roodevalley Premier Hotel
26-28 September 2022

2022 SADC TFCAs Network meeting





Opening and recap of day 1

**Mr. Gwinyai Muti, International
Coordinator, GLTFCA**

Meeting etiquette

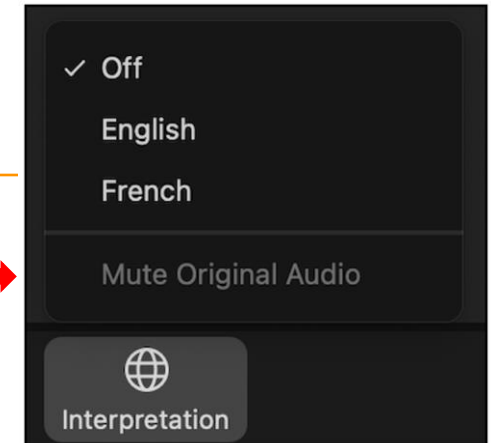
Virtual attendees

- Please keep your microphone muted and your camera off while in session
- Raise your hand if you want to make an intervention
- Place your comment or question in the chat box, other participants may contribute too



Introductions

- Over 100 participants subscribed for virtual attendance
- Please introduce yourself on the chat
- Ca. 100 participants attend physically
- Facilitator will ask participants to introduce themselves at first intervention

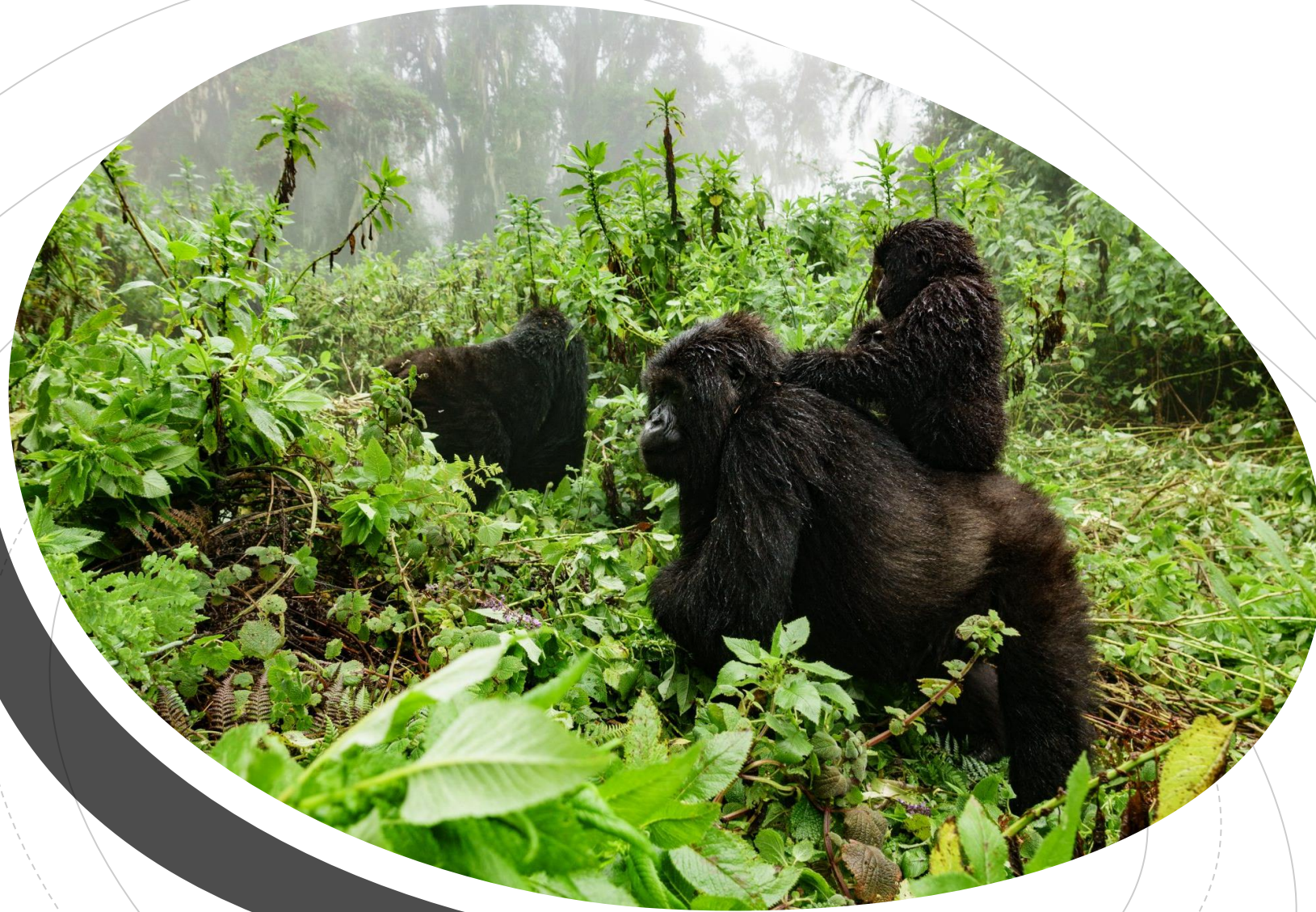


Interpretation

- There are interpretation services for all attendees
- Physical attendees can use the headset provided. Channel 1 for English, Channel 2 for French, Channel 3 for Portuguese
- Virtual attendees can select a language at the interpretation icon. Mute original audio to hear your preferred language clearly

Day Two – 27 September 2022

08:30	Meeting venue open				
09:00 - 09:15	OPENING DAY 2 (Facilitator: G. Muti)				
09:00	Opening			Chair (DRC)	
09:05	Recap from day 1			TFCA Advisor, SADC FANR	
09:15 - 10:45	SESSION VI: COUNTRY UPDATES ON SADC TFCAs - Part 2 (M. Pereira & S. Geldenhuys)				
09:15	Cluster B: Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania (Marine)			MS Representatives	
10:45 - 11:15	TEA BREAK				
11:15 - 12:45	SESSION VII: CROSS-SECTOR PROGRAMMES IN PROJECTS TFCAs - Part 2 (L. Blanken)				
11:15	1. Transboundary Coastal & Marine Management	2. TFCAs & transboundary rivers building resilience to CC	3. Connectivity Conservation & HWC	4. Rural development & livelihoods	Stream facilitators: 1. IUCN 2. USAID RW & GIZ C-NRM 3. PPF 4. RP-PCP/ProSULi & SWM
12:45 - 13:45	LUNCH BREAK				
13:45 – 15:30	SESSION VIII: REFLECTION ON UPDATES FOR SADC TFCAs				
13:45	Report-back and reflections on the streams and recommendations for consideration of the SADC TFCA Network Steering Committee (SC)			Piet Theron & N. Ipinge	
14:45	How the RRH can support the regional TFCA Network and Portal			Isaac Fadamullah, RCMRD	
15:30	Closure of day 2			SADC Chair (DRC)	
Open afternoon for networking and bi-lateral meetings					



Opening Day 2

**Mr. Daniel Mkubi, TFCA
Focal Point, DRC**

Regional updates

- Strategic documents for development of TFCAs to submitted to ministers
- SADC TFCA Summit Concept Notes still need to be improved

APAC

- Great opportunity for TFCAs. Need to exchange more on continental level
- Inclusion of communities and youth

Country updates

- Human resources and funding gaps at TFCA level
- Integration of all stakeholders into TFCA development
- How to show impact?

Recap Day 1: Plenary session

Funding opportunities

- Additional funding coming in through EU NaturAfrica
- Privat end public funding key

Coastal & Marine

- To understand PCAs context and identify challenges and needs as well as developing a roadmap for supporting Marine TFCAs are the key basis that formed the objectives of the May 2022 workshop
- Domestication is a challenge – need to be addressed in terms of full functioning TFCAs
- Critical to bring EAC on establishment from TFCAs to discuss aspects of sovereignty etc.

TFCAs, TB rivers & CC

- Analyses of current social, environmental and economic indicators show that vulnerabilities in SADC region differ strongly between and within SADC Member States
- Results of climate risk and vulnerability analyses are complex and limited due to limited data availability Interpretation especially for local levels have to be cautious and need ground-truth.
- There are many proven approaches in the SADC region to improve resilience of communities, which can be scaled up as shown by COSPE in Lubombo TFCA or IWMI

Connectivity, conservation & HWC

- Joint planning is key, land use is administered by other institutions, secure funding to have a land use plan in the area.
- Ensure equitable benefits of the community which are custodians of the TFCA
- the future of conservation lies in the hands of communities, communities were involved in the corridors

Plenary session

Rural Development & Livelihoods

- Environmental justice = Equal distribution of benefits + Governance/decision making
- Technical innovation is necessary but inefficient without “process innovation” (on governance, access rules, inclusivity)
- Need paradigm shift for all (donors, practitioners, researchers and local stakeholders).

S6: Country updates part 2

P. Theron & S. Geldenhuys

Consulting team for the
review of the SADC TFCAs
Programme





Área de Conservação Transfronteiriça SADC (TFCA)

Reunião Híbrida da Rede
26 a 28 de setembro de 2022

Joyce Janota

Instituto Nacional da Biodiversidade e Conservação

Coordenadora Nacional da Criação da Área de Conservação Marinha



1. Estatuto institucional e atualização

Iona Skeleton Estabelecido em 2018

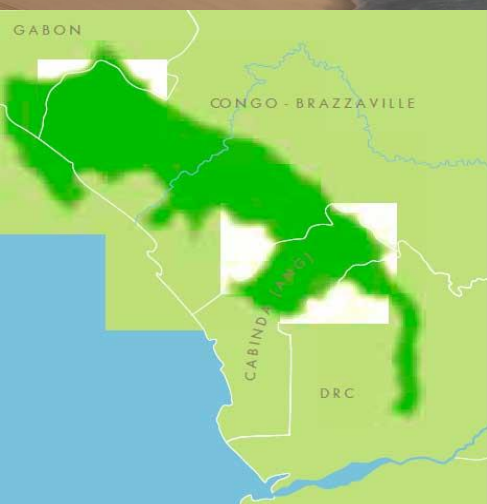
Co-Gestão pela African Parks

KAZA-

Área Transfronteiriça de Maiombe

O Acordo de Cabinda e o Memorando de Entendimento, assinado em Julho de 2009

Acordo verbal para santuário Chimpanzés



2. Atualização TFCA da categoria C

- Mussuma
- Elaboração de um Memorando de Entendimento entre ambas Partes, mas que ainda não foi assinado.
- A diplomacia está a trabalhar para assinar a categoria de conceito
- Memorando assinado com a CCI (registo de movimentos transfronteiriços de carnívoros (desde 2018) 4 de leões (2 de coleira GPS de animais monitorizados pelo ZCP e 2 de relatos locais) 1 de chita (obtido por coleira GPS de animal monitorizado pelo ZCP) 1 de hiena-malhada (obtido por coleira GPS de animal monitorizado pelo ZCP)
- Adicionalmente, está a ser desenvolvido um manual de conflito Homem-animal.
- **Desafios**
- Desafios comunidades
- Queimadas
- Caça furtiva
- **Recomendação**
- Apoiar a criação e implementação de projectos comunitários de conservação e projectos de investigação científica na área de Mussuma e a elaboração de um plano de gestão integrado.

3. Nova Área de Conservação Transfronteiriça

Área de Conservação Marinhada Baía dos Tigres

Província do Namibe

Área Total Marinha: 9129 km



4. Principais atividades orientadas para o país realizadas de 2018-2022

1. Planos de gestão desenvolvidos
2. Colocação de Placas de Sinalização nas áreas Húmidas
3. Formação de 250 Fiscais para as Áreas de Conservação
4. Fortalecimento das infra-estruturas de apoio a fiscalização e do turismo;
5. Formação para procuradores e Juizes Magistrados
6. Capacitação em gestão financeira, recolha de dados da biodiversidade, monitoramento e colocação de coleiras em de elefantes,
7. Ascultação e sensibilização das comunidades locais
8. Formação para guias turisticos
9. Expedições científicas
10. Construção de postosde fiscalização
11. Sistemas de comunicação Instalados nas áreas de conservação
12. Elaboração da Estratégia e Plano de Acção de aplicação da Lei de Combate à Caça Furtiva;
13. Estratégia Nacional para a Biodiversidade Costeira e Marinha e o seu plano de Implementação

4. Principais atividades orientadas para o país realizadas de 2018-2022

Inventariação de 190 peças de Marfim na Jamba (CITES)

Mobilização das comunidades para formar Núcleos que funcionam como fiscais comunitários.

Plano de Ordenamento do Espaço Marinho

Formação de observadores locais

Inventário de grandes mamíferos no PNM

Expedições científicas (Okavango, CCI)

Monitoramento de espécies marinhas migratórias/aves ao longo da costa do PNI

Estratégia Nacional do Mar em Parceria com o MINAGRIP



HISTÓRIA DA HERPETOLOGIA EM ANGOLA
HISTORY OF HERPETOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ANGOLA



5. Fundos e financiamento da TFCA

- A mobilização de recursos financeiros para a estratégia da biodiversidade, permitiu a captação de mais financiadores nos ciclos do Fundo Global do Ambiente (GEF4, GEF5 USD 4 000 000, GEF6 (USD 4 103, 800 CF, e USD 1 776 484 AC)) que tem possibilitado o aumento de projectos nacionais referentes ao fortalecimento de áreas de conservação existentes, bem como a expansão da Rede de áreas de Conservação incluídas no PERNACA.
- Projecto SCIONA) é um projecto financiado pela União Europeia (Europe Aid/ 156423/DD/ACT/ Multi), iniciado em Fevereiro de 2018, com a duração de três anos, liderado pela Universidade de Ciência e Tecnologia da Namíbia (NUST) em parceria com o Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação da Huíla (ISCED-Huíla).

6. Constrangimentos e valor acrescentado

- Burocracias ao mais alto nível
- Dificuldades de acesso aos dados espaciais
- Mapeamento das áreas marinhas e costeiras
- Falta de técnicos especializados; infraestruturas de apoio
- Limitações de fundos para implementação nas mais diversas áreas;
- Falta de continuidade e limitações de implementação de projectos desenvolvidos para a conservação;
- Limitações no acesso a informações existentes
- Exploração petrolífera e mineira
- Meio de transporte
- Actividades de subsistências/Comunidades piscatórias
- Assentamento humano
- Operações contínuas de desminagem para tornar os parques seguros antes que possam ser exploradas opções turísticas



OBRIGADO





SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Network Hybrid Meeting 26-28 September 2022



TFCAs in THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

By Daniel MUKUBI:

- *Chief of Biodiversity Bureau*
- *SADC TFCA Focal Point in DRC*
- *IPBES National Focal Point*
- *SWM National Focal Point*

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

23rd September, 2022



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DÉVELOPPEMENT
DURABLE**

Virunga National Park

- Virunga National Park (DRC : 772,700 ha, 1925) is located in Virunga landscape shared between DRC, Rwanda and Uganda
- In DRC, Virunga National Park includes a diversified relief, fauna and flora
- Transboundary cooperation with Uganda and Rwanda, instituted by the Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration (GVTC) , resulted in the establishment of five joint patrols and the joint census of mammal fauna in 2018. A drop in elephant poaching is reported, the hippo population remains low, but has remained stable over the past decade
- Illegal fishing is relatively controlled by the establishment of a fishing brigade on Lake Edward
- An electrical fence materializing the limits of the Park over 16 km has been installed to secure the ecological corridor
- Nowadays, no initiative of oil exploitation in Virunga
- The Virunga alliance continues its work, reconciling conservation and development, with hydroelectric production, chocolate etc.



Mounts Ruwenzori and Virunga



Mayombe TFCA

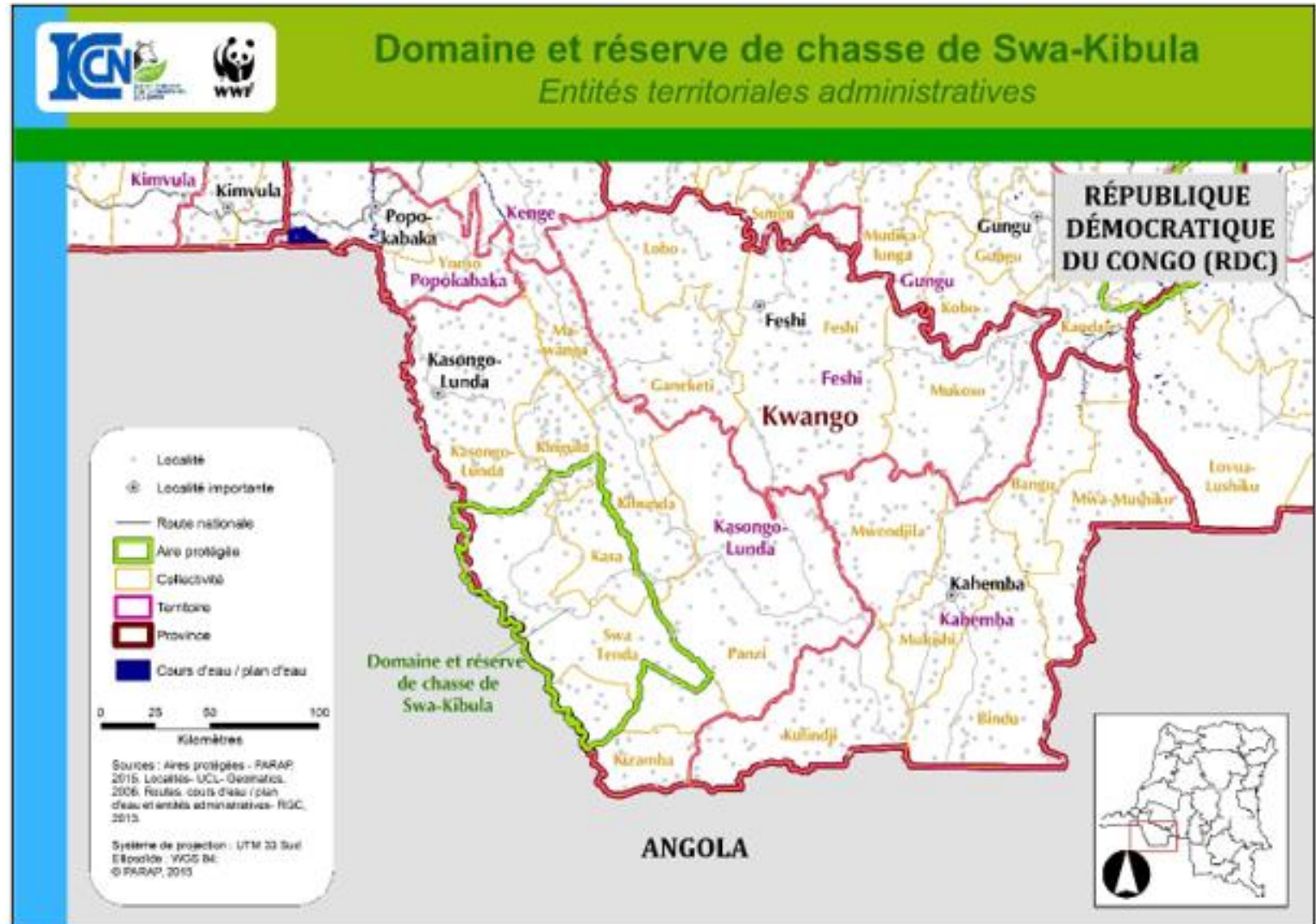
- The Mayombe forest, located between DRC, Angola, the Republic of Congo and Gabon, constitutes the southwestern edge of the tropical forest in central and western Africa
- It is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna, including species of global significance such as chimps, gorillas and elephants
- The idea of creating a large cross-border biosphere reserve dates back to 2000 in Angola, 2002 in Congo and later in DRC, but also the interest very recently shown by Gabon
- The first phase of the Mayombe cross-border project has been operational since July 2009, following the Cabinda Memorandum of understanding. UNEP mobilized support from the Norwegian government, and approached IUCN to manage the project
- An intermediate phase took place in 2011, through the implementation of a short-term work plan
- In DRC, various stakeholders are mobilized to reduce human pressure on the Luki biosphere reserve (UNESCO MAB, 1979), and ensure the sustainable management of this part of the Mayombe forest





2. Other TFCA potentialities

- **Predominant habitat:** wooded savannah and dense semi deciduous forest
- **Flagship species:** elephant, antelope, buffalo, hippos
- **Main threats:** slash-and-burn agriculture, poaching, bush fires and artisanal diamond mining
- Existence of a **priority action plan** aimed at a long-term maintenance of wildlife, the conservation of the habitats and the related ecosystem services
- **Countries:** DRC and Angola



2. Other TFCA potentialities

- **North Ubangi forest massif** : dense forest
- **Flagship species**: chimps, okapi, buffalo, elephant
- **Main threats**: slash-and-burn agriculture, poaching and artisanal mining
- Existence of a **priority action plan** aimed at a long-term maintenance of wildlife species
- **Countries**: DRC and Central African Republic



3. Other cross-border conservation initiatives

- Priority area of Mutshatsha : between DRC and Zambia
- Reserve of Tshikamba : between DRC and Angola

6. Constraints and added value

- **Main constraints**

- Weak collaboration and lack of frank and friendly dialogue
- Weak capacity for resource mobilization and ineffectiveness of existing financial mechanisms
- Insecurity, wars, armed conflicts and political instability

- **Added value**

- I hope this will be a very good framework in order to improve capacity building and development to address TFCA's issues



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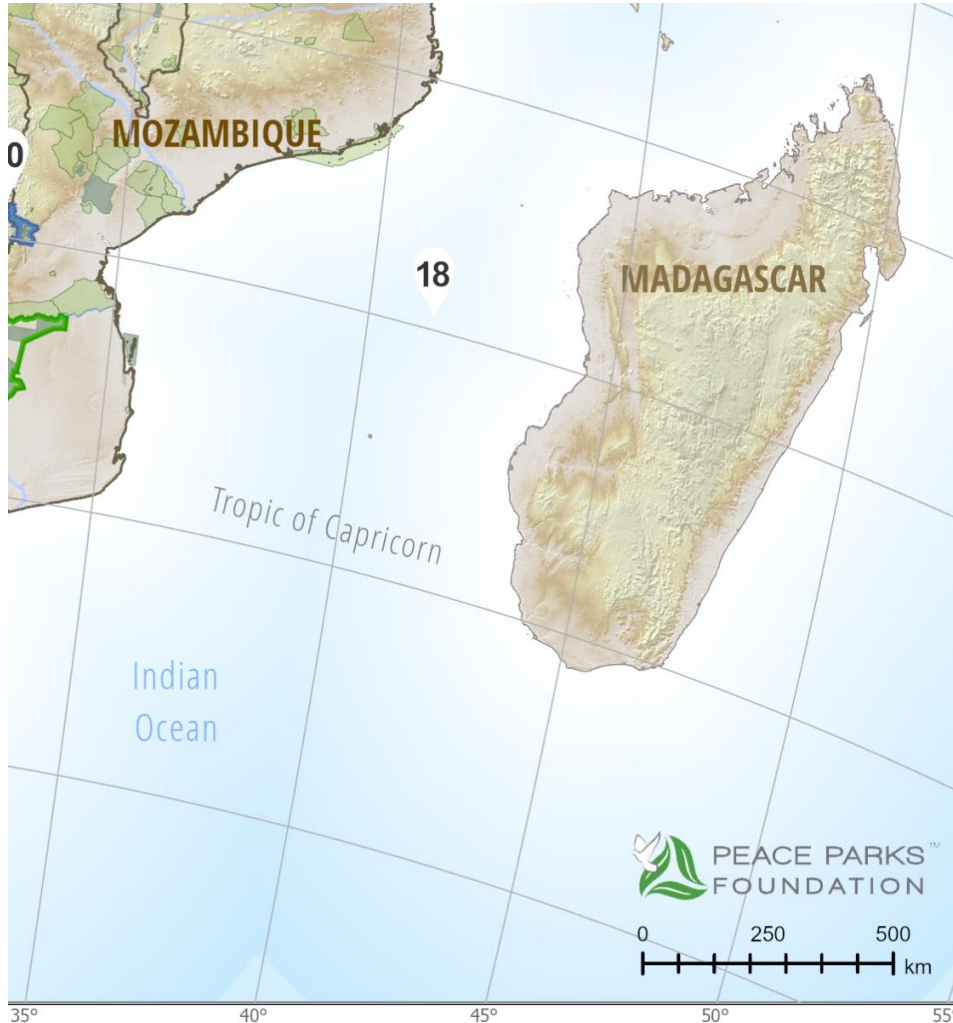
Madagascar

Seheno RAMANANTSOA

Head Department of Protected Area Governancy
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development



Western Indian Ocean Transfronter Marine Park n°18



CONCEPTUAL TFCAs

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

- National Park
- Other Protected Area

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

Area calculations based on Albers Equal Area SADC (custom).

Recommendations

- To policy makers in the Western Indian Ocean region to adopt the principle of an ocean governance agenda for the northern Mozambique Channel, and subsequently define and implement this process
 - Continue the alignment of the efforts of the Nairobi Convention process, the IOC, the East African development communities (SADC, EAC), the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge (WIOCC) initiative, WIOConsortium and Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) towards this common goal
 - Coordinate scientific, economic and social surveys among the bordering nations of the Northern Mozambique Channel to update the knowledge base required for identification of key biodiversity and fishing areas to be protected and managed, and adopt necessary legal and regulatory measures for sound management and protection



SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Network Hybrid Meeting 26-28 September 2022

Mozambique

Paulo C. Barros

ANNUAL SADC TFCA NETWORK MEETING

Pretoria, 26 -28 SEPTEMBER 2022, South Africa

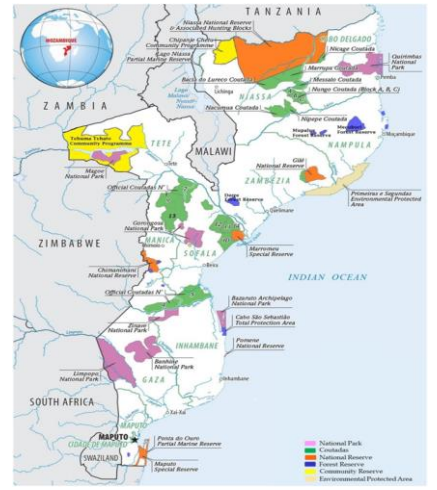
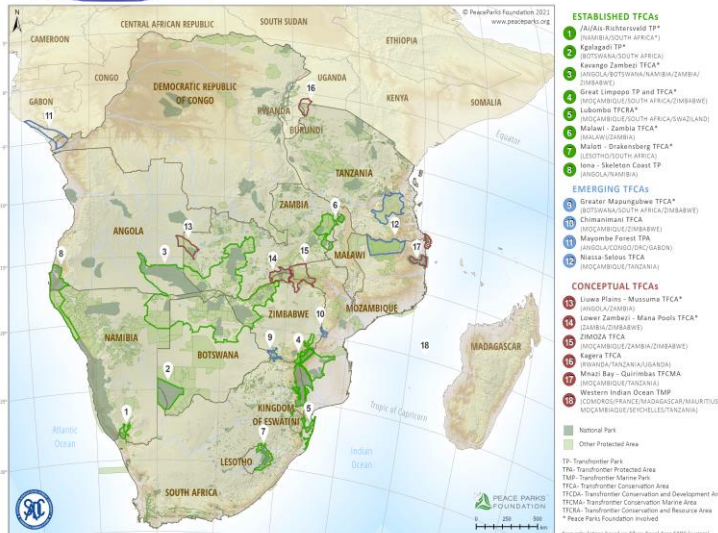


REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF
CONSERVATION AREAS



TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS MANAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

National Administration Of
 Conservations Areas, ANAC, is the
 Institution that manage Mozambique
 TFCAs

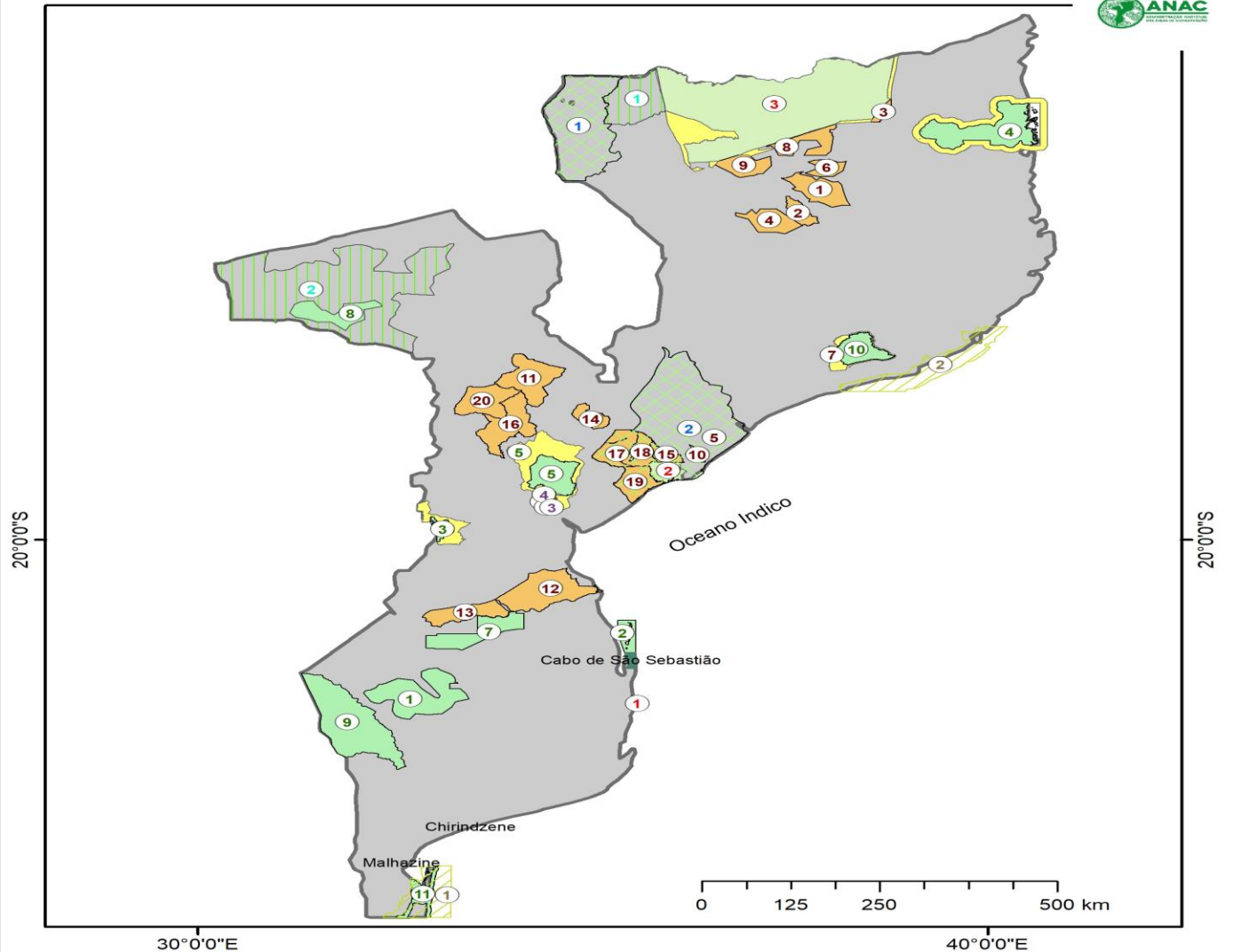


1. Institutional status and update

TFCAs and their categories in Mozambique

- Category “A” with signed treaty of protocol by Head of States:
 - Great Limpopo TFCA (Treaty signed between Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa)– with institutional arrangement functioning, coordinated by International Coordinator (IC);
 - Lubombo TFCA (Protocol signed between Mozambique, South Africa and Eswatini) – With institutional arrangement working (irregularities were observed when GIZ financial support project ended in 2020)
 - The subTFCA Kosi bay – Ponta Douro – is a Marine TFCA.
- Category “B” with formal signed agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):
 - Chimanimani TFCA (Agreement signed between Mozambique and Zimbabwe) – there is irregular communication due to limited resources (financial and human);
 - Niassa-selous – (MoU signed between Mozambique and Tanzania)- there is irregular communication due to limited financial and human resources.
 - There are joint efforts to raise the MoU to a treaty.
- Category “C” with or without informal communication
 - ZIMOZA (with draft Agreement between Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia) – there is a technical discussion on the draft MoU;
 - Mnazi-Bay – Quirimbas (between Mozambique and Tanzania) – there has been no communication - is a marine TFCA
 - Western Indian Ocean (10 (?) countries) – there has been no communication – is a marine TFCA

Área de Conservação do domínio público em Moçambique



Legenda

Área de conservação comunitária (1-Micheu, 2-Nhampoca, 3-Nhamacuenguere, 4-Bebedo)	Reserva Especial (1-Pomene, 2-Marromeu, 3-Niassa)	Coutada (1-Nhungo, 2-Nipepe, 3-Nicage, 4-Nacumua, 5-Micaune, 6-Messalo, 7-Mulela, 8-Marangira, 9-Lureco, 10-Luabo, 11-Nº7, 12-Nº5, 13-Nº4, 14-Nº15, 15-Nº14, 16-Nº13, 17-Nº12, 18-Nº11, 19-Nº10, 20-Nº9)	Reserva Natural Integral de Chirindzene
Terras Húmidas (Ramsar) (1-Lago Niassa, 2-Complexo do Marromeu)	Parque Nacional (1-Banhine, 2-Bazaruto, 3-Chimanimani, 4-Quirimbas, 5-Gorongosa, 6-Zinave, 7-Magoé, 8-Limpopo, 9-Gile, 10-Maputo)	Área de Protecção Ambiental (1-Maputo, 2-Ilhas Primeiras&Segundas)	Parque Ecológico de Malhazine
Programa de Conservação Comunitário (1-Chipanje Chetu, 2-Tchuma Tchato)			Santuário do Cabo de São Sebastião
			Zona Tampão
			Moçambique

1.1 National TFCA institutional arrangements

- The **TFCA in Mozambique** is fall under the **Services of Planning, Cooperation and Studies of ANAC**, particularly the Department of Cooperation and Studies.
- The Department of Cooperation and Studies liaises with different internally with Conservation and Community Development Services; Tourism and Sustainable Development Services; With the Administration of Protected Areas encompassed in Protected Areas;

2. Category C TFCA update.

- **Category “C”**
- ZIMOZA (with draft Agreement between Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia) – there is a technical discussion on the draft MoU;
 - Mnazi-Bay – Quirimbas (between Mozambique and Tanzania) – there has been no communication - is a marine TFCA
 - Western Indian Ocean ((?) countries) – there has been no communication – is a marine TFCA
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Lack of financial resources;
 - Facilitation as to bring the Member States together;
 - Insurgency in Cabo Delgado Province.
- **Opportunities:**
 - There is informal cooperation among the Member States for ZIMOZA;
 - There is political will for collaboration among Member States.

3. Other cross-border conservation initiatives

- Rovuma landscape:
 - It is terrestrial landscape between the Mozambique and Tanzania in which the collaboration between these 2 countries is being facilitated by WWF Tanzania.
- Ponta _ Isimangaliso

4. Key country-driven activities carried out from 2018-2022

1. **Sustainably Manage shared Natural Resources:**

- Enhancement of Law enforcement activities;
- Resettlement of communities living inside Limpopo National Park;
- Supporting voluntary movement to buffer zone of families living inside Maputo and Zinave National Parks.

2. **Advocacy and Harmonization:**

- Updating of the following legislation:
 - Biodiversity conservation, Protection and sustainable utilization Act (Lei 5/2017 of 11 of May);
 - Penal Code;
 - Conservation Law Regulation (Decree 89/2017 of 29 of December)

3. **Enhancement of financing mechanisms for TFCAs:**

- Covid 19 Emergence fund submitted and approved by SDC TFCA Financing Mechanism for Niassa Special Reserve and Maputo National Park;
- Livelihood project for communities in surrounding Limpopo National Park by PPF submitted to SADC Financing Facility;
- One Limpopo One Health project to be supported by France Development Agency (AFD) in Limpopo National Park;
- PPF support to Maputo, Limpopo, Zinave and Banhine National Parks;
- WCS, USAID and UNDP support to Niassa National Park;
- World Bank support to Chimanimani and Mágoè National Parks and Niassa Special Reserve.

4. Key country-driven activities carried out from 2018-2022 (Cont.)

5. Capacity building for TFCA stakeholders (incl M&E and Learning & Knowledge Sharing)
 - Training of Rangers and Community Members in
6. Establishment of data and knowledge management systems (incl M&E)
 - Implementation of IMET in Niassa Special Reserve as a pilot project.
7. Enhancement of local livelihoods (incl water and food security).
 - Sharing the 20% of Protected Areas Revenue with local communities which In turn, they invest in livelihood projects such as: conservation agricultures, fisheries and small enterprises;
 - Implementation of One Health Project in surrounding of Limpopo National park;
 - Covid 19 emergency projects as to maintain income for the local communities around Maputo, Limpopo, Zinave and Banhine National Parks;
 - Conservation agriculture projects in Niassa Special Reserve, Maputo and Limpopo National Parks;
 - Started the process of Establishment of Community Conservation Areas;
8. Reducing vulnerability of ecosystems and people to the effects of climate change.
 - Development and updating of Management Plans for the Protected Areas in TFCA landscapes.
9. Development of TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products.
 - Advertising the tourism product through ANAC's Web Page as well as through tourism operators and concessionaires in different Protected Areas.

5. TFCA funding and financing

- Main sources of funding (and amounts, if possible) for activities at the Member State and at the TFCA level:
 - Government;
 - Donors / Partners: PPF, WCS, USAID, AFD, UNDP.....
- Key objectives of the proposals:
 - Enhance institutional capacity (recruitment of staff);
 - Law enforcement (logistic, aeroplanes, communication, etc);
 - Community development and livelihoods;
 - Logistical and administration support (fuel, maintenance, infrastructure, etc);

6. Constraints and added value.

- **Constraints:**
 - Limited financial resources to convene and bring multi stakeholder meeting;
 - Limited financial and human Resources to conduct patrols and address communication challenges such as network coverage in certain areas;
 - Increased Human Wildlife Conflict (Elephant, Hippo, Crocodile, etc) in some areas of Mozambique, especially in those bordering with South Africa and Zimbabwe. These conflicts have usually a seasonal pattern.
- **Added value:**
 - Enhanced the collaboration among Member States in the well-established TFCAs which in turn, opened door for quick communication, hence, quick intervention;
 - Raised funds from donors which helped to implement designated projects;
 - Expanded training opportunities to Mozambican technical staff using mostly the SADC reference schools, namely Southern African Wildlife College and College of African Wildlife Management , Mweka;
 - Developed livelihood diversification strategy which to some extent is guiding the development of communities inside and around TFCAs;
 - Promoted establishment of an Association of Game Farmers and Game Ranches within the TFCA (e.g. Great Lubombo Conservancy) which acts as a liaison board with different other stakeholders in respect to TFCA and conservation matters.

THANK YOU



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Seychelles

- ***Rodney Bonne Head of Marine research Section, Seychelles Parks and Garden Authority (SPGA)***

1. Institutional status and update

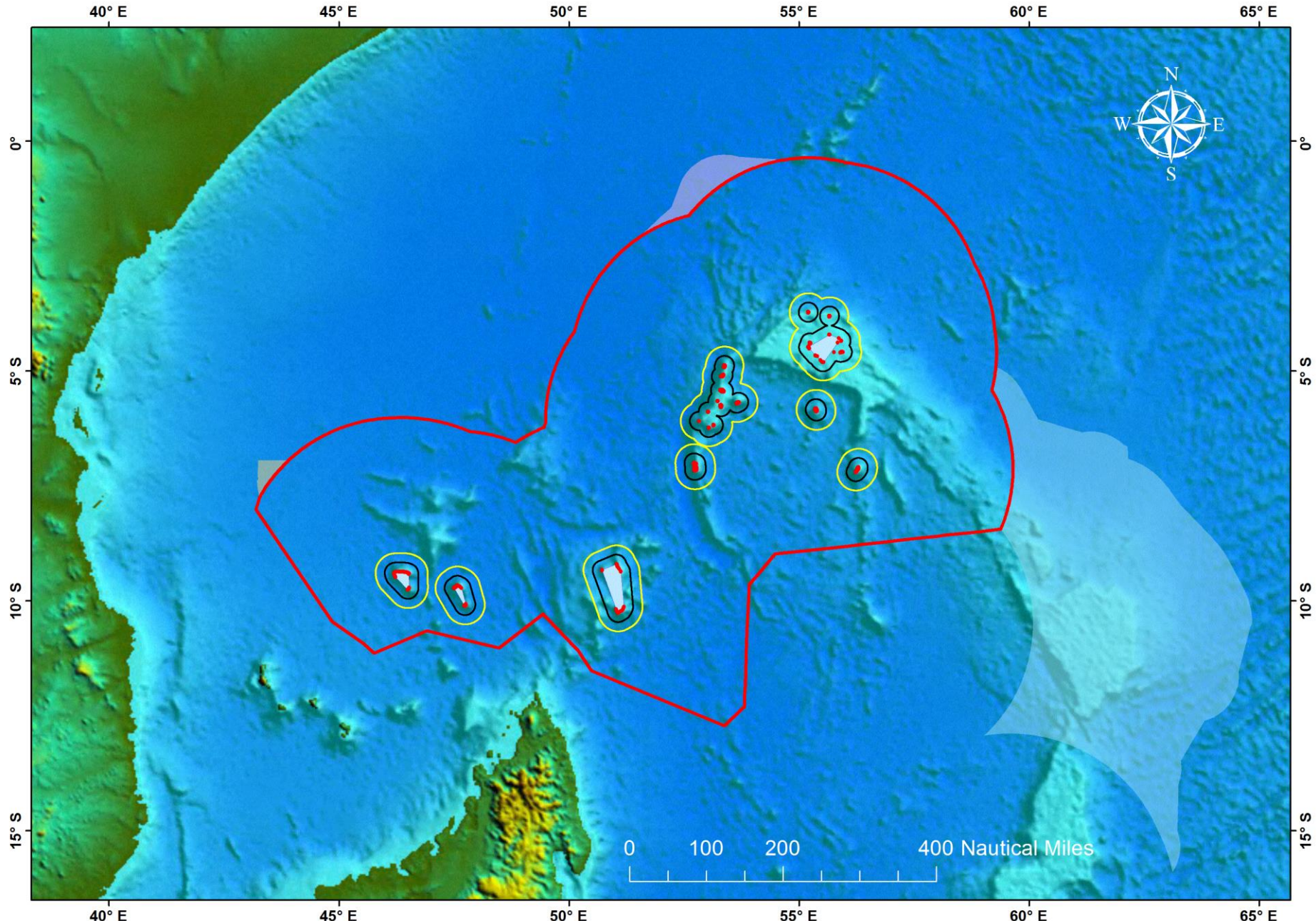
- The Republic of Seychelles is a Small island state comprise of 115 islands
- With a land mass of 452Km²
- And an EEZ of 1.3 Km²
- With a small population of little more than 95,000

Provide pic Seychelles and EEZ



overview map of the area Mascarenes plateau

/JMA

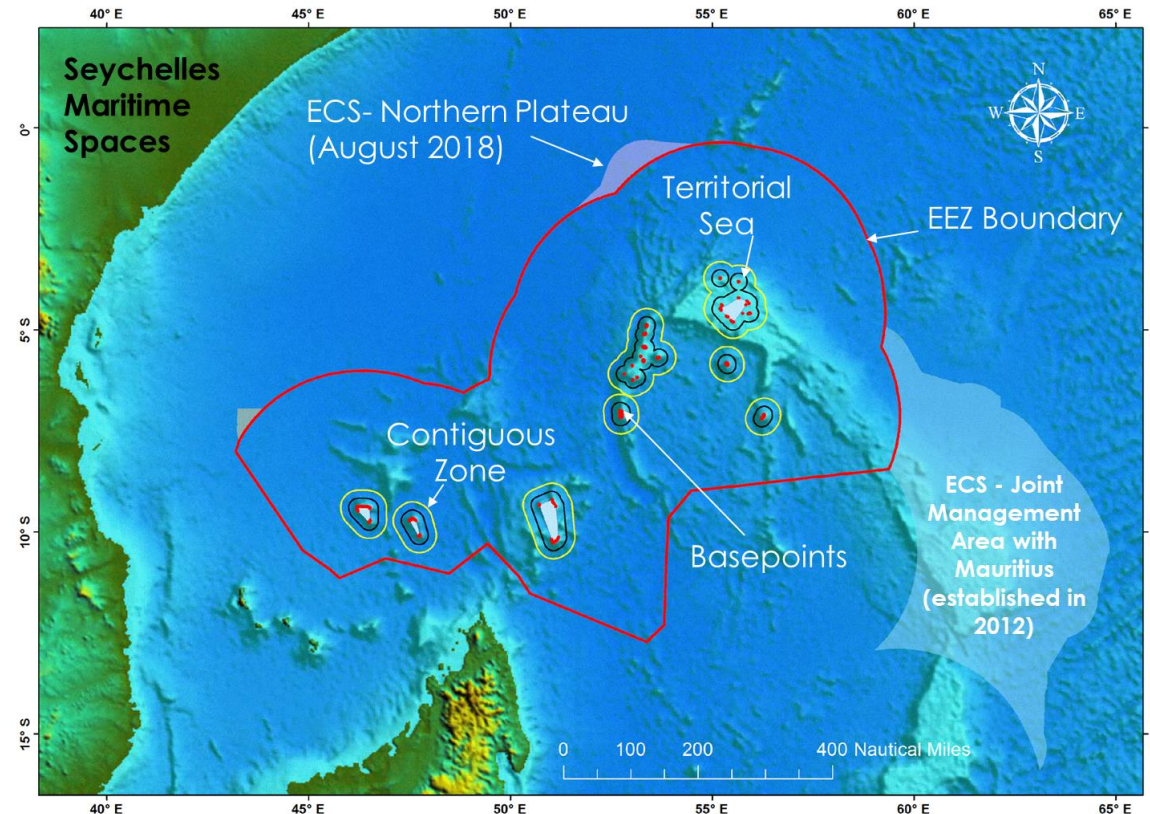


- The Seychelles Current and only Transfontier Conservation Area is:

The Seychelles Mauritius Joint Management Area (JMA)

The Extended Continental shelf of the Mascarene Plateau

- Extended Continental shelf (ECS) area is about 396,000 Km²
- Seychelles and Mauritius share joint jurisdiction.



- In 2007, Seychelles and Mauritius submit a joint submission to the UN commission considering the extend of the continental shelves
- In March 2011, the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) made recommendations, confirming the joint jurisdiction of Mauritius and Seychelles over 396,000 km² of seabed and subsoil of the extended continental shelf beyond their respective EEZ.
- Two treaties were sign in March 2012 between the two countries concerning
 1. The joint jurisdiction of the Mascarene Plateau namely (JMA) Joint Management Area and
 2. Joint management of the extended continental shelf (ECS) of the Mascarene Plateau region

Treaty Concerning the Joint Management of the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene Plateau Region

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
and
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES
(*the Contracting Parties*)

SEEKING to promote the sustainable and long-term economic and social development of their respective small island countries for the benefit of present and future generations;

COMMITTED to maintaining, renewing and further strengthening the mutual respect, goodwill, friendship and co-operation between their two countries;

ACKNOWLEDGING the existence of an overlapping area of continental shelf extending beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone boundaries established by their two countries under the Treaty between the Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two States dated 29 July 2008;

RECALLING that both countries co-operated on the basis of the Treaty between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius on the Framework for a Joint Submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf dated 18 September 2008, as subsequently amended, to lodge on 1 December 2008 the Joint Submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (the Commission) concerning the Mascarene Plateau region (Joint Submission) under Article 76, paragraph 8 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 (the Convention);

RECALLING ALSO on 30 March 2011, the Commission adopted recommendations confirming the entitlement of their two countries to the area of continental shelf as contained in the Commission document entitled Recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in regard to the Joint Submission made by Mauritius and Seychelles in respect of the Mascarene Plateau Region on 1 December 2008;

CONSCIOUS that the Convention provides in Article 83 that the delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law in order to achieve an equitable solution and, in the absence of delimitation, that States shall make every effort in a spirit of understanding and co-operation to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature which do not prejudice a final determination of the extended continental shelf delimitation;

Treaty Concerning the Joint Exercise of Sovereign Rights over the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene Plateau Region

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
and
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES
(*the Contracting Parties*)

RECALLING that both countries being coastal States co-operated on the basis of the Treaty between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius on the Framework for a Joint Submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf dated 18 September 2008, as subsequently amended, to lodge on 1 December 2008 the Joint Submission to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (the Commission) concerning the Mascarene Plateau region (Joint Submission) under Article 76, paragraph 8 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 (the Convention);

RECALLING ALSO that on 30 March 2011, the Commission adopted recommendations confirming the entitlement of the Contracting Parties to the area of continental shelf submitted by them in the Joint Submission, as contained in the Commission document entitled Recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in regard to the Joint Submission made by Mauritius and Seychelles in respect of the Mascarene Plateau Region on 1 December 2008;

NOTING that Article 76 of the Convention provides that the limits of the continental shelf established by coastal States on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission shall be final and binding;

NOTING ALSO that Article 83 of the Convention provides that the delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law in order to achieve an equitable solution and, in the absence of delimitation, that States shall make every effort in a spirit of understanding and co-operation to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature which do not prejudice a final delimitation of the continental shelf;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

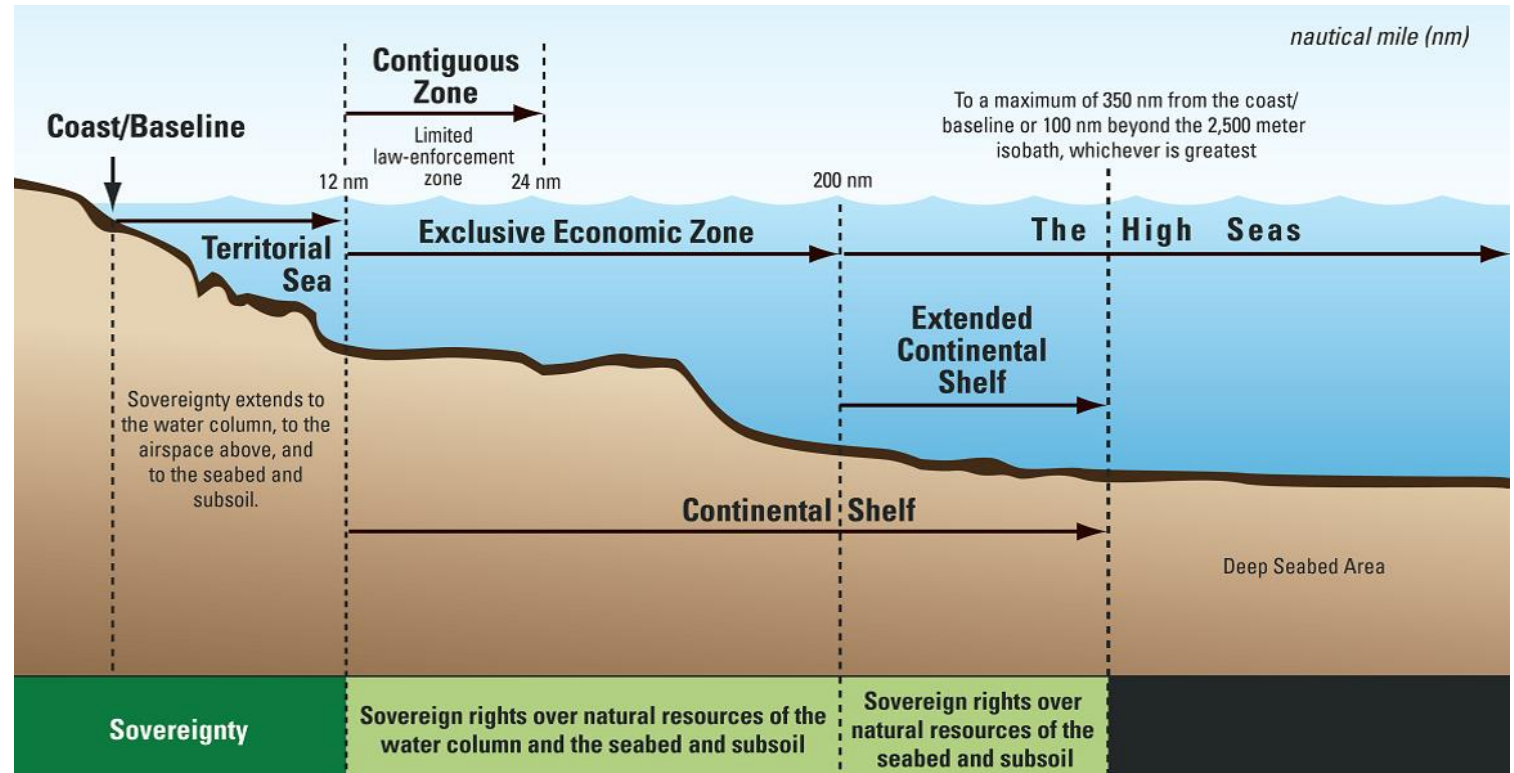
Joint Management Area (JMA) Treaty

- The JMA has a 30 years lifespan
- It provide regulatory framework for its management, conservation, development, and exploitation
- Both Government are fully committed to the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change to sustainably manage and protect the marine ecosystems from adverse anthropogenic source

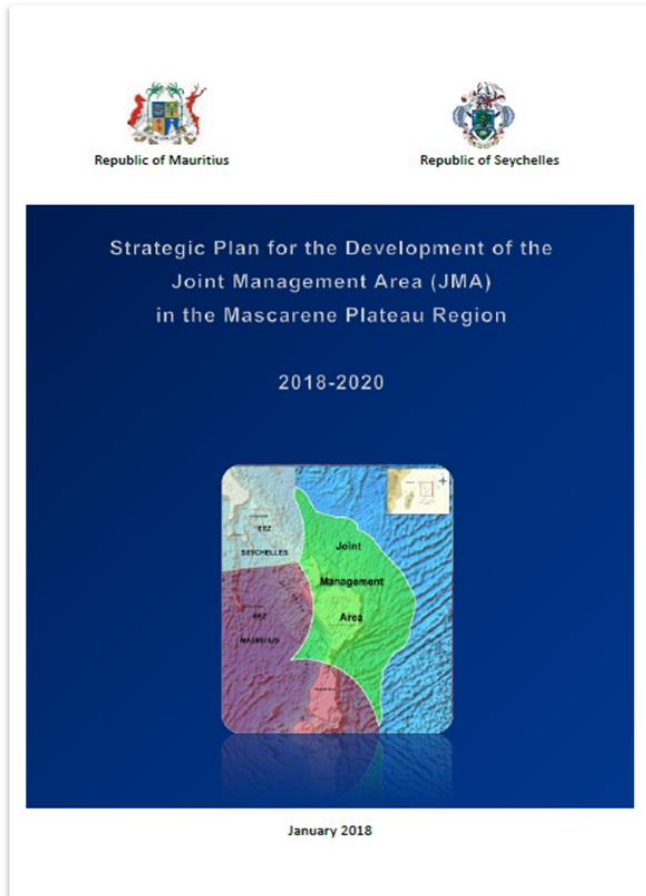
- The Treaty is unique in two ways
- The treaty is the first of its kind
- And it the largest maritime space in the world to be subject to a joint management

Extended continental Shelf (ECS)

- Is to make provision to the ECS recognize under both countries national laws and for international law
- It is under both sovereign rights to jointly explore and exploit its natural resources

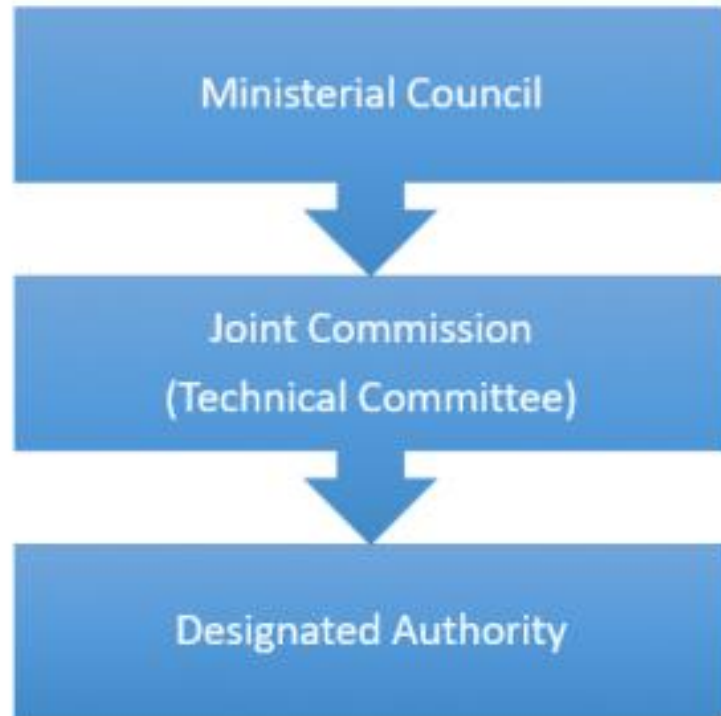


Management of the JMA



To help with the management of the area a three-year ***“Strategic Plan for the Development of the JMA (2018-2020)”*** was formulated in 2016 by the Joint Commission aimed at setting the scene for the proper, effective and efficient development of the JMA and the establishment of the structures for the sustainable management of the resources

- The JMA is managed using a three-tiered administrative structure.



Ministerial Council is established as a body composed of an equal number of Ministers appointed by Seychelles and Mauritius. Matter that relates to the operation of the Treaty

Joint Commission is responsible for establishing policies and regulations concerning activities in the JMA and overseeing the work of the Designated Authority composed of Commissioners appointed by each of the Contracting Parties.

- managing and regulating the day-to-day natural resource activities in the JMA;
- applying regulations and giving directions on all matters relating to the supervision and control of natural resource activities; and
- acting as a repository of all data and information pertaining to the JMA

What is Marine Spatial Planning?

due to this UNESCO published the **Step-by-Step Approach for Marine Spatial Planning toward Ecosystem-based Management**, a 10-step guide to understanding what marine spatial planning is about, insight into the steps and tasks of setting up a successful marine spatial planning initiative that can help achieve ecosystem-based management and awareness of what has worked and what has not in marine spatial planning practice around the world

...both Seychelles and Mauritius have MSP initiatives within their Exclusive Economic Zones

STATUS OF MSP BY PHASE OF PLANNING IN COUNTRIES WITH MSP INITIATIVES		Pre Planning	Plan Analysis	Plan Develop	Plan Complet	Plan Approv	Plan Implem	Plan Revision
AFRICA								
Angola	Exclusive Economic Zone	★	★					
Madagascar		★						
Mauritania		★						
Mauritius		★						
Morocco		★						
Namibia	Exclusive Economic Zone	★	★					
Seychelles	Exclusive Economic Zone	★	★	★	★			
South Africa	EEZ will be covered by 4 regional plans	★	★	★				
	•West Coast							
	•South Coast							
	•Southeast Coast							
	•Prince Edward Islands							

Source: <http://msp.ioc-unesco.org/world-applications/overview>

Seychelles Maritime Spaces

The Seychelles EEZ overlaps with five neighbouring States ***The United Republic of Tanzania, L'Union des Comores, France, Republic of Madagascar and Republic of Mauritius***

It was also identified during the delimitation exercise that Seychelles could claim three Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) areas - the ***Northern Plateau Region, Aldabra Region*** and the ***Mascarene Plateau Region***

- Thank You



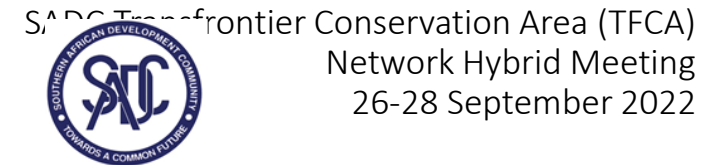
Updates on Tanzania Transfrontier Marine Conservation Areas

Mr. John D. Komakoma
(Acting Unit Manager)
Tanzania Marine Parks & Reserves Unit (MPRU)
jkomakoma@gmail.com

Key collaborators:



With support from:



26-28 September 2022

AGENDA

- Context of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Tanzania Mainland
- National MPAs framework
- National MPAs targets
- Key challenges in MPAs
- Potential TFCAs/Seascapes
- Summary

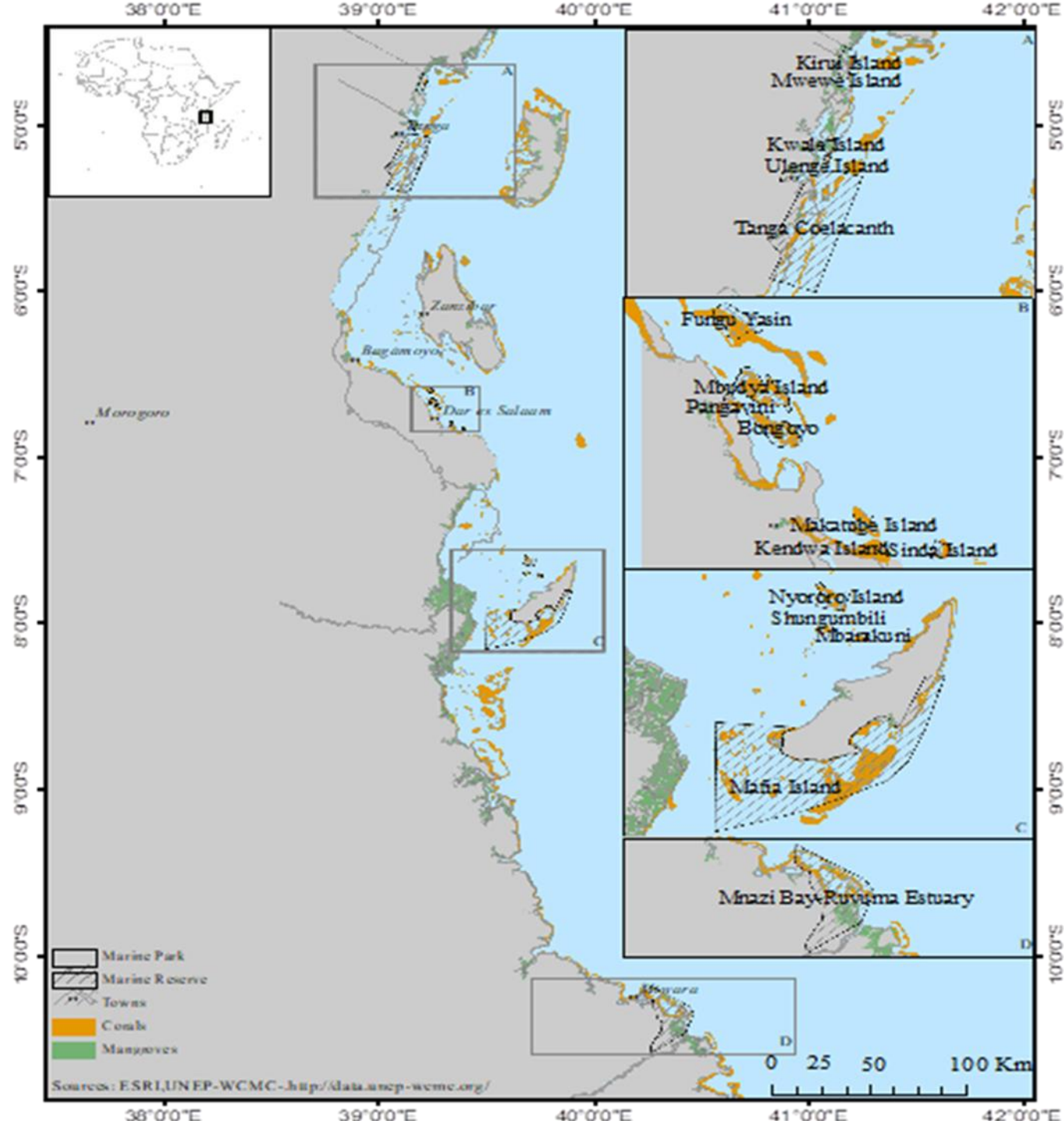
26 -28 September 2022



Context of marine protected areas in tanzania

- In Tanzania Mainland two categories of MPAs exists wic are **Marine Reserves** and **Marine Parks**, there is established a number of Locally Marine Managed Areas (LMMAs) but not recognised by the current MPR Act
- Currently there are 18 MPAs, comprising three Marine Parks and 15 Marine Reserves, all operating under the auspices of the MPRU. Many of the Marine Reserves are small, with ten being less than 10km² in area. The total area covered by formal MPAs operating under auspice of MPRU is 2142.57km², representing about 1 percent of the country's EEZ. There is also one National Park and a number of mangrove forest reserves extending along the five coastal regions of Tanga, Coast, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara.





National MARINE PROTECTED AREAS framework

- Conservation of the Marine Resources in Tanzania started way back in 1970s under Fisheries Act No. 6 of 1970 for fisheries management, were in 1975 eight (8) Marine Reserves got legal recognition and were placed under administration of the Fisheries Division
- The Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29 of 1994 (CAP 146 R.E. 2009) provides the legal framework for the conservation, management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources and establish The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU)
- The MPRU is guided by the National Fisheries Policy 2015 and other policies including, Wildlife, Environment, Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping,. In addition, MPRU is implementing its Strategic Plan (which compliments existing policies, rules and regulations.
- MPAs General Management Plans

National protected area targets

- Further expand current MPA coverage to ensure that at least 10% of Tanzania's coastal and marine areas are under protection, in accordance with SDG 14.5;
- Invest in community development programs to educate and raise public awareness to enhance support for MPAs
- Continue to engage local communities in management of both formal and non-formal MPAs including establishment of LMMAs and sanctuaries.
- Review of the current MPR Act to include LMMAs, private MPAs and increase coverage to other water bodies such as Lakes and Rivers



- Marine pollution including plastics
- Encroachment
- High dependency by local communities on marine resources for livelihood
- Climate change eg sea rise and coral bleaching
- Legal management tool eg. Act & GMPs need reviews
- Lack of General management plan in some marine reserves
- Limited financial and human resources

Key challenges

Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Network Meeting 2022
Theme 1: Transboundary Coastal and Marine management

26 – 28 September 2022

Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (Tanzania) - Quirimbas National Park (Mozambique) Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Category C – Conceptual TFCA
- Proposed Total Area – 8150km² (MBREMP 650km² and Quirimbas National Park stretches in 110km long shoreline with an area of 7500km²)
- High level of connectivity and is a critical source and refuge for the dispersal and maintenance of reef diversity
- Mudflats, salt pans, mangroves, rocky and sandy shoreline, coral reefs and seagrass beds which are host to many species all form part of this area

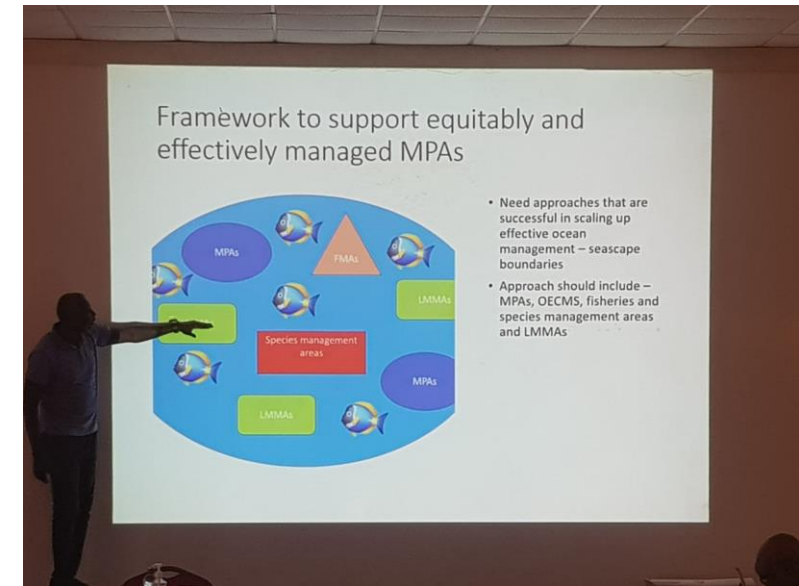
MNAZI BAY – QUIRIMBAS TFCA

- MBREMP has a GMP which allows for Transfrontier conservation
- Tanzania Legislations including Fisheries Policy allows for management of shared water bodies and ecosystems
- Initial process for establishing Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas TFCA started way back 2008 but stalled due to various reasons
- It is high time now to revive the talks for establishment of TFCA
- Through the Joint Permanent Commission between The United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Mozambique, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will submit the proposal for revive the process for establishing the Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas TFCA

Progress towards establishment of the Kenya – Tanzania marine transboundary conservation area

Designing the TBCA using systematic conservation planning

- Technical support from WIOMSA & Macquarie University
- May 2021 - Discussed data needs and obtained consent from government ministries during the high-level meeting
- November 2021 – Spatial planning workshops
 - Held separate planning workshops (due to COVID)
 - Involved local level stakeholders from the TBCA region
 - Objectives:
 - Introduce and gain buy-in for the planning process
 - Reviewed and validated data gathered from April to October 2021
 - Participatory mapping and objective & target setting for the plans
- December 2021 – January 2022 – Participatory mapping with BMUs
- February 2022 – present – Preparation of scenarios and for upcoming workshops





SUMMARY

The Marine Protected Areas have given Tanzania the opportunity to maintain food and job security; protect its remarkable biodiversity; and safeguard its cultural heritage

- Legal mandate for management of MPAs
- Community support in management of MPAs at ground levels
- Marine and Coastal tourism
- Efforts to establish TBCA especially the Tanzania – Kenya TBCA



THANK YOU

John David Komakoma

Acting Unit Manager

Marine Parks and Reserves Unit

john.komakoma@uvuvi.go.tz





Take a 30 minutes health break!

S7 Cross- sectoral programmes and projects in TFCAs (Part 2)

Insert name of facilitator



Streams and room allocation

S1: Transboundary Coastal and Marine Management

- **Led by IUCN**

S2: TFCAs and transboundary rivers building resilience to Climate Change

- **Led by RWP and GIZ**

S3: Connectivity, Conservation and Human Wildlife Conflict

- **Led by PPF**

S4: Rural development and livelihoods

- **LED by ProSuli and SWM**

Streams

S1: Transboundary Coastal and Marine Management

- **Led by IUCN**

S2: TFCAs and transboundary rivers building resilience to Climate Change

- **Led by RWP and GIZ**

S3: Connectivity, Conservation and Human Wildlife Conflict

- **Led by PPF**

S4: Rural development and livelihoods

- **LED by ProSuli and SWM**

Stream session etiquette

Participation

- Find a stream you are interested in!
- Encourage participants to distribute themselves across the groups. And Member States to distribute themselves across the streams
- If you don't have a certain role, you can move between Streams. Virtual attendees would need to ask the co-host if they want to move

Report-back

- Report-back by the streams will be today, after the Part 2 of the Stream sessions, at 13h45
- Each session to assign a scribe. Session leads have been provided with a PPT template
- Each session to assign a rapporteur. Encourage Member States to volunteer to rapporteur. The rapporteur ideally does not move stream.

Virtual attendees

- You can select your preferred breakaway room once they are open.
- Stream 1 stays in the main room and has interpretation.
- Each room has a person that will support with reading the chat and taking questions from the floor
- Streams will close at 13:15. **You will then automatically move back to the main room.**

S1: Transboundary Coastal and Marine Management

Time	Content	Resource people confirmed
Day 2 27 Sept 11:15 – 12:00	<p>Interactive session on potential of the TFCA concept for Transboundary Management of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory presentation • Summary presentation on potential sites that could become or are Coastal and/or Marine TFCA <p>Moderated discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which potential sites are low hanging fruits to operationalise? • What are the priorities for Member States (e.g. conservation, sustainable use) and would TFCAs be a good fit for cross-border collaboration? • Can TFCAs support the establishment of long-term framework that supports sustainable use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piet Theron & Marcos Pereira, Consultants
Day 2 27 Sept 12:00-12:45	<p>Interactive session to develop an actionable roadmap</p> <p>What needs to happen in the short and medium term to realize large-scale marine co-management areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and relational pillar • Policy and legal framework • Sustainability and funding • Strengthened locally-managed mechanisms in TFCAs • SADC secretariat role? 	Peter Maynara, IUCN

S2: TFCAs and transboundary rivers building resilience to Climate Change

Time	Content	Resource people confirmed
Day 2 27 Sept 11:15 – 12:00	<p>Block 3: Challenges to tackle in the future (panel discussion)</p> <p><i>Presentation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How early warning systems can improve predictions and response to natural disasters (droughts, floodings etc.): The Limpopo River Basin example <p><i>Facilitated panel discussion on challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is research assisting users? Where is Data kept that it is accessible to all sectors and institutions? Are SADC institutions working in a co-ordinated and efficient way? Are ICPs working in a co-ordinated way? Link Climate change and DRM. Where are we with regard to Disaster Preparedness and management (GIDRM) 	Facilitator: Steve Collins (RWP) Presenter: Mr Zvikomborero Manyangadze Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Sauramba (SADC Groundwater Management Instit.) Dr. Mmaphaka Tau, SADC/GIZ GIDRM Mr. Rabson Dhlohlo, MDTFCA
Day 2 27 Sept 12:00-12:45	<p>Block 4: The way forward (panel discussion)</p> <p><i>Where are potentials for the future? What needs to change and how?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved cooperation among SADC transboundary organisations (e.g. RBOs and TFCAs). How should this ideally happen? (e.g. MoUs?) Capacity building and knowledge management (CCARDESA) Regional training offer (GESI others)? Stronger involvement of communities in solving their problems Risk informed development/cross-sector cooperation Is there an existing forum in SADC for discussing CC adaptation/ mitigation? 	Facilitator: Steve Collins (RWP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Nyambe Nyambe, ED, KAZA TFCA Tracy Molefi – OKACOM Futhi Magagula (CCARDESA) Lisa Blanken (SADC/GIZ C-NRM) SAWC

S3: Connectivity, Conservation and Human Wildlife Conflict

Time	Content	Resource people confirmed
Day 2 27 Sept 11:15 – 12:00	<p>Theme 3: Land Use Planning and Human Wildlife Conflict in TFCA's</p> <p>11:15 - Dr. Nyambe Nyambe - Connectivity and Conservation: The Foundation of KAZA TFCA Virtual</p> <p>11:30 - MIKE Le Grange – A new novel way to limit problematic elephants exiting PA into adjoining communities virtual</p> <p>11:40 – Nita Verhoef and Anne Haw - 'Herding 4 Health: a model supporting connectivity, conservation and HWC through improved rangeland management in SADC TFCA's'' virtual</p> <p>11:50 - Jabulani Farai – Innovative approaches to mitigate, manage, and reduce HWC in Botswana in person</p>	Facilitator: Nunes MAZIVILA
Day 2 27 Sept 12:00-12:45	<p>Theme 4 Forces for Strengthening SADC TFCAs</p> <p>12:00 – Hugo Van der Westhuisen – Challenges and opportunities for connectivity and HXC in Gonarezhou in Person</p> <p>12: 15 – Anna Songhurst – establishing of micro corridors in the Okavango Delta and their incorporation into land use allocation systems – <i>Virtual</i></p> <p>12:30 - Niel Nubbe - The law and policy facilitating TFCAs in SADC: harmony and discord'' virtual</p>	Facilitator: Michael Murphree, USAID RWP

S4: Rural development and livelihoods

Tuesday 27 September		
11:15 – 11:30	Promoting the Community Conservancy (CC) model in KAZA TFCA: the SWM Programme's approach	Manon Mispiratcegy and Jean-Claude Urvoy, <i>SWM Programme</i>
11:30 – 11:45	Pro-Nature enterprises for the people of Southern Africa	Corle Jansen, <i>Conservation International</i>
11:45 – 12:00	Human-Elephant conflicts	Graham McCulloch, <i>EcoExist</i>
12:00 - 12:15	Enhancing capacities for mainstreaming gender, equality & Social inclusion (GESI) for sustainable transboundary water resource management	Vimbai Zanele Chasi, <i>USAID Resilient Waters</i>
12:15 – 12:45	Discussion part 2: Local development in TFCAs: who and what needs to change?	

Streams

S1: Transboundary Coastal and Marine Management

- Physical attendees: Bateleur - main venue – incl. interpretation services
- Virtual attendees: Stay in main room. This will be the only room with interpretation.

S2: TFCAs and transboundary rivers building resilience to Climate Change

- Physical attendees: Starling – downstairs - follow Steve Collins
- Virtual attendees: Select Room 2: TFCA, TB rivers and CC

S3: Connectivity, Conservation and Human Wildlife Conflict

- Physical attendees: Comorand – downstairs - follow Dr. Bartolomeu Soto
- Virtual attendees: Select Room 3: Connectivity, Conservation & HWC

S4: Rural development and livelihoods

- Physical attendees: Fish Eagle – towards restaurant on the right - follow Alex Caron
- Virtual attendees: Select Room 4: Rural development and livelihoods

A vibrant outdoor market scene. In the center, a man in a grey tank top is using a long wooden pestle to pound green herbs in a large wooden mortar. To his right, a woman in a blue and white patterned dress sits on the ground, also working with green herbs. The market is filled with various goods: large piles of coconuts in the foreground, sacks of produce, and baskets of fresh vegetables. In the background, several people are engaged in transactions, including a woman in a pink top and floral skirt, and a man in a white traditional robe. The scene is set under a simple wooden structure with thick pillars. The overall atmosphere is one of active commerce and daily life.

**Enjoy your 1hour lunch
break!**

SESSION VIII: Reflection on updates for SADC TFCAs

Rabson Dhlohdhlo, MDTFCA



Stream 1
Transboundary
Coastal & Marine
Management

Report-back to plenary



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Summary of Day 1

Content (Outcomes of the Consultative Workshop on Enhancing Support to Marine TFCAs in SADC and their potential in transboundary coastal and marine conservation and management)

- To understand PCAs context and identify challenges and needs as well as developing a roadmap for supporting Marine TFCAs are the key basis that formed the objectives of the May 2022 workshop.
- Progress thus far includes PCAs Expansion plans, updated NBSAPs, revision of laws, improved management effectiveness, diversified management regimes.
- Pressure Points consistently include:
 - poverty and unemployment
 - declining fish stocks
 - Resource use conflicts
 - threats to species and pollution

Peter Manyara Program Manager, Coastal and Ocean Resilience, IUCN ESARO

- Key challenges:
 - Irregular communication
 - Policy disharmony
 - Lack of spatial data
 - Bureaucracy/Coordination
 - Lack of spatial data
 - Capacity / resource limitations
 - Project discontinuity

Summary of Day 1

Content (Outcomes of the Consultative Workshop on Enhancing Support to Marine TFCAs in SADC and their potential in transboundary coastal and marine conservation and management)

- Marine TFCAs are critical for ecosystem health and human livelihoods.
- From a global context there's a convention on biological diversity which looks at the question of achieving optimal protection.
- Great Blue Wall initiative.

**Peter Manyara
Program Manager, Coastal and Ocean Resilience,
IUCN ESARO**

Summary of Day 2

- SA/MZ established – need to engage and support further (SA-Eswatini-Mozambique have a meeting today to discuss further modalities of engagement and support)
- **TZ/KE is ongoing and a promising one**
- Emphasis to bring in the EAC to gain influence of leadership at the highest level – technical <-> political levels linkages
- SADC Sec ready to support the process

- Quirimbas – stalled communications

- Orange cone (Namibia-South Africa)

- **Angola-Namibia – have established a marine MPA area (Skeleton)**

- WIO TFCA – varied thinking. Most biodiverse area; important tuna fishing; oil and gas reservoirs; transport corridor

- Need to take into account the MSP process for this area – where numerous socioeconomic activities are ongoing

- **Mascera Plateau in Seychelles – how do we consider it?**

- Will this be part of the WIO TFCA?

Kuda

- Focus on strengthening the low hanging fruits

John KomaKoma

- TZ/KE are in a good process and welcome the support
- TA/MZ – has challenges but the light at the end of the channel is that the area has been categorized. President was in Mozambique in the last week to sign an MoU. Various Cooperative agreements signed in the recent past. Need to revive the talks.

Rodney

- How best to sustain TFCA follow up among involved staff. How do we sustain follow up.

Sizo

- Lack of sustained follow up, exchange inhibits and hinders effective TFCA collaboration.

Kuda

- Need to convince funders on strengthening institutional capacities on how TFCAs undertake coordination structures and activities

Graham Paul, USAID

- Need a deliberate effort for learning and exchange? SADC
- This needs to be operationalized to enhance learning across terrestrial and marine TFCAs

Size

- His agency is an authority of the Park that hosts a TFCA
- Vacancy rates in the conservation sector is high – teams overstretched to even cope with in-country activities, even before TFCA activities, including administrative and coordination functions

Domingos

- Member States have noted that in implementing TFCAs, SADC Secretariat support the process and institutional aspects are discussed as part of the establishment process. The process needs to be supported seriously by partners
- Delicate/most challenging part is the establishment phase – requires strong, committed people

Peter

- Best to focus on strengthening existing mechanisms (MPAs, TFCAs, etc that ultimately could build to the

Key recommendations to consider for the future of TFCAs

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
1	Noting the SADC TFCA Programme, need to get affirmation from Member States in terms of Commitment for establishment of Cat C marine TFCAs, and also the new ones that has been proposed. Needs need to be clear and State endorsements are mandatory. The Roadmap leading to an agreement should be clear.	SADC Secretariat will follow up this action and will follow up with a formal communication/Letter with Member States (target high-level officials, i.e. Ministers). SADC TFCA Network will need to approve new ones.
2	Acknowledging the challenge of ensuring political buy-in towards strengthening sustainability and funding.	This aspect will be addressed by the letter.
3	Acknowledging TFCAs that require many countries, e.g. the WIO TFCA, involving six countries, there is need for a coordination meeting to establish an inclusive and collective strategy that everyone adopts . TFCAs tend to be outside EEZ's, where countries do not have full control. Illegal trafficking in Mozambique that affects biodiversity in Madagascar.	Re-establish the coordination body that played an important role in initial establishment of the TFCA in Ponta do Ouro–Kosi Bay between Mozambique and South Africa.

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
4	<p>Learning and Knowledge Sharing Programme – between both terrestrial and marine TFCAs, implementing agencies, key stakeholders, and documented best practice case studies / lessons learned.</p>	<p>Noting that Member States have given a clear indication of their potential priority coastal and marine areas. Lessons learnt can inform the process.</p>

Stream 2
TFCAs &
transboundary rivers
building resilience to
CC

Report-back to plenary



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Capture 1-4 insights and findings in this session

Topic	Main insights and findings
Climate change impacts And Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyses of current social, environmental and economic indicators show that vulnerabilities in SADC region differ strongly between and within SADC Member States• Until 2050, drought and floods will especially increase in north-eastern parts of SADC area, South Angola/North Namibia and Madagascar exacerbating the existing vulnerabilities.• Increasing resilience of the population is not limited to climate adaptation but needs to address other social and economic risk factors e.g. education, gender, health, clean water.• However, results of climate risk and vulnerability analyses are complex and limited due to limited data availability at district and lower scales. Interpretation especially for local levels have to be cautious and need ground-truth.• Studies in the KAZA area show for example that polluted groundwater used by communities is major problem causing vulnerability.• There are many proven approaches in the SADC region to improve resilience of communities, which can be scaled up as shown by COSPE in Lubombo TFCA or IWMI.• RBOs have built early warning systems and consultation systems that TFCAs could use.• The water cycle by nature is the most transboundary natural resource. RBOs have a mandate to manage this.

Key recommendations to consider for the future of TFCAs

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
1	TFCAs and RBOs need to collaborate more and avoid duplication of effort.	Build understanding of the different mandates, strengths and weaknesses of the SADC transboundary institutions
2	CCARDESA should be used as a regional resource to build capacity on Climate Change adaptation and resilience building	Facilitate a discussion looking at TFCA and RBO capacity building requirements and see if CCARDESA can assist
3	Keep cross pollinating of idea and work between TFCAs and RBOs	Invite TFCAs to the RBO knowledge exchange hosted by LIMCOM next year. Steering committee should have a discussion with SADC about improving collaboration and sharing between water, conservation, agriculture and energy sectors (Hydro linked)
4	Assess how to create a Climate Change Community of Practice for TFCAs. Share info on issues such as CSA, Magement plans that are CC responsive	Steering committee to work with CCARDESA, IMWI and others on creating Community of practice that builds capacity to understand and adapt climate change.
5	Ensure the review of TFCAs includes assessing and supporting integrating water management and sector into TFCA development	Include assessment on integration of water and CC into the work program for the SADC TFCA Network

Stream: 3

Title: Connectivity, Conservation and Human Wildlife Conflict

Rapporteur : Caroline Katsande



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Summary of Day 1

Content (PPT title, panel discussion title etc)	Speaker/Facilitator
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Connectivity Science at the Landscape Scale (Virtual)▪ Other effective area based conservation measures (OECMs)▪ Conservation, Connectivity and Communities. The Niassa-Selous TFCA complexities▪ Play Partnerships: Inspiring kids to care about themselves, each other and the natural world (Coaching conservation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dr Katharina von Dürckheim▪ Bronwyn Maree▪ Dr. Fortunata Msoffe▪ Ms Lesley McNutt

Summary of Day 2 (I)

Content (PPT title, panel discussion title etc)	Speaker/Facilitator
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connectivity and Conservation: The Foundation of KAZA TFCA Virtual• A new novel way to limit problematic elephants exiting PA into adjoining communities• 'Herding 4 Health: a model supporting connectivity, conservation and HWC through improved rangeland management in SADC TFCA's''• Innovative approaches to mitigate, manage, and reduce HWC in Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dr. Nyambe Nyambe▪ MIKE Le Grange▪ Nita Verhoef and Anne Haw▪ Jabulani Farai

Summary of Day 2 (II)

Content (PPT title, panel discussion title etc)	Speaker/Facilitator
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenges and opportunities for connectivity and HXC in Gonarezhou in Person• Establishing of micro corridors in the Okavango Delta and their incorporation into land use allocation systems – Virtual• The law and policy facilitating TFCAs in SADC: harmony and discord” virtual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Hugo Van der Westhuizen▪ Anna Songhurst▪ Niel Nubbe

Capture 1-4 insights and findings in this session

Topic	Main insights and findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Connectivity Science at the Landscape Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corridor identification is critical, and securing of wildlife in the landscapes is of priority.▪ Integrated approach may not be useful (different approaches), Science is the first step and defending the importance of wildlife.▪ Economic incentives for communities who lives within the corridors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other effective area based conservation measures (OECMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a tool to strengthen stakeholder involvement, landscape connectivity and recognize and sustain biodiversity conservation.▪ Areas that support important biodiversity values ▪ Landscapes such as Biosphere Reserve buffer zones and TFCAs provide ideal locations to identify OECMs. The TFCA itself would not be an OECM but buffer zones would be suitable for looking for OECMs. Sites would need to be assessed on a site by site basis.

Summary of day 1 Cont...

Topic	Main insights and findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conservation, Connectivity and Communities. The Niassa-Selous TFCA complexities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Joint planning is key, land use is administered by other institutions, secure funding to have a land use plan in the area.Ensure equitable benefits of the community which are custodians of the TFCAthe future of conservation lies in the hands of communities, communities were involved in the corridors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Play Partnerships: Coaching conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inspiring kids to care about themselves, each other and the natural worldBut to save the world, we need to reach the world.RESEARCH - Botswana Predator Conservation - applied conservation sciencePLAY - Coaching Conservation - conservation education through playCOEXIST - Community Coexistence - sustainable community development

Key recommendations to consider for the future of TFCAs

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
1	To reach connectivity objectives, ecological connectivity require their own management plans .	Secure funds for establishing the corridors and drafting the management plans.
2	OECMs provide a tool which can strengthen landscape connectivity, by creating a network of protected and conserved areas within TFCAs,	engaging a broad set of stakeholders within TFCAs, while recognizing the incredible biodiversity conservation which is already ongoing
3	Corridors are research based (use of collars, camera traps etc). If corridors are established following informed recommendations, HWC impacts are reduced.	Use of research to establish sustainable corridors
4	Coaching Conservation's initiatives are adaptable and scalable across the region	Train unemployed youths and provide them with employment to teach the children.

Rural development & livelihoods (stream 4)

Report-back to plenary



Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Summary of Day 1

Monday 26 th September		
13:30 – 13:45	Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in TFCAs: preliminary feedback	Alexandre Caron, <i>ProSuli (CIRAD)</i>
13:45 – 14:00	Integrated livelihoods monitoring in KAZA: an evolving toolkit	Christo Fabricius, <i>CARMa-Afrika</i> Brit Reichelt-Zolho, <i>WWF Germany</i>
14:00 – 14:15	Research Platform - Production & Conservation in Partnership: capacitating for coexistence in TFCAs	Prisca Mugabe, <i>UZ/PCP</i>
14:15 – 14:30	Whose elephants are they?: A proposed joint global responsibility fund for wildlife and communities	Tamar Ron, <i>Biodiversity Conservation Consultant</i>
14:30 – 14:40	Disease, development and livelihoods at the frontier: the case of Sengwe, Zimbabwe	Benjamin Musekiwa, <i>HUM-ANI</i>
14:40 -15:00	Discussion part 1: Local development in TFCAs: who and what needs to change?	

Summary of Day 2

Tuesday 27 th September		
11:15 – 11:30	Promoting the Community Conservancy (CC) model in KAZA TFCA: the SWM Programme's approach	Manon Mispiratceguy and Jean-Claude Urvoy, <i>SWM Programme</i>
11:30 – 11:45	Pro-Nature enterprises for the people of Southern Africa	Corle Jansen, <i>Conservation International</i>
11:45 – 12:00	Human-Elephant conflicts	Graham McCulloch, <i>EcoExist</i>
12:00 - 12:15	Enhancing capacities for mainstreaming gender, equality & Social inclusion (GESI) for sustainable transboundary water resource management	Vimbai Zanele Chasi, <i>USAID Resilient Waters</i>
12:15 – 12:45	Discussion part 2: Local development in TFCAs: who and what needs to change?	

Capture 1-4 insights and findings in this session

Day 1 , Presentation 1

Topic	Main insights and findings
ProSuLi Projetc, EU funded, 2018-2022	4 sites in Moz, Zim & Bots in 2 TFCAs
Unbalance Conservation/Devt in TFCAs	Because of this unbalance + other issues → TFCA sustainable in the mid-to long-term?
Empowerment / Appropriation of activities by TFCA residents	TFCA residents want to develop farming systems, protect their culture and more governance, especially along land-use.
Participatory approaches are key to unlock TFCA residents from their current passive role	However they need time, resources and very specific skills that need to be developped within the TFCA practionner workforce.
Take home msg	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Environmental justice = Equal dist of benefits + Governance/decision making + Recognition/respect identities, indig kknowledge.2. Technical innovation is necessary but inefficient without “process innovation” (on governance, access rules, inclusivity)3. Need paradigm shift for all (donors, practitioners, researchers and local stakeholders.

Day 1, Presentation 2

Topic	Main insights and findings
Shared monitoring tools	Standard data, collective learning, comparative analysis across countries, reduced costs → a tool relevant for also for local stakeholders
Testing (on-going)	Based on 2013 tool and adapted. Tested: 1 Zambia, Zimbabwe (KAZA & GLTFCA) + this year in Angola, Botswana & Mozambique.
KaZa Livelihood index	Integrated framework including questionnaires + participatory tools during focus group discussion.
Trends (preliminary results)	Gone up in wildlife numbers (elephants) Gone down (Human & NR asset)
Common ground of comparison	Common language. Iterative process of training, Experim, learning & Implem - prevents costly mistakes
Recruiting data collectors	Locally, motivated.
Principles	Co-design, endorsement, Community capacity, enthusiastic adoption

Day 1, Presentation 3

Topic	Main insights and findings
Research Platform – Production & Conservation in Partnership	Research platform with 14 research entities, Zim-French initially, then Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa. Started in 2007.
Focus	Coexistence between People in Nature / Interface between Pas and peripheries, especially in TFCAs.
RP-PCP is an umbrella for research and development projects	e.g., ProSuLi is one project under the RP-PCP; the research is demand-driven and involve post-graduate students
Outputs	More than 150 Msc, Mphil and PhD produced since 2007. More than 160 scientific articles and book chapters Future TFCA workforce (more than 75% of trainees have work related to TFCA)
Lessons	Focus attention for complex issue, evolving strategies, partnership, mentorship, voice of Cties to inform research
Challenges	Balance Research & Devt, manage ctly expectations, merge operational cultures, policy interface, remote by nature
Scale up	Cty empowerment,
Not to scale up	Pre-determined interventions, donor labelling
Steve J. to Prof & Christof: Devolution of rights	. C: Collaboration between different govts.. To be stretched with cties too . Prof: In Zim, there is discomfort by Govt about governance devoluted, some suspiscion

Day 1, Presentation 4

Topic	Main insights and findings
Costs/benefits of Conservation	Mainly local & national when benefits go to local (few), national and international (global)
Many consultations to dev concept	
Trophy hunting = solution?	Legal/illegal, Who really benefits, how many, demand/supply, gender balance, capacity & instit structure, whose culture (it was introduced), whose values
Wildlife must pay back	Valuation of ecosystem services, NR, WL services, Cons service of local custodians
Who's elephant?	Mom? govt? cty? world? pay custodians
Proposal for GroW&C	Tax based payment (sharing burden fairly), NO contribution/aid but direct tax from the North to conservation.

Day 1, Presentation 5

Topic	Main insights and findings
findings	NR scarcity, Limited NR , high wildlife diseases, seasonal or perennial, cattle driven into GNP, coping strategy leads to increased Human-Wlfeinterface,
Next steps	Fencing, consultations, (parks, Cty), Particip process
General question on the theme 3: Balance between Rural Devt & liveliH & urban ?.	"Responsible resource use" program: need to engage/support local cties. A model was developed to balance all perspectives..

Day 2 , Presentation 1

Topic	Main insights and findings
SWM	Vast programme 52M€ initiative / Goal reconcile conservation & food security
Link to SDG	6 of them (see presentation)
In southern Africa	Zimbabwe/Zambia + Botswana + Namibia
Community Conservancy Model	7 guiding principles
Community conservancies stage	Some already functioning (e.g., NASCO) / 4 at development of formalisation stage
Social safeguards	Capacity for community to co-design and complain if necessary
Main principles	Co-design / co-manage
How was the process of site selection? To prepare the local stakeholders in terms of the type of project	Based on CAMPFIRE model /consultation with donors, conservation gurus, government, international organisations (e.g., PPF)
How to avoid elite capture within communities?	Based on the 7 principles presented during the presentation
	In Botswana, policies exist / but no regulation on the devolution of rights to local stakeholders

Day 2 , Presentation 2

Topic	Main insights and findings
5 sites	Habu, Eretsha, Simalaha, Chiewa (aquatic ecosystem), Mnisi
Specific obj.	1 million hectares restored / 30 000 people involved in nature-friendly enterprise
Based on Conservation Agreement	Conservation Action / Benefits / Monitoring / Penalties

Day 2 , Presentation 3

Topic	Main insights and findings
Elephant aware economy	Reverse the imbalance between Costs & benefits for people sharing space with elephants
Reversing the cost-benefit imbalance	
Holistic landscape approach	Supporting farming resilience & sustainability / conflict management strategies
Develop a local economy	Promote local culture (cultural festival) and culture-based tourism / Okavango beer is a new significant market
Conservation agreement contracts	Premium price for products from conservation friendly landscape
Readjusting cost-benefit imbalance: How do you monitor that?	Qualitative and quantitative data exist that allow to compare between impacted and non-impacted place
Growing crops mean attracting elephants: that's a problem?	Appropriate land use planning is the key /
Do you use certification systems?	Ecoexist is looking into that? There is a certification based on conservation agreement. Speaking to wildlife-friendly certification scheme.

Day 2 , Presentation 4

Topic	Main insights and findings
Gender, Equality, Social inclusion for transboundary management	Training: thinking differently about the thing you do everyday
E.g., « Local communities » , people with disabilities	LC are not homogenous / need to focus on who we are working with; PwD are not taken in to account at all in Transboundary Resource management
How do we work together?	Need to bring all themes, perspective together (river basins / TFCAs)
Training in 4 modules	Implementing existing strategies; conduct gender and inclusion analysis; meaningful & inclusive participation and decision making; equal access to and control of resources
Ownership models	Conservation agreement have been used for different products (coffee etc.);
Env. Justice	1. Benefit sharing: more or less ok; 2. Governance and decision making: to which extent the negotiation process is open to decision making by local stakeholders; 3. Local culture & indigenous knowledge systems: some initiatives are link to culture / others not.
Ownership within the community	

Capture 1-4 insights and findings in this session

Discussion

Topic	Main insights and findings
Ownership models	Conservation agreement have been used for different products (coffee etc.);
Env. Justice	1. Benefit sharing: more or less ok; 2. Governance and decision making: to which extent the negotiation process is open to decision making by local stakeholders; 3. Local culture & indigenous knowledge systems: some initiatives are link to culture / others not.
Ownership within the community	Lots of negotiation between community to define rules about benefit sharing then transposed into the contract
Benefit sharing equity/equitability	In CCs in Namibia, 50/50 between operator & communities; in Zimbabwe in SWM site → 90% direct to community and 10% managed by RDC that should go back to communities.
Difficult to define « communities »	Maybe better to focus on groups within a defined areas: « farmers », « youth »; « women »
Sustainability of the activities	Need to work on that

Key recommendations to consider for the future of TFCAs (1)

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
1	We develop more balanced TFCAs: Conservation has costs paid by local residents and benefits mainly grasped by national and international stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invest more in development projects for local livelihoods: projects that they co-design & co-manage - Develop mechanisms for the North to contribute more to TFCAs (hence more for development not only Protected Areas)
2	Embrace « environmental justice » for TFCA residents and invest more resources and means into local development and well-being	Meaning more: 1. Equal distribution of benefits (currently not completely just/fair); 2. Just implication in decision-making in TFCAs (currently none); 3. More recognition of local cultures and IKS in conservation& landscape management models (currently none)
3	Need for Monitoring & Evaluation tools relevant for TFCA stakeholders (not only for practionners)	Use/adapt the KAZA livelihood survey tool in TFCAs (already tested in KAZA adn GL TFCA)
4	A skilled workforce is developed for TFCAs, able to tackle issues related to local livelihoods	Link applied research & development; training in rural development, social sciences, participatory sciences.

Key recommendations to consider for the future of TFCAs (2)

	It is recommended that	Action/timing
5	We need to recognize heterogeneity and complexity of the term « local communities »	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Defining well the term « community »- Working with « groups »: e.g., « youth », « farmers »
6	We need to integrate the sustainability model beyond the project timeline from the inception of the initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Build sustainable economic models based on existing tangible markets- Build ownership and capacitate governance within local stakeholders structures
7	A space is created to guarantee the empowerment & appropriation of initiatives by local stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Internalise emp. & appro. Within project co-design
8	Initiatives promote the efficiency of use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- « Intensive » and efficient land management (adressing production gap) (debate about Land sparing / land sharing)

State of Protected and Conserved Areas in Southern Africa

Isaac Wilfred Fadamullah



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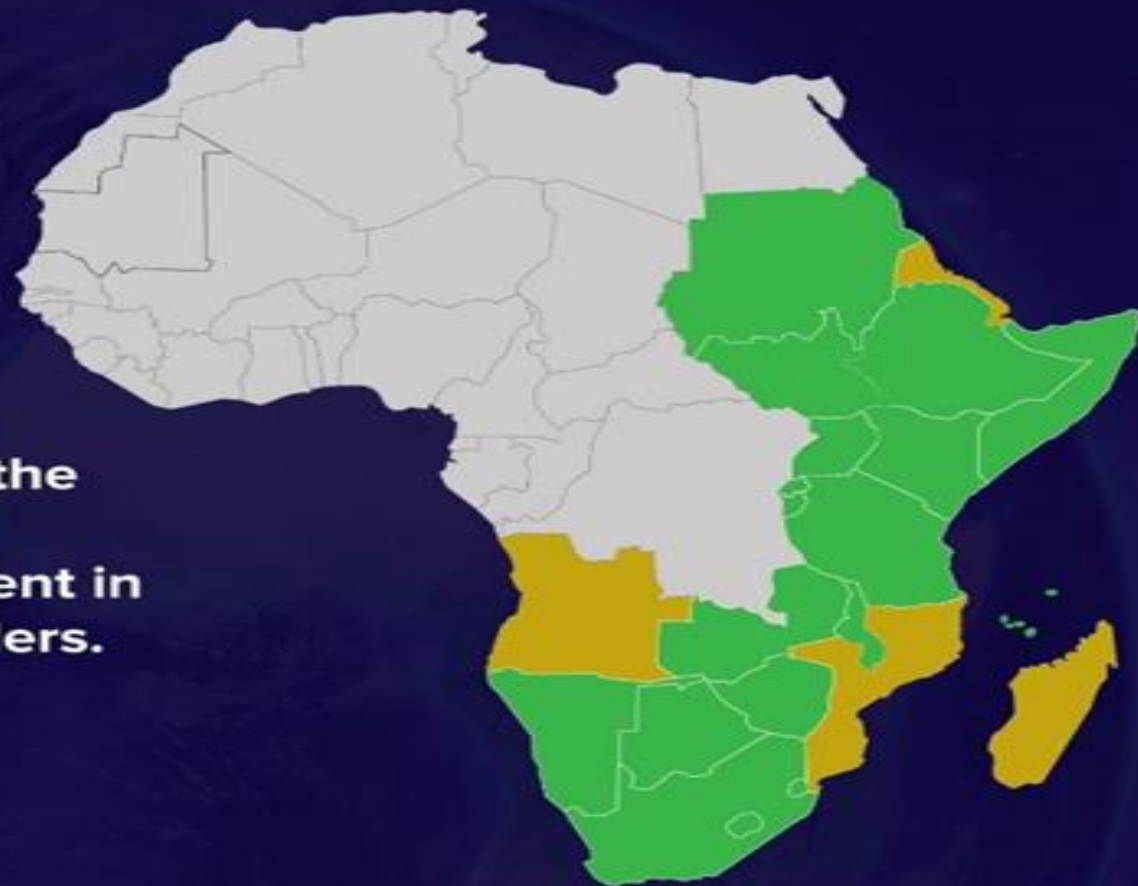
Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development

Our Vision

To be a Premier Centre of Excellence in the Provision of Geo-Information and Allied Technologies for Sustainable Development in the Member States and Other Stakeholders.

Our Mission

To Strengthen the Member States and our Stakeholders' Capacity Through Generation, Application and Dissemination of Geo-information and Allied Technologies for Sustainable Development.



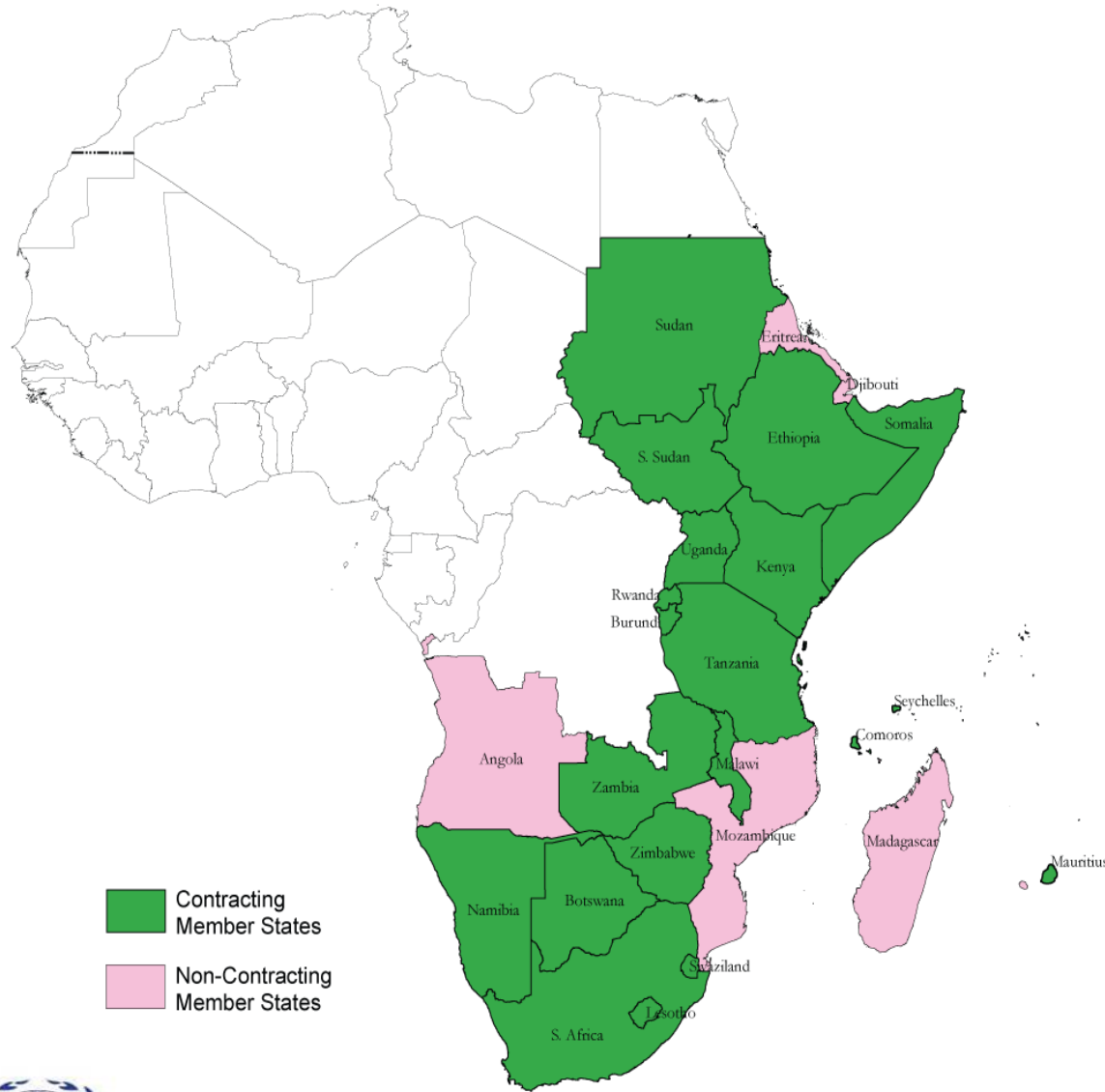
Contracting Member States



Non-Contracting Member States



MEMBER STATES AND STATUS



Botswana	Kenya	Rwanda
Burundi	Lesotho	Seychelles
Comoros	Malawi	Somali
Eswatini	Mauritius	South Africa
Ethiopia	Namibia	South Sudan
Sudan	Tanzania	Zambia
Zimbabwe	Uganda	
Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Mozambique
Djibouti	Eritrea	Madagascar

RCMRD CORE MANDATE

Capacity Development

Project Implementation
including
Land Administration and
Management, and EO Technologies
in Natural Resources Management.

Advisory Services

Research and
Development

Servicing and Calibration
of Mapping Equipment

Data and Information
Dissemination

Knowledge Management



RCMRD



Delivering information for better decisions



Focus on objectives



Filter relevant data



Fill data gaps



Analyze



Produce information



Informed decision

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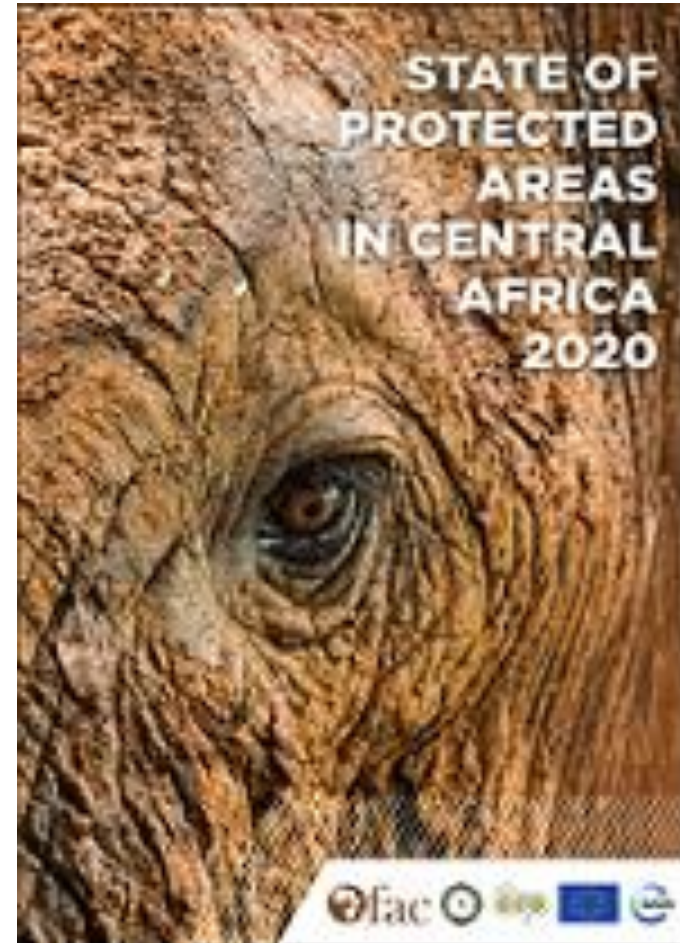


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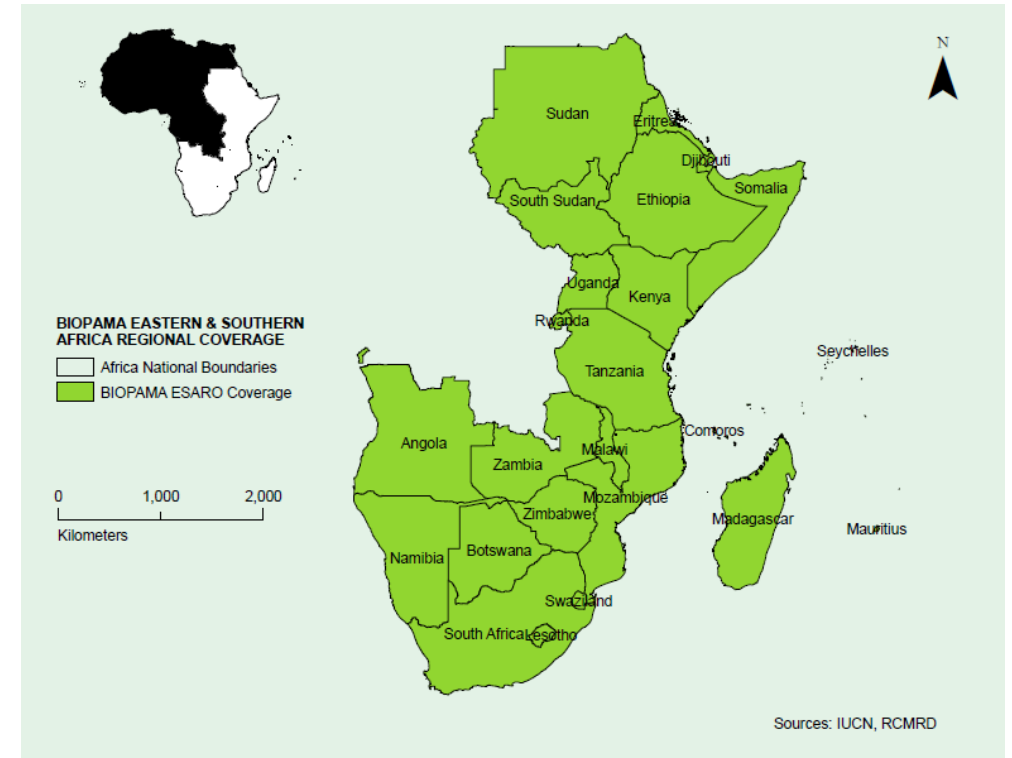
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SOPACA ESA

Provide an overview of the status of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa

- Assess region's progress towards relevant regional and global targets
- Highlight successes and key challenges for protected and conserved areas
- Promote the learning of lessons between the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa
- Provide key recommendations for policy and practice



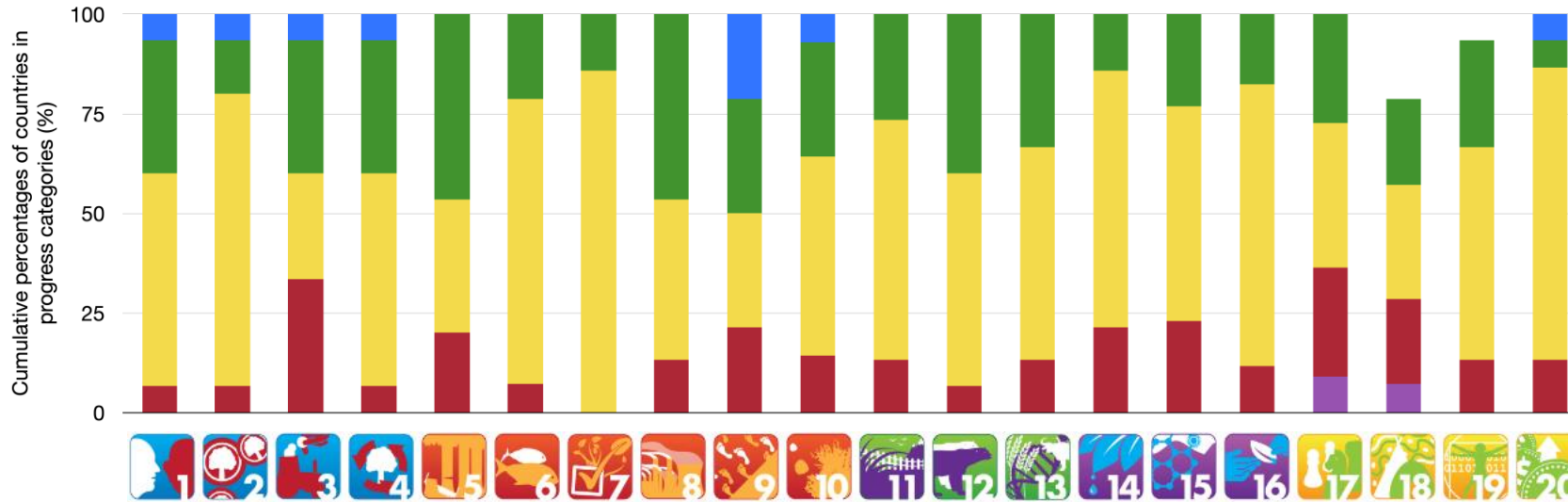
Recommendations SOPACA ESA 2020

- Address **gaps in the coverage** of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems
- **Diversify governance** and recognize effective local, community and co-management governance & OECMS
- Improve **coverage of assessments** of management effectiveness, governance and equity
- Enhance collaboration across borders and sectors to respond to **existing and emerging threats**
- Increase **sustainable financing** and **political support** for protected and conserved areas
- Enhance **capacities** for protected and conserved area management



SADC Member States progress towards Aichi targets

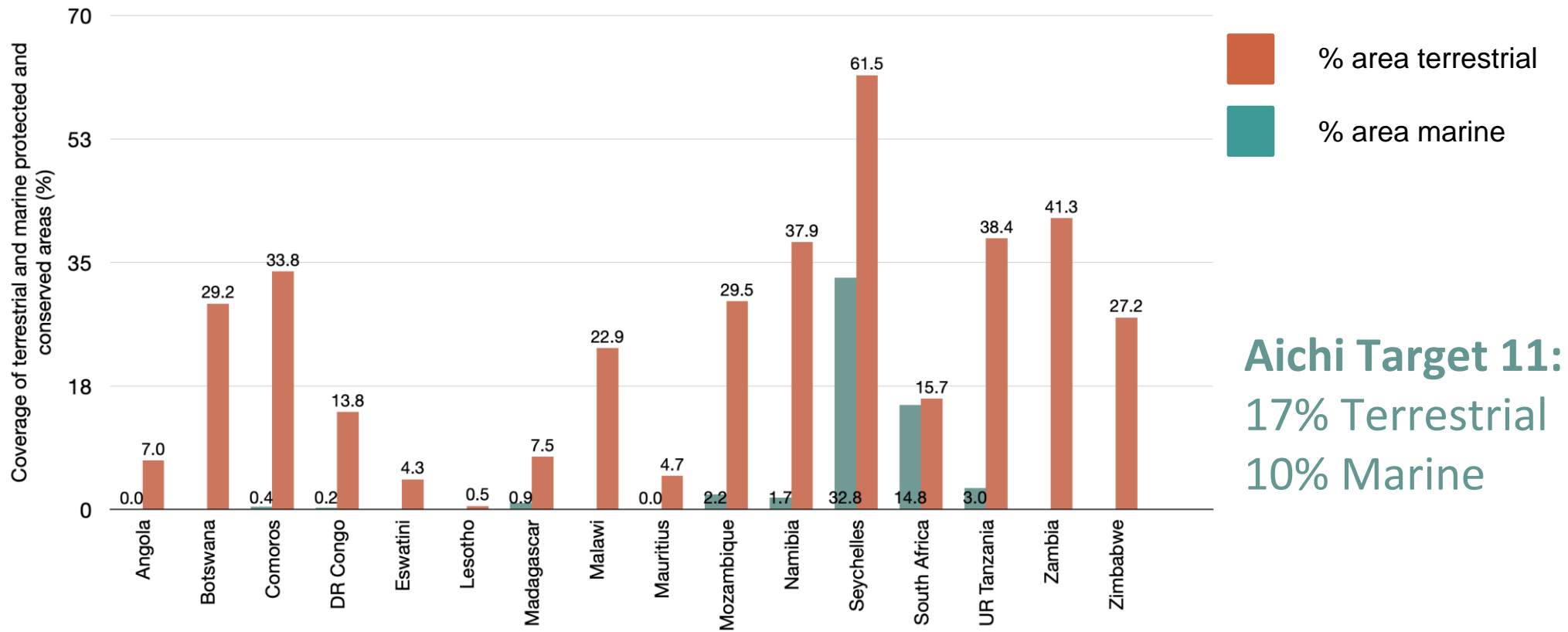
Progresses to the AICHI Targets - 6th National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity



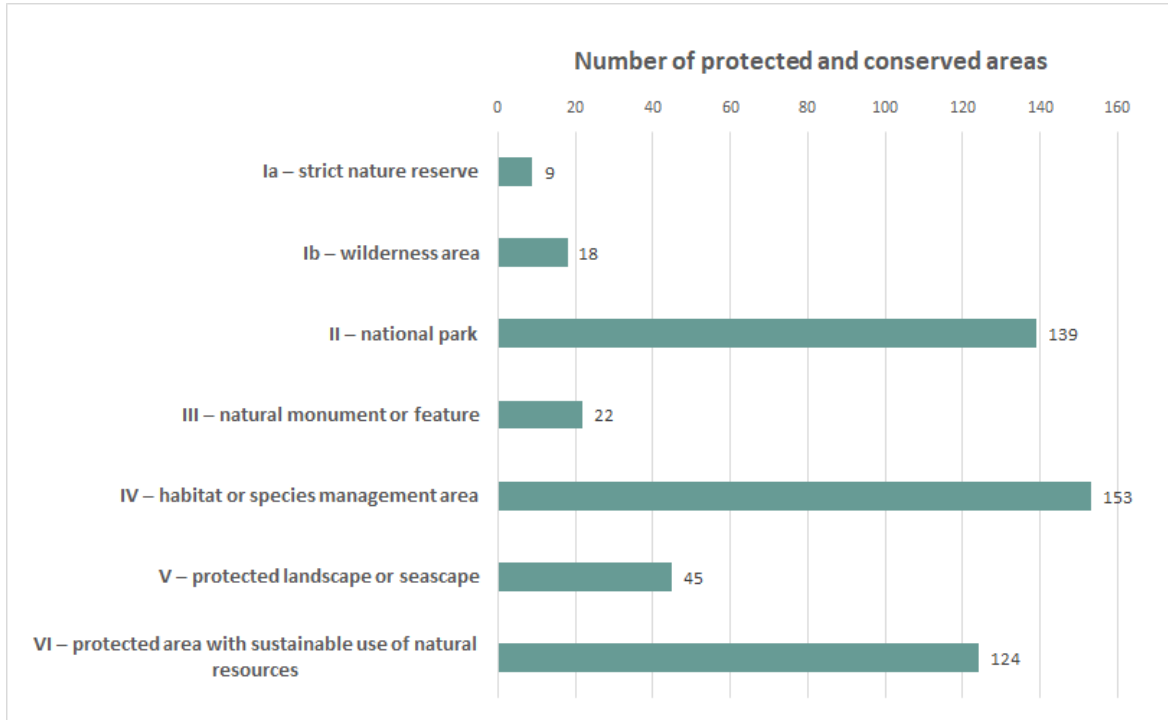
Category of progress	Definition	Range
	Moving away from target The issues the target is seeking to address are deteriorating. Reasons for this could be because the pressures on biodiversity are increasing, or other changes to national circumstances, the measures taken have not yet had an impact, the actions taken have been ineffective and/or because no significant measures have been taken.	0%
	No significant change No significant changes have been observed. Reasons for this could include that the measures taken have not yet had an impact, the measures taken have been ineffective, or that no significant measures have been taken.	1-25%
	Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate Significant progress towards the attainment of the target has been made, however insufficient for the target to be met by the deadline unless further measures are taken.	26-50%
	On track to achieve target The measures which have been taken and the current status of the issues addressed by the target will be met by the target deadline.	51-75%
	On track to exceed target The national measures taken will allow for the criteria/thresholds established by the target to be exceeded by the target deadline. In the case of those targets with quantitative elements, this would mean that the identified threshold would be surpassed. In the case of qualitative targets, this would mean that the actions or conditions required to be met have been surpassed.	76-100%
	Unknown The progress towards the attainment of this target is unknown. This could be because the available information is inconclusive or because no assessment has been undertaken.	



Aichi Target 11 in SADC countries

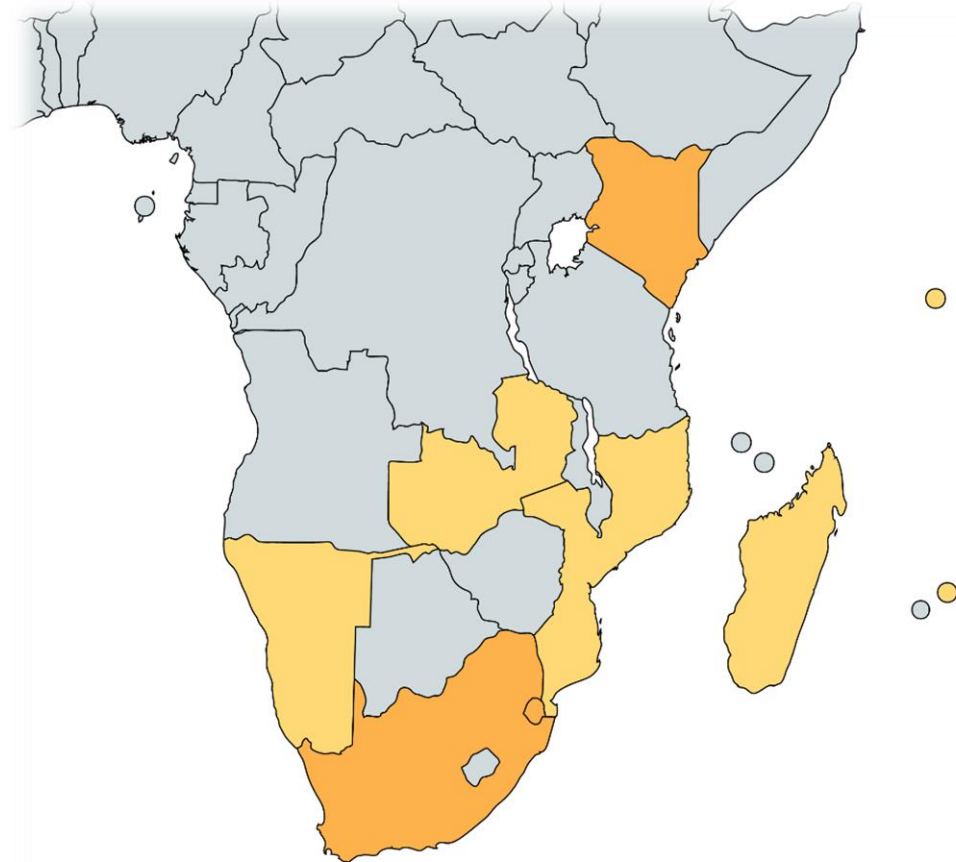
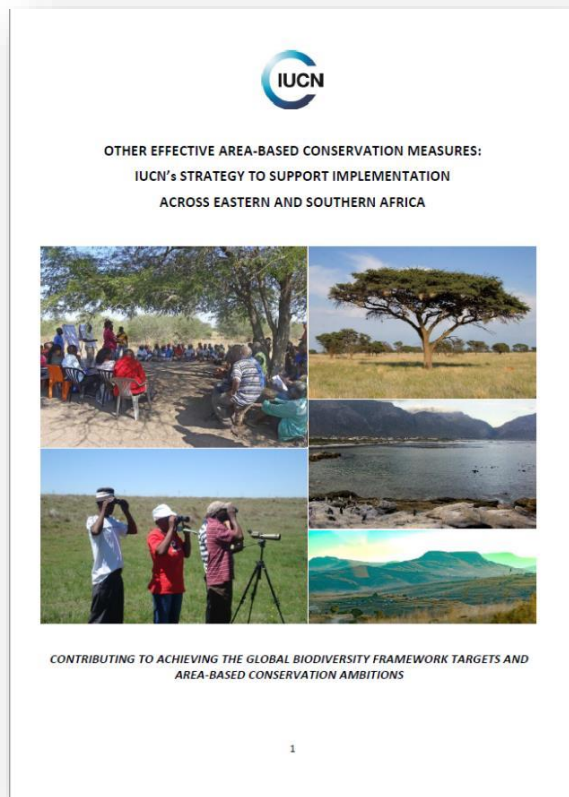


Types of Protected Areas in SADC

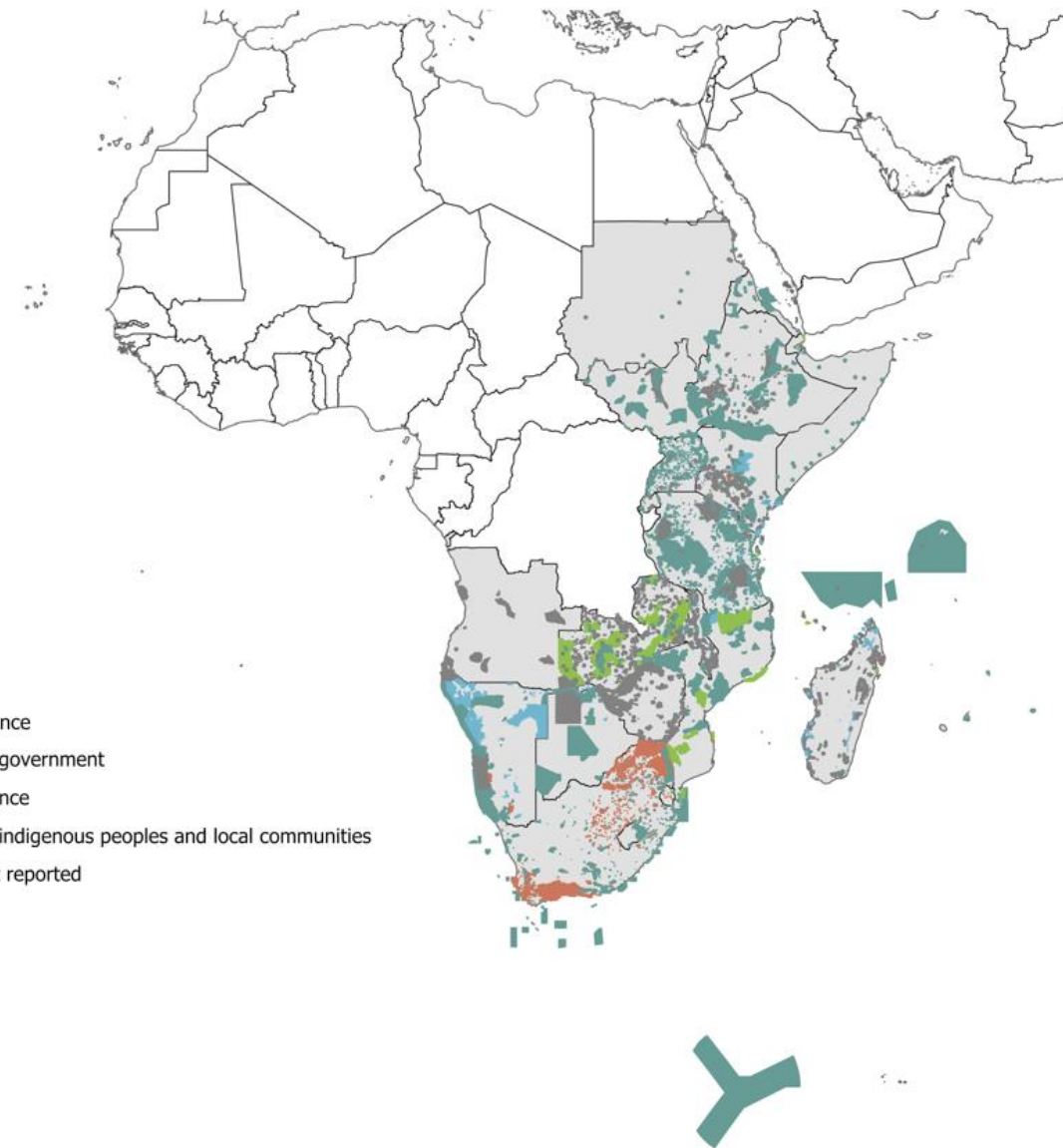
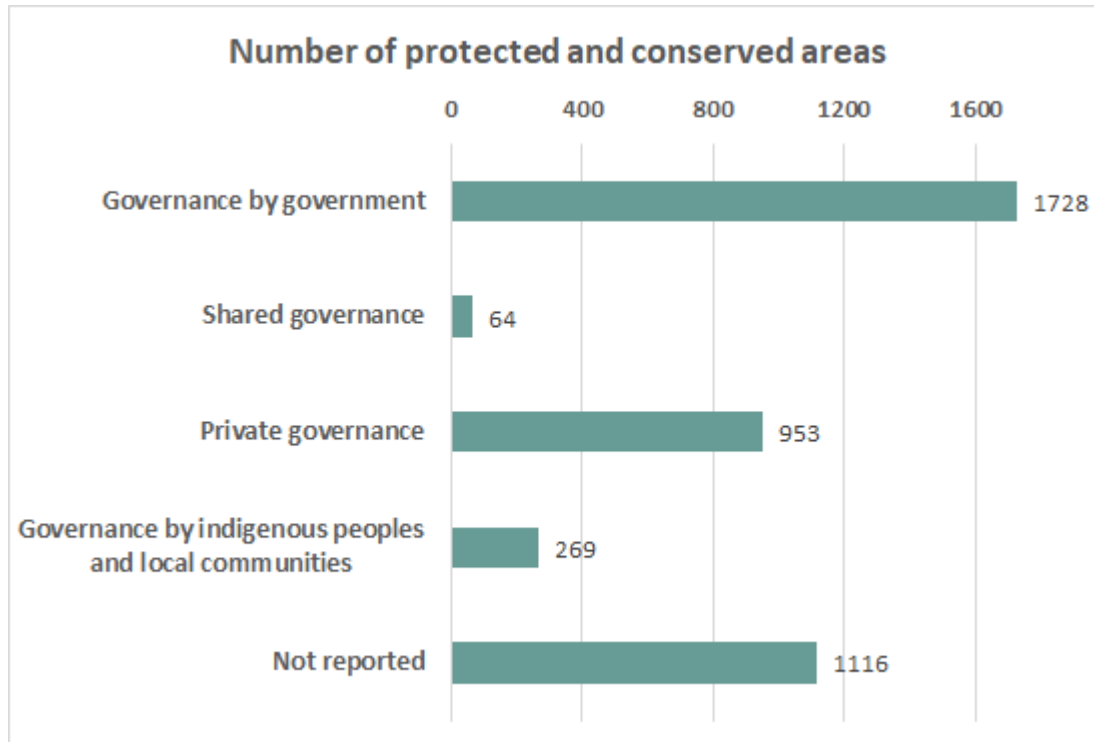


- WDPA polygon data
- WD OECM polygon data

Other Effective Conservation Measures

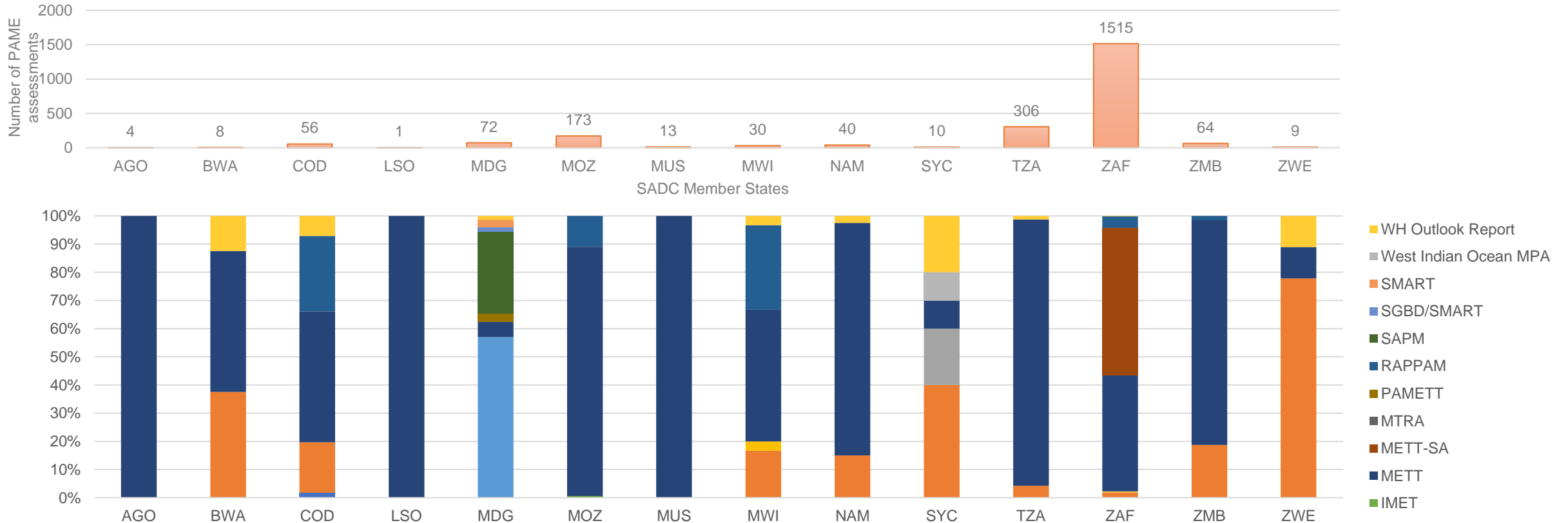


Governance Types in SADC



Assessments

Inventoried PAME Assessments in SADC

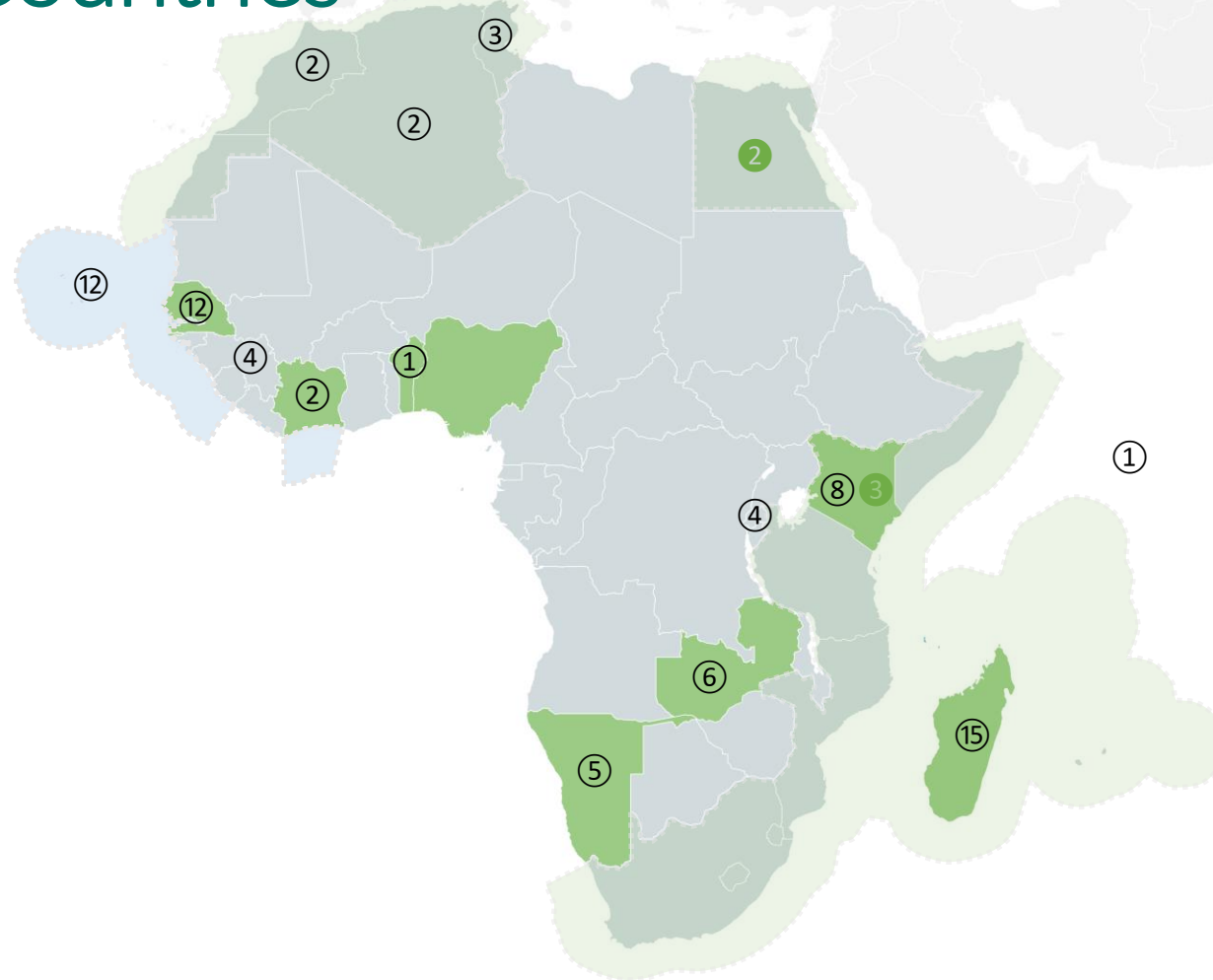


Green List Countries

AND SITES



in 17 countries

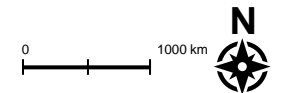


EAGLs

- National
- Regional

Sites

- ① Candidate
- ① Certified



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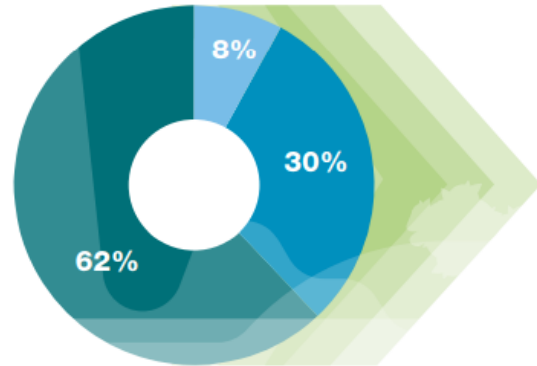
Sustainable Financing



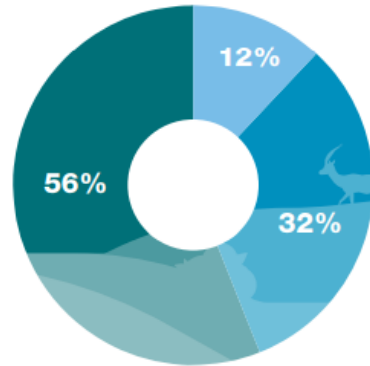
Closing the gap

Financing and resourcing of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa

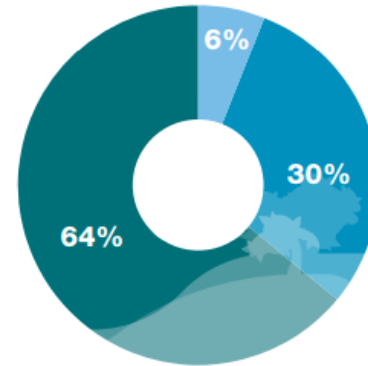
Total 15 countries



East African countries



Southern African countries



■ Donor funding
 ■ Government funding & self generated revenue
 ■ Funding gap



Figure 5: Funding gap and available financing resources in fifteen ESA countries.



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DATA INPUTS

- Protected Planet
- PA Agencies & Managers
- National Government Managers
- REC's
- International Organizations

RRH ANALYSIS

- Verification
- Cleaning
- Conformation
- Filtering
- Verification
- Transformation
- Visualization

USERS

- PA Managers
- REC's
- NGOs and CBOs
- National Government Agencies and Departments
- Partners such as IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, JRC

OUTPUTS

- PA Dashboards
- Reports e.g. SOPACA
- Country Profiles
- Story Maps

RRH Link

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Total Prize Tag

Euros 10,000

21-July-2022 to 22-Nov-2022

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An aerial photograph of a large, dark green reservoir nestled in a valley. The surrounding hills are covered in lush green vegetation, with some areas showing signs of erosion or cleared land. A winding road or path is visible on the right side of the reservoir. In the background, a larger body of water is visible, surrounded by more hills and a small settlement.

Closing of day 2

SADC Chair: Democratic Republic of Congo