Cresta Mowana Resort, Kasane

18 – 21 November 2024

2024 SADC TFCAs Network Meeting

Welcome to Day 2

Communities of Practice Kick-off Workshops

ROOM 1

CBNRM and Resilient Rural Livelihoods (Goal 2)

- Wildlife-Based Economy

- Community inclusion

- Livelihoods Diversification strategies

Lead
Kule Chitepo
Chemonics

Other Effective Area-based Conservation Mechanisms (OECMs): A global framework to recognize, strengthen and report CBNRM

Daniel Marnewick, IUCN ESARO, Regional Area-based Conservation Coordinator

1. Why & What are OECMs?

Convention on Biological Diversity

Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3

Target 3 (30x30)

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 3 (30x30)

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What are OECMs?

Other effective area-based conservation measure

(CBD, 2018)

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area

… which is governed and managed

… in ways that **achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes** for the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity

… with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

GOVERNANCE TYPES

OECMs can be governed by:

A)   government agencies,

B)   private actors,

C)   Indigenous peoples and local communities,

D)   shared arrangements

BIODIVERSITY VALUES

Target 3

... especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services ....

PROTECTED AREAS

Have a *primary* conservation objective.

Their core function is to promote the long term *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity.

OECMs

Achieve the effective *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity, regardless of their primary management objectives.

SADC – Community Conservancies, Locally Managed Marine Areas

RANGE OF POTENTIAL OECMs and PROTECTED AREAS

Effective *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity

Less intention to conserve biodiversity | More intention to conserve biodiversity

Ancillary
'No-disturbance' areas

- Sacred sites
- Medicinal use
- Protected shipwrecks
- Other no-go areas

Secondary
Areas conserved through very low-impact use

- Community conserved areas
- Military areas
- Watershed protection areas
- Long-term fishery closures

Primary
In unique cases: areas with a primary conservation objective...

... where the governance authority:

- is unable to secure PA designation or
- prefers not to be recognised as a PA

Protected areas
- Primary conservation objective
- Recognized as a protected area

MORE THAN A TARGET

- Mosaiced sustainable conservation landscapes
- Spatial systematic planning
- Balancing socio-economic & biodiversity priorities

Large intact natural areas in remote hills, mountains, savanna and ocean, supporting biodiversity and NCPs that teleconnect over large distances. Mix of protection and other effective conservation measures, governed by indigenous peoples, communities, property owners and/or government, as appropriate.

Varied mosaic of nature and people in shared spaces - in forest, savanna, and ocean, and varying from predominantly natural (adjacent to remote areas - sides and background) to predominantly modified, populated and managed ecosystems (center and foreground). 20% of area under intact/native habitat.

Heavily modified anthromes – cities, intensive farmland, modified coast, energy infrastructure. Minimize global footprint, assure local NCPs in 5% of area for good quality of life

Corridors and mosaic of natural habitats enable climate migration:
1. Forest ecosystems
2. Savanna ecosystems
3. Mountain slopes
4. Ocean ecosystems

Corridors connect the mosaic of natural habitats in shared spaces with reservoirs of nature in intact spaces.

Figure 2 2 A multifunctional 'scape across land, freshwater and marine biomes, including large, intact wilderness spaces (blue circles), shared spaces (yellow circles) and anthromes (red circles).

In shared spaces the mosaic of intact natural habitat provides critical contributions from nature to people. Corridors of natural habitat (yellow arrows) are illustrated facilitating climate migration of species up elevational gradients. This multifunctional 'scape concept can assist integrating global and large-scale targets within local geographies.

© United Nations

3. Opportunities

IUCN

Opportunity

Identifying and reporting OECMs increases ecological representation, improves protection of important biodiversity areas and enhances connectivity across landscapes and seascapes.

Wildlife Dispersal Areas, Elephant corridors, IBAs/KBAs, EBSAs

OECMs could be used as expansion plan for TFCAs / PAs /buffer zones / corridors.

Opportunity

OECMs support ecosystem functions, livelihoods and address climate change.

Water basins/towers, sustainable use, trophy hunting, sustainable fishery reserves

Opportunity

'OECMs' – as a new international designation – gives greater validity to efforts by a diversity of actors to conserve biodiversity across areas important for biodiversity, outside of PAs.

Recognizing community conservancies, Locally Managed Marine Areas, …

Opportunity

Identification and reporting of an OECM will likely enhance recognition of the local governance authority/ies and management regime.

Strengthening policies, Norms & Standards to recognize diversity of CAs using OECM framework.

Referenced in the Law Enforcement & Anti-Poaching Strat

Opportunity

OECMs promote the increased integration of biodiversity conservation into spatial planning as well as into sectoral practices, including in cultural, forestry and fisheries (cross-ministerial).

Forest reserves, community fisheries, academia, rangeland agriculture

Opportunity

None of these opportunities are guaranteed, and are often specific to national contexts and priorities.

Key to successful OECM national recognition is contingent on the process, i.e. inclusive, equitable, benefits, rights.
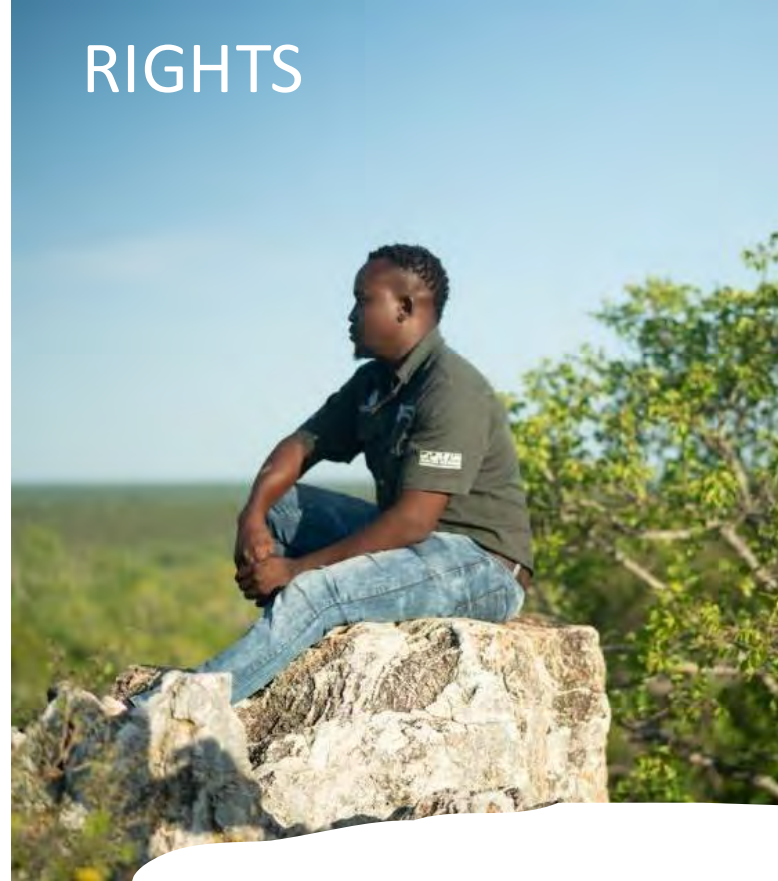
RIGHTS

INTEGRATION

BENEFITS
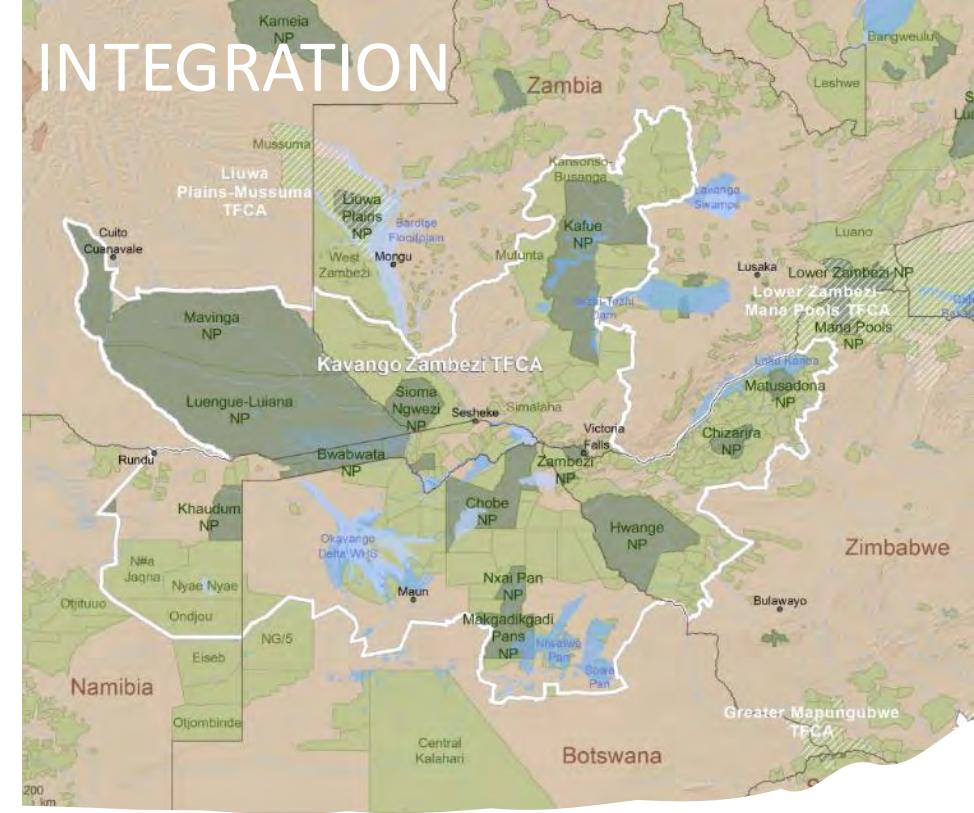
LIVELIHOOD PRIORITIES

- Avoid just changing the wrapping
- How do we answer age old questions with a new framework

SUPPORTING OECM DIALOGUES IN AFRICA

- Recognition of previously marginalised IP&LC's contribution to conservation
- Create effective mosaiced mega-living landscapes contributing to conservation and sustainable use
- Additional hectares towards GBF Target 3
- Ensuring effective conservation of connected landscapes
- Create enabling environments for sustainable financing and biodiversity economies
- Supporting social and economic development

National OECM Dialogues

Countries espressed interest in OECMs

Countries being supported by IUCN

SUPPORTING OECM DIALOGUES IN TFCAs

- IUCN-KAZA TFCA Collaborative Framework and Action Plan
- Supporting RISDP, LEAP, TFCA Prog, SADC Strat, ect
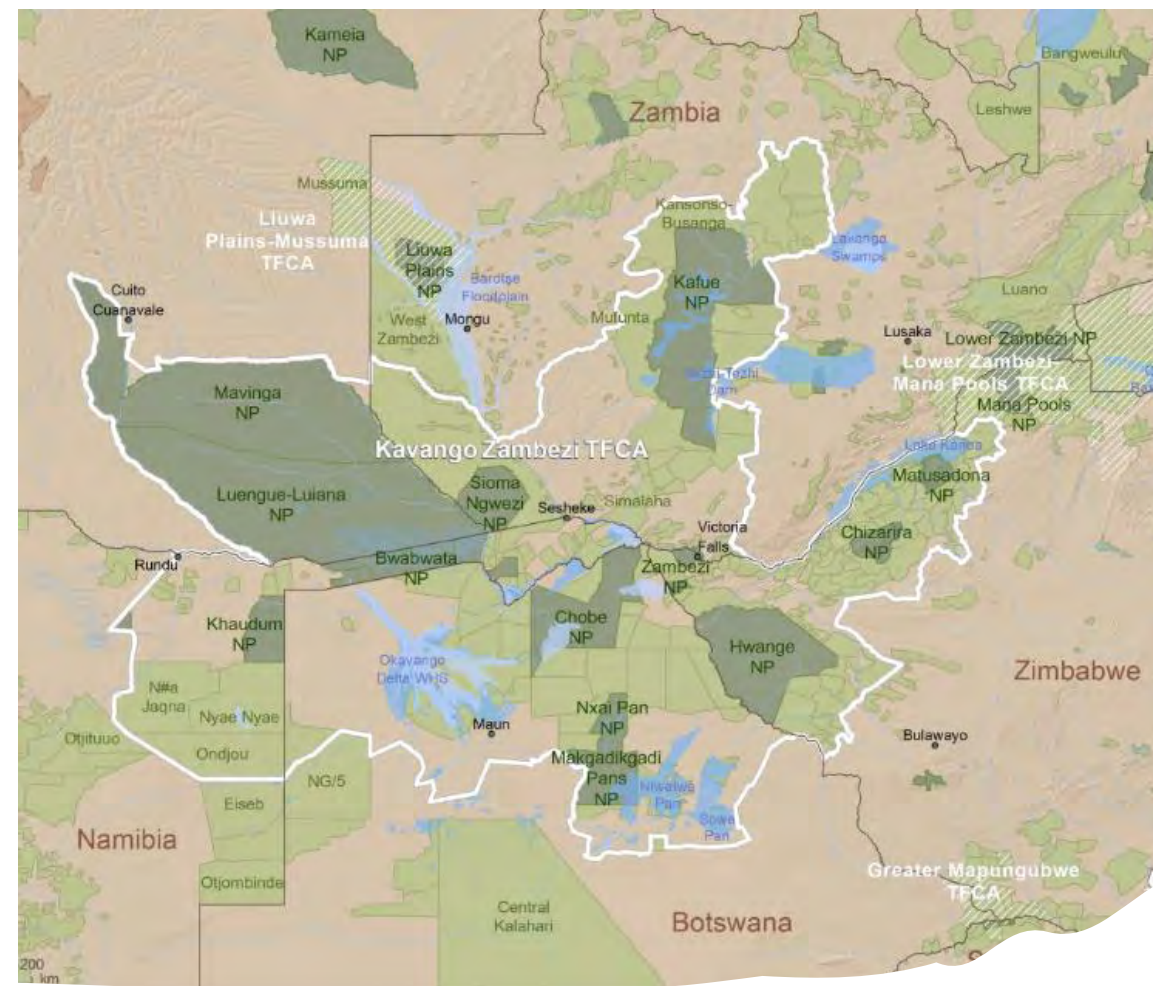
Africa's OECM Expert Working Group

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) have established the OECM (Other Effective Area-based Conservation Mechanisms) Working Group for Africa.

Objectives:
1. Identify **expertise** needed to support the recognition and strengthening of OECMs in Africa
2. Identify and map available expertise in the WG membership
3. Identify Africa specific **resource** needs in terms of technical guidance
4. Identify **training** needs in the region (within the WG and across the region)
5. Identify opportunities to create **visibility** for the WG and OECMs
6. Identify **funding** needs and opportunities to deliver the WG strategy

Join

THANK YOU

[Find OECM Resources here](#)

Daniel Marnewick, IUCN Regional Area-based Conservation Coordinator, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), daniel.marnewick@iucn.org

**RESILIENT RURAL LIVELIHOODS
AND CBNRM COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE**
Community Land Inclusion

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting
Kasane | November 2024

Dr Harriet Davies-Mostert
Conserve Global

conserve
GLOBAL

"I am a member of Associacao para conservacao corridor futhi. We have had the opportunity for an exchange program in South Africa, training sessions, and community development programs to reduce human-wildlife conflict. My hope is to see our community living in harmony with nature and wildlife."

– Ricardina Gune, Secretary of the Fiscal Council of the Mwai Association
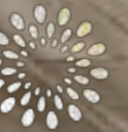
Share of population in extreme poverty, 2019

The share of individuals living below the International Poverty Line of 1.90 international-$ per day.

No data	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1%	2%	5%	10%	20%	50%	100%
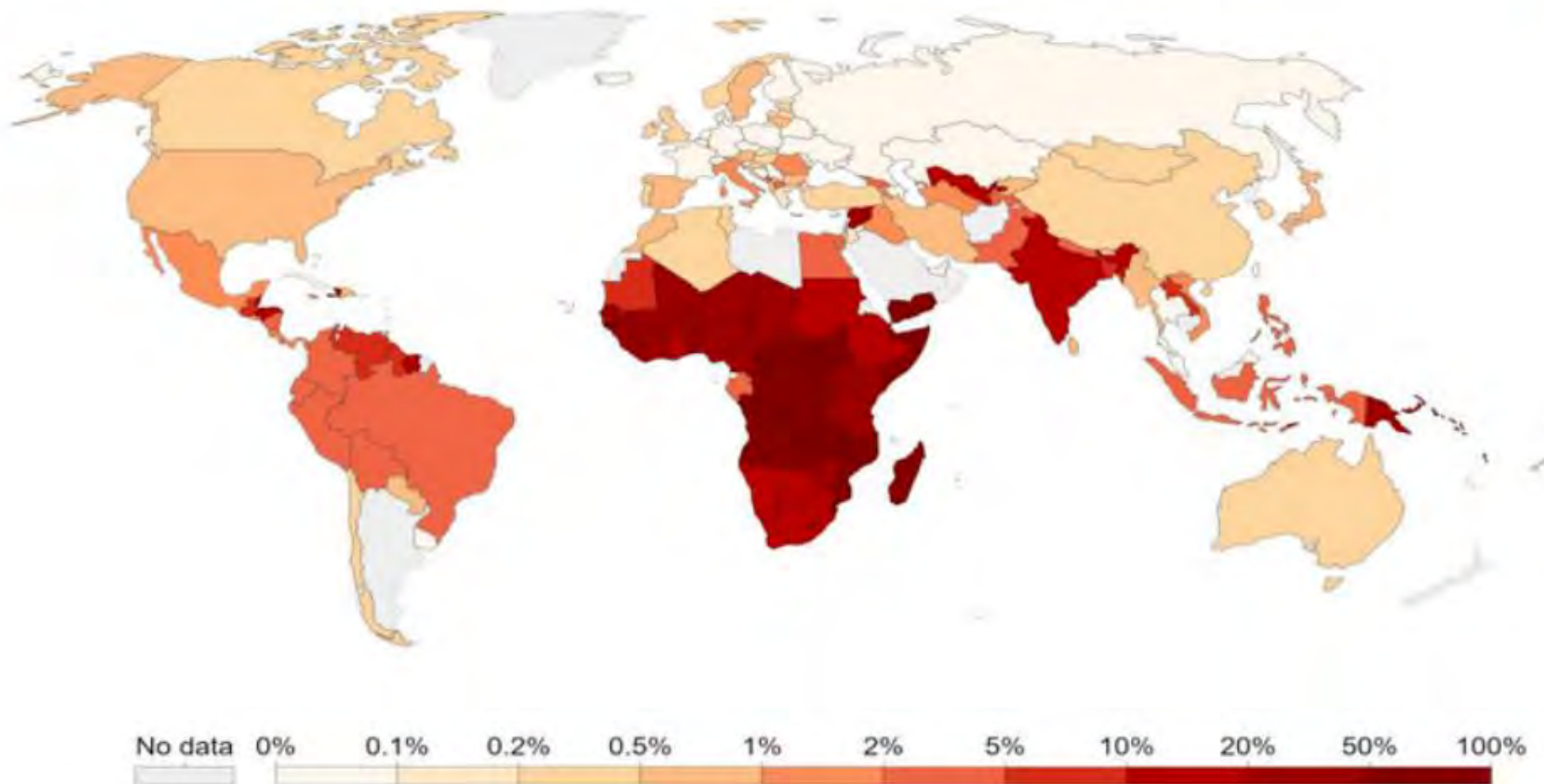
Note: Figures relate to household income or consumption per person, measured in international-$ (in 2011 PPP prices) to account for price differences across countries and inflation over time.

Global Food Security Index

Food Security Index

- ■ Best Environment
- ■ Good Environment
- ■ Moderate Environment
- ■ Needs Environment
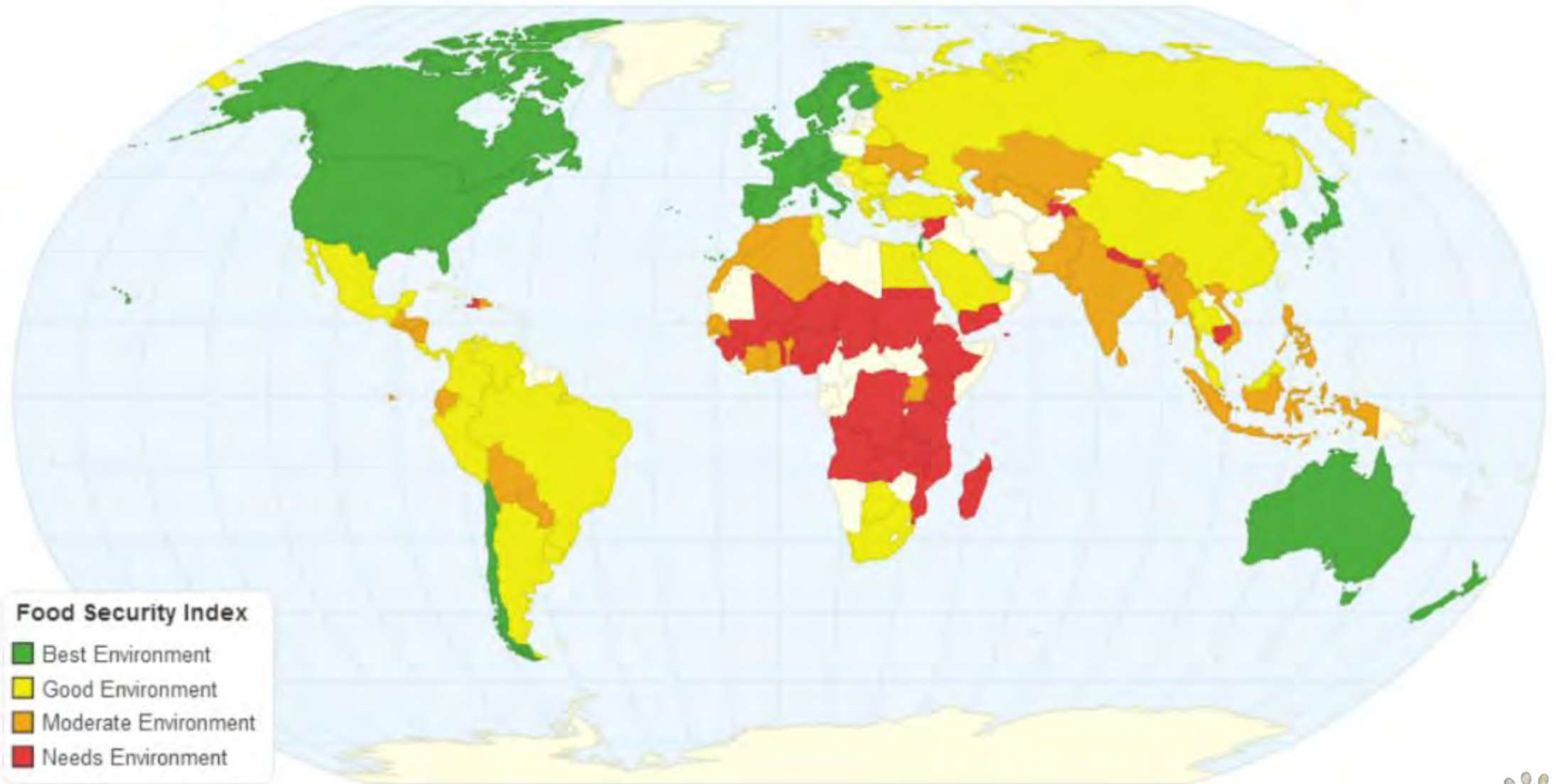
Living Planet Index Report October 2024
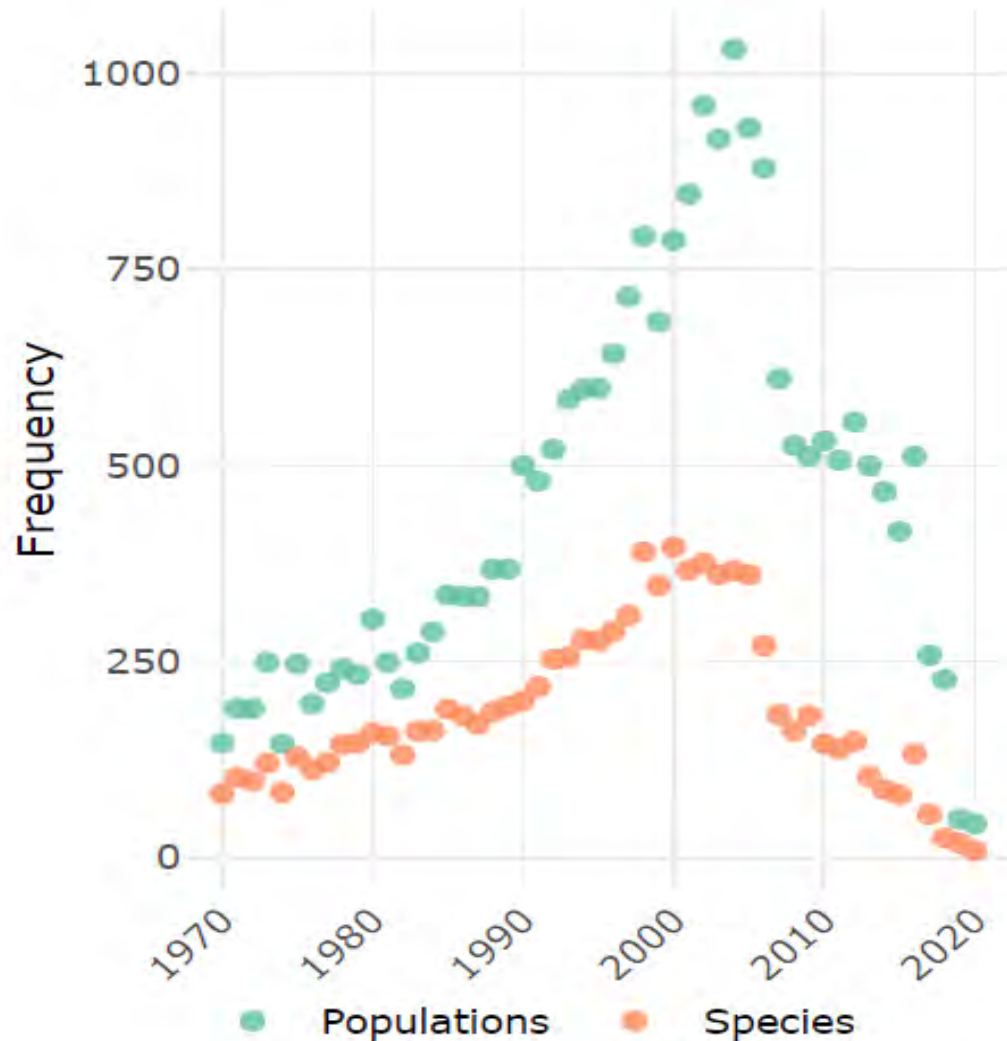
Habitat degradation and loss, driven primarily by humanity's food systems

LPI for Africa shows a decline of 76% (2.8% per year)

Biodiversity provides essential resources for many rural populations, as well as for the rest of Africa and globally

Humanity needs healthy, functioning ecosystems to survive and thrive

Africa's Vegetation

Desert
Semidesert
Steppe (grass, brush and thicket)
Savanna grassland
Deciduous forest - woodland savanna
Tropical rain forest (broadleaf evergreen)
Montane forest - tundra
East Africa coastal forest
Mediterranean evergreen forest - hard leaf scrub
Temperate and mountain grassland

Africa Equidistant Conic Projection

Kilometers

www.nsf.gov

Pastures, 2000: Africa
Global Agricultural Lands

0   500 1,000 Kilometers

Africa Equidistant Conic Projection
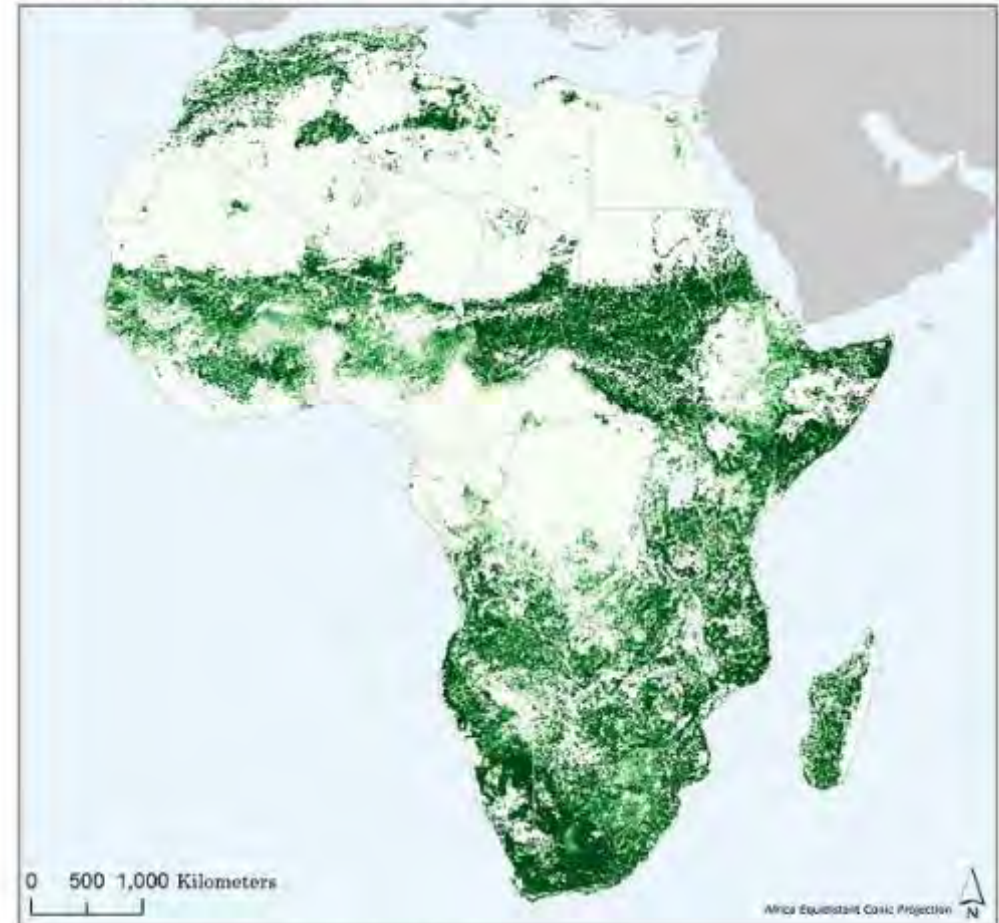
Global Pastures in 2000 map the proportion of each 5 minute (10km) grid cell land area that is under pasture. Dark shaded areas denote higher proportion of area under pasture. Data from Moderate Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) land cover product and Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT) VEGETATION's Global Land Cover 2000 product were combined with UN Food and Agriculture (FAO) agricultural statistics to generate the data set.

Percent grid cell area under pasture
Less than 10%
10.01% - 20%
25.01% - 50%
50.01% - 75%
75.01% - 100%

Center for International Earth Science Information Network

850,000 km²
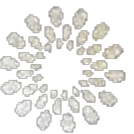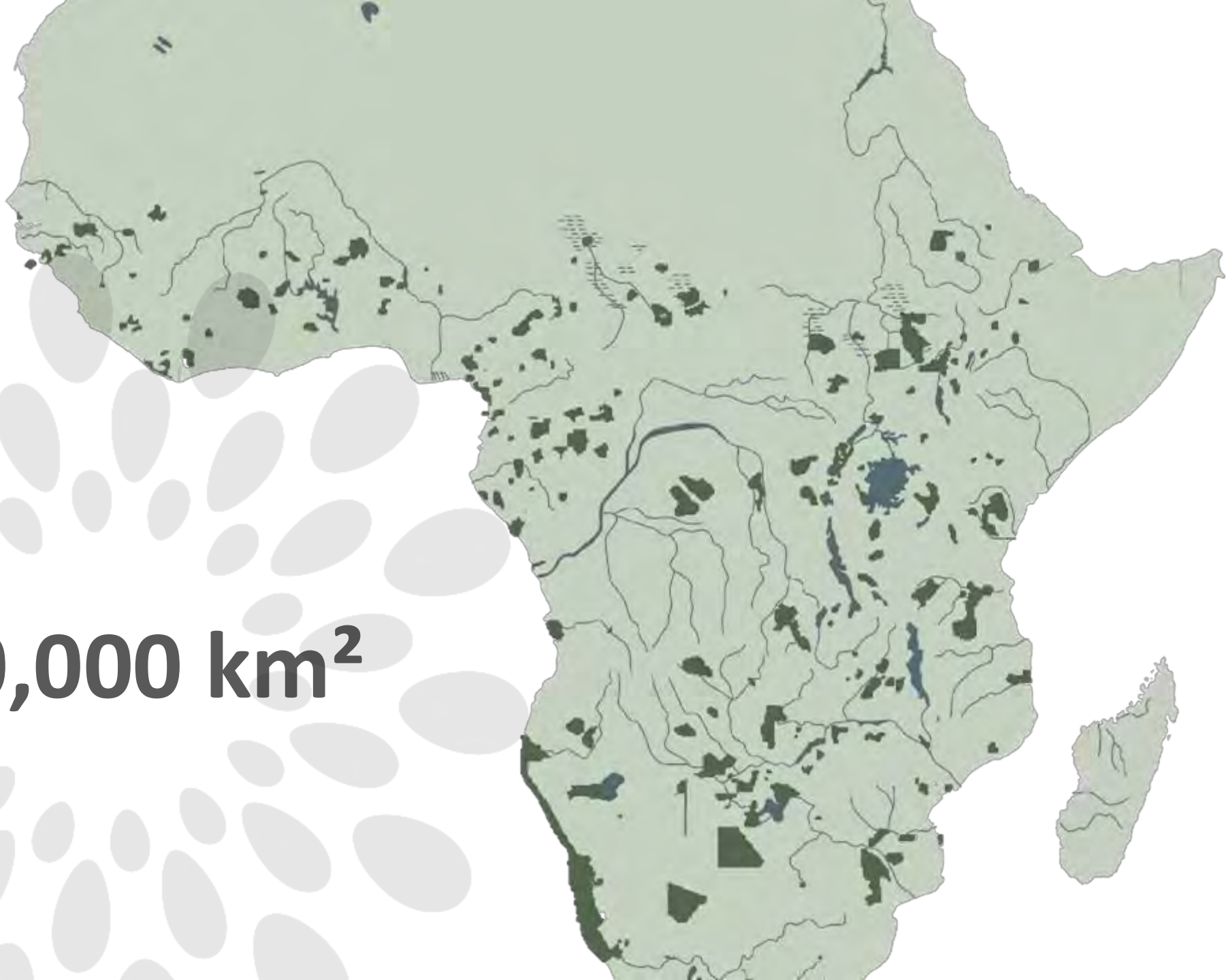
1.7 million km²

CONCESSIONS – EX-HUNTING BLOCKS
+ COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES
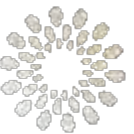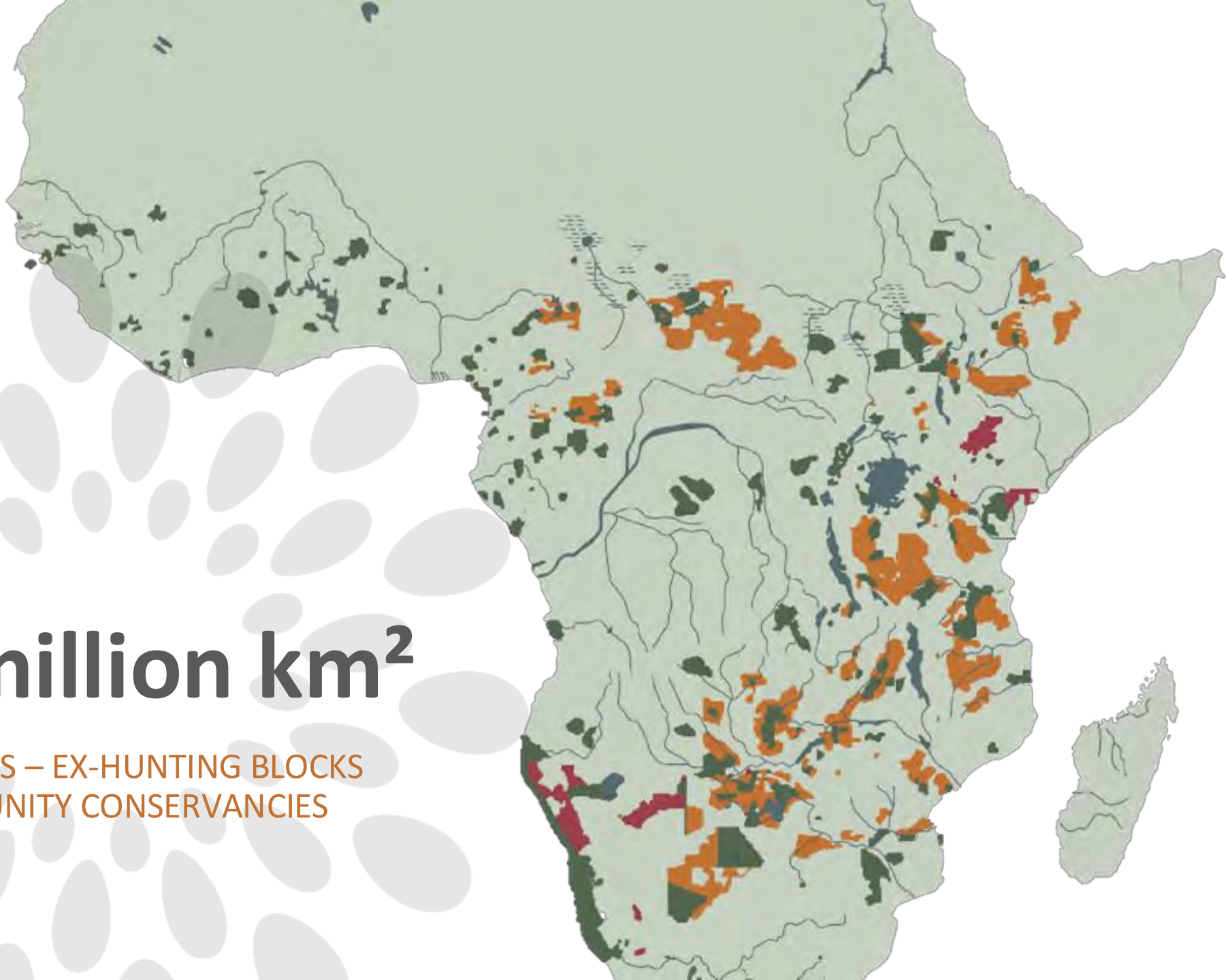
Map Key

- TFCAs
- Hunting or state protected areas
- Community conservation areas
- Primary protected areas

Map Key
- Communal conservancies
- Concessions and other state protected areas
- National parks
- OECM's

15 priority landscapes

1 Chobe-Makgadigadi
2 Western Borderlands
3 Maputo-Tembe
4 Northern GLTFCA
5 Gorongosa-Marromeu
6 Ruvuma
7 Kunene
8 Ugalla-Katavi-Ruaha
9 Lower Zambezi Valley
10 Kafue-West Lunga
11 Luangwa Valley
12 Nsumbu-Mweru
13 Faro-Bouba-Ndjida
14 Suguta Valley
15 Lisima

The evolution of CBNRM

Kenya, Il Ngwesi Community Conservancy 1996

Tanzania, Uwanda Community Wildlife Management Area 1993

Zambia, ADMADE 1987

Mozambique, Tchuma Tchato 1995

Botswana, Khama Rhino Sanctuary Trust 1998

Namibia, Nyae Nyae Conservancy 1998

Zimbabwe, Campfire Association 1989
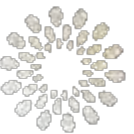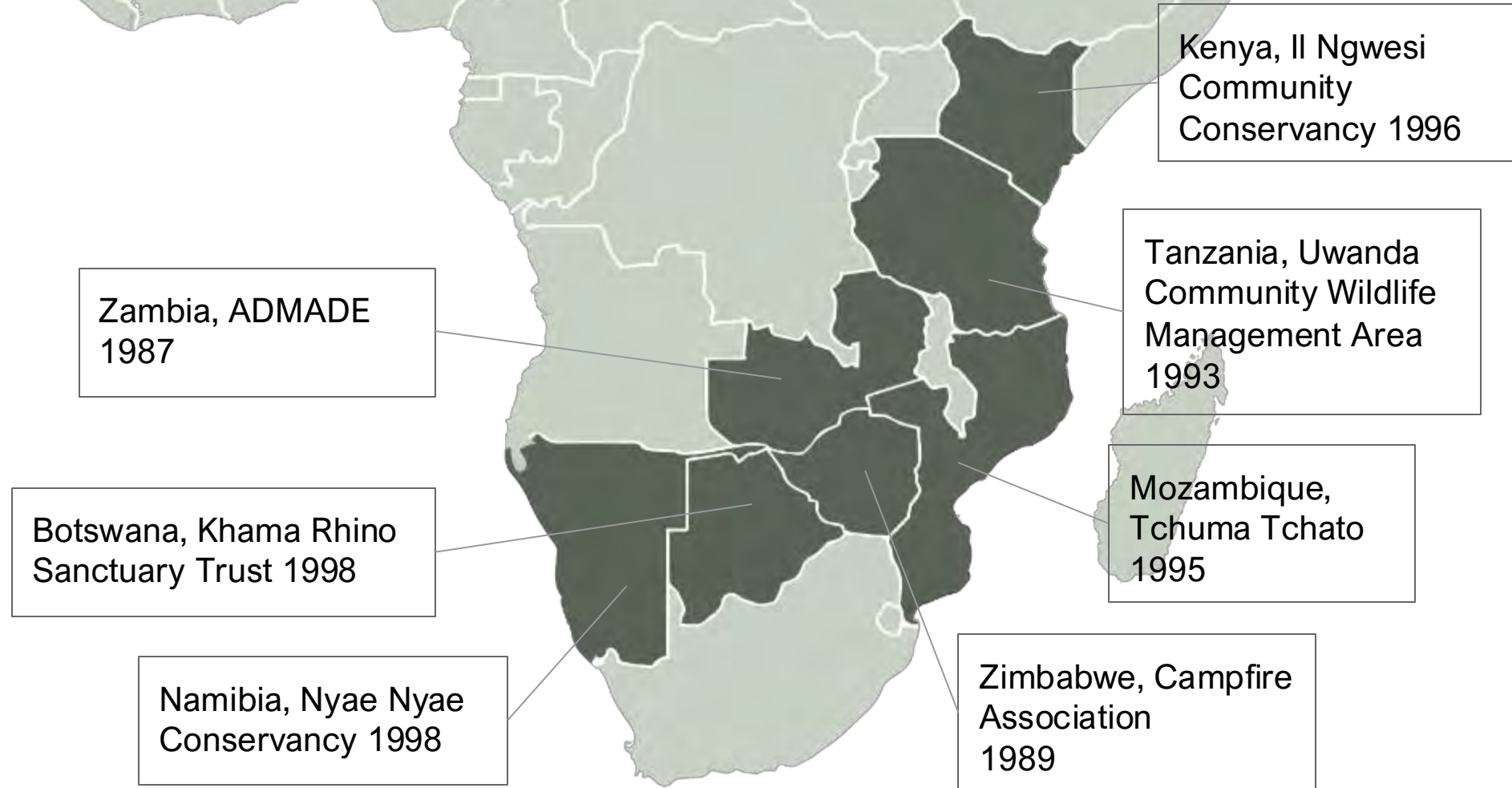
CBNRM faces challenges due to

- Lack of secure rights
- Lack of follow-up investment
- More pressure for land for agriculture, livestock
- Ethnic divisions
- Over-emphasis on governance structures only and lack of accountability
- Poor business development and diversification

- Limited access to fair markets
- Overall lack of involvement of constituent communities
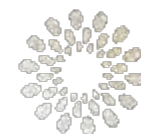- Elite capture
- Climate change
- Lack of capacity
- Lack of coordination
- Lack of investment into landscape management

CASE STUDY

Mwai Community
Conservation Area

MOZAMBIQUE

30x30
vision

For the first time, the six Mwai villages have real authority over the land they have been using for centuries and have elected to set it aside for conservation as they wish to participate in the growing wildlife economy

conserve
GLOBAL

Futi Corridor

Official name	**Mwai Community Conservation Area**
Region, Country	**Matutuíne, Mozambique**
Size	**93 km^2**
Biome	**Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests**

Mozambique

Map area

conserve

Notes:
1. Roads, waterbodies, and towns were sourced from Open Street Maps and Natural Earth.
2. Protected area boundaries were collected from various sources.

Map labels: Bela Vista, Maputo National Park, Mwai Community Conservation Area, Futi Corridor, Ndumu Game Reserve, Tembe Elephant Park, Manguzi Forest Reserve, Sileza Nature Reserve

Mwai Community Conservation Area

Represents six villages located on the western bank of the Futi River

Maputo National Park is under the administration of ANAC

People: Changana and Ronga, with strong allegiance to the Tembe Traditional Leadership

Human densities are low

Lies on the Mozambican Coastal Plain consisting primarily of sand forest with swamps, floodplains and the perennial Futi River
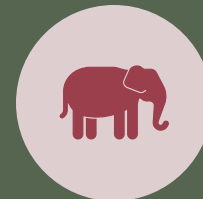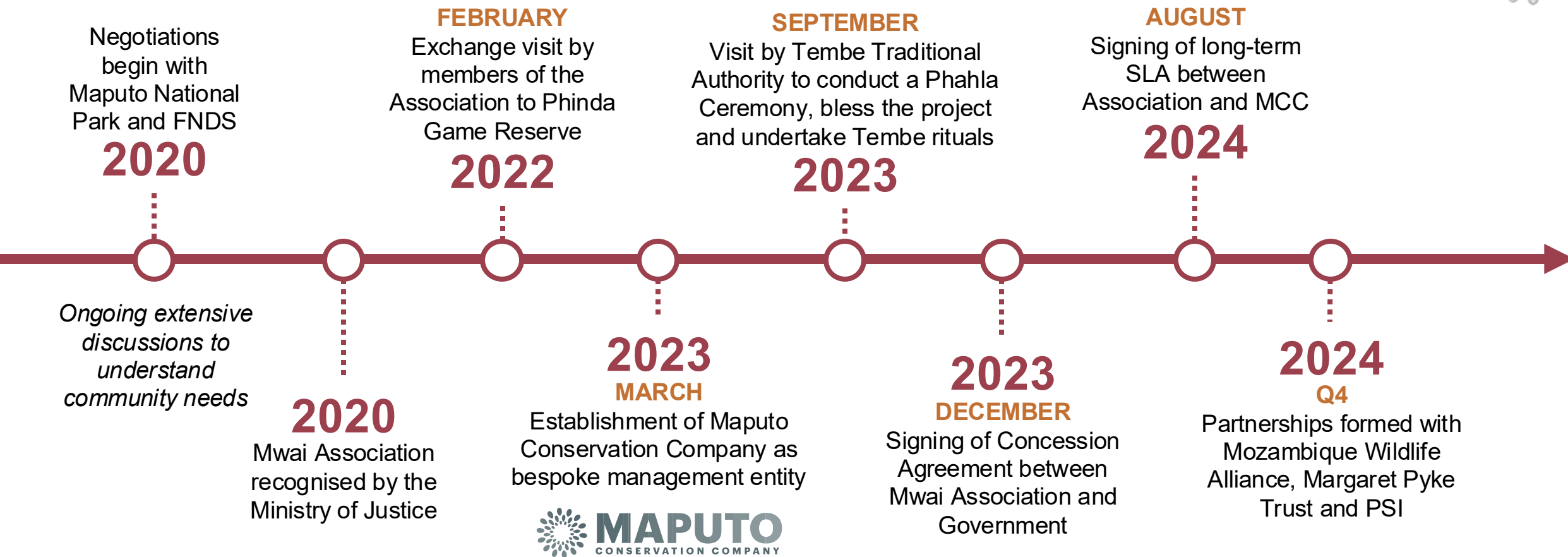
The area comprises vast stretches of untransformed coastal forest habitat

Primary threats include habitat transformation for other land uses, human-elephant conflict, bushmeat poaching, deforestation for fuelwood
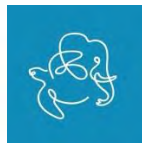
Key activities include perimeter fence line, human-elephant conflict mitigation, enterprise development, governance training

Some key project milestones
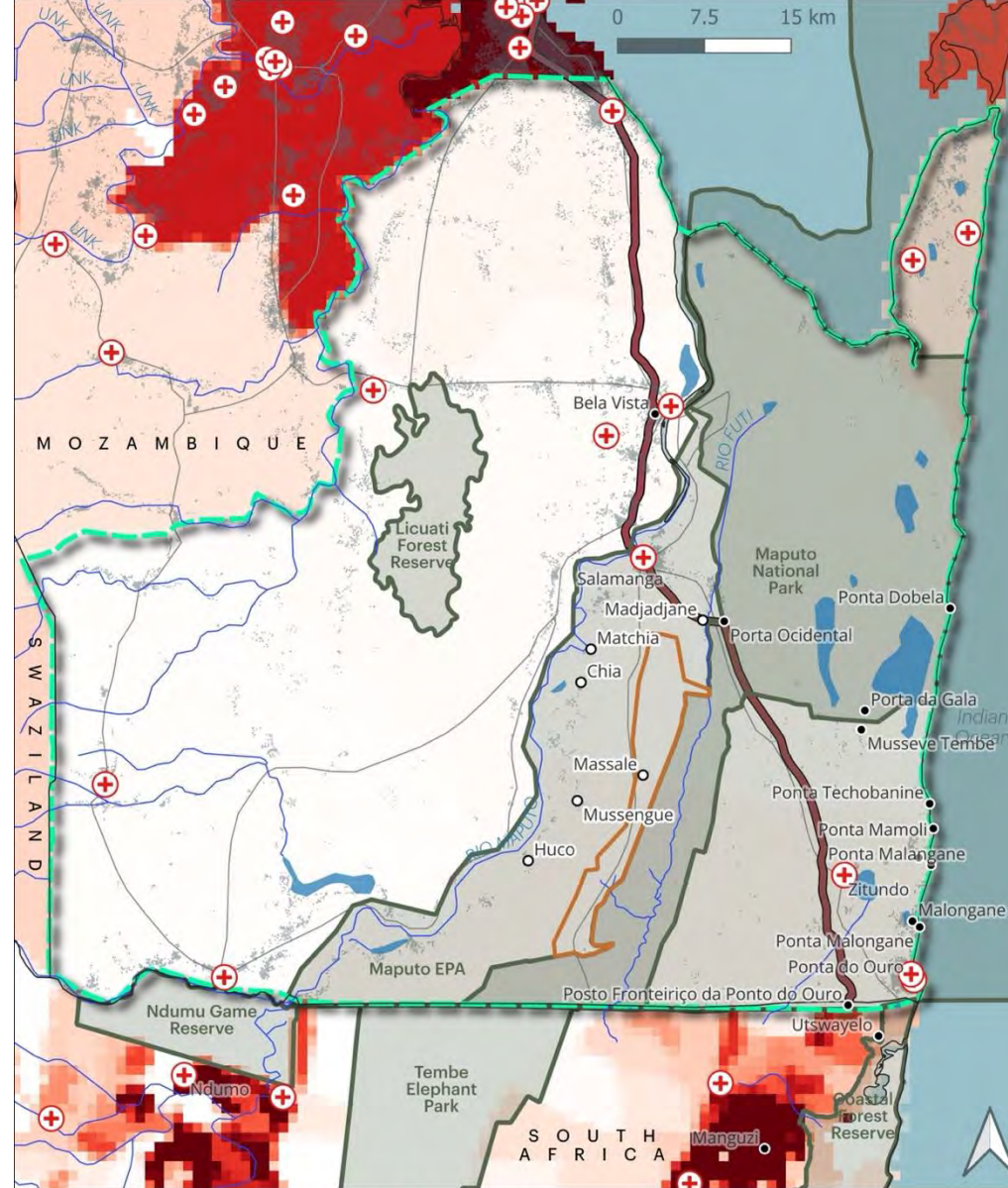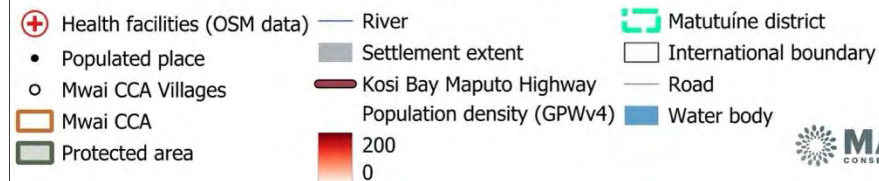
Negotiations begin with Maputo National Park and FNDS
2020

Ongoing extensive discussions to understand community needs

2020
Mwai Association recognised by the Ministry of Justice

FEBRUARY
Exchange visit by members of the Association to Phinda Game Reserve
2022

2023
MARCH
Establishment of Maputo Conservation Company as bespoke management entity

MAPUTO CONSERVATION COMPANY

SEPTEMBER
Visit by Tembe Traditional Authority to conduct a Phahla Ceremony, bless the project and undertake Tembe rituals
2023

2023
DECEMBER
Signing of Concession Agreement between Mwai Association and Government

AUGUST
Signing of long-term SLA between Association and MCC
2024

2024
Q4
Partnerships formed with Mozambique Wildlife Alliance, Margaret Pyke Trust and PSI

Many role-players and partners, including among many others:

Catalytic role of conservation

Health Facilities in Matutuíne District

Legend:
- ⊕ Health facilities (OSM data)
- • Populated place
- ○ Mwai CCA Villages
- ▭ Mwai CCA
- ▭ Protected area
- — River
- ▭ Settlement extent
- — Kosi Bay Maputo Highway
- Population density (GPWv4)
  - 200
  - 0
- ⌐⌐ Matutuíne district
- ▭ International boundary
- — Road
- ▭ Water body

Lessons and recommendations

Learning exchanges are extremely valuable

Move at the speed of trust to reach consensus

Follow up and deliver; trust is the most important yet fragile currency

Future opportunity to expand using the same model elsewhere in Mozambique with strong Government support

Community conservation can be a catalyst for rural development (health, education, other services)

The Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa (CLN)
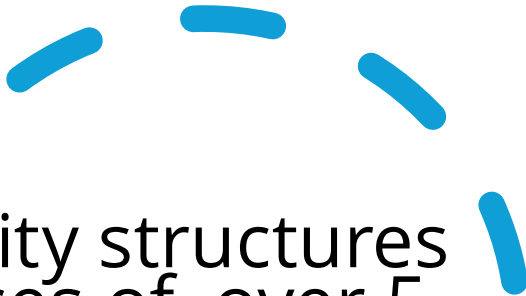
Who we are

We represent community structures that represent the voices of over 5 million people +

across 12 SADAC countries

who are the legitimate custodians of more than 500,000 square kilometres

of valuable natural resources assets in southern Africa?

OUR VOICE MATTERS

Our Vision

Resilient local communities in southern Africa

whose rights to manage natural resources on their land

are respected nationally and internationally.

Our Mission

To strengthen national community-based natural resource management programmes

such that southern African local communities influence policies and decisions

that affect their livelihoods at all levels of governance.

Our Purpose

To amplify the voices of local communities through participation and influencing in policy negotiation, development, and implementation processes.

This ensures informed decision-making at all levels

(which includes TFCAs)

that reflect local communities' needs and rights to manage and benefit from their natural resources.

Our Slogan

"TAKE BACK CONTROL"

Changing the narrative and funding mechanism

Our Origins

Founded after the 2019 African Wildlife Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Community leaders recognised the need for one united voice to address community rights over natural resources in Southern Africa.

Formally constituted on October 22, 2021, in Windhoek, Namibia.

Operates as a voluntary association under Namibian common law.

SADC- wide community participation in CLN

Countries we work in at the moment

And there is interest beyond the regin

- **National Community Associations**
- ACADIR-   Angola
- NGONGO-   Botswana
- Big Game Parks-   Eswatini
- PEWA-   Lesotho
- National Defenders-   Madagascar
- RegCom-   Mozambique
- NACSO-   Namibia – (CC F Alliance Namibia)
- CASA-   South Africa
- CMWA   - Tanzania
- CBNRM Forum-   Malawi
- CBNRM Association-   Zambia
- CAMPFIRE-   Zimbabwe

Why we matter

Sustaining Livelihoods: 70% of our rural population depends on natural resources for daily livelihoods.

Legacy of Stewardship: Our generations of knowledge, skills, and experience in Natural Resource Management date back to pre-colonial times.

CBNRM's Successes: Proven to increase wildlife populations and enhance rural livelihoods. This leads to improved governance and promotes participatory democracy.

Global Contribution: We are critical in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the CBD 30x30 conservation targets in Southern Africa

Our Challenges

Limited rights over natural resources, leaving us vulnerable to **poverty** and resource depletion (soils, water, forests, grasslands, wildlife).

The impact of the climate crisis hit our communities the hardest.

Disenfranchisement results from a weak policy framework and powerful external groups that dominate the conversation, ignoring the realities and concerns of rural communities.

Without ownership, we lack incentives to manage natural resources sustainably.

For the world to recognise that **our role in managing ecosystems is vital.**

Call for Action

We call on the TFCA decision makers in the SADC region to:

- Recognize **our vital role** in managing ecosystems.

- Uphold **our rights** as custodians of natural resources.

- Value **our contributions** by giving us a formal and legitimised voice, within the TFCA structures.

Together, let us build a future where conservation and community thrive hand in hand

Thank you

Contact CLN

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maxi@nacso.org|

Website: https://communityleadersnetwork.org/

Twitter: @LeadersSouthern

Tea

Climate Change and the Water System (Goal 1

- RBO/TFCA interface

- Vulnerability DRR and FEWS

- Freshwater monitoring

Lead

Eddie Riddell

LIMCOM

Foreword: Dr Patrice Kabeya

Senior Programme Officer for Water, SADC Secretariat

Southern Africa's Overlapping Natural Assets

SADC Institutions:

- River Basin Organisations (RBOs) & SWIs
- Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs)

Supported by others, *inter alia*:

- SADC-GMI
- International Cooperating Partners (ICPs)

Source: PPF via IWMI/USAID reports

Climate Change context for SADC
(RCP/SSEP Trajectories)

Climate models project that the rate of terrestrial warming in southern Africa is above the global terrestrial average. Moreover, most of the region will become drier.

There is evidence that climate change is disrupting ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services. This is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, but impacts can be partly mitigated through urgent implementation of appropriate policy and management interventions to enhance resilience and sustainability of the ecosystems.

Sustainability of Southern African Ecosystems under Global Change

Science for Management and Policy Interventions

OPEN ACCESS

Springer

Change at 1.5°C global warming · Change at 2°C global warming · Change at 3°C global warming · Change at 4°C global warming
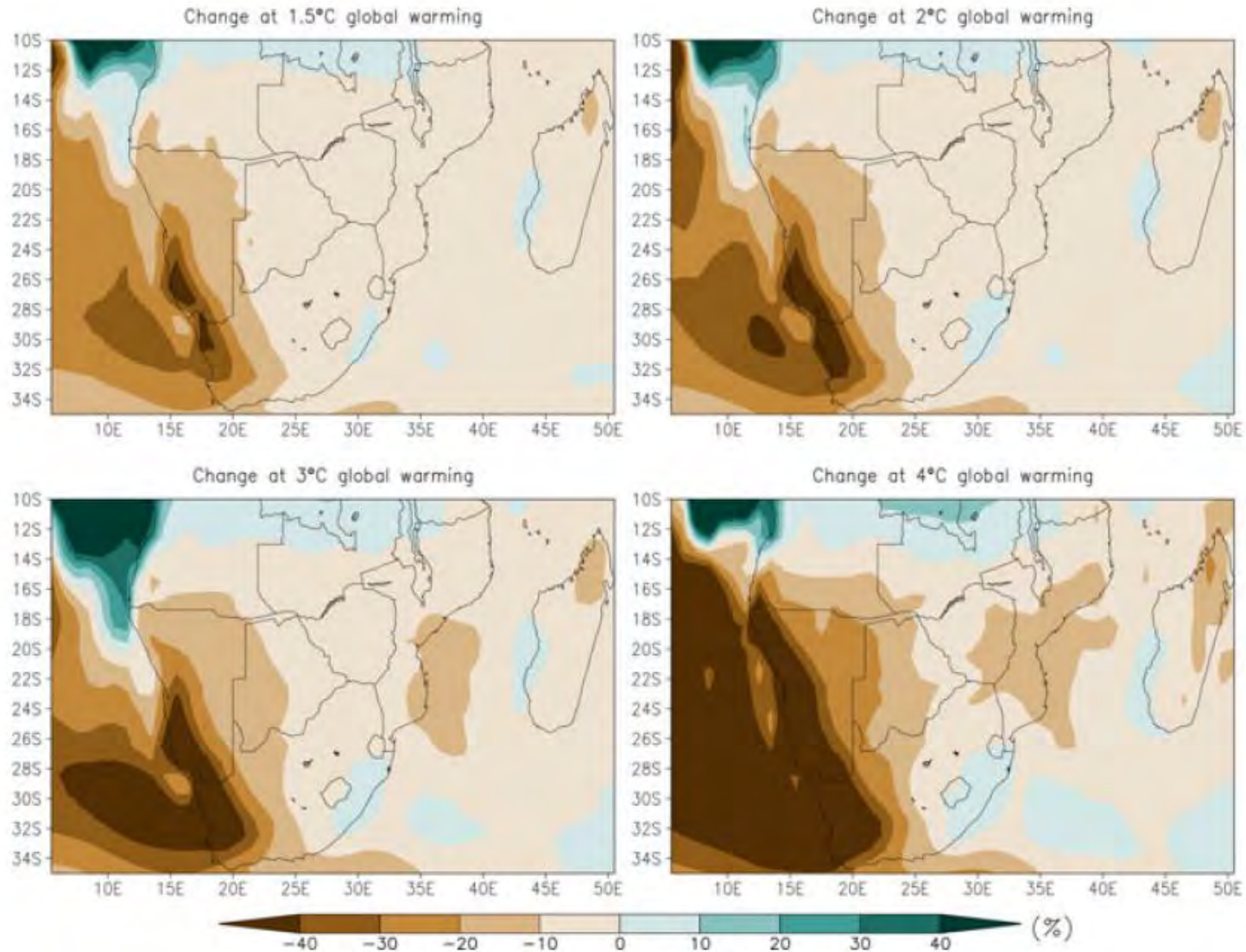
Pattern of general drying projected across the southern African domain has previously been linked to general increases in subtropical subsidence over southern Africa and the poleward displacement of frontal systems in winter

Engelbrecht et al., 2024

Soil Moisture Important finding:

- Some variation in the pattern of rainfall change in the 6-member model ensemble

- All projections agree reductions in soil-moisture availability, even in the areas of projected increases in rainfall.

- reductions a consequence of enhanced evaporation in substantially warmer regional world.

- Thus, it is possible to conclude with some certainty that most of southern Africa is likely to become generally drier in terms of rainfall totals, but is virtually certain to become generally drier in terms of soil-moisture availability.

- Earlier work indicated that general reductions in soil-moisture in southern Africa translate to a shortening in the growing season in the summer rainfall region (amount of soil-moisture needed for crops to be planted is reached later in the season in a warmer world compared to a cooler world)

Biome shifts & Fire

Higgins et al., 2024

Change at 1.5°C global warming · Change at 2°C global warming · Change at 3°C global warming · Change at 4°C global warming

Engelbrecht et al., 2024
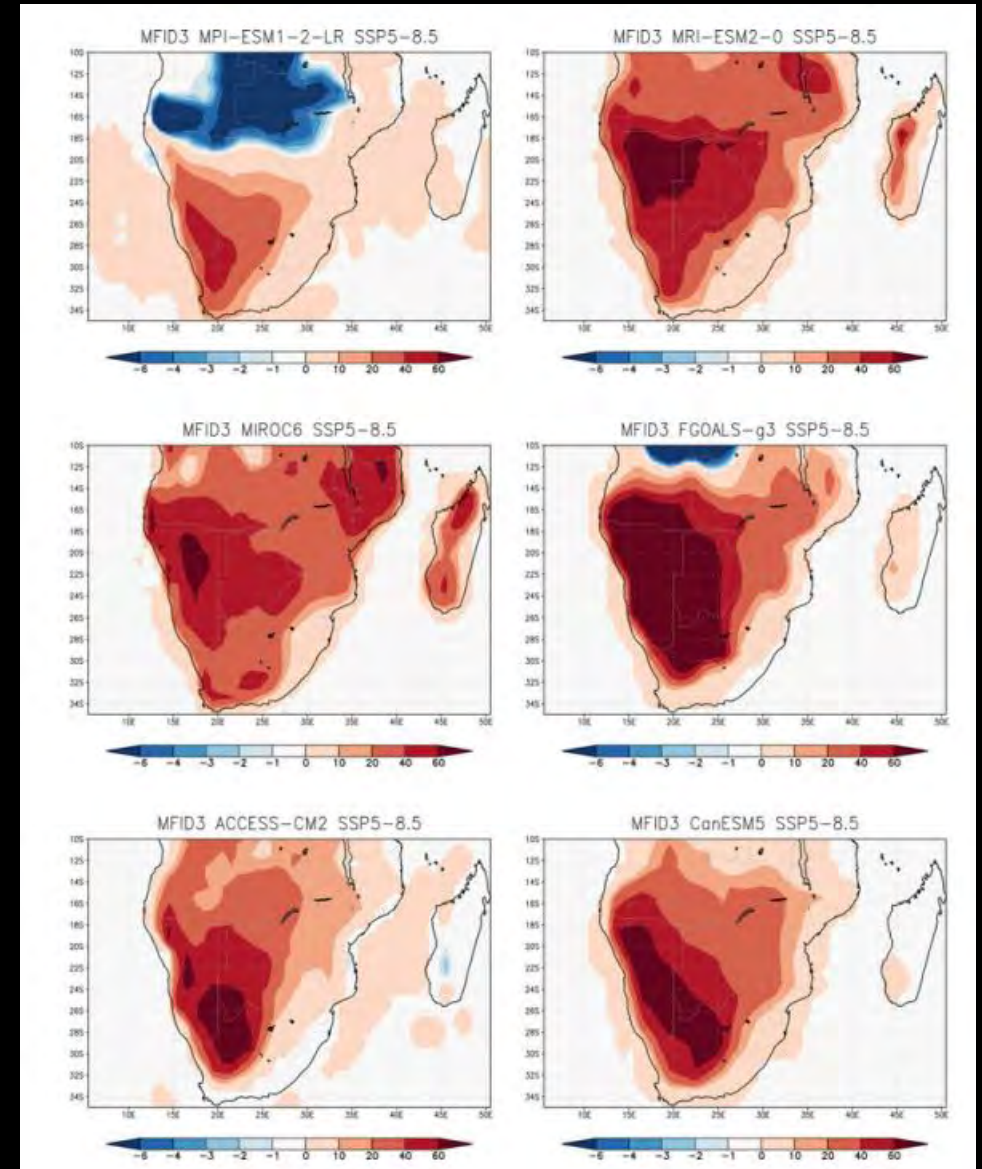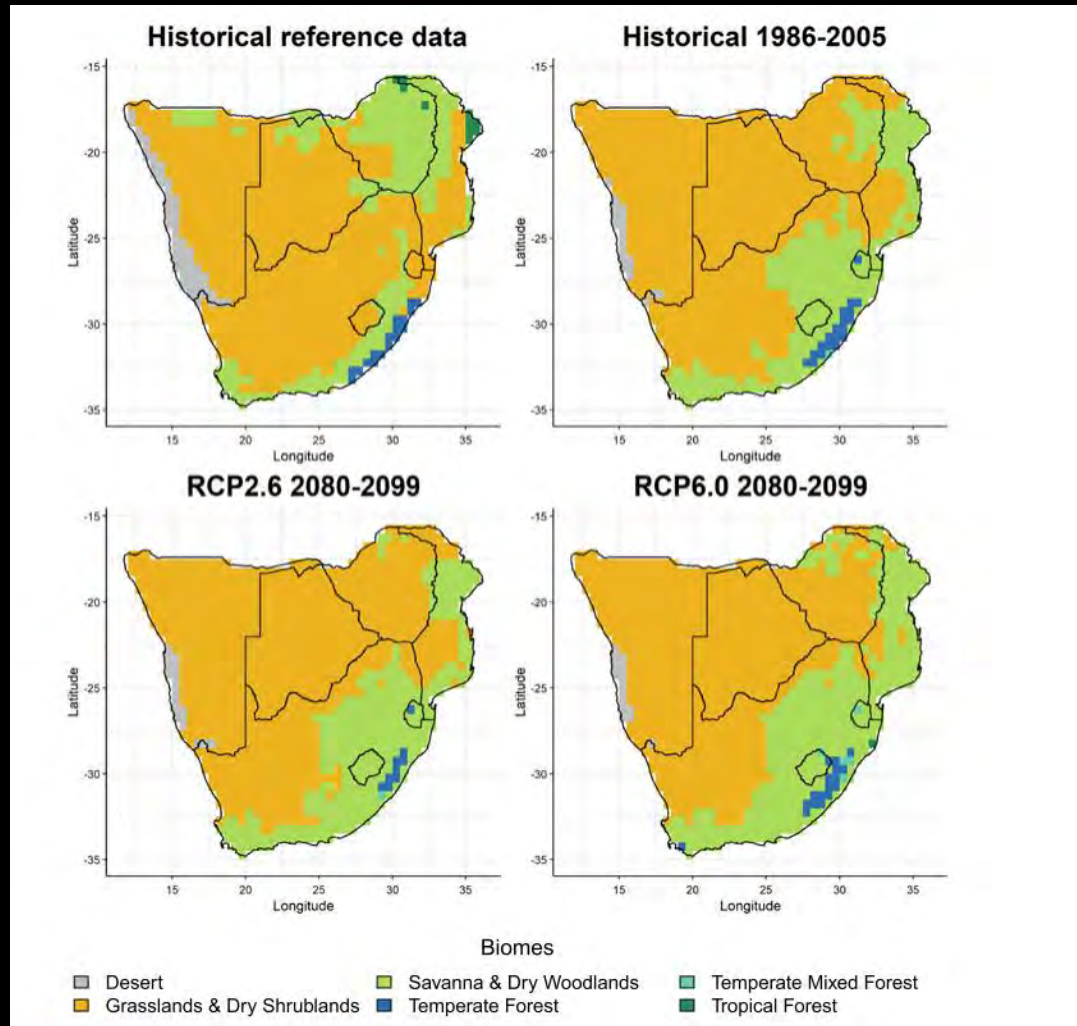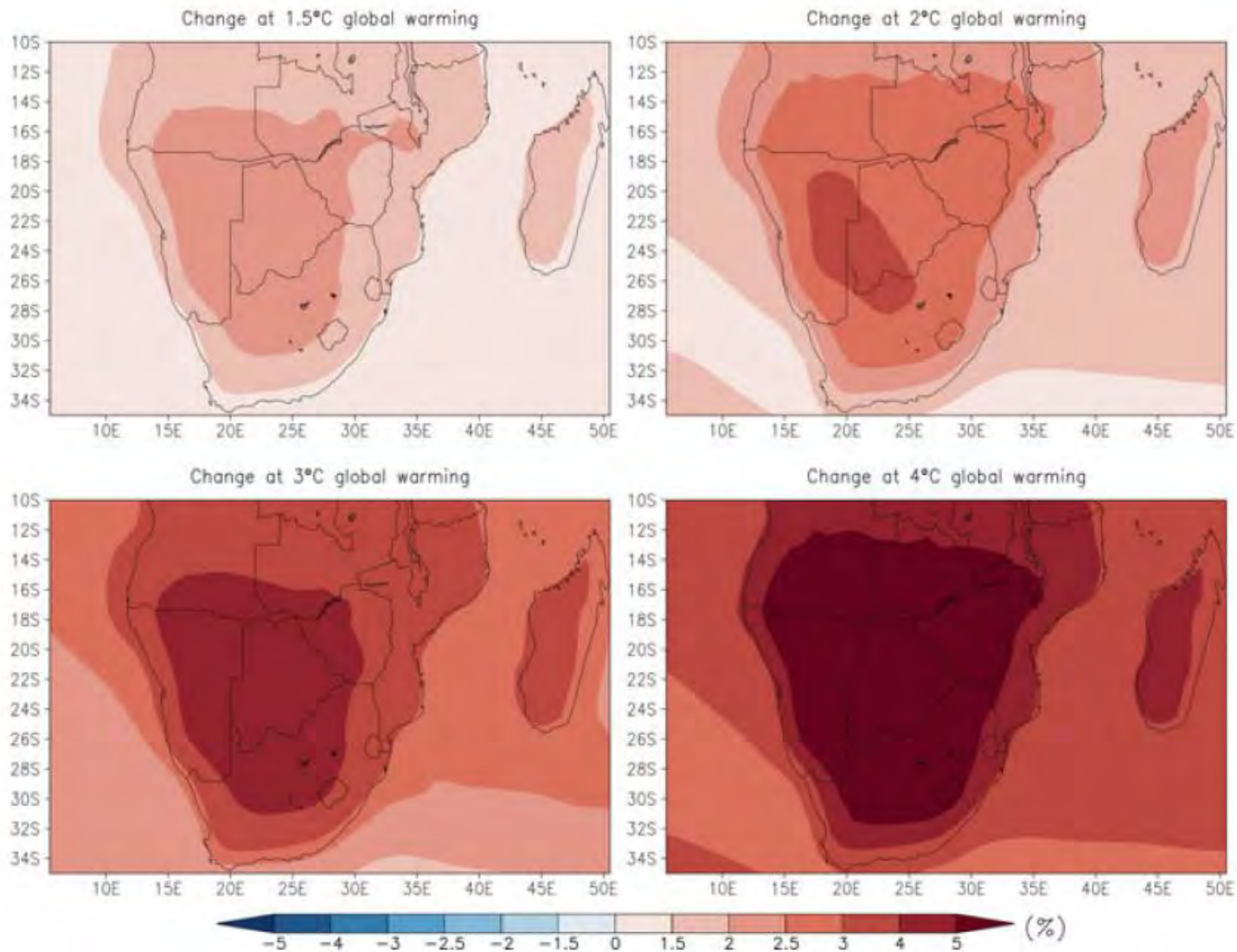
- **Consistent with trends that can already be detected the strongest warming is centered over Botswana, extending across the western and central interior regions of southern Africa.**

- **The interior regions of southern Africa are projected to warm at a higher rate than tropical Africa, while the moderating effect of the ocean also tempers the rate of warming over coastal areas.**

- **The relatively high rate of warming over subtropical interior southern Africa has been attributed to a strengthening of mid-level anticyclonic circulation and subsidence, which suppresses cloud formation and rainfall, resulting in more solar radiation reaching the surface, thereby driving the relatively high rate of temperature increase**

Water WMO

- **2023 was marked by unprecedented heat, becoming the hottest year on record at 1.45 °C above pre-industrial levels.**

- **Transition from La Niña to El Niño conditions, & positive phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) contributed to this extreme heat and diverse weather impacts ranging from heavy rains and floods to droughts.**

- **River discharge: Compared to the historical period, 2023 was marked by mostly drier-than-normal to normal river discharge conditions (globally).**

- **Similar to 2022 and 2021, over 50% of global catchment areas showed river discharge deviations from near-normal conditions, predominantly lower than normal, with fewer basins exhibiting above- and much-above-normal conditions.**

- **Groundwater levels: In South Africa the majority of wells showed above-normal groundwater levels, following above-average precipitation in recent years**
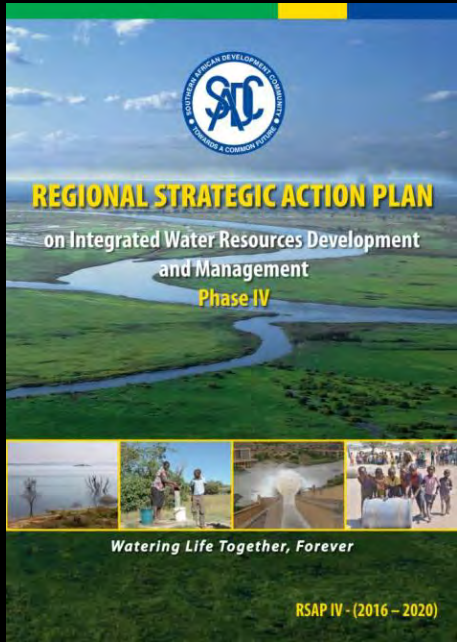
Additional objectives are to enhance the accessibility and availability of observational data (through both better monitoring and improved data sharing), further integrate relevant variables into the report, and encourage country participation to better understand and report water cycle dynamics.

State of Global Water Resources 2023 Report

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO-No. 1362
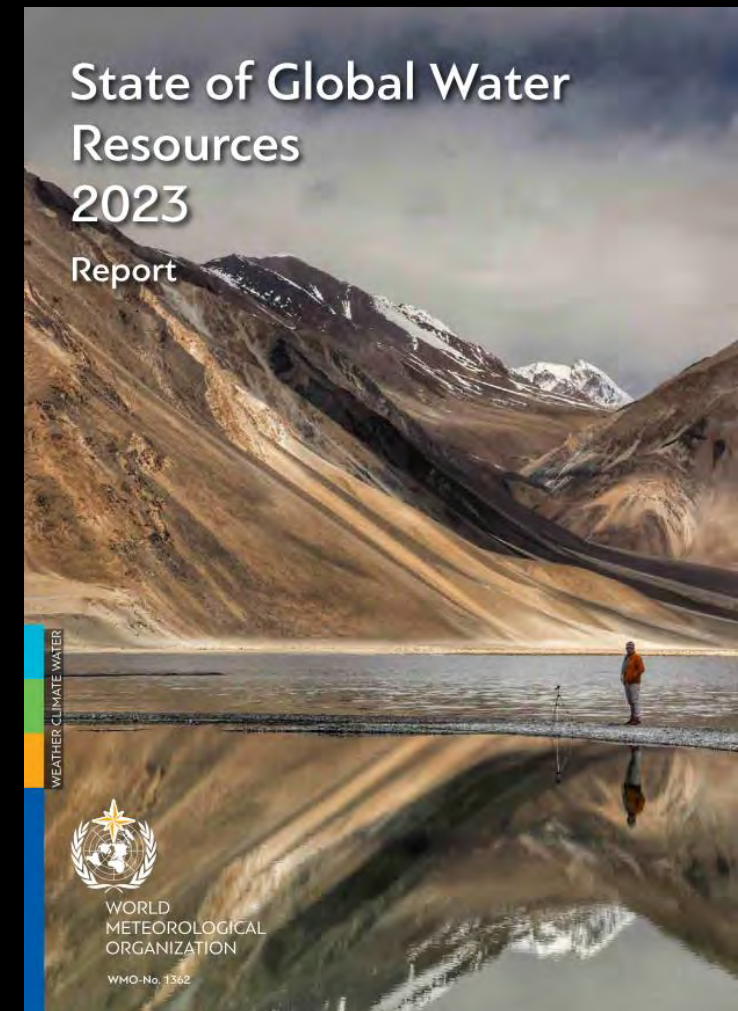
Southern Africa Risk of Regional Tipping Points

- self-perpetuating changes that have adverse impacts

- almost certain that the southern African social-ecological system, ..., is approaching potentially consequential "tipping points"

- Include, prolonged & intense drought leading to major cities and their surrounding regions running out of water, the collapse of food production systems and related food insecurity, novel intense weather events such as category 4 cyclones making landfall on southern Africa's east coast ever further southward, and toward major cities and centers of human settlement, or unprecedented heatwaves

- Impacts extensive health and social consequences incl. loss of human life, disease, human displacement, human migration, infrastructure damage and related food and water insecurity, and increases in poverty and deprivation.

- Adversely impact on the region achieving the United Nations SDGs

SADC Strategies
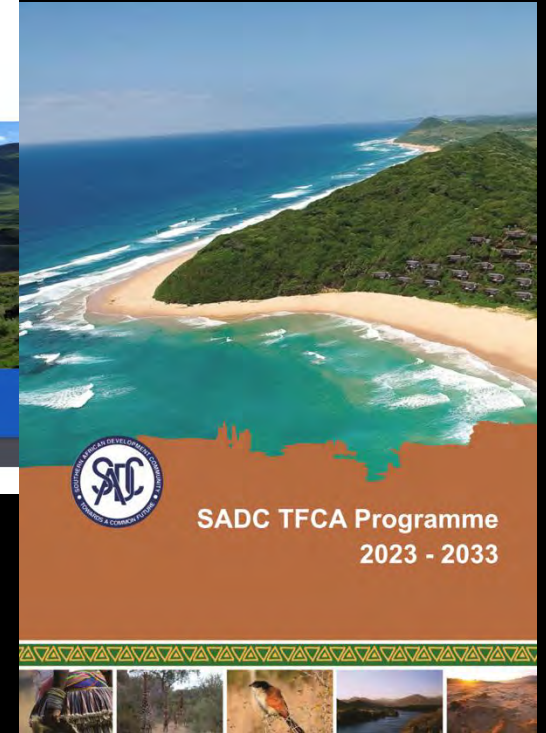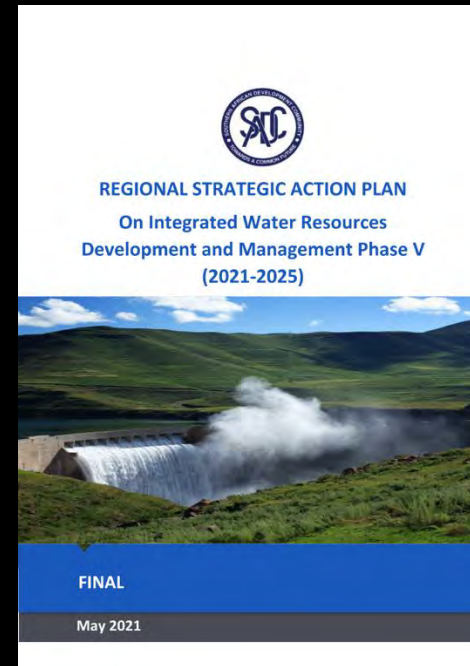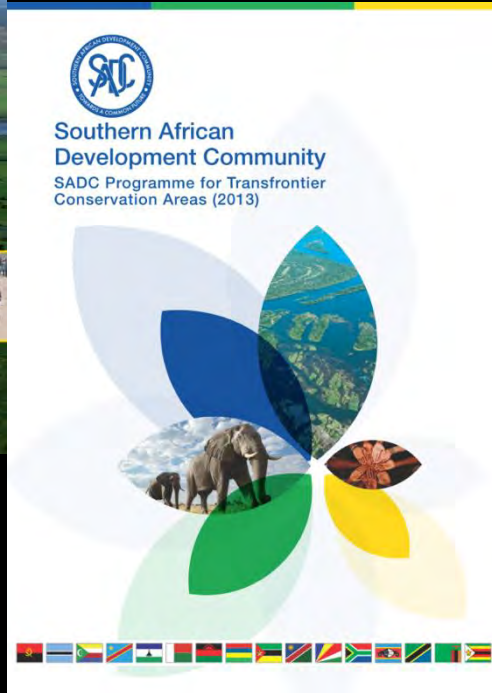
SADC Strategies

2023-2033 SADC TFCA Programme

Outcome	#	Output	Activities	Yr 1-3	Yr 4-6	Yr 7-10	Role
			monitoring, etc.				
Outcome 1.2 Effective transboundary ecosystem services and species management enabled and strengthened across SADC TFCAs	1.2.1	Implementation of an integrated approach to freshwater biodiversity supported	• Develop integrated freshwater resource management strategies for terrestrial TFCAs				Facilitate: MS Implement: TFCAs
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			• Implement a systematic / systemic approach to basin-level biodiversity baseline / eco-inventories (current approached fragmented)				Advocate: SADC Implement: MS / TFCAs
			• Commission analytical work to understand the role of TFCAs in: ○ Groundwater recharge ○ Freshwater water management ○ Community livelihoods support ○ Disaster and risk management (floods, droughts, etc.)				Facilitate: SADC Implement: TFCAs
			• Promote and formalize the relationship between RBOs and TFCAs through the signing of agreements				Facilitate: SADC Implement: MS / TFCAs

SADC Strategic Activities

SA 1.2.1. Conduct a study on the challenges and opportunities towards strengthening mandates and capacities of regional and shared watercourse institutions:

'...Understanding the status of water sector institutions will also include looking at the overlap that exists between some institutions and Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), the latter of which also has an interest in freshwater. The activity will also look at interactions between marine and freshwater scenarios as this is increasingly becoming an issue with some SADC institutions already conducting work in this area.'

SA 3.3.3. Develop capacity of Member States and SWIs on nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based adaptations for more resilient management of transboundary river basins and aquifers

a) Inventory of ecosystem-based adaptations to improve management of transboundary river basins and aquifers in fragile ecosystems and flood-prone areas
b) Awareness raising ecosystem-based adaptation and training sessions to improve transboundary river basin and aquifer management including Oceanic Island States
c) Demonstration ecosystem-based adaptation projects to enhance water security of transboundary river basins and aquifers including Oceanic Island States.

REGIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

On Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Phase V (2021-2025)

FINAL

May 2021

SADC TFCA Network Review 2022

Rational for increased innovative investment in TFCAs

1. Debt for Nature Swaps

2. Carbon Trading

3. Biodiversity Offsets and Biobanking

4. Wildlife Conservation Bonds

5. Payment for Water Catchment Services

6. Direct Investment

- **Water Towers (aka SWSAs)**

  - Maloti-Drakensberg (Tugela-Vaal Scheme & Lesotho Highlands Water Project)

  Other Candidates

  1. Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA TFCA) – significant to Okavango & Zambezi

  2. Malawi-Zambia TFCA – Possibly for fish stocks in Lake Malawi

  3. Chimanimani TFCA – localised water related services

  4. Great Limpopo TFCA – marginal from water tower perspective but likely from flow, quality assimilation, sediment retention, groundwater recharge

Alignments & Projects between RBOs and TFCAs

- **KAZA & OKACOM 2017 MoU, ZAMCOM 2024 MoU**
- **GLTFCA Freshwater Strategy & LIMCOM MoU (supported by USAID Resilient Waters)**
- **RBO Symposium 2023 – SADC TFCA Secretariat**

"Integrated planning and management of transboundary natural resources: strengthen cooperation between shared watercourse institutions and transfrontier conservation areas"

- **INMACOM & Lubombos TFCA current GEF8-UNDP proposal**
- **Rovuma Basin - Niassa-Selous TFCA/Mnazi Bay - Quirimbas TFCMA current GEF8-IUCN proposal**
- **Greater Mapungubwe TFCA – Disaster Risk Management (GiZ)**

SADC TFCA-RBO Examples in Action!

SADC TFCA's Confronting Climate Change, Webinar 2 July 2024

Building a Transboundary team

- **Botswana – 2 (DWS and Botswana Water Utility)**
- **Mozambique – 2 (Ara-Sul)**
- **South Africa – 2 (DWS: Water Ecosystems)**
- **Zimbabwe – 2 (ZINWA & Environment Management Agency)**
- **Great Limpopo TFCA – 1 (SANParks)***
- **Specialist Team led by Rivers of Life**
- **Complemented by other stakeholders during the survey**

KNP & Mozambique

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

TRANSBOUNDARY FRESHWATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PRESENTATION

SADC TFCA ANNUAL NETWORK MEETING

19 - 21 NOVEMBER 2024

PRESENTED BY GWINYAI MUTI,
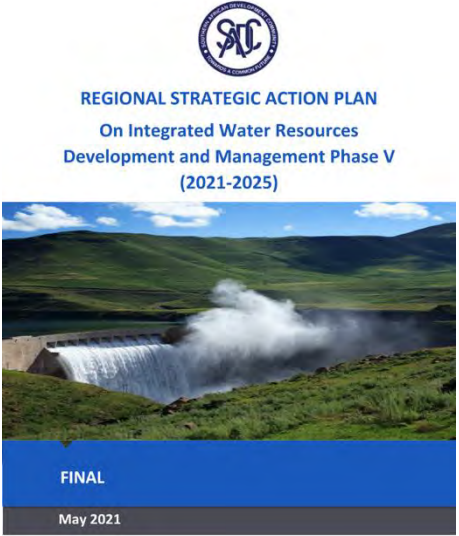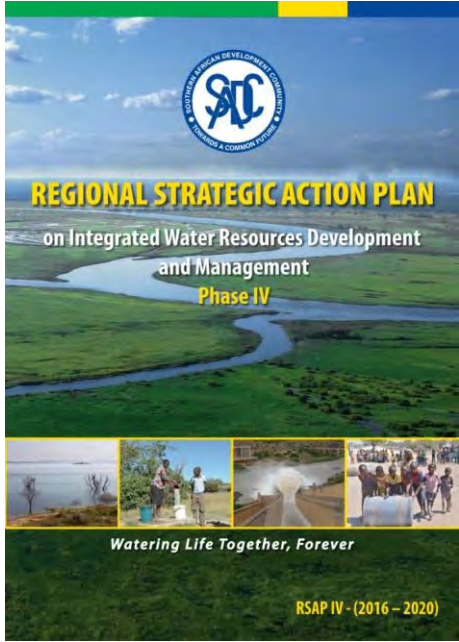GLTFCA INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR

OVERVIEW RBOS & TFCA ALIGNMENTS

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- **GLTFCA Freshwater Strategy discussion started in 2017**
- **During KNP Management Plan & GLTFCA JMB**

 (then supported by USAID Resilient Waters)

- **SADC TFCA Review**
- **RBO Symposium 2023 – SADC TFCA Secretariat**

"Integrated planning and management of transboundary natural resources: strengthen cooperation between shared watercourse institutions and transfrontier conservation areas"

- **SADC STRATEGIES**
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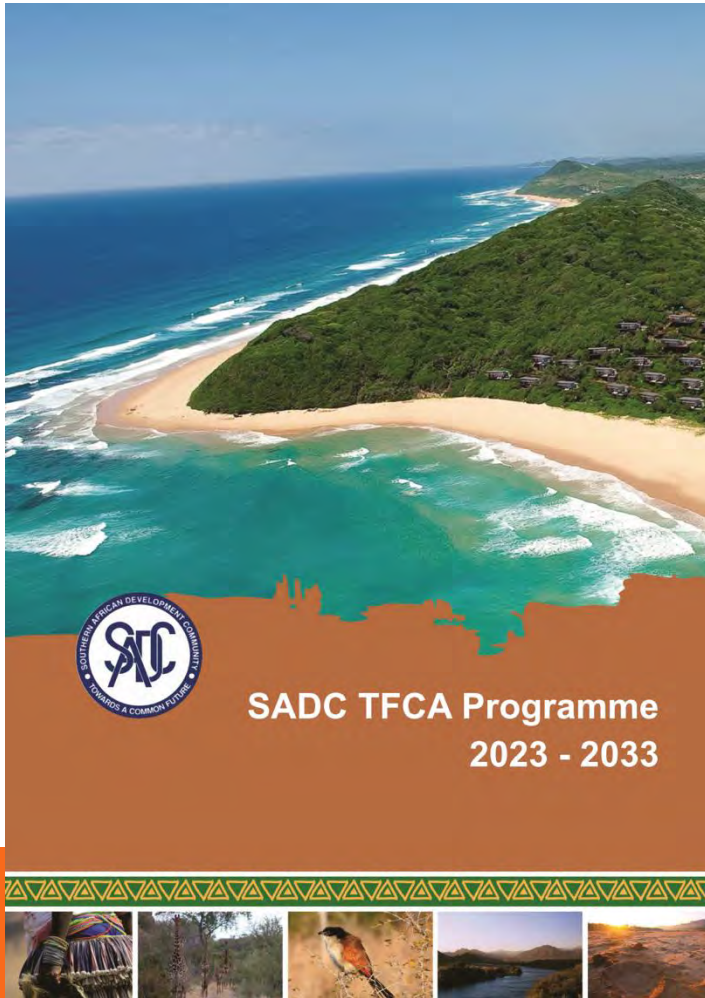 - **SADC Programme on TFCAs**

SADC Strategies

SADC TFCA PROGAMME

SADC TFCA Programme
2023 - 2033

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			• Raise awareness about marine and coastal TFCAs at the regional level through: o A series of round table discussions on a range of thematic areas as part of the Community of Practice activities at the SADC TFCA Network				Implement: SADC Advocacy: MS
			Raise awareness about marine and coastal TFCAs at the national level through: • Establishment of inter-departmental forums for TFCA development on a MS level				Facilitate: SADC Implement: MS

GLTFCA Footprint within 3 Transboundary River Basins

GLTFCA FRESH WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

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

BACKGROUND

- The Resilient Waters Program (RWP) collaborated and supported regional institutions, including Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), and communities to enhance cooperation, build capacity, and leverage partnership opportunities.

- RWP partnered with the GLTFCA to develop a Freshwater Resource Management Strategy (FRMS) and implementation plan that was informed by the institutional and personal knowledge of institutions and people that have been responsible for sustainable freshwater resource conservation in the landscape in the face of extreme drought and flood conditions.

- The knowledge and skills learned through adversity within Kruger National Park (KNP) informed the process to help improve freshwater conservation across the GLTFCA landscape.

- The FRMS for the GLTFCA and greater surrounding areas will bring immediate benefits to freshwater conservation in the transboundary area that is governed by a tripartite partnership governing the area and its watersheds.

- GLTFCA and LIMCOM will work in partnership to align efforts between practitioners in the transboundary conservation sphere with those of the transboundary management and operations of river systems and groundwater.

OBJECTIVES

- Facilitating the freshwater conservation intent across the tripartite partnership that governs the GLTFCA and its watersheds.

- Ensuring alignment and harmonisation with the range of strategy, policy, and legal instruments that exist at regional, transboundary, and national levels.

- Working in partnerships to create alignment in efforts between practitioners, organisations, and institutions in the transboundary conservation, transboundary water management, and operations of river systems and groundwater.

- Increasing knowledge exchange and capacity for the adaptive management of river, wetland, and aquifer dependent ecosystems across the frontier.

- Supporting and guiding actions towards the attainment of international targets on sustainable water resources management and environmental co-benefits for society, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and SDG6 in particular.
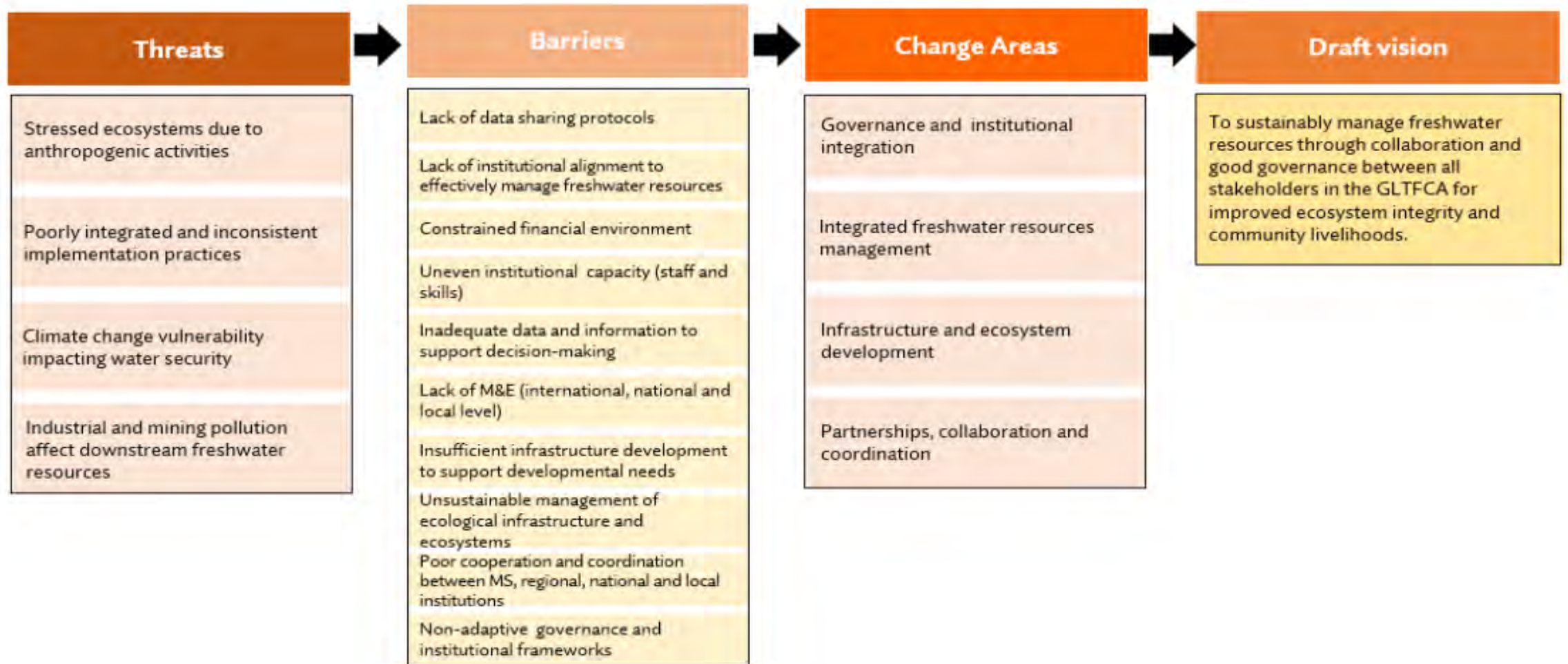
GLTFCA FRMS Development

Figure 2-1: GLTFCA FRMS development process and activities

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

GLTFCA FRMS Theory of Change

Threats	→	Barriers	→	Change Areas	→	Draft vision

Threats

- Stressed ecosystems due to anthropogenic activities

- Poorly integrated and inconsistent implementation practices

- Climate change vulnerability impacting water security

- Industrial and mining pollution affect downstream freshwater resources

Barriers

- Lack of data sharing protocols

- Lack of institutional alignment to effectively manage freshwater resources

- Constrained financial environment

- Uneven institutional capacity (staff and skills)

- Inadequate data and information to support decision-making

- Lack of M&E (international, national and local level)

- Insufficient infrastructure development to support developmental needs

- Unsustainable management of ecological infrastructure and ecosystems

- Poor cooperation and coordination between MS, regional, national and local institutions

- Non-adaptive governance and institutional frameworks

Change Areas

- Governance and institutional integration

- Integrated freshwater resources management

- Infrastructure and ecosystem development

- Partnerships, collaboration and coordination

Draft vision

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

GLTFCA FRESH WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

PROGRESS:

- The Joint Management Board approved the GLTFCA Fresh Water Resources Management Strategy and Implementation Plan during a meeting convened on May 4, 2023.

- The Joint Management Board approved the GLTFCA Freshwater Management Strategy Memorandum of Understanding with the LIMCOM during a meeting convened on October 25, 2023.

GLTFCA MOU

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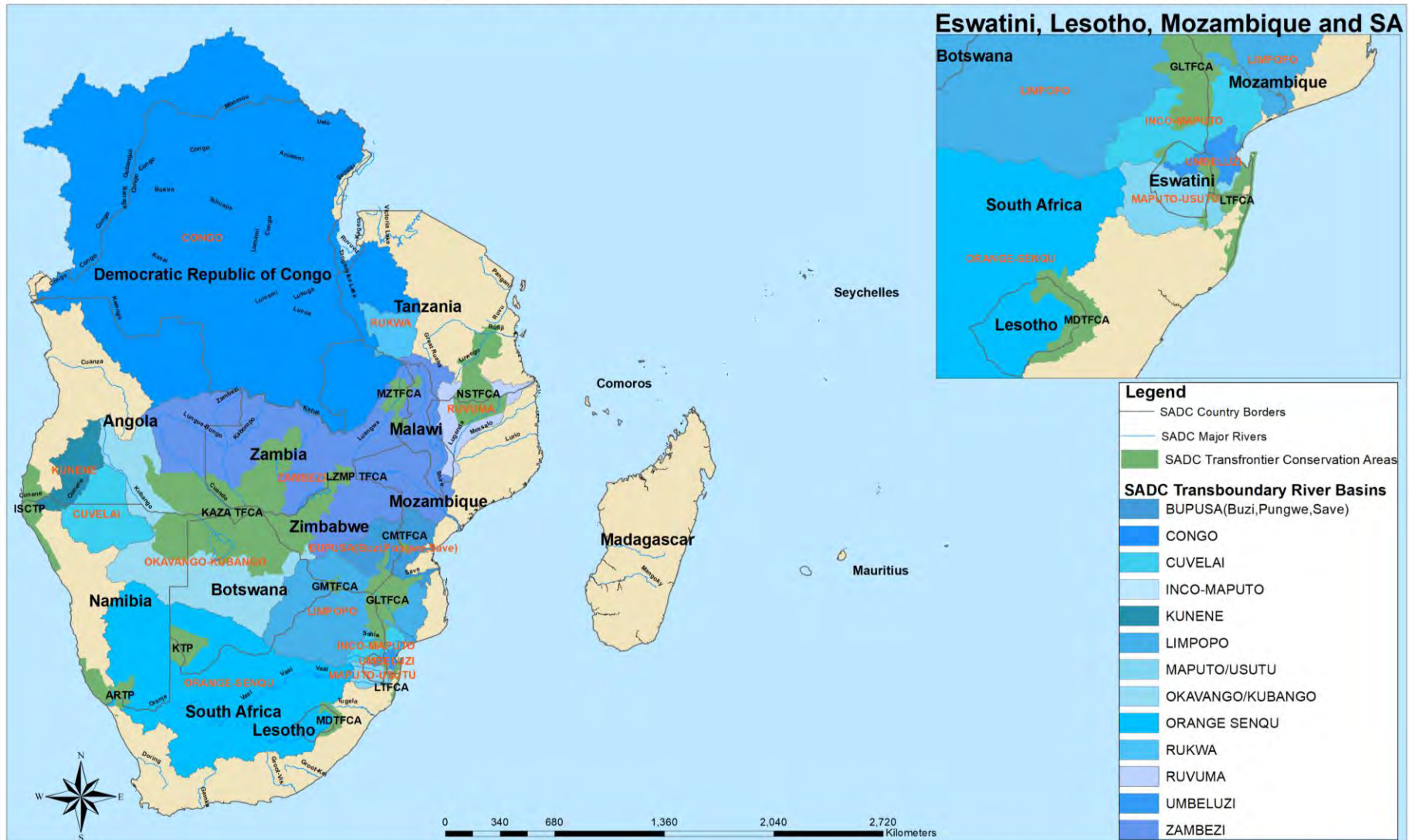
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
(MoU) on the GLTFCA FRMS

BETWEEN

THE GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
(GLTFCA)

AND

LIMCOM
LIMPOPO WATERCOURSE COMMISSION

THE LIMPOPO WATERCOURSE COMMISSION
(LIMCOM)

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

THANK YOU

SADC TFCAs ANNUAL NETWORK MEETING - KASANE, BOTSWANA

19 - 21 November, 2024

SADC TRANSBOUDARY RIVER BASINS AND TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS

Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique and SA

Legend

- SADC Country Borders
- SADC Major Rivers
- SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas

SADC Transboundary River Basins

- BUPUSA(Buzi,Pungwe,Save)
- CONGO
- CUVELAI
- INCO-MAPUTO
- KUNENE
- LIMPOPO
- MAPUTO/USUTU
- OKAVANGO/KUBANGO
- ORANGE SENQU
- RUKWA
- RUVUMA
- UMBELUZI
- ZAMBEZI

Countries labelled: Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mauritius, Eswatini

Scale (Kilometers): 0, 340, 680, 1,360, 2,040, 2,720

TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS(TFCAs) NAMES IN FULL

CATEGORY A TFCAs (Formalised TFCAs)				CAREGORY B TFCAs (Proposed TFCAs)			
ABBR	TFCA full name	Ageement Signing Date	Area(km2)	ABBR	TFCA full name	Ageement Signing Date	Area(km2)
ARTP	/Ai /Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Area	Treaty signed: 2003	37638	GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation	MOU signed: 2006	5910
CMTFCA	Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area	Agreement signed: 2001	3021	LZMP	Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conserv	MOU signed: 2023	17789
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park	Treaty signed: 2002	84173				
ISTP	Iona Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park	MoA signed: 2018	47662				
KAZA TFCA	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area	Treaty signed: 2011	516406				
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	Treaty signed: 1999	35561				
LUTFCRA	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area	Treaty signed: 2000	11569				
MDTFCDA	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Devel	MOU(equivalent to a Treaty) signed: 2001	14695				
MZTFCA	Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area	Treaty signed: 2015	35275				
NSTFCA	Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area	Agreement signed:2015	113742				

german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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

Climate Change and the Water System
Adaptation through Partnership – TFCAs and RBOs?

Transfrontier Conservation Areas
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

<u>Workshop Structure - 90 minutes focusing on RBO/TFCA interface</u>: Vulnerability DRR and FEWS, Freshwater monitoring

- **Joint Working Group establishment (TFCA-RBO CoP clusters?)**

- **Membership – technical, voluntary, ToRs (draft)**

- **Data & Information Sharing**

- **3 priority activities for 2025**

Rationale:

- **Regional Standards – e.g. Joint Basin Survey teams, intersection opportunities (e.g. eco-tourism/research tourism)**

- **Resourcing, Efficiencies, Project Identification**

- **Group Feedback & Rapporteur (Final 15 Minutes)**

- ***On-line participants to please make contributions through the Zoom Chat***

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

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SADC Strategies

SADC TFCA PROGAMME

SADC TFCA Programme
2023 - 2033

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Poorly integrated and inconsistent implementation practices		Lack of institutional alignment to effectively manage freshwater resources		Integrated freshwater resources management		
Climate change vulnerability impacting water security		Constrained financial environment		Infrastructure and ecosystem development		
Industrial and mining pollution affect downstream freshwater resources		Uneven institutional capacity (staff and skills)		Partnerships, collaboration and coordination		
		Inadequate data and information to support decision-making				
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(MoU) on the GLTFCA FRMS

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THANK YOU

SADC TFCAs ANNUAL NETWORK MEETING - KASANE, BOTSWANA

19 - 21 November, 2024

Lunch

Human-wildlife Coexistence (Goal 2.4)

IUCN Landscape Initiative: Planning non-conflictual animal translocations

Lead

Leo Niskanen

IUCN

Human-Wildlife Coexistence Community of Practice Kick-off Workshop

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting – Cresta Mowana Lodge, Kasane, Botswana
20th November 2024
1430-1630 HRS

Session outline

1. Introduction and background
2. HWC & Coexistence Community of Practice
4. *AOB and closure*

Human-wildlife conflict and co-existence – a complex issue requiring complex solutions

© James Stevens

1. HWC situation and context
2. Case studies from the region
3. IUCN SSC Guidelines on human-wildlife conflict and co-existence

Conclusions and recommendations

- HWC issues need to be addressed in an integrated and holistic manner.

- Incorporate actions at local, national, and transfrontier levels to address both the symptoms and the root causes.

- Collaborative, sustained efforts across many different sectors, with local communities at the centre of decision-making, and clear agreement on roles and responsibilities among stakeholders

Cause and Effect: the need for "Vertical Integration"

Symptoms Observed

Increased human-wildlife conflict

Direct & Indirect Effects
- Increased "human-wildlife interface"
- Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation
- Spread of invasive species
- Depletion of prey base due to e.g. poaching

Drivers / Root Causes
- Growing human populations (and sometimes growing or compressed wildlife populations)
- High levels of poverty
- Large-scale economic development (agriculture, infrastructure, extractive industries, etc)
- Climate change

Underlying Ailments

EXPERIENCE WITH EFFORTS TO DATE

▸ There have been few efforts to address root causes. This requires actions at higher levels – e.g. cross-sectoral planning within and amongst governments and even regional and international policy work

▸ To date, most HWC mitigation has focused on short-term deterrence methods at the conflict site level that focus on treating the symptoms – **the "band-aid approach"**

▸ These have been heavily donor-dependent and often been applied in an ad hoc, uncoordinated manner, and have subsequently achieved little long-term success at alleviating the problem
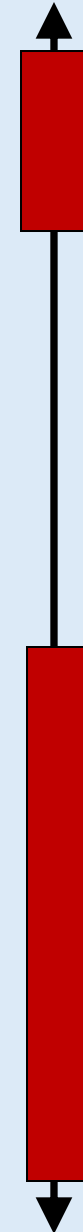
Emphasis going forward: at the site level

▸ For this to succeed, communities will need greater awareness and capacity to bring their voice to the centre of decision-making and fully understanding the human dimension to guide interventions

‣ Local communities will need to be given more authority to promote community-led vs. community-based solutions, secure rights for land and resources, decide how wildlife should be managed, and develop strategies to improve local livelihoods

‣ A supportive legislative and policy framework requiring the involvement of relevant local, district and national-level authorities is needed

- This will also require work with donors, investors and other sectors to encourage integrated approaches that can simultaneously improve human livelihoods while helping conserve wildlife

AND

- Discouraging ill-conceived policies and development projects that may exacerbate HWC (e.g. irrigation schemes, cash crop plantations, exploitation or extraction in key wildlife corridors or areas)

BROAD LESSONS

‣ Site-level interventions alone will never ameliorate HWC

‣ **There are no "blueprints"**

‣ Need to respond more directly to the human dimension of HWC

‣ Must have strong local participation and be integrated with other wildlife and land management activities

‣ Successful long-term management of HWC requires solid support from all levels of government and across sectors

‣ This must be enabled by clear policies and legal frameworks at the local, district and national levels

‣ Policy failures should be replaced not repeated

‣ Need to address the problem at all levels – from underlying causes through to the symptoms

Resilient Coexistence Landscapes Initiative

SADC –IUCN Action Plan

WILDLIFE				
Support implementation of SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	**Human-wildlife conflict and co-existence – developing holistic and integrated approaches to achieve long term solutions**	Resources for piloting landscape level holistic approached would need to be mobilised	2024-2025	SADC TFCA Programme SADC LEAP

Building holistic & integrated long-term solutions to HWC in Zimbabwe
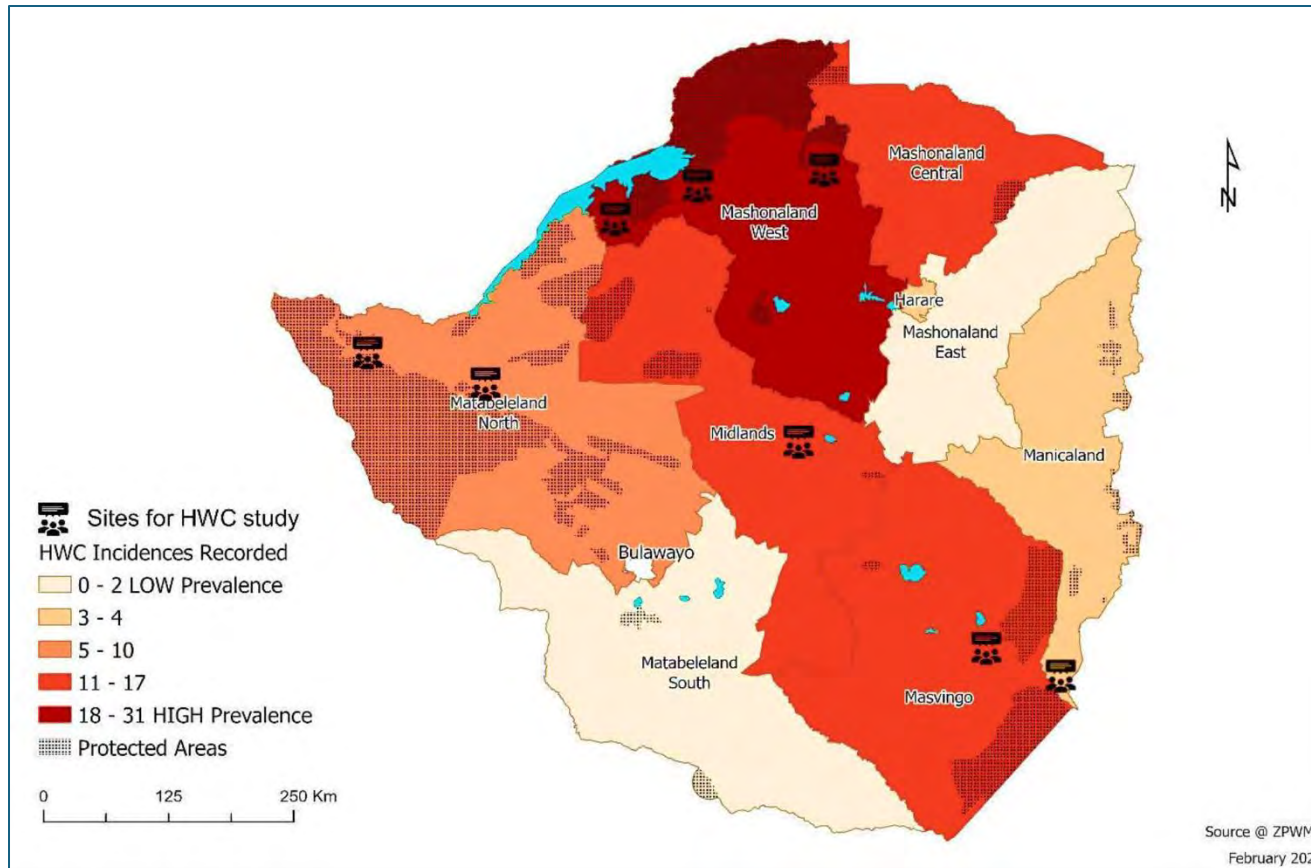
Proposed Approach for Resilient Coexistence Landscapes
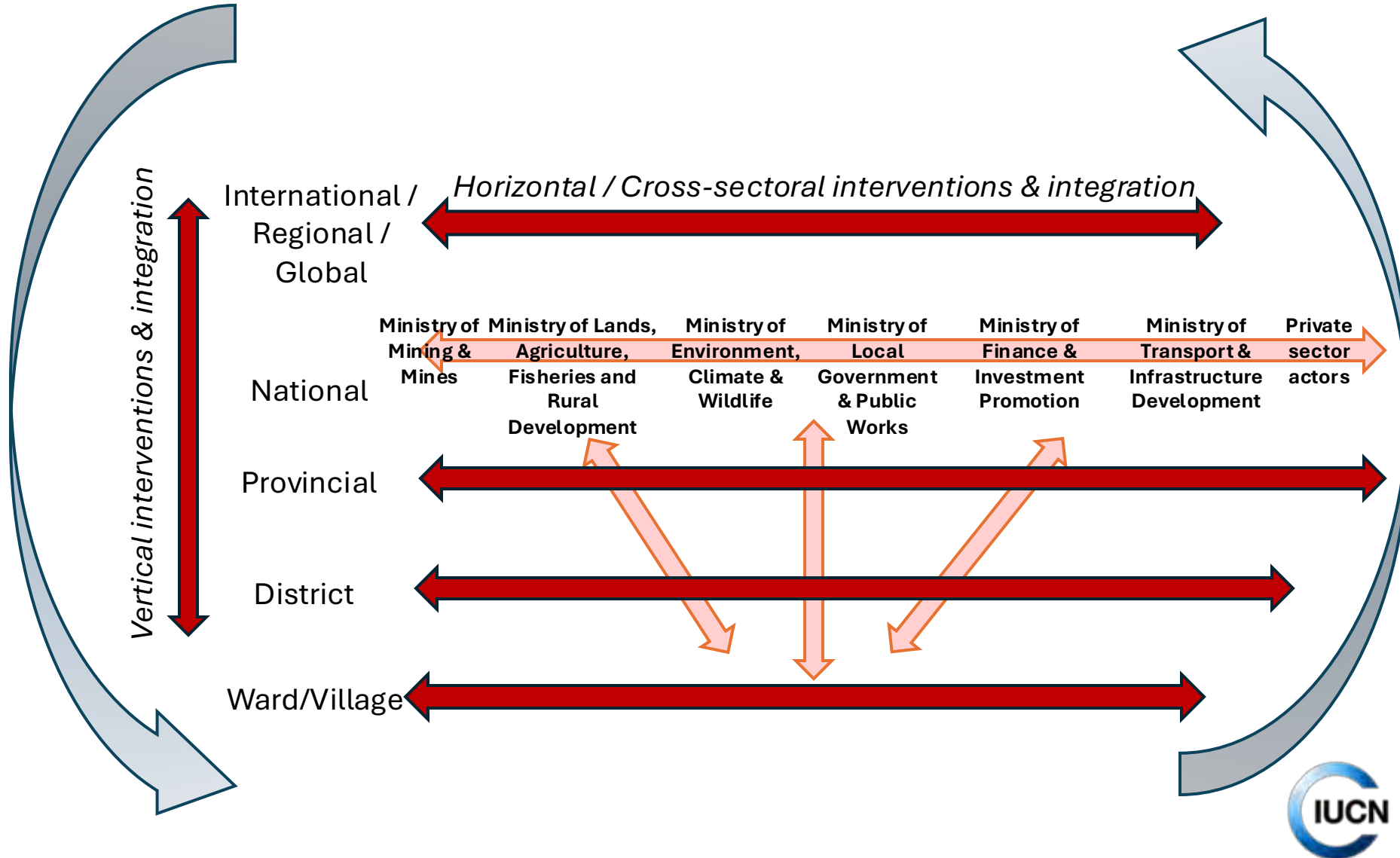
Cross-sectoral dialogue, learning and exploring tradeoffs

- Needs and interests of wildlife and environment sector e.g.:
  o habitat availability, connectivity, access to food and water, etc.
  o habitat quality
  o law enforcement
  o economic opportunities
  o adaptation to climate change
  o ...

vs.

- Needs and interests of other sectors:
  o land for food production – crops, livestock, etc.
  o water for agriculture & domestic use
  o energy – mining & infrastructure
  o transport - roads & railways
  o education
  o ...

© Endangered Wildlife Trust
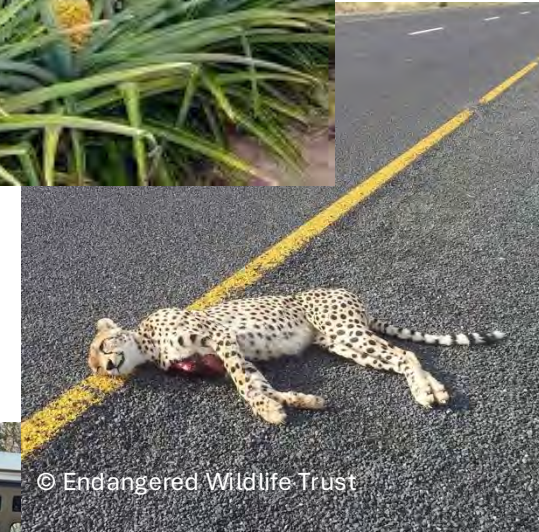
© Ecoexist

Building on lessons learned from existing cross-sectoral initiatives

‣ African Coexistence Landscapes

‣ Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystems (WEFE) nexus

‣ One Health Approach e.g. AHEAD

Programme for the SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting – Cresta Mowana, Kasane. 18-21 November 2024

Community of Practice Discussion Groups Day 2 Wednesday 20th November 2024 at the Annual TFCA Network Meeting

<u>Aims of the 2 hour discussion groups</u>

The aim of the sessions are to;

- Start or confirm a specialist Community of practice. Eg HWC, Sustainable financing, Capacity Building, Climate Change and water, MEL, CBNRM and rural development
- Get inspired by a case study.
- Get information about how the TFCA strategy envisages the area of work. Get updates on implementation.
- Identify who should be part of a focussed Community of practice.
- To avoid duplication, is there an existing community of practice that could be used by adding a TFCA focus to their work?
- Are there volunteers who would like to be part of the core organising committee?
- How will you organise yourselves? Whatapp group, Email group
- Linkages to TFCA thematic groups / committees? Speed up the process of learning between TFCAs in the focussed field.
- Nominate 2 representatives to work with the TFCA Network coordinator and TFCA Steering committee.
- Suggest information sharing systems for the group.
- Agree a purpose and name for the group?
    - One paragraph on the aim and purpose of the group describing the field of work.
- Suggest 3 priority activities for the next year.

End of Day 2 workshops

Skills Development and Capacity Building (Goal 5)

- Existing courses
- Professional Development
- Gaps not being addressed
- NGO capacity building
- TFCA Research

Lead
Karine Nuumbila
Malisaili

Tea

TFCA Investment and Sustainable Financing (Goal 4)

- Resourcing TFCA Coordination
- Community Project funding
- Carbon and reforestation
- Bonds / Debt for Nature swops

Lead
Candice Stevens
Sustainable Finance Coalition

Sustainable Finance

A key to unlock TFCAs

PART 1 CONTEXT

PART 2 FINANCE MODEL AND DELIVERY TOOLS

PART 3 TFCA SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Discussion

Sustainable Finance Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

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

PART 1 CONTEXT

$100 billion pa

$700 billion per annum

Source (subject to updated data): Paulson Institute

Sustainable Finance Coalition

Collectively Addressing the Finance Gap for Nature

Resource Mobilisation

Resource Efficiency

Economic Delivery

Sustainable Finance Solutions

Align Incentives

Source (subject to updated data): CFA, OECD, SFC.

PART 2 FINANCE MODEL

Building a **finance for nature ecosystem** that replicates and transfers finance solutions through collective action.
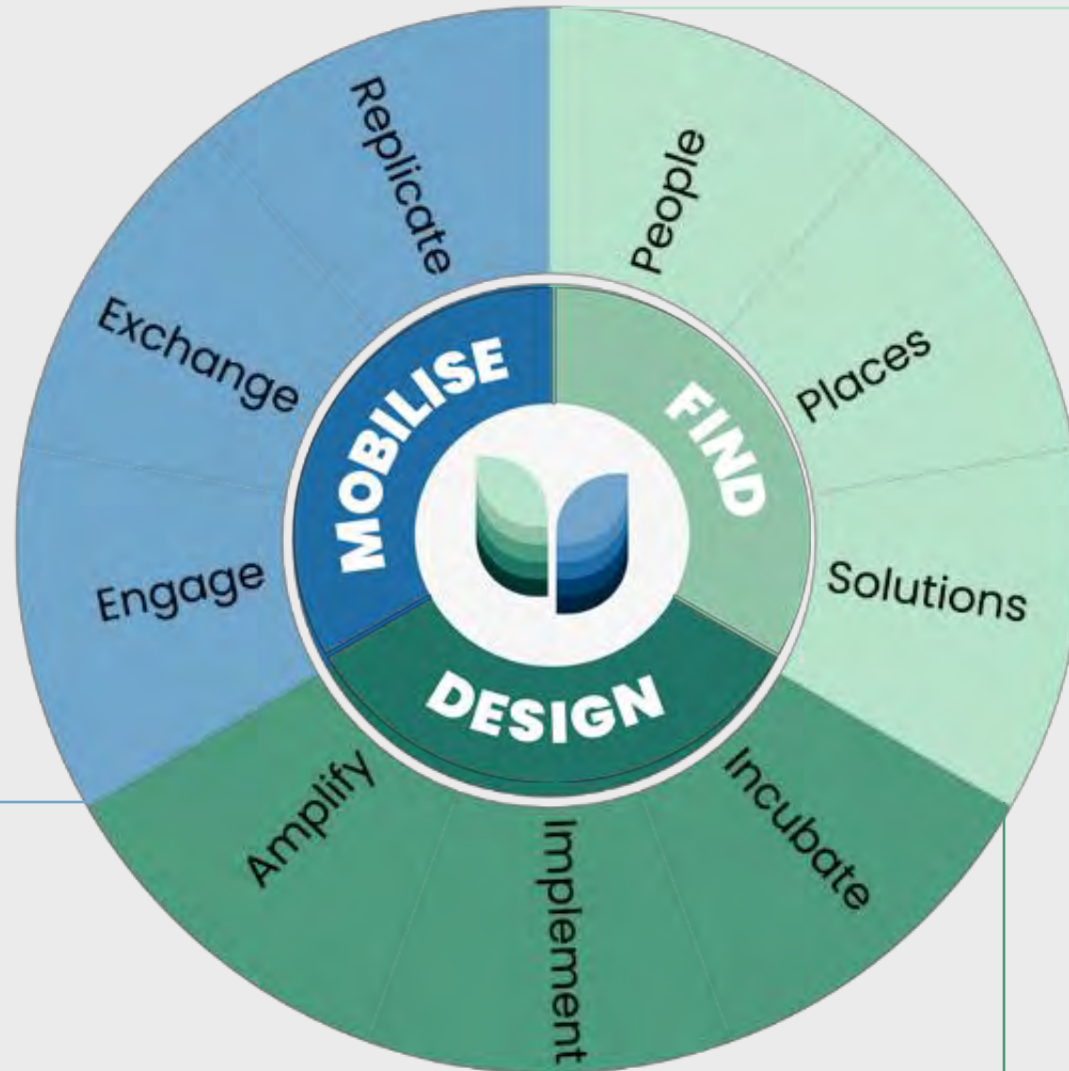
Tailor-making the right **finance solution** for the right **place** with the right **people**.

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

Replicate

Exchange

Engage

People

Places

Solutions

Amplify

Implement

Incubate

MOBILISE

FIND

DESIGN

Sustainable Finance Coalition

FIND

Aim: Ensure a targeted approach.

Tools

1. Inventory of Finance Solutions

2. FIND Score Card

3. FIND Assessment Tool

Sustainable
Finance Coalition
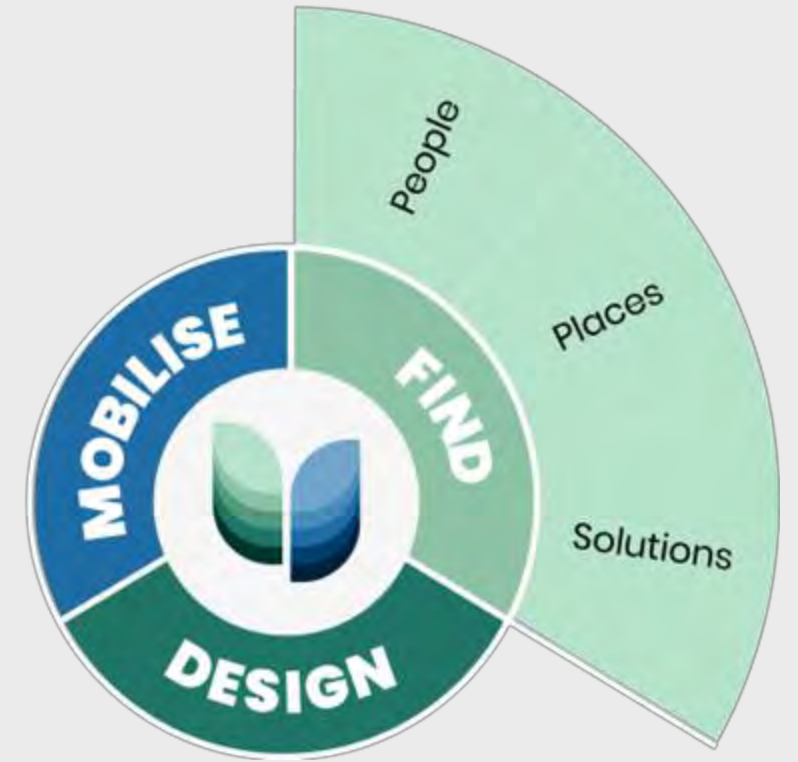
DESIGN

Aim: Take a finance solution from idea to impact within clear impact parameters.
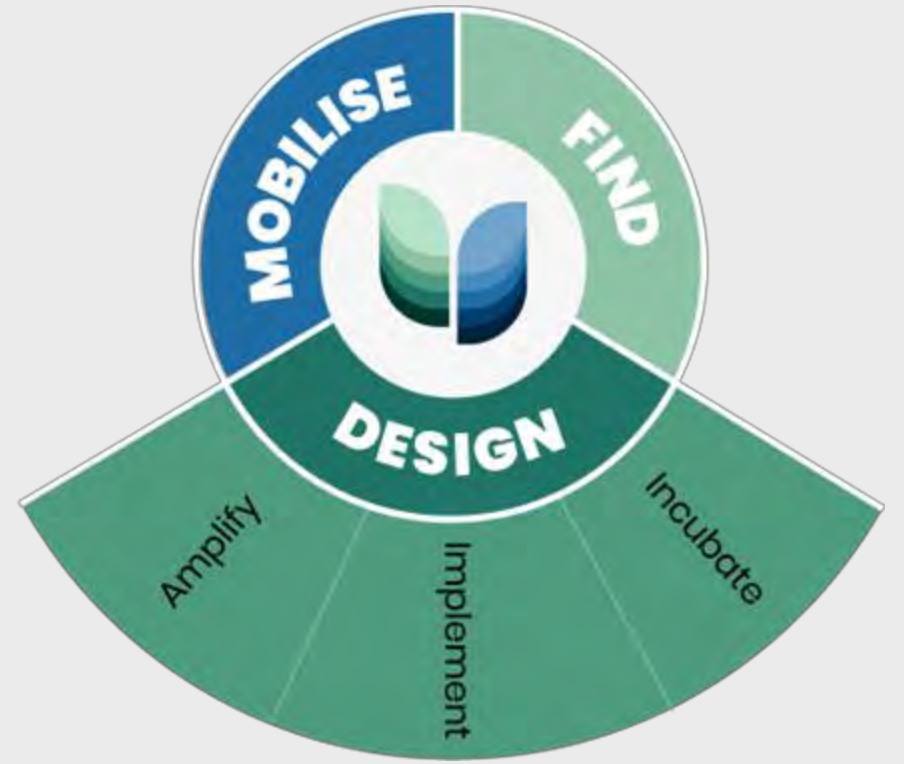
Tools

1. Finance Solution Incubators – NEW

2. Implementation Pathways – EXISTING

3. Amplification through replication

Sustainable Finance Coalition

MOBILISE

Aim: Harnessing the power of collective action to mobilise money and expertise to replicate and scale solutions.

Tools

1. Finance for Nature Ecosystem

2. Collective Action as a driving force

3. Finance Doers at Scale
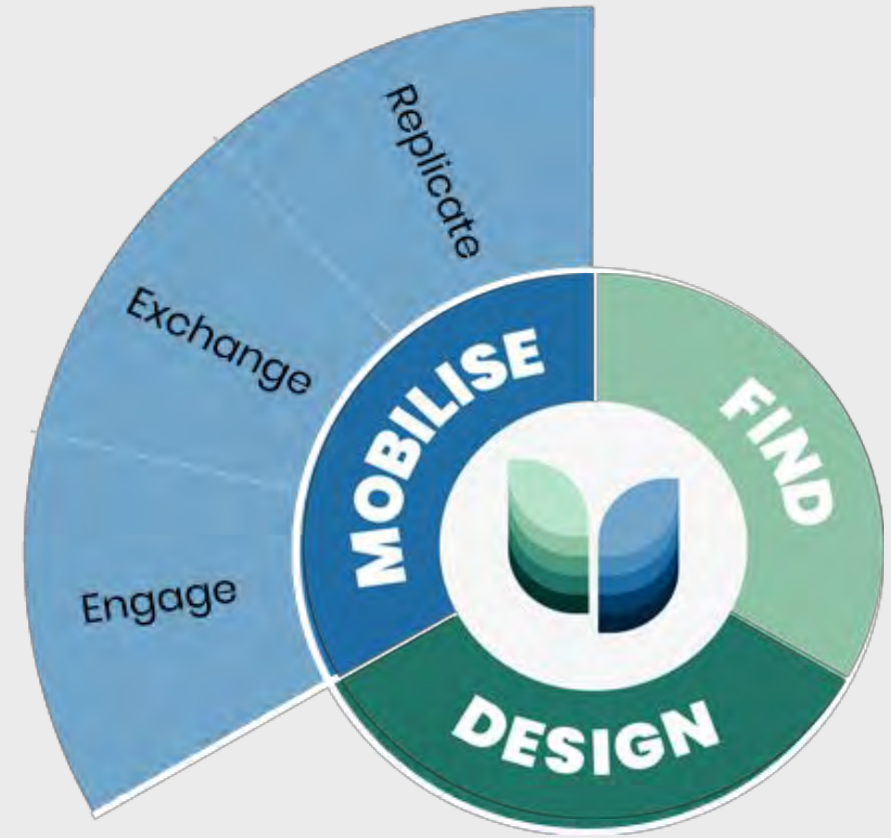
3 month
Find

Year 1–3
Implement

6 month
Incubate

Year 3–5
Amplify

TARGET: From Finance Solution *Idea* to **Impact** within 5 years.
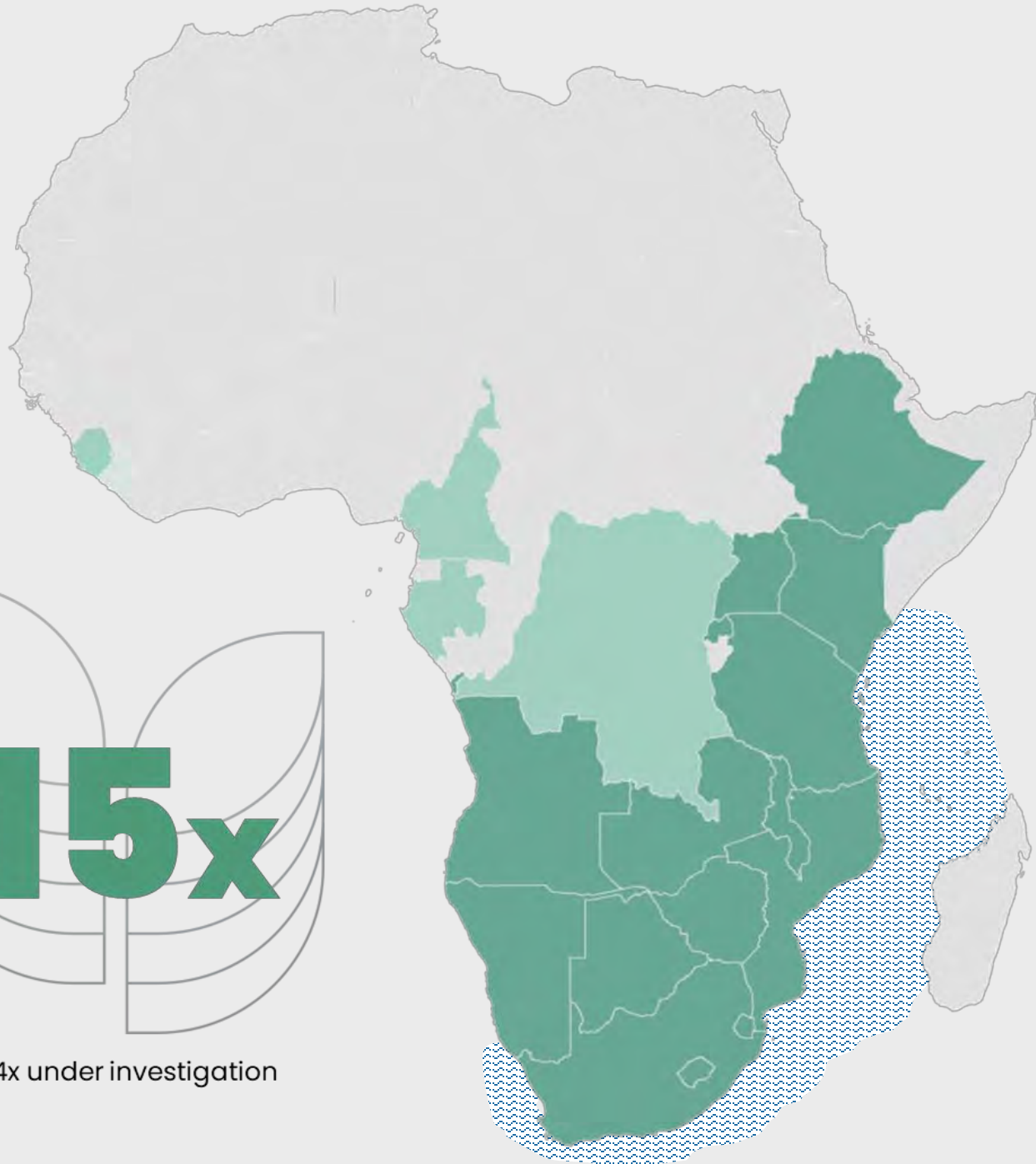
Sustainable
Finance Coalition

FINANCE
SOLUTION
INVENTORY©

A first-of-its-kind, African-led
knowledge hub of finance solutions
targeted toward conservation
impact.

Sustainable
Finance Coalition

EXAMPLES OF SOME WINS

Finance Solutions

Biodiversity Credits
Nature Credits
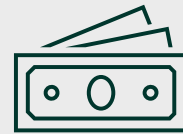
To be confirmed

Private and communal actors at a site level

Long-term conservation management effectiveness

Solution enhanced through collaboration and collective action in countries.

South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia

Photo by Ellane van Wyk | Sustainable Finance Coalition

OECM and Threatened Species Tax Incentive
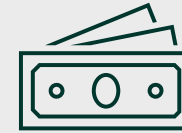
USD 80 000 per year on a perpetual basis

Private and communal actors and beneficiaries

Candidate OECM and conservation of threatened species

Sustainable Finance Coalition — Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

national treasury — Department: National Treasury REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

forestry, fisheries & the environment — Department: Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WILDERNESS FOUNDATION AFRICA

South Africa

Photo by Jan Venter: https://www.pexels.com/photo/brown-rhinoceros-on-brown-field-6477338/

Photo by Rosa Stone: https://www.pexels.com/photo/three-women-carrying-water-on-their-heads-21525696/

Human Wildlife Co-Existence
Insurance Product

USD 6 million in Kenya
(Assessed in 6 of 49 counties)

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples
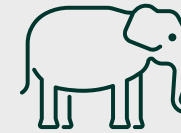
Reducing conflict for animals and people

AB Entheos

Kenya
Zambia, Namibia

Enhancement of Conservation Trust Funds
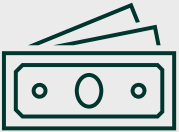
USD 90 Million

Public-private partnership supporting protected areas and community conservancies

Enhanced management for conservation and biodiversity and sustainable finance for people in conservation areas

Solution enhanced through collaboration and collective action in countries.

Namibia

DELIVERY TOOLS

Standing Shoulder-to-Shoulder with Conservation Actors

Sustainable
Finance Coalition

2 KEYS TO STAND SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER

OUR FINANCE MODEL

Without a structured approach, finance solutions remain an idea.

FINANCE DOERS AT SCALE

Without a committed organisation, finance solutions don't go to scale.

Sustainable Finance Coalition

FINANCE DOERS AT SCALE

Why? We need an all-hands-on-deck approach!

We can no longer rely on small pilot projects, limited capacity and skill sets, and a few service providers to plug the finance gap.

We need as many organisations as possible building tailormade finance solutions for their contexts.

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SET OF DELIVERY TOOLS

THE FINANCE SOLUTION INVENTORY

Open-access online knowledge hub.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATORS

Dedicated sustainable finance capacity and support.

Sustainable Finance Coalition

The Inventory Wheel
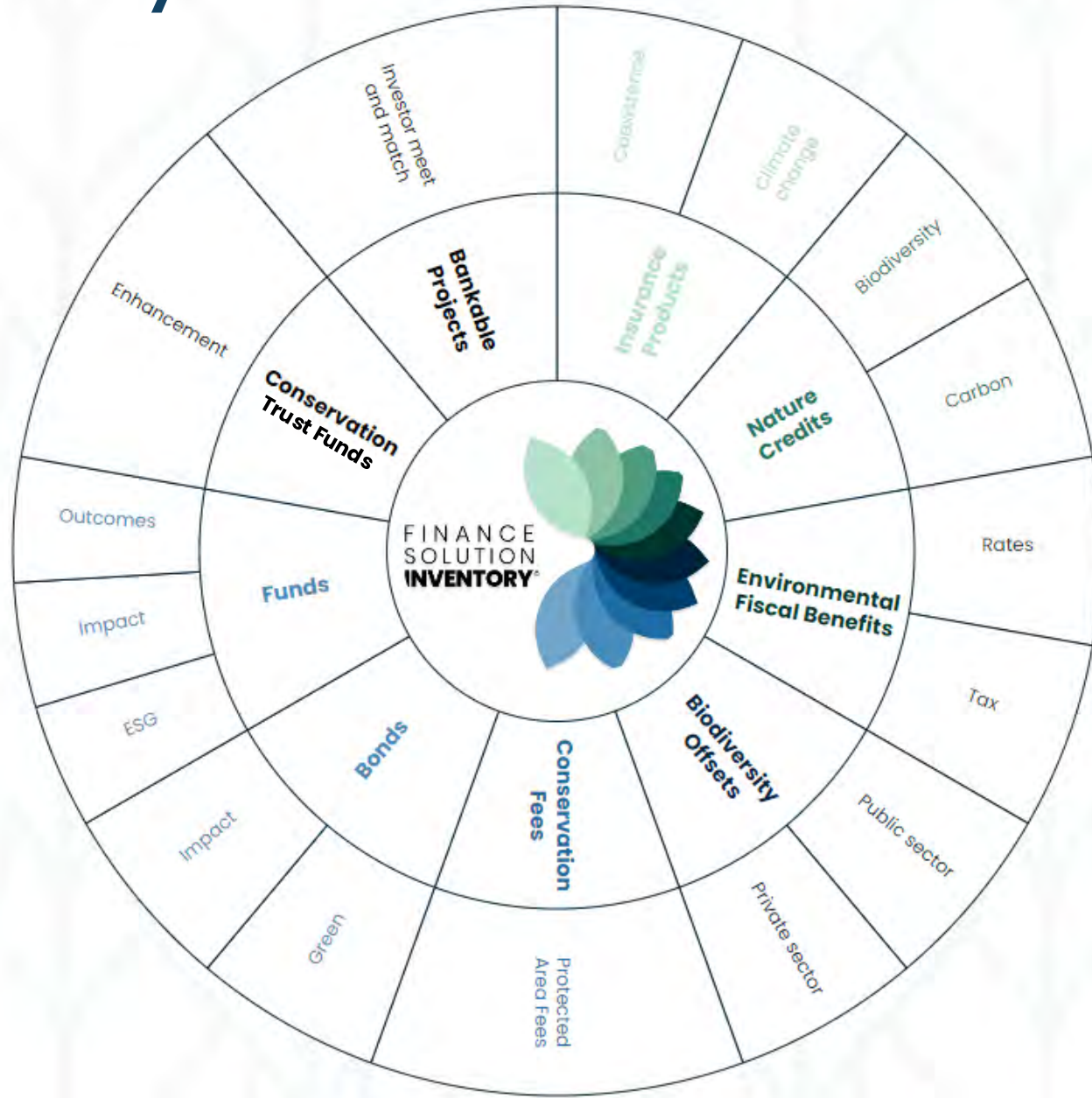
Featuring finance solutions from a vast **Finance for Nature Ecosystem** of partners and collaborators

Solution Typology and sub-category

Solution Sheets

Tailor-made solutions

Solution User Guides

Sustainable Finance Coalition

Sustainable Finance Coordinators

Coordinators provide sustainable finance capacity to Finance Doers at Scale to deliver the Finance Model and provide coordination support to deliver finance solutions.

Professionals with 5- 10 years experience.

Technical skills across finance and nature.

Dedicated to Finance Doer at Scale for min 3 years.

Deliver Finance Model and coordinate solutions.

Sustainable Finance Coalition

PART 3 TFCA SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Supporting the community of practice through dedicated coordination and capacity

Mariam Umraji

Sustainable Finance Co-Ordinator

✉ mariam@sfcoalition.org.za

in the-sustainable-finance-coalition

✉ info@sfcoalition.org.za

🌐 sustainablefinancecoalition.org

🌐 wildernessfoundation.org.za

🌐 wwf.org.za

Mariam Umarji is an international development consultant with over 15 years of experience in public finance, governance, and fiduciary risk, with a strong focus on gender, biodiversity and climate as cross cutting themes to her work. She is dedicated to advancing sustainable development by designing and implementing financial solutions that promote environmental resilience and nature-positive economies.

Mariam's in-depth understanding of governance frameworks and institutional systems enables her to engage stakeholders effectively, providing evidence-based solutions to support sustainable policies and practices. Her expertise spans optimizing public financial management (PFM), facilitating policy dialogues, and driving governance and financial reforms in sectors like health, education, agriculture, and conservation.

Currently serving as a Sustainable Finance Coordinator, she is focused on developing innovative financial strategies to tackle the challenges of biodiversity conservation and climate change in TFCAs.

Mariam holds an MBA in Conservation and Biodiversity and is pursuing a PhD in Global Health and Development. She is a lifelong learner with certifications in public finance and sustainable development.

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Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

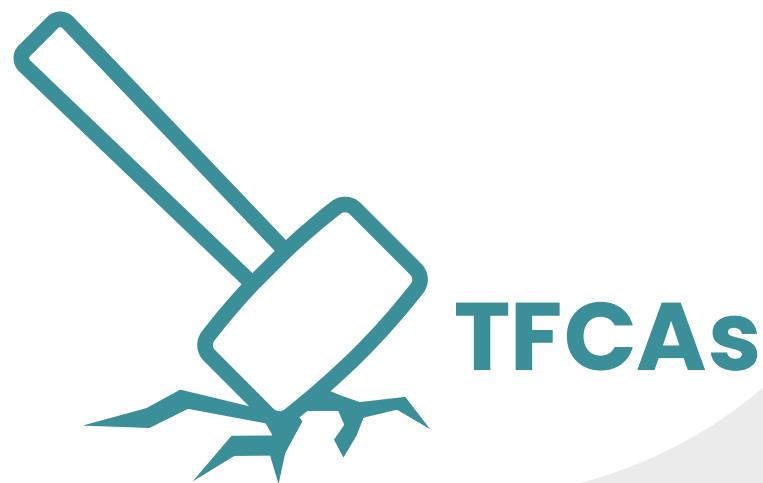Sustainable Finance Coalition | WWF WILDERNESS FOUNDATION AFRICA

Communication: a two-way bridge between the Coalition and the Finance Doer at Scale.

Coordination: Deliver a coordinated approach and adoption of the Finance Model.

Capacity: Support to identify the most viable finance solutions and unlock finance.

**Calculation:** Track impact of process and solutions.

TFCAs

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATOR AIMS_TFCAs

1. Deliver Finance Model to 2-3 funder determined TFCAs.

2. Support community of practice regarding TFCA sustainable finance.

Sustainable Finance Coalition

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Communication:

The Coordinator is responsible for acting as a two-way bridge between the Coalition and the **Finance Doer at Scale** (two to three funder determined TFCAs).

TFCAs

Sustainable
Finance Coalition
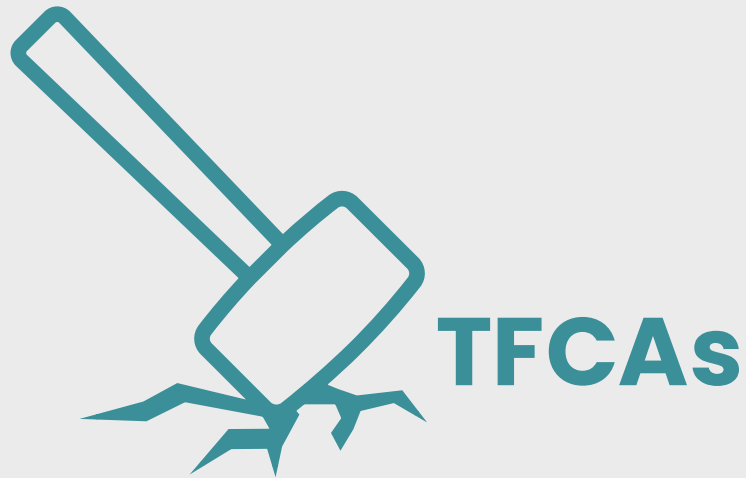
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordination:

Responsible for providing a coordinated approach and support to TFCAs. This means ensuring the TFCA coordinating bodies can understand, adopt, and utilises the Finance Model to get new finance solutions up and running on an ongoing basis.

TFCAs

Sustainable
Finance Coalition
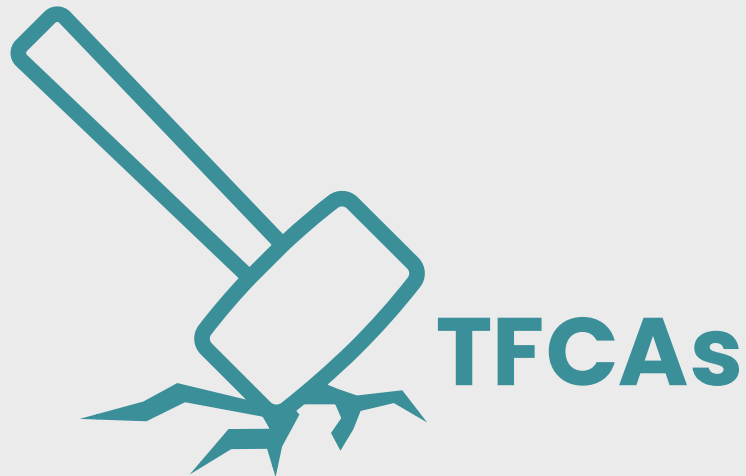
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Capacity:

To support the TFCAs to identify their most viable finance solutions for implementation by undertaking each part of the Finance Model: FIND, DESIGN, MOBILISE.

TFCAs

Sustainable
Finance Coalition
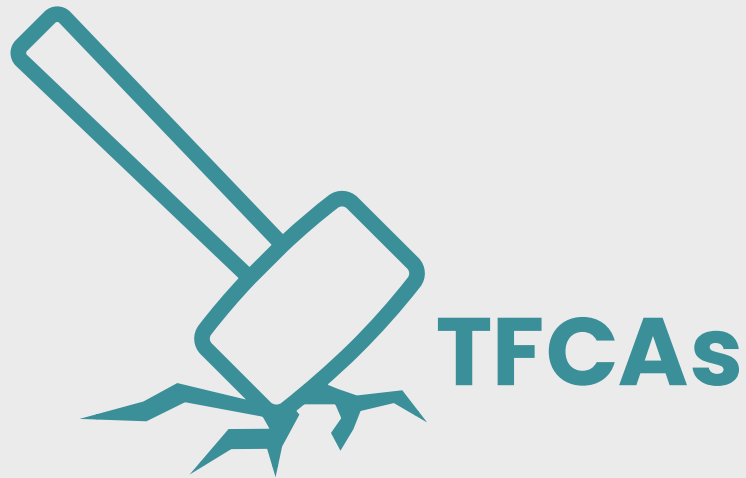
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Calculation:
Track impact of the TFCA's process.

Track impact of finance solutions unlocked by the Finance Model.

Utilize and iterate on the impact tracking tools.

TFCAs

Sustainable
Finance Coalition
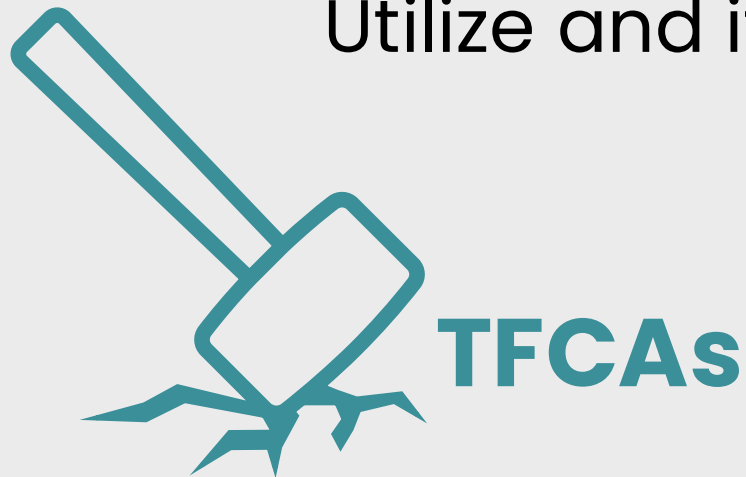
TIMELINE and KICK OFF ACTIVITIES

- In place from January 2025.
- TFCAs determined.
- Inception activities and review (documentation and ecosystem).
- Capacity Building of TFCA coordinating bodies as Finance Doers at Scale to start to apply the Finance Model to unlock new flows of finance effectively.
- *Brainstorm on supporting community of practice.*

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Finance Coalition

Discussion

Sustainable Finance Coalition

Finance solutions for enduring naturescapes

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

DISCLAIMER

In the interests of advancing the development and implementation of tailored and innovative finance for nature, we encourage you to talk about our work. We ask that you appropriately reference the Coalition in all communications in this regard, by providing our logo and website: www.sustainablefinancecoalition.org.

Please note that the Coalition's co-founding organisations are WWF-SA and Wilderness Foundation Africa and both are independent entities, subject to their own copyright and sharing protocols. The information contained in this communication from the sender is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorised to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in relation of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

The Coalition does not guarantee any formal collaboration, partnerships or opportunities through the FIND process and reserves the right not to pursue opportunities at any stage. Our work is based on our FIND criteria that help us to find the right people, in the right places for our model and impact.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (Goal 5.3)

- Assessing the impact of TFCAs
- Common indicators
- SADC TFCA Assessment Tool
- PAT Tool

Lead
Lisa Blanken
GIZ

Objectives of the session

Understand background on establishing and implementing monitoring systems for TFCAs

Exchange on important insights that can guide the revision of the SADC TFCA M&E Framework to a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system that aligns to the SADC TFCA Programme 2023-2033

First steps towards the establishment of an MEL Community of Practice that can guide the development of the SADC TFCA MEL system, as well as other aspects related to MEL, data sharing and exchange

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Presentation	Presenter
Introductions, objectives of the session and history of MEL for TFCAs	Lisa Blanken, GIZ
Performance Assessment Tool, development, use and potential	Paul Bewsher, Ecotourism Afrika
Development and implementation of existing SADC TFCA M&E Framework - where we are, challenges & opportunities	Nunes Mazivile, SADC FANR
Questions and discussion	
Livelihoods monitoring – lessons from KAZA	Prof Christo Fabricius, Nelson Mandela University
IUCN Green List, Achieving success in nature conservation	Daniel Marnewick, IUCN
Questions and discussion	
Common indicators for EU NaturAfrica Flagship Initiative	Quentin Jungers, EU B4Life facility
Evaluating Conservation Success: Tools and Techniques	Craig Beech, Biodiversity Conservation with Technology
Questions and discussion	

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Southern African Development Community

SADC Programme for Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2013)

DESCRIPTION	OUTPUTS	INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS	ASSUMPTIONS
Component 4: Establishment of data and knowledge management systems	• Information exchange between stakeholder groups, TFCAs and SADC Secretariat enhanced • Mechanisms for data capture and dissemination established • Progress of individual TFCAs and the SADC programme periodically measured and analysed	• SADC Secretariat, Member States, ICPs NGOs, private sector	• Importance of data capture recognised and supported by Member States
Objectives: - Establish platforms for data and knowledge management and information exchange; and - Establish monitoring and evaluation frameworks for TFCA development and management at the TFCA and regional levels.			
Key activities:			
4.1 Create a TFCA Stakeholder Forum.			
4.2 Document and disseminate innovative approaches.			
4.3 Create a TFCA portal to link existing TFCA web-pages and further access documents and other documentation.			
4.4 Create an ICP coordination forum to support the TFCA programme			
4.5 Establish a central database on TFCAs			
4.6 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems for the TFCA level and regional level			

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Development of Performance assessment tool (2013)

Development of SADC TFCA M&E Framework (2017)

TFCA M&E Framework Objective:
To ensure that TFCAs add value to the joint management of shared natural and cultural resources to support the sustainable development, conservation and promotion of regional integration in SADC
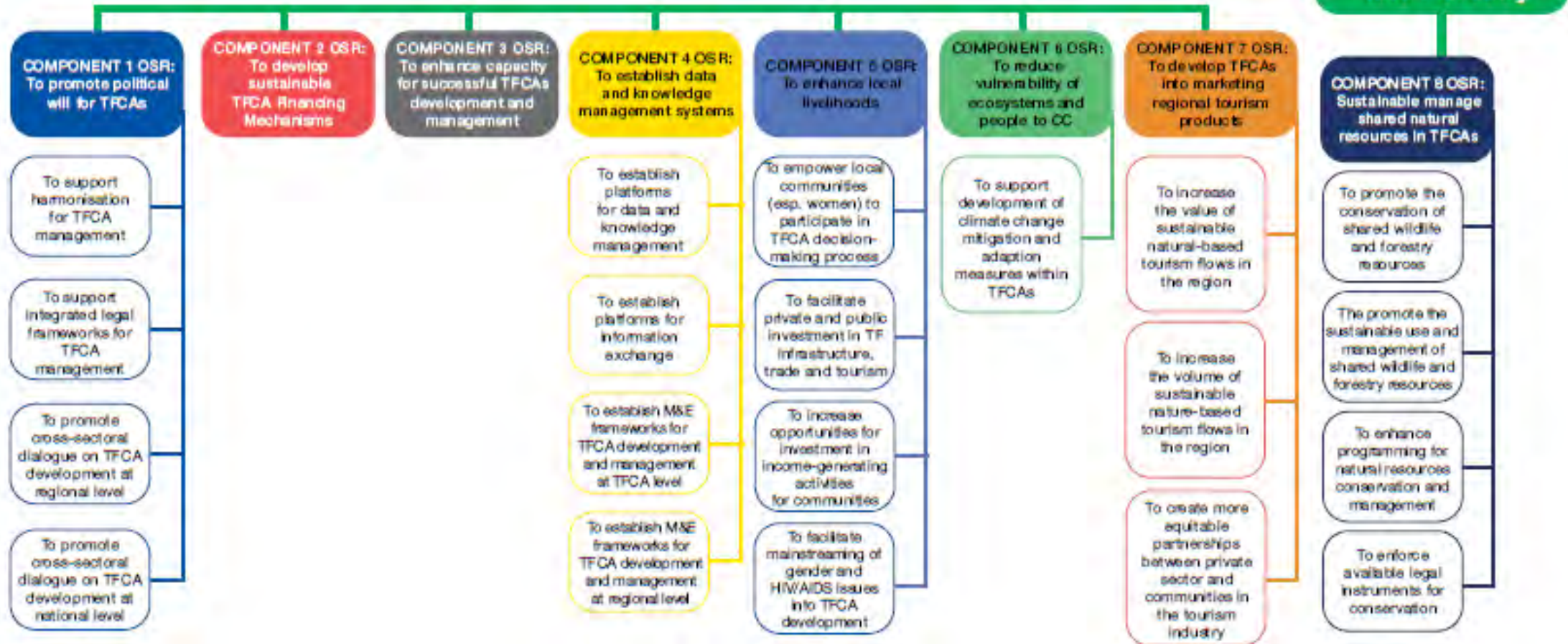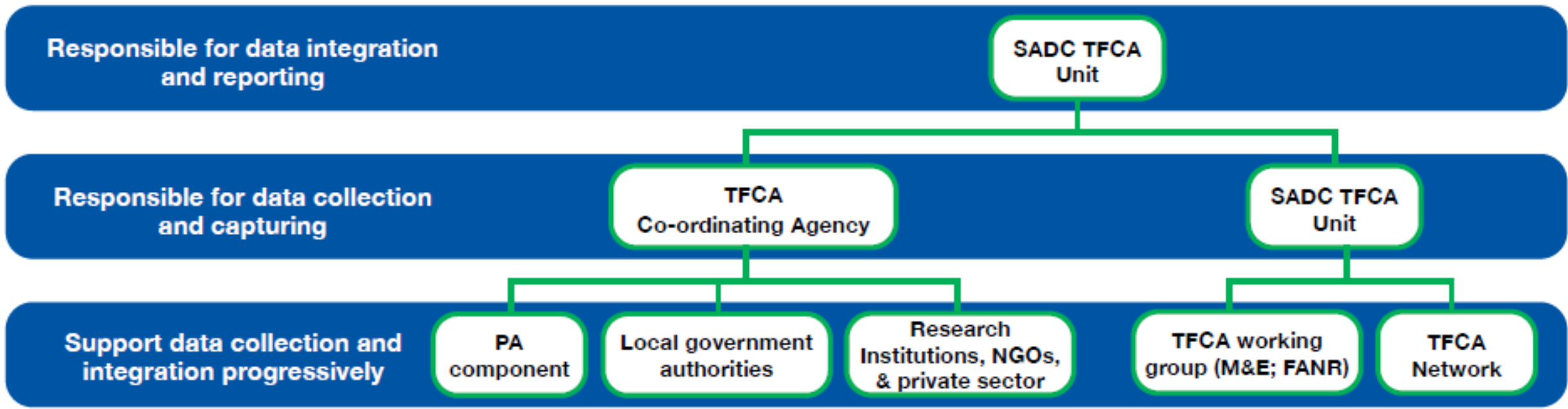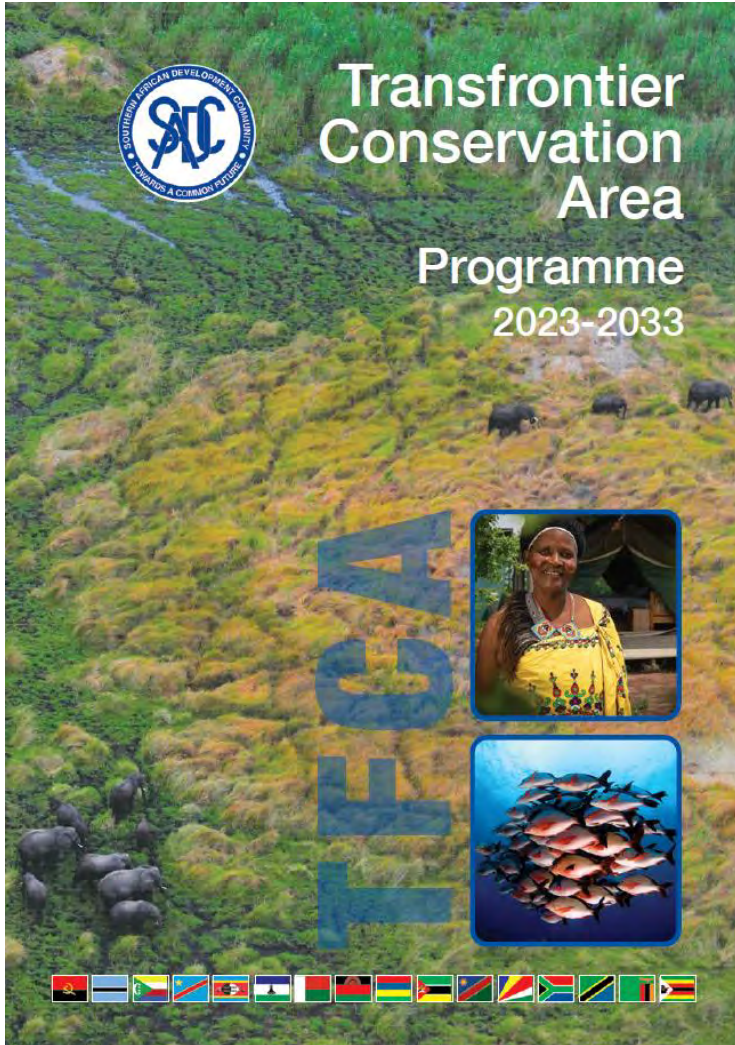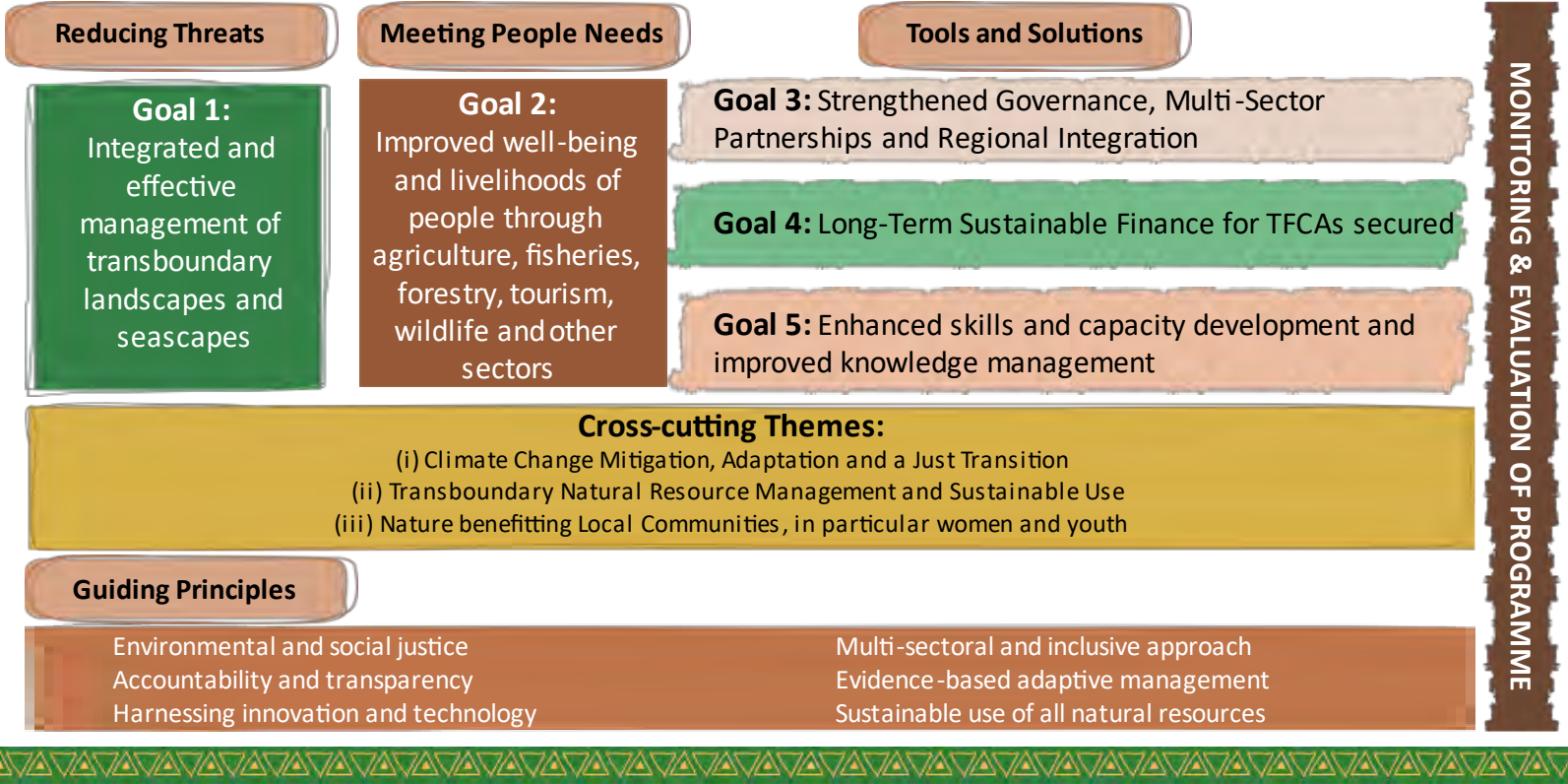
SADC TFCA Programme Strategic Objectives

Protocol WCLE and Forestry

COMPONENT 1 OSR: To promote political will for TFCAs

COMPONENT 2 OSR: To develop sustainable TFCA Financing Mechanisms

COMPONENT 3 OSR: To enhance capacity for successful TFCAs development and management

COMPONENT 4 OSR: To establish data and knowledge management systems

COMPONENT 5 OSR: To enhance local livelihoods

COMPONENT 6 OSR: To reduce vulnerability of ecosystems and people to CC

COMPONENT 7 OSR: To develop TFCAs into marketing regional tourism products

COMPONENT 8 OSR: Sustainable manage shared natural resources in TFCAs

To support harmonisation for TFCA management

To support integrated legal frameworks for TFCA management

To promote cross-sectoral dialogue on TFCA development at regional level

To promote cross-sectoral dialogue on TFCA development at national level

To establish platforms for data and knowledge management

To establish platforms for information exchange

To establish M&E frameworks for TFCA development and management at TFCA level

To establish M&E frameworks for TFCA development and management at regional level

To empower local communities (esp. women) to participate in TFCA decision-making process

To facilitate private and public investment in TF infrastructure, trade and tourism

To increase opportunities for investment in income-generating activities for communities

To facilitate mainstreaming of gender and HIV/AIDS issues into TFCA development

To support development of climate change mitigation and adaption measures within TFCAs

To increase the value of sustainable natural-based tourism flows in the region

To increase the volume of sustainable nature-based tourism flows in the region

To create more equitable partnerships between private sector and communities in the tourism industry

To promote the conservation of shared wildlife and forestry resources

The promote the sustainable use and management of shared wildlife and forestry resources

To enhance programming for natural resources conservation and management

To enforce available legal instruments for conservation

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Figure 3: M&E Framework implementation hierarchy

Transfrontier Conservation Area Programme 2023-2033

Framework for the SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)

Reducing Threats

Meeting People Needs

Tools and Solutions

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

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

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

Goal 4: Long-Term Sustainable Finance for TFCAs secured

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

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

Guiding Principles

Environmental and social justice
Accountability and transparency
Harnessing innovation and technology

Multi-sectoral and inclusive approach
Evidence-based adaptive management
Sustainable use of all natural resources

MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PROGRAMME

Seite 191

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Outputs	Activity	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-10	Role
Output 5.3.2 Implement a MEL Framework to ensure evidence-based Adaptive Management	Activity 5.3.2.1 Establish a Community of Practice/Task Team to guide the piloting and implement of the SADC TFCAMEL Framework embedded in the SADC wide results-based M&E system	X	X	X	Facilitate: SADC Implement: TFCAs/MS
	Activity 5.3.2.2 Develop an effective mechanism to measure and assess TFCA implementation and establishment, including reviewing current diagnostic and performance assessment tools	X			Facilitate: SADC
	Activity 5.3.2.3 Support the implementation of a systematic/systemic approach to biodiversity baseline and eco-system inventories to monitor, assess and respond effectively to existing anthropogenic pressures together with the additional pressures that climate change presents	X	X	X	Implement: MS / TFCAs
	Activity 5.3.2.4 Ensure bi-annual reporting and effective communication to key stakeholders	X	X	X	Facilitate: SADC
	Activity 5.3.2.5 Ensure feedback to TFCAs and ensure evidence-based Adaptive Management	X	X	X	Facilitate: SADC

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Thank you!

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SADC TFCA Performance Assessment Tool

How well are we doing?

Big Question
Open Ended
Subjective

Recognition that standardised approaches is important

o Reflective

o Adaptive

o Verifiable
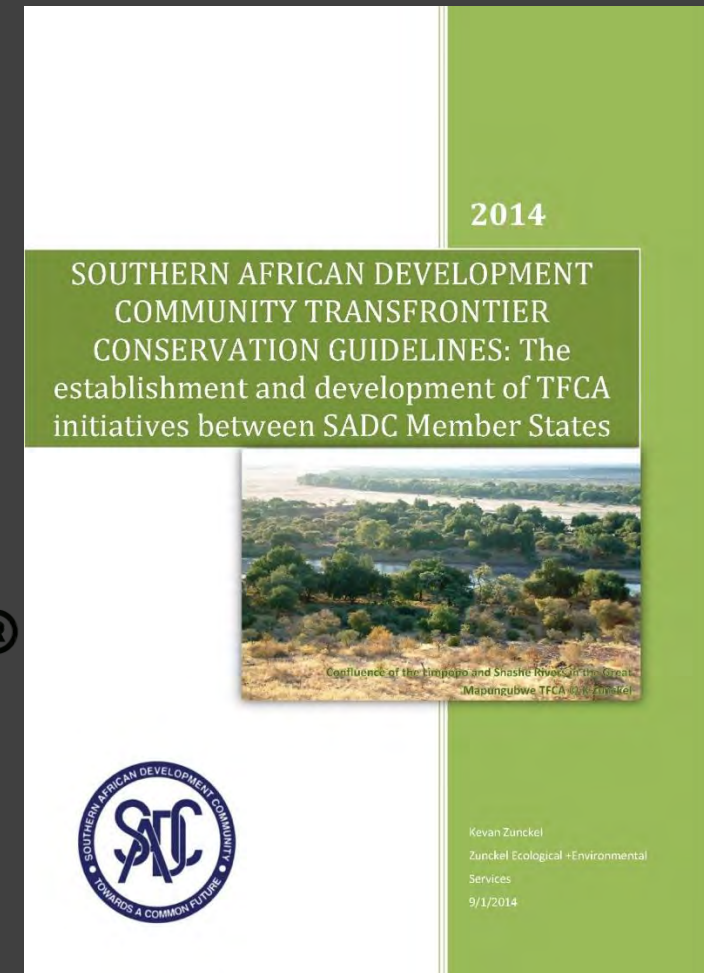
Easy to get stuck in the weeds

o M&E

o Indicators

o Many variables

o The 'sexy stuff': wildlife, water, land cover...

TFCA PAT – various aspects

o Conservation – Wildlife, land cover etc.

o Community engagement

o Benefits

o Economics

o Governance – Policy, funding, planning etc.
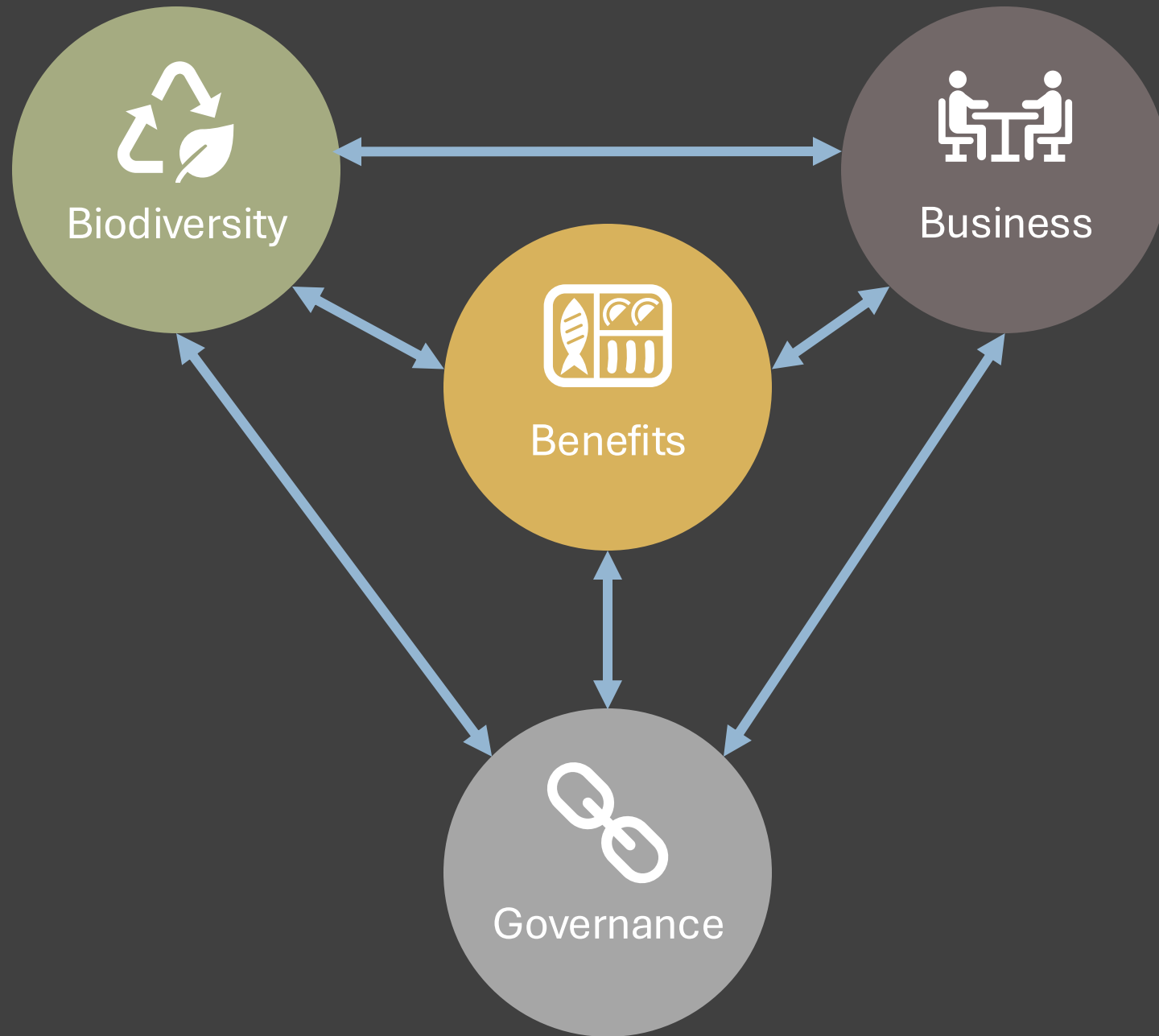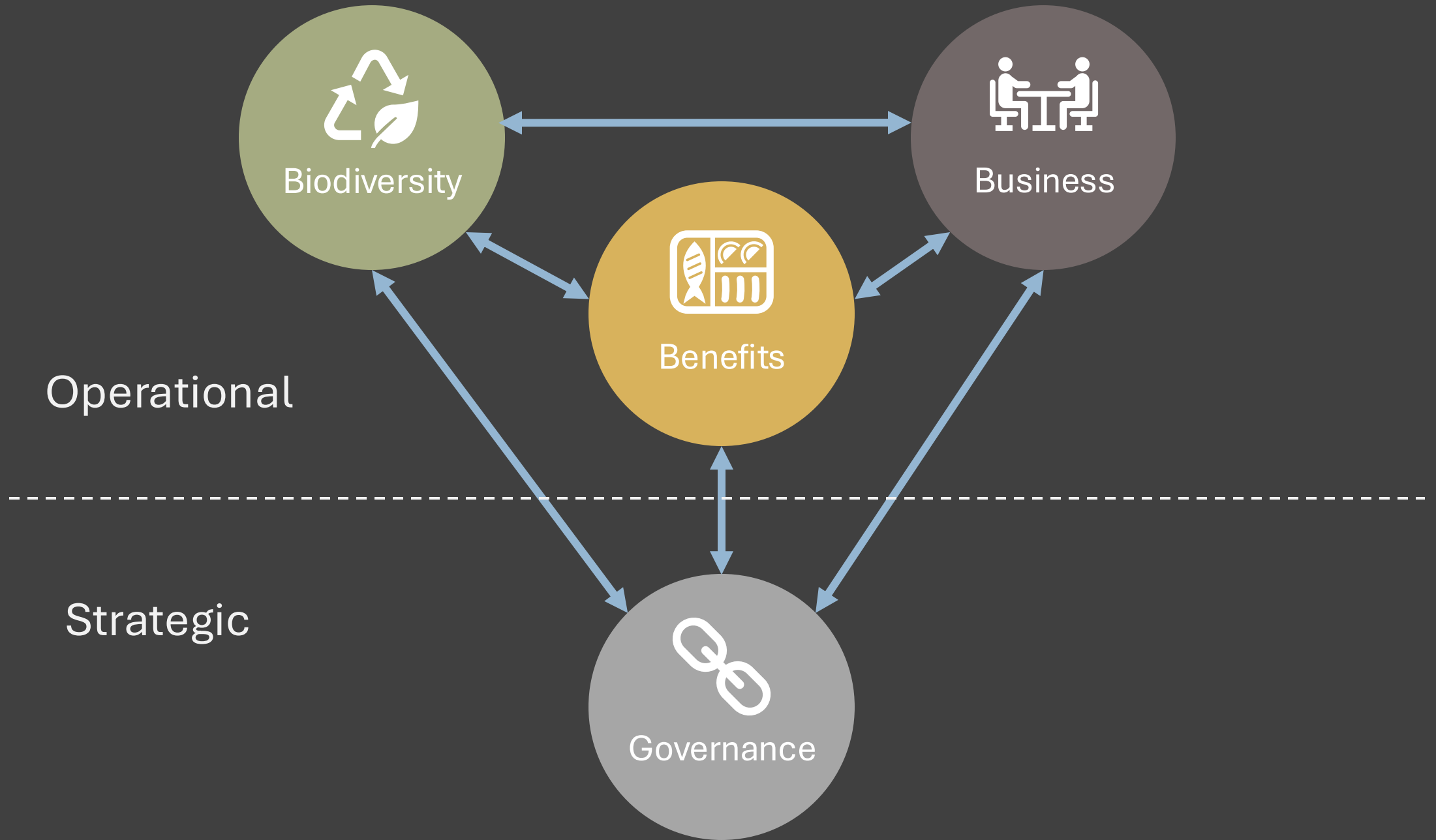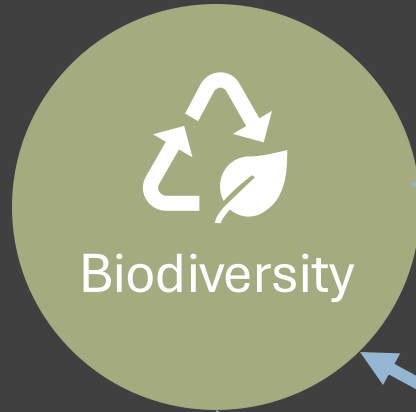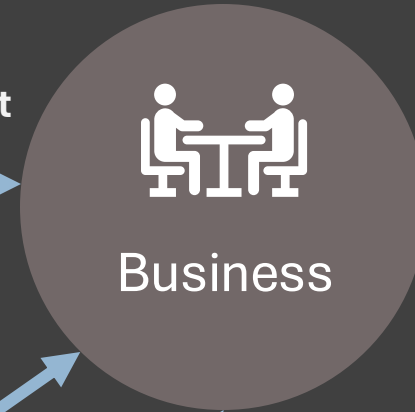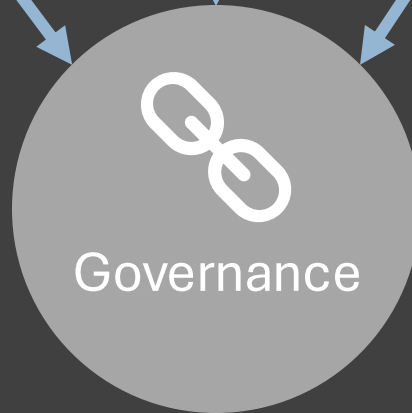
THEMATIC AREA	KPA	OBJECTIVE
Governance	KPA 1 - Joint Planning	To collectively plan for the TFCA and ensure alignment between TFCA component plans as well as individual protected area plans
	KPA 2 - Institutional Arrangements	To establish and sustain functional and representative institutional arrangements and governance structures as well as effective and impactful stakeholder engagement
	KPA 3- Sustainable Financing	To secure sufficient funding to implement actions to attain the envisaged TFCA objectives
	KPA 4 - Policy Harmonisation	To synergise relevant operational policies of the Partner Countries, cognisant of sovereignty
Biodiversity	KPA 5 - Sustaining and Restoring Landscape Dynamics	To sustain ecosystem integrity and landscape dynamics, both natural and cultural, where intact and restore where fragmented
Benefits	KPA 6 - Business Development	To unlock the inherent potential of the TFCA through business development compatible with conservation, regional development and concomitant socio-economic benefits
Business	KPA 7 - Community Engagement	To enable active involvement and engagement of communities in socio-economic development and enterprise opportunities
Joint Operations	KPA 8 - Integrated Management	To jointly and cooperatively undertake operations between the partner states regarding biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development

KPA	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES (KPI)
KPA 1 - Joint Planning	To collectively plan for the TFCA and ensure alignment between TFCA component plans as well as individual protected area plans	Motivation Document / Feasibility Study Integrated Development Plan(s) / Integrated Management and Development Framework(s) – Joint and/or National Protected Area Management Plans
KPA 2 - Institutional Arrangements	To establish and sustain functional and representative institutional arrangements and governance structures as well as effective and impactful stakeholder engagement	Memorandum of Understanding Treaty / Protocol Joint Formalised Structures Legal Entity Governance Training / Capacity Building Programme TFCA Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Strategy
KPA 3- Sustainable Financing	To secure sufficient funding to implement actions to attain the envisaged TFCA objectives	Financial Sustainability Strategy Financial Implementation Plan Financial Mechanisms & Systems
KPA 4 - Policy Harmonisation	To synergise relevant operational policies of the Partner Countries, cognisant of sovereignty	Policy and Legal Database Policy Harmonisation Strategy
KPA 5 - Sustaining and Restoring Landscape Dynamics	To sustain ecosystem integrity and landscape dynamics, both natural and cultural, where intact and restore where fragmented	TFCA Ecological Connectivity Baseline Assessment(s) Transboundary Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan(s) Transboundary Wildlife Dispersal Area Plan(s) Transboundary Species-Specific Conservation Plan(s)
KPA 6 - Business Development	To unlock the inherent potential of the TFCA through business development compatible with conservation, regional development and concomitant socio-economic benefits	TFCA Business Development Strategy TFCA Investment Portfolio TFCA Marketing Strategy
KPA 7 - Community Engagement	To enable active involvement and engagement of communities in socio-economic development and enterprise opportunities	Baseline socio-economic survey(s) Community Engagement Strategy(ies) Community Engagement Programmes and Action Plans
KPA 8 - Integrated Management	To jointly and cooperatively undertake operations between the partner states regarding biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development	Joint Operational Strategies (JOS) Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) Joint Operational Structures

'Balanced Scorecard'

o Present results easier

o Further reduce subjectivity

o Evidence based

TFCA DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES		MEASURES	TARGETS	SCORING			RESPONSE	SCORE	SUBTOTAL	ADJUSTED TOTAL	PERFORMANCE IN KPA
				0	2.5	5					
KPA 1 - Joint Planning	To collectively plan for the TFCA and ensure alignment between TFCA component plans as well as individual protected area plans	Motivation Document / Feasibility Study	§ Approved by Partner States	No	In Process	Yes	Yes	5	15	4%	38%
		Integrated Development Plan(s) / Integrated Management and Development Framework(s) – Joint and/or National	§ Approved by TFCA Structures	No	In Process	Yes	In Process	2.5			
			§ Up to date	No	In Process	Yes	No	0			
			§ Implemented - M&E and reporting	No	Implemented no M&E & reporting	Implemented with M&E & reporting	No	0			
		Protected Area Management Plans	§ Aligned with TFCA vision & objectives	No	In Process	Yes	In Process	2.5			
			§ Approved by Partner States	No	In Process	Yes	In Process	2.5			
			§ Up to date	No	In Process	Yes	In Process	2.5			
			§ Implemented - M&E and reporting	No	Implemented no M&E & reporting	Implemented with M&E & reporting	Unsure	0			

KPAs met (scores between 67 and 100%): None

KPAs almost met (scores between 33 and 66%): KPAs 1 and 2

KPAs not met (scores between 0 and 32%): KPAs 3 to 8.

KPAs	Subtotal	Adjusted Subtotal	Performance in KPA
KPA 1 - Joint Planning	15	4%	38%
KPA 2 - Institutional Arrangements	37.5	10%	54%
KPA 3- Sustainable Financing	10	3%	25%
KPA 4 - Policy Harmonisation	5	1%	17%
KPA 5 - Sustaining and Restoring Landscape Dynamics	5	1%	8%
KPA 6 - Business Development	7.5	2%	17%
KPA 7 - Community Engagement	5	1%	11%
KPA 8 - Integrated Management	12.5	3%	25%
76 Questions		26%	

Thank you

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting, 2024

Development and Implementation of SADC TFCA M&E Integration Process and Capacity Building Process

Kasane, 20th of November 2024

Communication Structure

- Development of the SADC TFCA M&E Framework
- Ministerial Directive on TFCA M&E; and
- Building Capacity Process
- Challenges and Opportunities

SADC TFCA Annual Meeting, 26 September 2022

784 days ago

- **Mr Sydney Nkosi Chief Director: Protected Areas Systems Management, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment**, Republic of South Africa: the TFCA Network should "*reflect if the TFCAs have made an impact on the ground, and what changes could the Network consider on the real quantified and qualified impacts expected in the context of TFCAs, economically, socially, for the wildlife conservation in the region, and above all the regional integration.*"

Actions
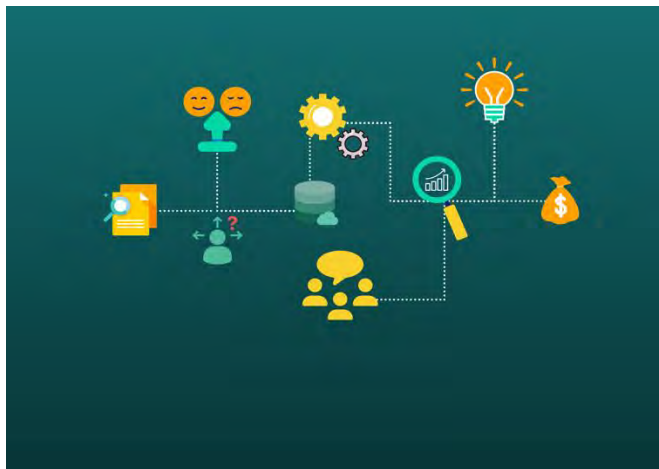
- Task Team on SADC TFCA M&E composed by South Africa, Zimbabwe, SADC Secretariat (DFNAR, DPPRM and IT Unit), and SADC/GIZ – Climate and Natural Resources Management (GIZ-CNRM) Program;

- Conduct an online two-day (**16-17 February 2023**) training following the integration of the TFCA M&E into SADC Result-based M&E System;

- Attended by delegates from 12 SADC Member States: **Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DRC, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.**

Objectives of the M&E Training

- Introduce the SADC M&E Result-based system;

- Take MS through the SADC TFCA M&E Result-based system;

- Establish a platform for information sharing among SADC TFCA M&E experts; and

- Explore jointly the challenges and opportunity to overcome them towards new SADC TFCA Programme and M&E Framework.

Goals

- To ensure and proof that TFCAs add value to the joint management of shared natural resources; and
- To support the sustainable development, conservation and promotion of regional integration in SADC.

Ministerial Directive on SADC ᴛꜰᴄᴀ M&E Framework

- **June, 2023 DRC Ministres:**

- a) noted the progress in operationalizing the SADC Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas Monitoring and Evaluation (TFCA M&E) Framework, and its integration into the SADC Monitoring and Evaluation result-based system.

- b) directed SADC Secretariat to:

i. *support Member States in using the SADC Monitoring and Evaluation Result-based System including capacity building; and*

ii. *mobilize resources for revising the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in line with the revised the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme 2023-2033.*

Physical Training on SADC TFCA M&E

- **9 to 10 October 2023, Johannesburg – Republic of South Africa;**

- Training was attended by 31 delegates from 13 SADC Member States: **Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe**.

- SADC Secretariat was represented by the Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Policy, Planning and Resources Mobilization; and ICT Unit.

- SADC ICP: GIZ – Climate and Natural Resources Management Project

Outcomes and Agreed Way forward

➢ SADC Secretariat to prepare and circulate to Member States through the SADC Directors of Parks and Wildlife the **System Use Form,** to allow that the TFCA M&E appointed and trained officers on SADC M&E Result-base system are granted the rights to use the system.

➢ All Member States (delegates) encouraged to read all provided manuals when they are accessing the system and if there is any challenges, member states are encouraged to report to SADC Secretariat.

➢ **SADC Secretariat together with member states to update the SADC TFCA M&E indicators when the TFCA M&E Framework is revised.**

Where we are now?

- *"Mobilize resources for revising the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in line with the revised the SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme 2023-2033".*

- ***Joint Action NaturAfrica/C-NRM Programme,*** availed funds to hire a consultant to review the TFCA M&E Framework aligned with the new TFCA Programme (2023 -2033);

- Backstopping Team Established.

TFCA Programme (2023 -2033) – Gold Opportunity

- The SADC TFCA Programmes' Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system is designed with a *goal of improving programmatic performance and strengthening learning*;

- Monitoring, evaluation, and learning *shall take place through continuous systems of reporting through engagement with a wide variety of stakeholders, to ensure a comprehensive view is taken to consider both the progress made towards progress in implementation as well as the level to which this implementation has resulted in progress towards the Programme's Strategic Objectives.*

  - The MEL system should be use-focused and participatory, designed to provide the evidence needed for making key decisions around programmatic effectiveness;

  - The system should be well integrated into the MEL system of both other SADC institutions, TFCAs, and Member States; and

  - As far as possible, the MEL system should draw on existing data, and aim to build MEL capacity within TFCAs and Member States.

Going Forward

- Consultant will be introduced by SADC Secretariat to you all sooner and following the contracting process;

- Let us accord him/her the needful support;

- Let us own the process so we have an MEL that responds to our needs;

- Decide about how indicators should be captured; and

- Data collection levels?

Thank You Very Much!!!
Merci Beaucoup !!!
Muito Obrigado!!!

Livelihoods Monitoring: 10 Lessons from KAZA

Christo Fabricius & KAZA ARISE team
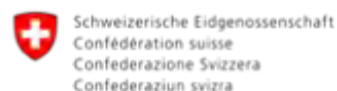
In a nutshell

We've been developing and implementing livelihoods monitoring protocols in the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA since 2021

Household surveys:

>2 000 in 5 countries

Participatory monitoring:

32 participatory monitoring workshops

224 participatory monitoring exercises
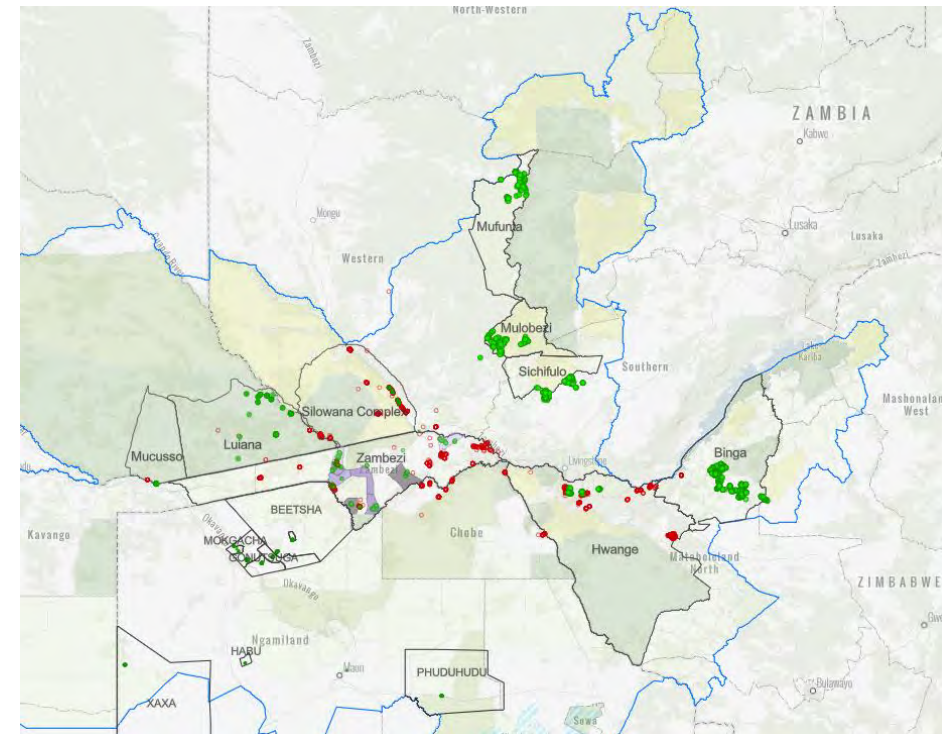
Multiple evidence-base

- Local & indigenous knowledge
- Practitioners' knowledge
- Technology
- Social science
- Natural science
- Trans-disciplinary knowledge

Enriched picture

Synthesis

Local knowledge
Indigenous knowledge
Practitioners' knowledge
Traditional knowledge
Transdisciplinary knowledge
Social science knowledge
Natural science knowledge
Technical knowledge

Diverse knowledge systems
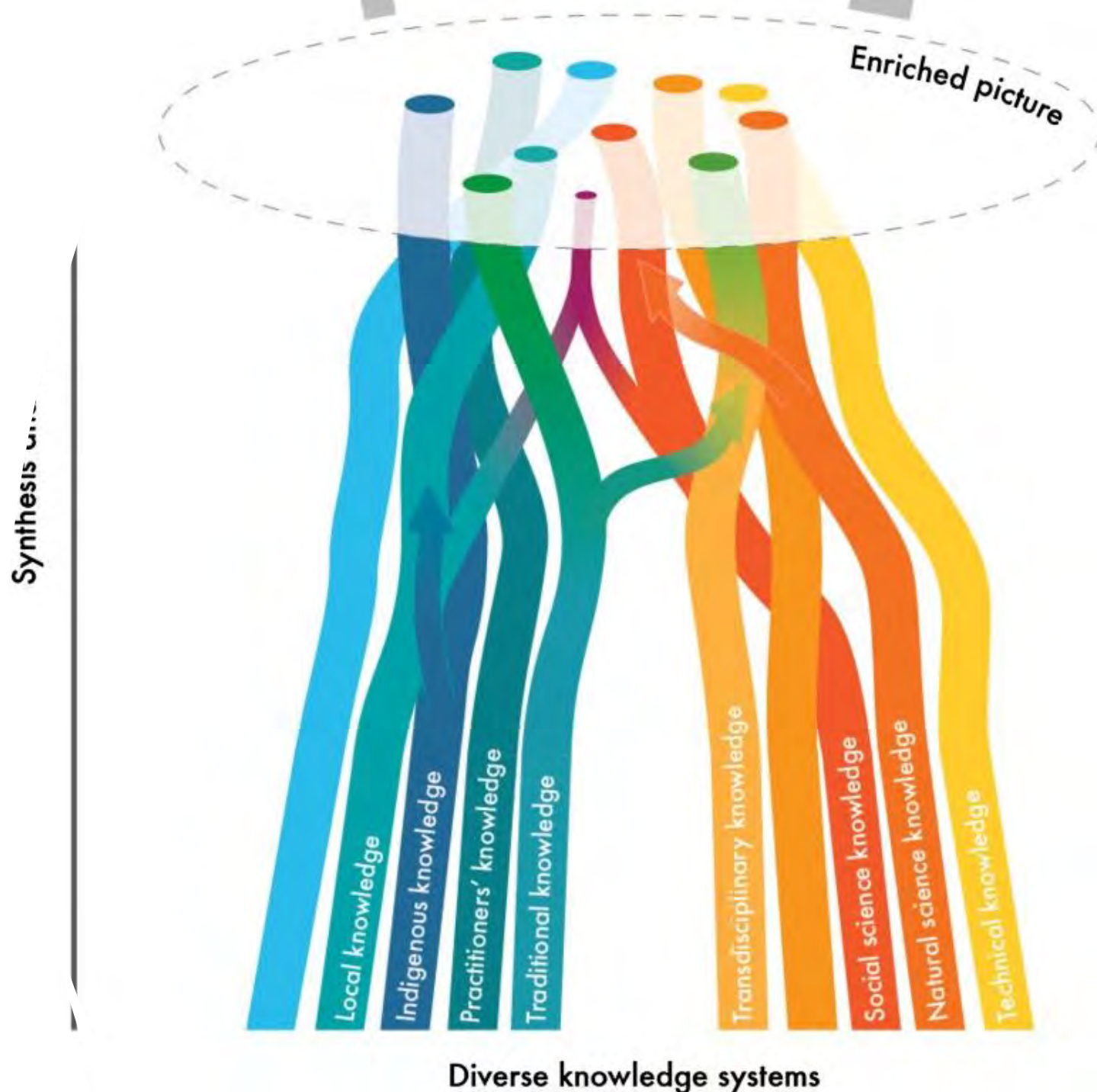
10 lessons from KAZA

1. Start with a handful of **questions**, not methods

2. Know your **stakeholders**. Monitor what THEY want.

3. **Ethics** is important. Get prior and informed consent.

4. **Adapt.** Do trial runs.

5. **Build skills and knowledge**, continuously.

6. **Standardise**. Develop shared frameworks, guidelines and protocols.

7. **Share results**. Take community responses on board.

8. **Check** data quality. Rigorously.

9. Keep it **simple**. Analyse only the data that answers your questions.

10. Begin with the **long term** in mind. Simple, affordable, doable solutions.

1. Start with a handful of questions

How have livelihoods changed since 2013? → How do people make a living? What is the role of wild resources?

How resilient are livelihood strategies? → What are the barriers and bridges to sustainable livelihoods? [natural; human; social; physical; financial]

What are first things communities, authorities, NGOs could do to make a big a difference?
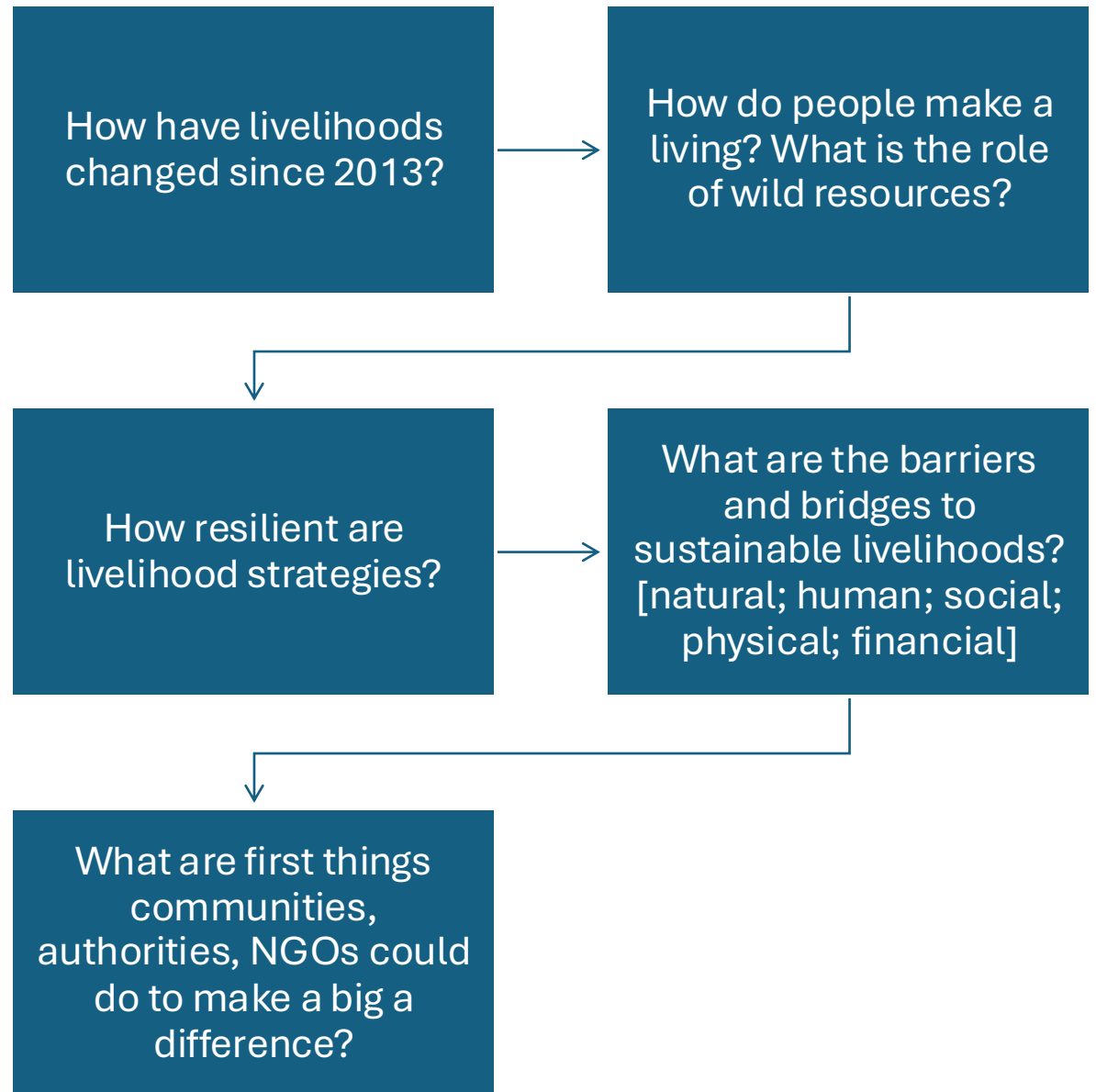
2. Know your stakeholders

Community members

Participating communities

Country implementing partners

KIM WG/Livelihoods subgroup

~2000 HH´s in 5 PC´s

- critical analysis of own development
- identification contributing factors
- participation in decision making
- provision of data

M&E Facilitators

- capacity building
- integration of survey
- empowerment
- quality assurance of data
- communication

ORI, ACADIR, Biohub, WWF Zam, ORAP, NNF/IRDNC (Nat. M&E Coordinators)

- integration with local communities & authorities
- support of Surveys
- participation in Data analysis & communication

PPF, WWF, NMU, Uni Bonn, Biohub, KAZA Sek, 5 PC´s

- strategic direction and coordination (PC´s, coop. partners)
- method development (science), capacity building
- database, data analysis, quality, comms, financing

3. Ethics is important

- Work through traditional authorities
- Make sure people genuinely understand the value of monitoring *to them* – at community and h/h levels
- Constantly check level of enthusiasm – and adapt
- Commit to report back

Free Prior Informed Consent

The consent is free, given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation or manipulation.
A process that is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed.

The consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities.

The engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process.

A collective decision made by the right holders and reached through a customary decision-making processes of the communities.

fao.org/indigenous-peoples

4. Adapt. Do trial runs

KIM platform

Multiple evidence

Sense-making

Knowledge co-production

Evidence-based decision making

Adaptive management

Institutions
Tourism
Traditions
Herding strategies
Perceptions of risk
Densities
Economics
Depredation occurrence
Management practices
Spatial ecology
Breeding
Homestead development
Hunting
Behavior
Water availability
Migration patterns
Grazing patterns
Nutrient cycling
Vegetative cover
Abundance
Landforms
Forage type and quality
Species composition
Weather patterns
Distributions

5. Build skills & knowledge - continuously

- Community enumerators – trained and mentored to use tools

- Team members
  - Online training sessions
  - Annual Winter School – face to face
  - Monthly MEL Working Group meetings to share experiences

- Winter and summer schools

- Working group meetings (monthly)

- Mentoring, site visits

- Working & learning in teams

- Toolkits, Manuals and Guidelines

6. Standardise

External social-ecological context: national policies; markets; political stability; weather & climate; technology

1.Financial

5.Human

A.Livelihood Assets

4.Natural

3.Physical

2.Social

B.Governance processes:
1. Rules in use
2. Monitoring
3. Enabling inst. structure
4. Conflict resolution
5. Participation
6. Collabora-tion
7. Equity

C.Livelihood Strategies:
1. Sustaina-bility
2. Diversity
3. Adaptability

D.Capabilities
1. Adaptive capacity
2. Self-determination
3. Food & water security
4. Financial independence
5. Safety
6. Sustainable resource use
7. Stewardship

- A common conceptual framework: a '*Rosetta Stone*'
- Reduces research fatigue
- Provides data that can be compared btw time and places
- Empowers communities
- Comparable across years, countries and localities
- Guidelines, toolkits, templates, training manuals for every step

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-zkRpTQ7YxIn8XJlo9TPCF0smnnL1b5J

Household surveys

- Standardized questionnaire – Kobo Toolbox
- Quantitative & qualitative responses
- Duration: 45-50 mins.
- > 2000 h/hs = 1873 plus pilot study
- Prior and informed consent
- Randomly selected households
- Locally trained data collectors

PRA Focus Group discussions

- **PRA monitoring toolkit – standardized**
- **32** localities
- **7** tools per locality ..focus group discussions
- **7-20** people per focus group
- **Standardized** analysis
- 　　　-Quantitative
- 　　　- Qualitative - content analysis

7. Share results, invite feedback

- Flexibility
- Thorough preparation
- Inclusive participation
- Uncomplicated format
  - local language
- Follow-up on responses
- Agreement on next steps
- Include officials from key national and local government departments

8. Check data quality

1. **Data cleaning and correction** by consultants, WWF staff and country teams – several months

2. **Data analysis and visualisation** –Excel and SPSS

3. **Selection of major drivers**/ key factors/relevant aspects of livelihoods in KAZA

4. **Triangulation** of questionnaires and PRA results

5. **Interrogation of the data** and What does it tell us? - Consensus

6. Included **feedback** from communities

7. **Developed Insights about those drivers**/key factors using collated evidence

   - Canvasses / infographics

   - Scenario diagrams
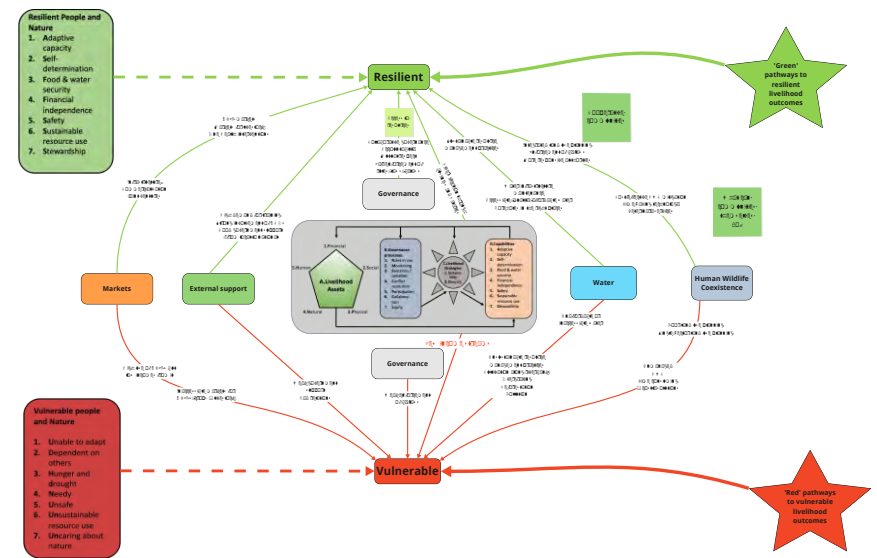
"PAIRS UP"

Practicable

Adjustable to different contexts

Interconnected

Replicable – over time and across countries

Symbolic of the system being monitored

Useful for adaptive decision making

Participatory

10. Begin with long term in mind

- Policy dialogues - informed by evidence

- Co-developed with policy makers.

- Persistence of monitoring programmes – funding, training

- Embedding monitoring in communities

  - Incentives

  - Funding models

  - Empowerment

Recap: 10 lessons

1. Start with a handful of **questions**, not methods

2. Know your **stakeholders**. Monitor what THEY want.

3. **Ethics** is important. Get prior and informed consent.

4. **Adapt.** Do trial runs.

5. **Build skills and knowledge**, continuously.

6. **Standardise**. Develop shared frameworks, guidelines and protocols.

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8. **Check** data quality. Rigorously.

9. Keep it **simple**. Analyse only the data that answers your questions.

10. Begin with the **long term** in mind. Simple, affordable, doable solutions.

Way forward…

Policy influence
- **Policy dialogue process**
- **Policy briefs**

Exploring sustainable funding options
- **Community-centred monitoring**

Training, capacity development
- **communities & national offices**

Up-scaling…

What do yóu think?

christo.fabricius @mandela.ac.za

IUCN Green List
Achieving success in nature conservation

Daniel Marnewick, IUCN ESARO Regional Area-based Conservation Coordinator

Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework

Ensure and enable that by 2030 **at least 30 per cent** of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially **areas of particular importance** for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are **effectively** conserved and managed through **ecologically representative**, **well-connected** and **equitably governed systems** of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, **recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**, including over their traditional territories.

SOPACA REPORT SERIES
Monitoring & reporting for Target 3
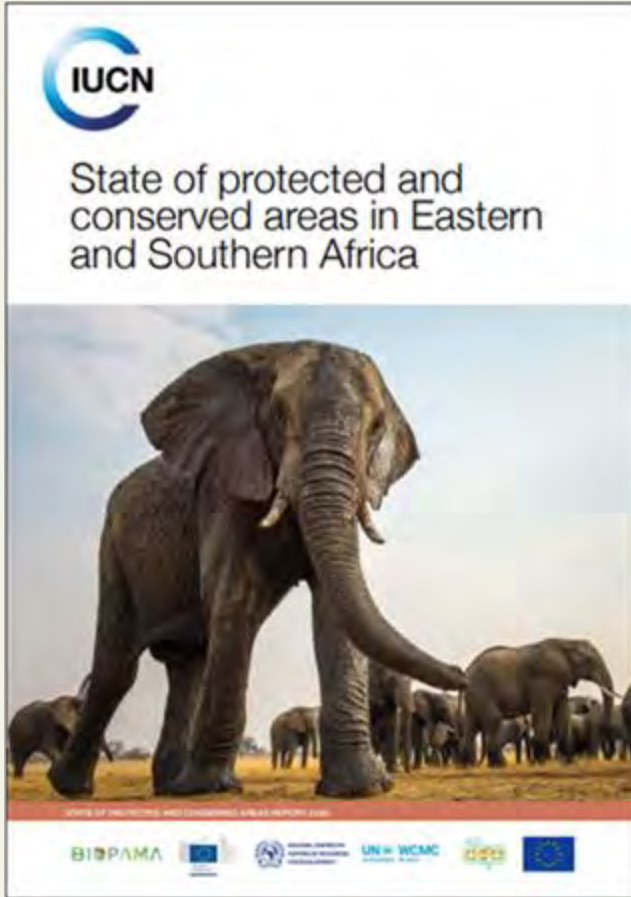
- Published in 2020
- IUCN publications process
- Peer-reviewed
- Supported by ESA countries through SOPACA focal points
- Countries provided data and input for country pages
- Countries and other stakeholders contributed narrative and case studies
- Inputs from other publications
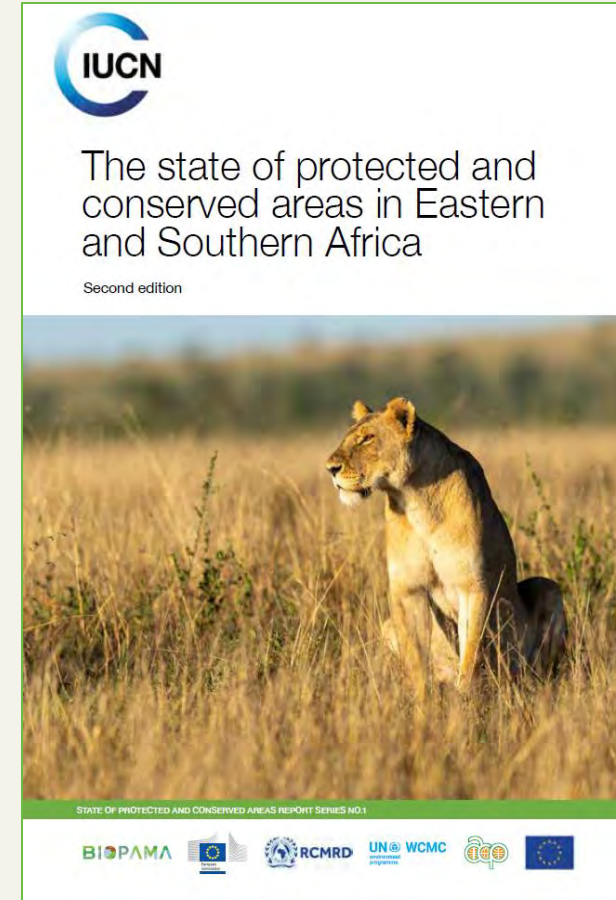
- Launched in June 2024
- Same framework as SOPACA I
- Updates showing progress since SOPACA I
- Similar development process to SOPACA I

SOPACA II Supporting Policy Briefs

1. Achieving 30 by 30 under the KMGBF:

- Outlines progress and challenges in meeting Target 3, with a focus on governance, sustainable financing, and climate resilience.

2. Recognizing and Valuing Ecosystem Services in Protected & Conserved Areas:

- Emphasizes the importance of ecosystem services in achieving biodiversity goals and sustainable development, while highlighting the need for accurate valuation and strategic investment.

To increase and recognise the number of

EFFECTIVE

Protected and Conserved Areas globally

Ol' Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya
© Ol Pejeta Conservancy

A performance metric

- Convention on Biodiversity Target 3 (30x30)

- Sustainable Development Goals

- Regional Priorities (e.g. Kigali Call to Action)

- Conservation Finance (e.g. Belize Blue Bond)
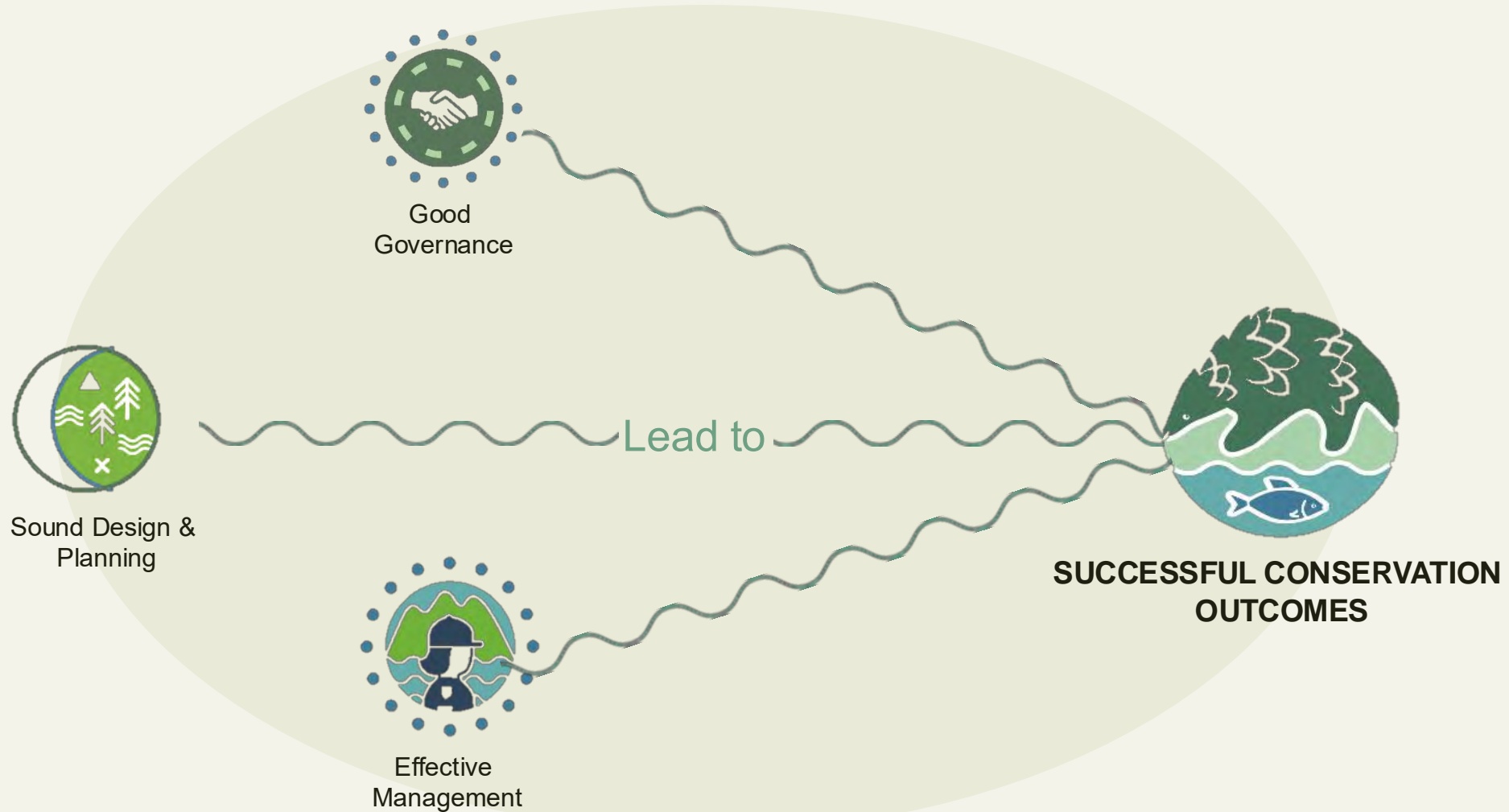
The IUCN Green List Standard

A sustainability standard delivering inclusive conservation

Identify Major Site Values

Achieve Long-term Conservation

Understand Threats & Challenges

Understand Social & Economic Context

Guarantee Legitimacy & Voice

Governance Vitality

Transparency & Accountability

The IUCN Green List Standard
Overview

4 Components	Good Governance	Sound Design and Planning	Effective Management	Successful Conservation Outcomes
17 Criteria	**1.1** Guarantee Legitimacy and Voice **1.2** Achieve Transparency and Accountability **1.3** Enable Governance Vitality and Capacity to Respond Actively	**2.1** Identify and Understand Major Site Values **2.2** Design for Long-Term Conservation of Major Site Values **2.3** Understand Threats and Challenges to Major Site Values **2.4** Understand Social and Economic Context	**3.1** Develop and Implement a Long-Term Management Strategy **3.2** Manage Ecological Condition **3.3** Manage Within Social and Economic Context of the Area **3.4** Manage Threats **3.5** Effectively and Fairly Enforce Laws and Regulations **3.6** Manage Access, Resources Use and Visitation **3.7** Measure Success	**4.1** Demonstrate Conservation of Major Natural Values **4.2** Demonstrate Conservation of Major Associated Ecosystem Services **4.3** Demonstrate Conservation of Cultural Values
50 Indicators				

Self-assessment supported by a mentor
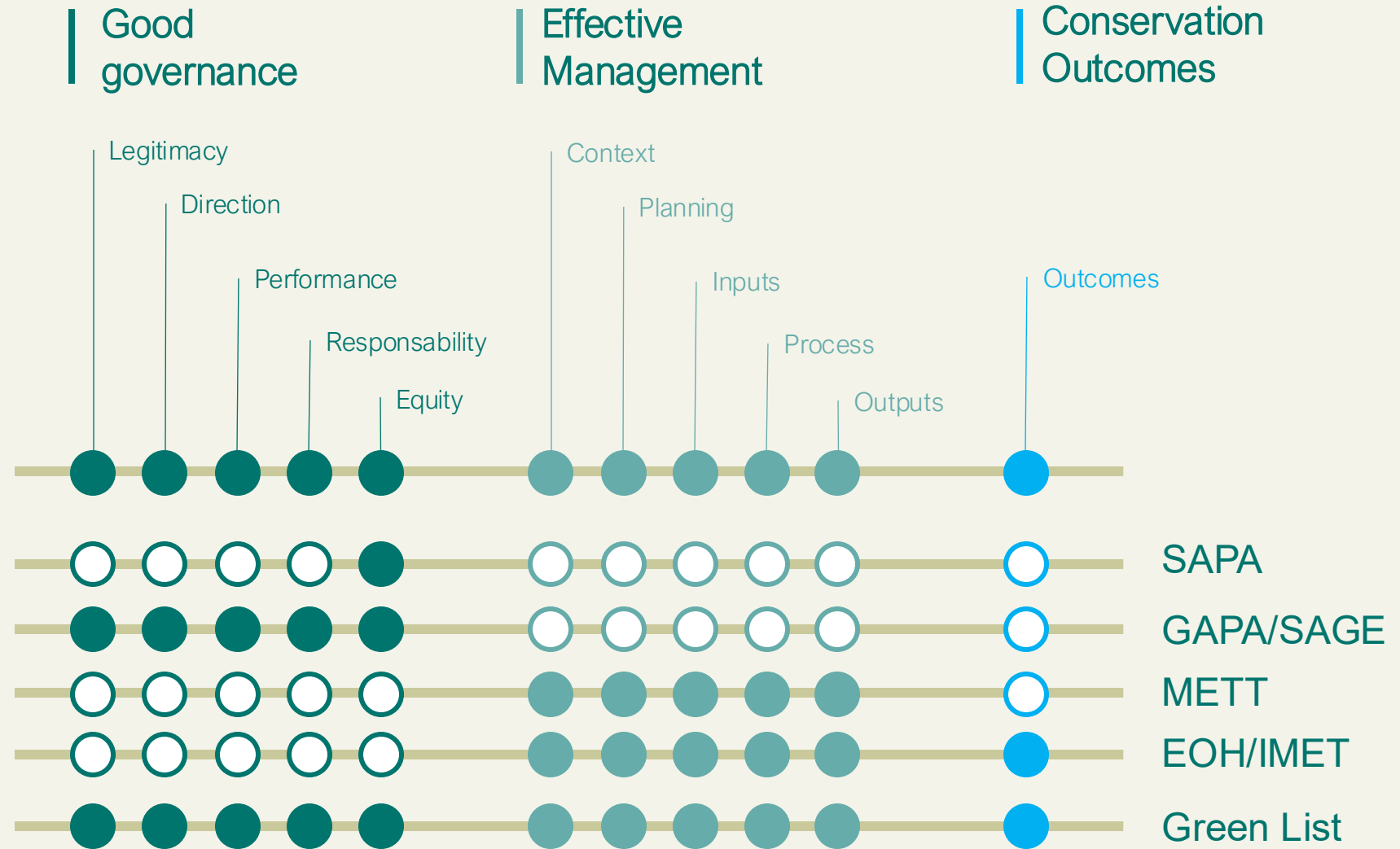
Mapping the GL Standard against T3

- **areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services**
- **effectively conserved and managed**
- **ecologically representative**
- **well-connected**
- **equitably governed**
- **systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures**
- **recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**
- **integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean**
- **ensuring that any sustainable use**
- **fully consistent with conservation outcomes**
- **recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories**

The IUCN Green List Pathway
Beyond certification

First step towards Green Listing

Stand-alone Benchmarking tool

Identify
short-falls and points of strengths.

IBEX

Analyze
the priority actions needed to improve overall management effectiveness

Track Performance

Drive
evidence-based management decisions.
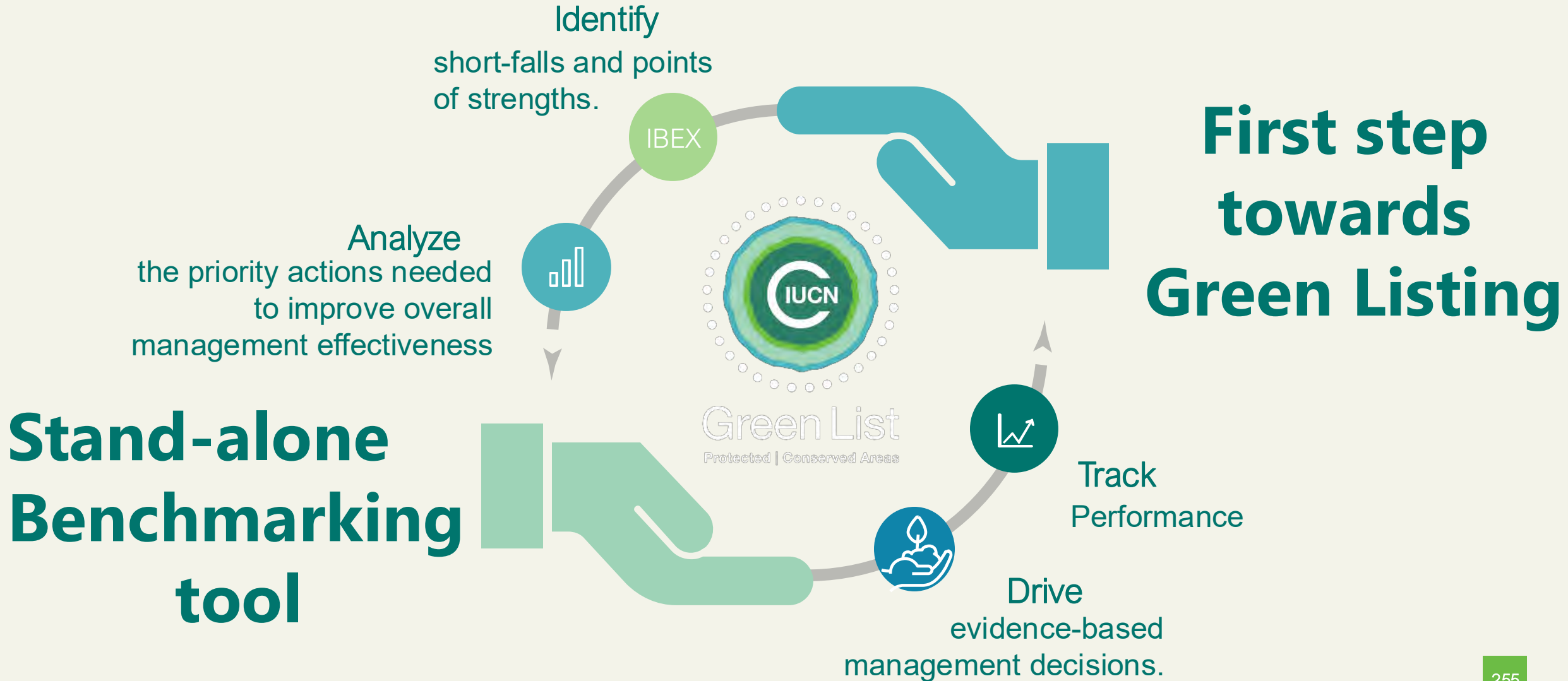
● Green List Standard verification layers

Global Green List Panel

Assurance Services International

EAGL

Site self-evaluation

IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: User Manual, Version 1.1

The global standard for protected areas in the 21st Century
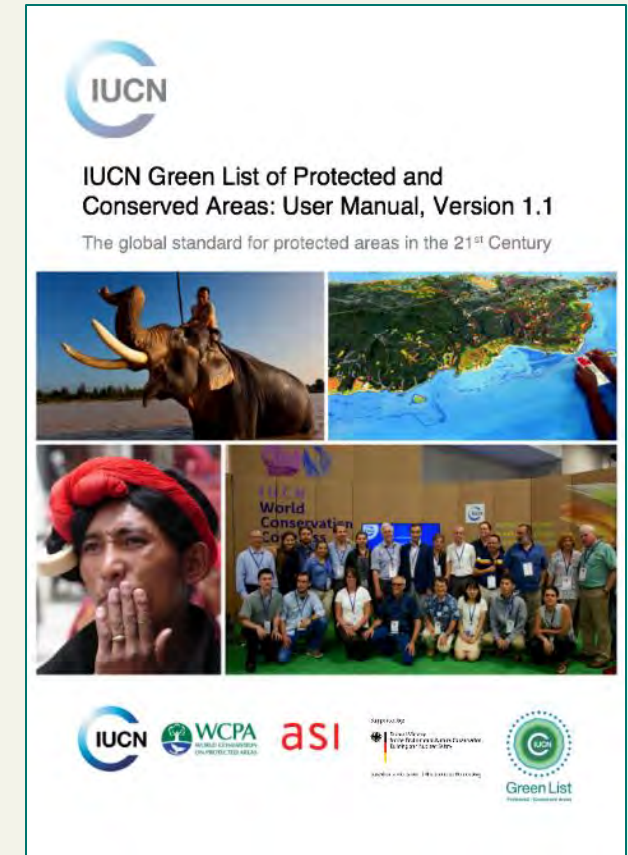
East and South Africa

Jurisdictions and Sites

Green List
Protected | Conserved Areas

7 Jurisdictions in 12 countries

Country	Green Listed	Being assessed
Kenya	3	1
Madagascar	0	2
Namibia	0	5
Rwanda	0	4
WIO (4 countries)	0	19
Zambia	2	5
S. Africa	0	3
Zimbabwe	0	1
Mozambique	0	1
Total	5	41

EAGL established

Potential new jurisdiction

258
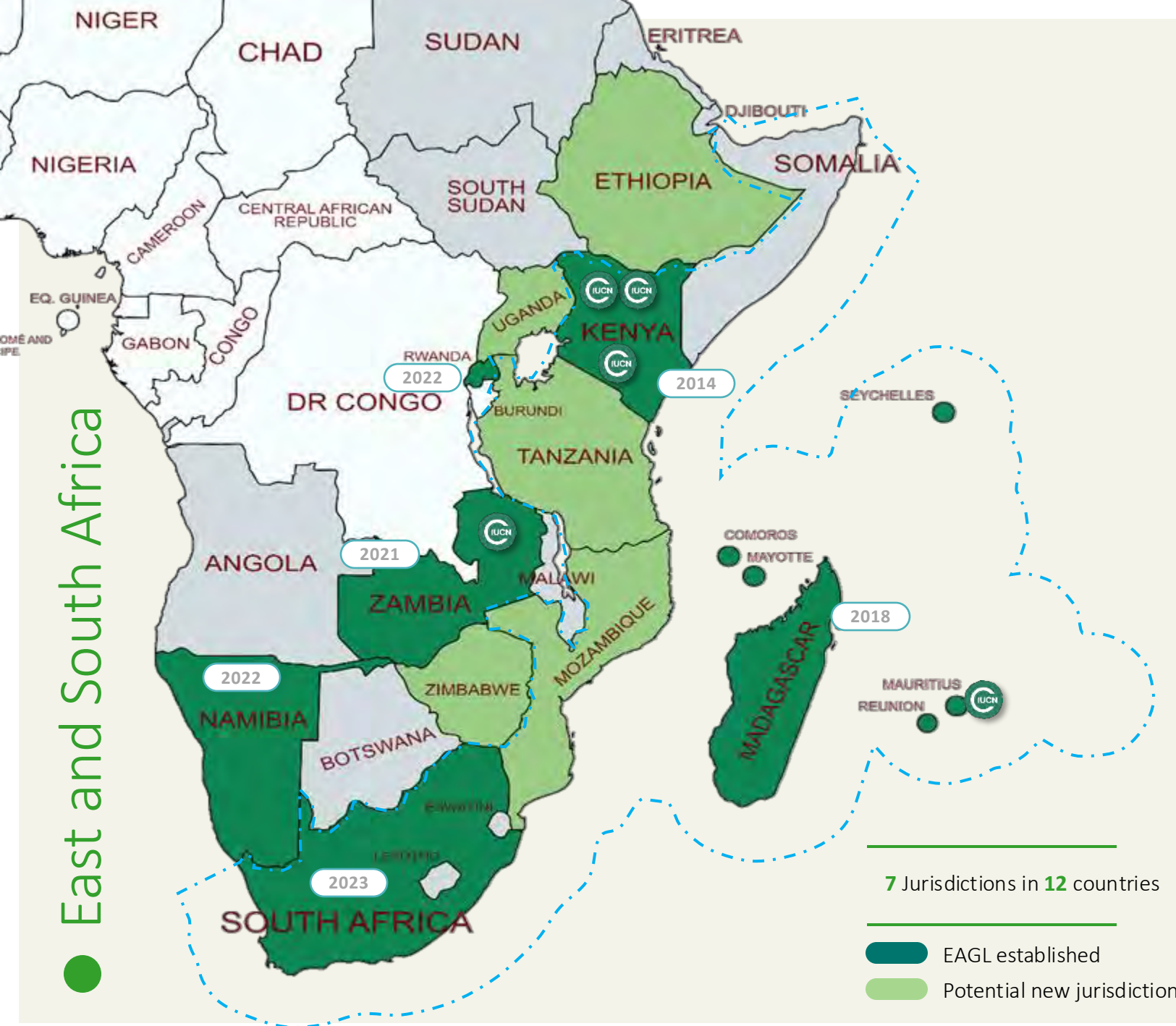
Value Proposition in SADC TFCAs

- Offers a global benchmark and standard against which to design a conservation M&E framework for TFCAs

- Align frameworks for the development of PCA management plans with the Green List Standard

- Facilitate the assessment of sites who aim to achieve the Standard and certification

- Link to donor reporting

- Support resource mobilisation

THANK YOU

www.iucn.org/greenlist
greenlist@iucn.org
#iucngreenlist

Daniel Marnewick, IUCN Regional Area-based
Conservation Coordinator, Eastern and Southern Africa
Regional Office (ESARO), daniel.marnewick@iucn.org

NaturAfrica meeting

Southern Africa

Monitoring & Evaluation

To steer a strategic approach across a range of diverse initiatives

Presentation by B4Life 2.0, 20th of Novembre, Kasane
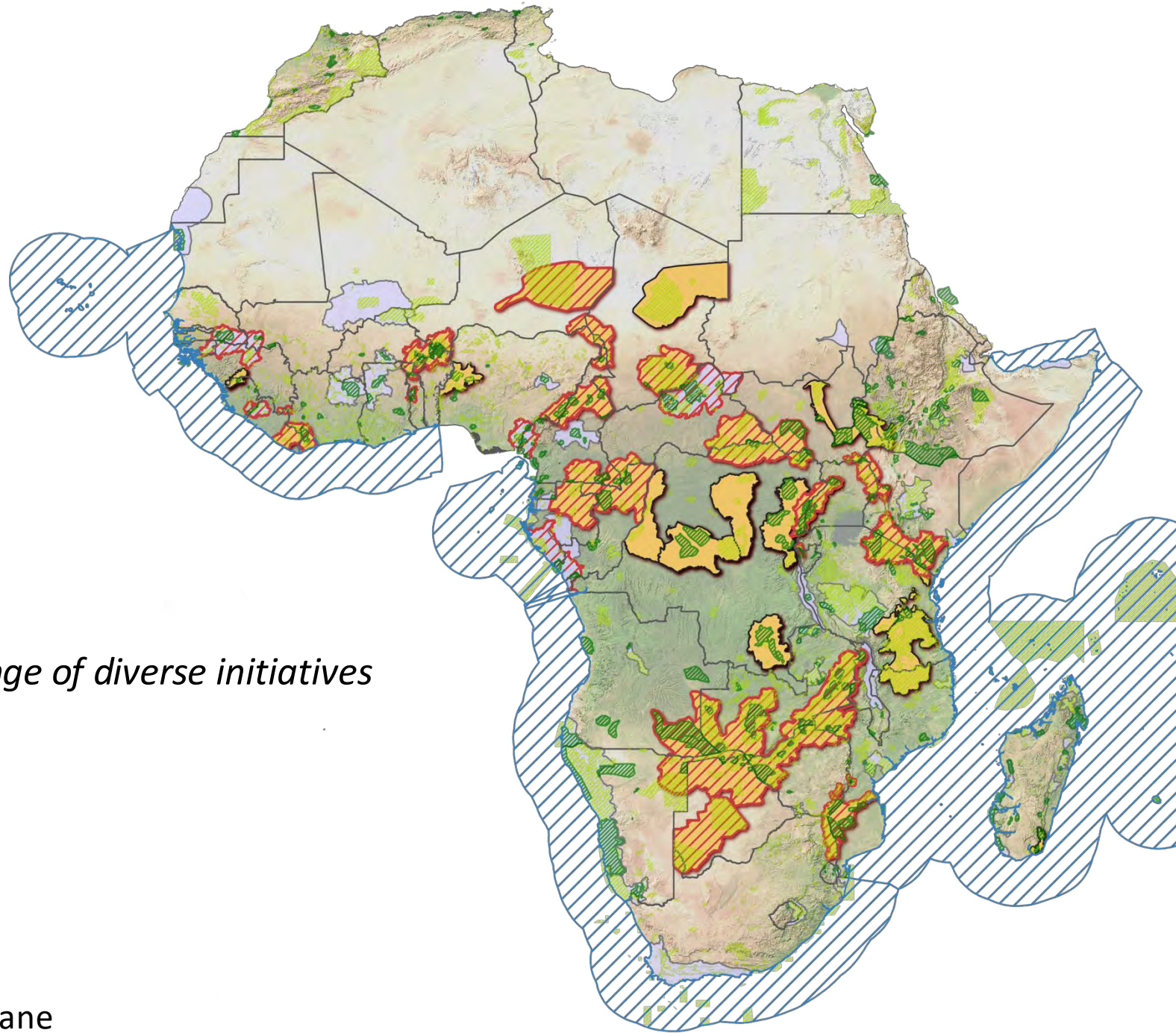
NaturAfrica state of play

- **Team Europe approach (EU + MS)**
- **Six terrestrial biomes** and **4 ocean components**
  - **45 countries** in East, West, Central and Southern Africa
  - more than **35 transboundary** and **national landscapes**
  - Over 3 million km² that are home to around 65 million inhabitants
- **69 EU programmes** (regional and national) + **42 MS programmes** (BE, DE, FR, SE)

  - More than **1.4 billion € of EU contribution**
  - and **0.7 billion € from EU MS**

NaturAfrica Initiative
- EU National programme
- EU Regional programme
- Ocean component
- Other KLCD

NATURAFRICA

Coherence and convergence of initiatives from the field through DUEs

AT PAPFOR

AT APEF

AT PAPBIO

OFAC

ATR ECOFAC6

CATCO

BIOPAMA
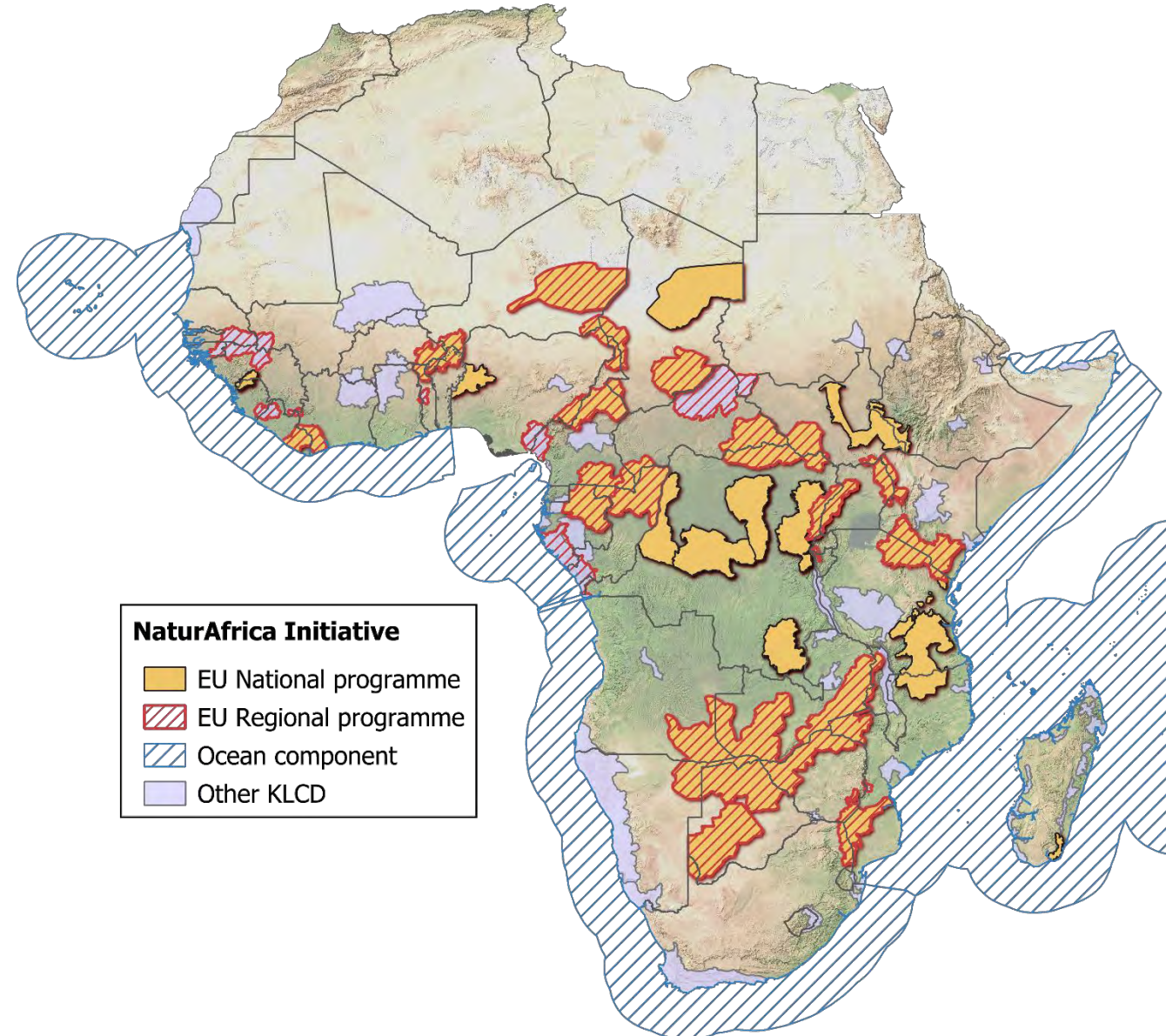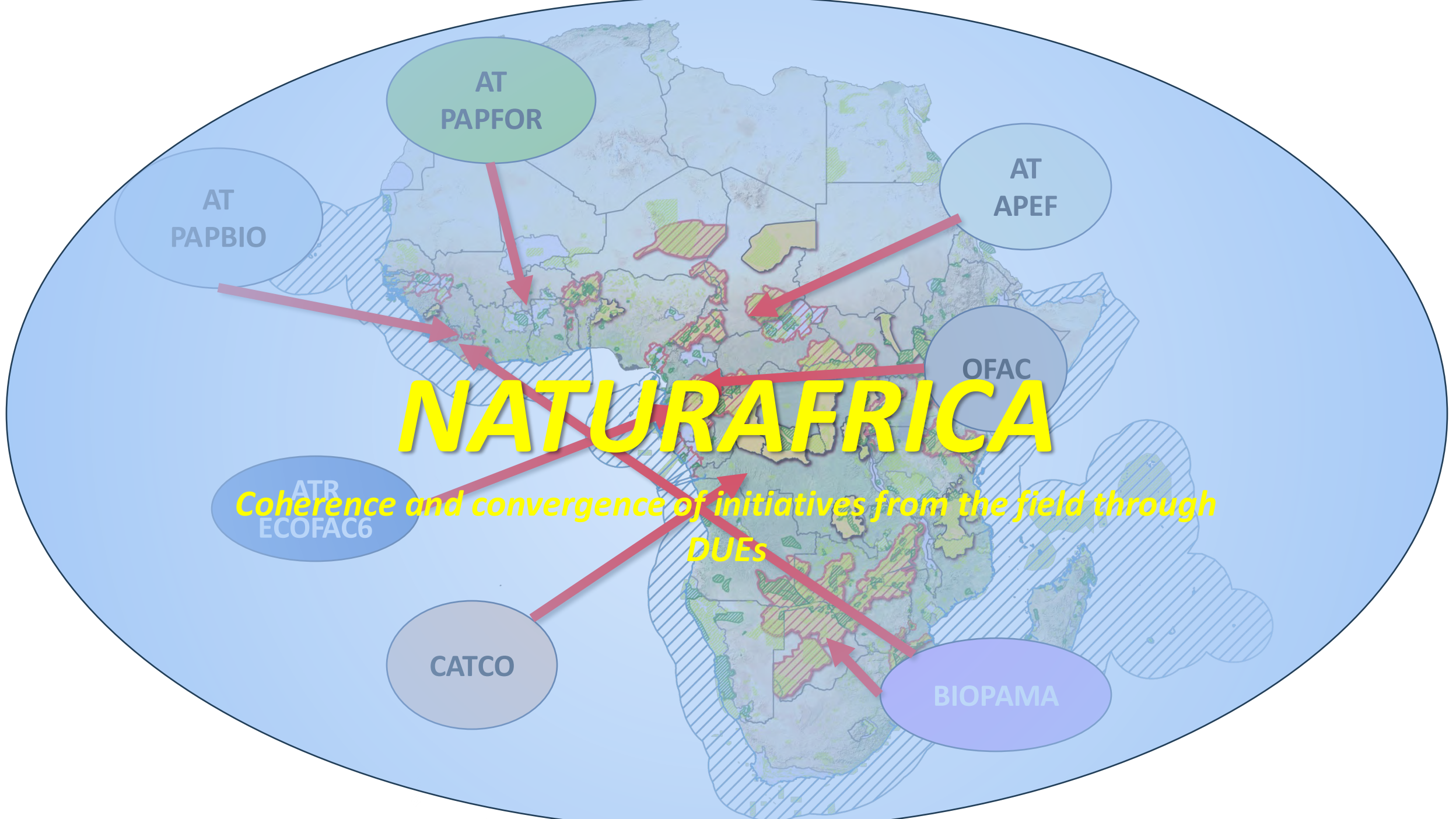
NaturAfrica SADC region

- **Landscape component :**
  - ➢ 6 priority TFCAs

- **Regional component :**
  - ➢ IUCN support to TFCA financing facility
  - ➢ GIZ support to monitoring framework and a coordination mechanism

- **Kasane meeting to agree on priority actions for implementation**

Integrated approach on priority landscapes to ensure impact
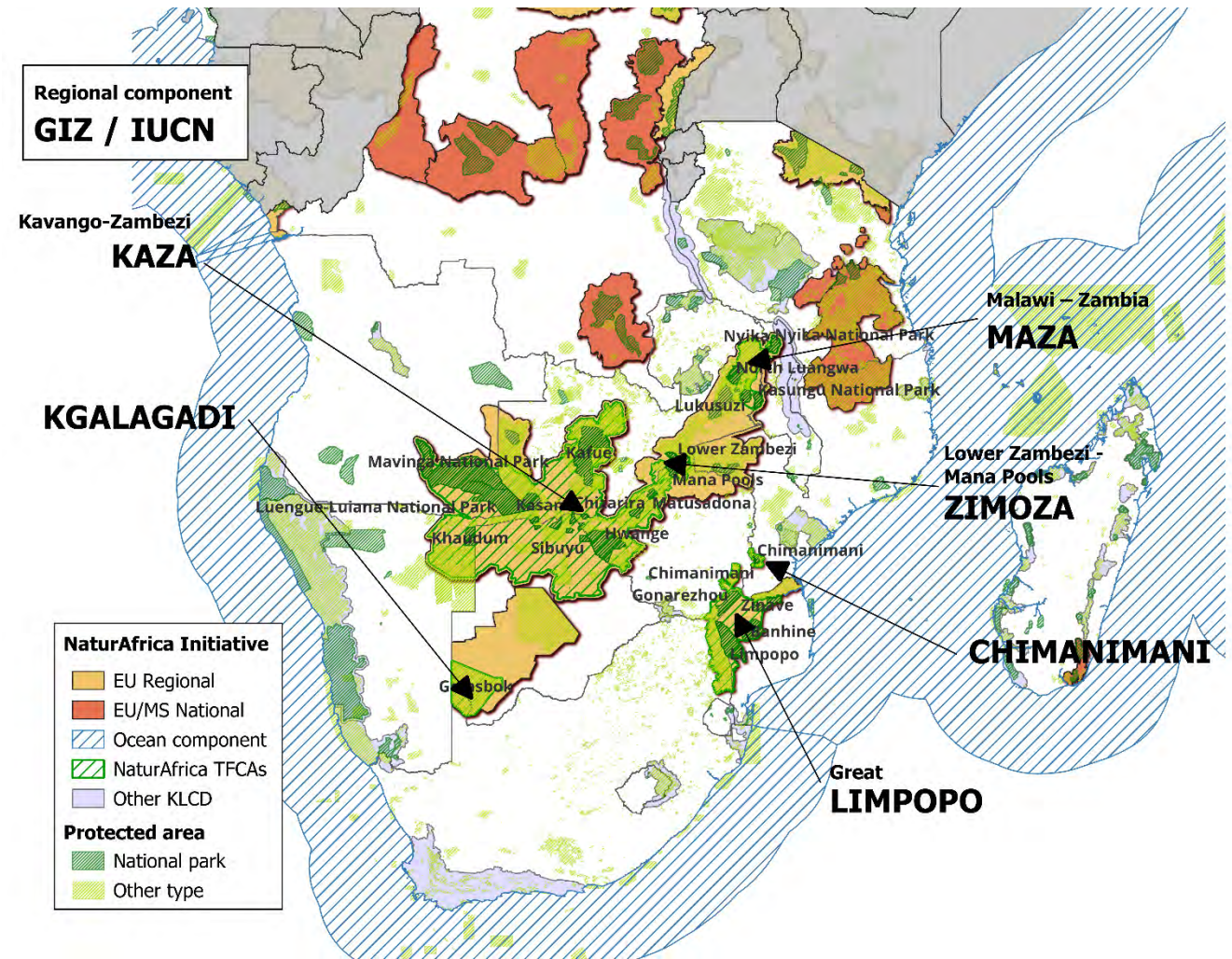
NaturAfrica alignment with SADC TFCA programme

NaturAfrica M&E guidelines

- Reporting gaps (design)

- Methodological implementation

- Delays in reporting and misalignment of budgets

- Overlapping reports

- Scaling problems

- Absence/delay/legitimacy of technical assistance

→**NaturAfrica's (in)visibility**

Harmonized design of interventions (core indicators & guidelines)
Negotiation

Accountability for the indicators selected (recorded in the Das/CLs)
Stick

Technical assistance for the design, implementation and M&E
Carrot

Focus on outcomes, flexibility and DSS to stakeholders
Adaptability
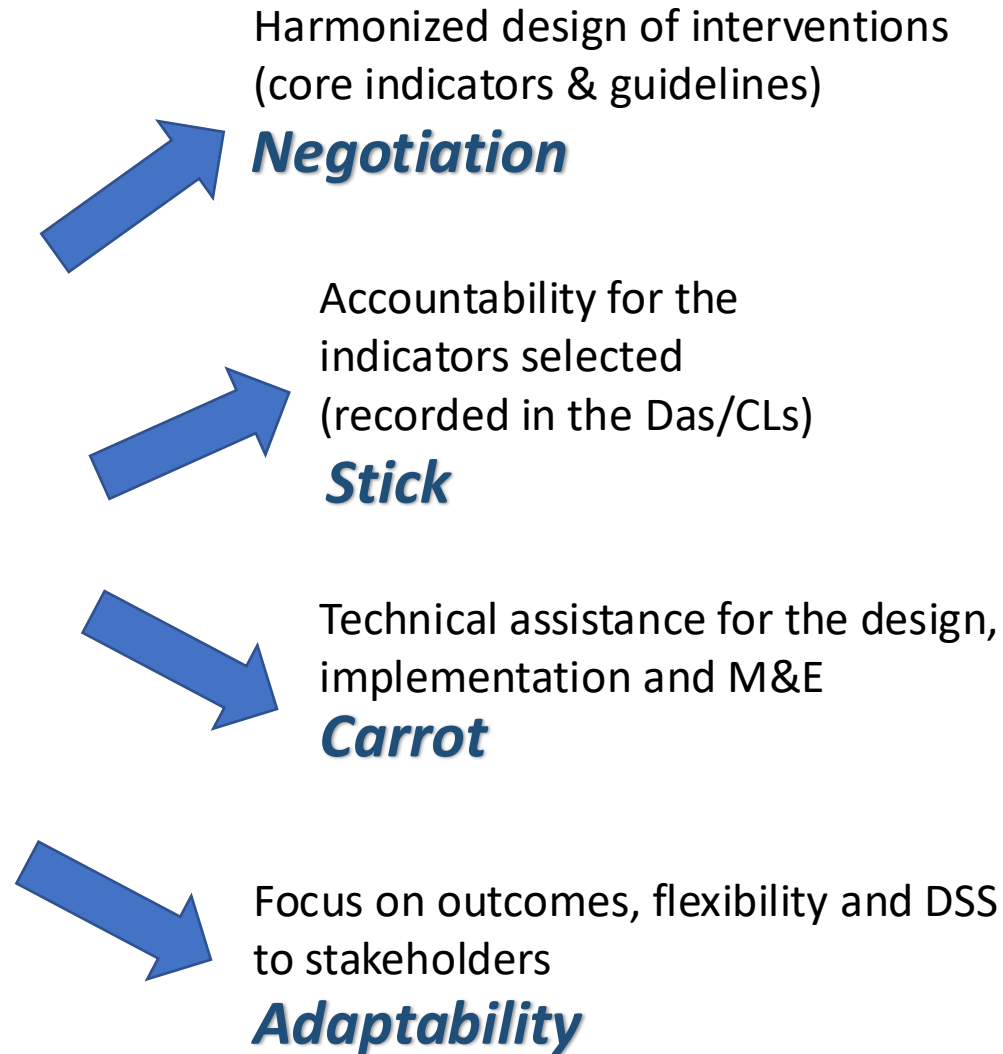
M&E guidelines & core indicators

NaturAfrica core indicators
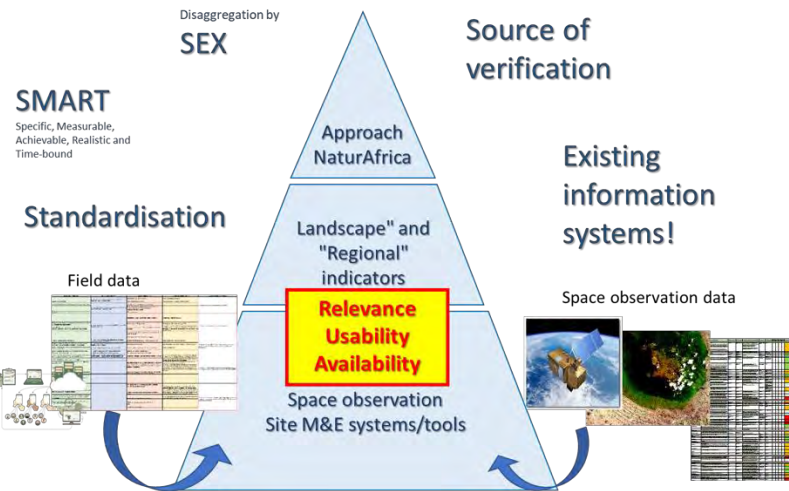
SADC TFCAs M&E Framework

- Goal 1
  - ➢ Outcome 1.1
  - ➢ Outcome 1.2
- Goal 2
  - ➢ Outcome 2.1
  - ➢ Outcome 2.2
  - ➢ Outcome 2.3
  - ➢ Outcome 2.4
- Goal 3
  - ➢ Outcome 3.1
  - ➢ Outcome 3.2
  - ➢ Outcome 3.3
  - ➢ Outcome 3.4
- Goal 4
  - ➢ Outcome 4.1
  - ➢ Outcome 4.2
  - ➢ Outcome 4.3
- Goal 5
  - ➢ Outcome 5.1
  - ➢ Outcome 5.2
  - ➢ Outcome 5.3

NaturAfrica core indicators

- **Conservation**
  - ➢ Effective management of PCAs
  - ➢ Wildlife population trends
  - ➢ PAs territorial integrity*
  - ➢ CPAs connectivity*
  - ➢ Natural habitat integrity*

- **Green economy**
  - ➢ Sustainable use of natural resources*
  - ➢ MSMEs perfomance
  - ➢ Investments in the green sector
  - ➢ Food security
  - ➢ Competitivity and socio-env. Responsibility

- **Governance**
  - ➢ Participatory governance of NRs
  - ➢ Local communities implication in conservation
  - ➢ Peaceful governance*
  - ➢ Sustainable Financing*
  - ➢ Human well-being
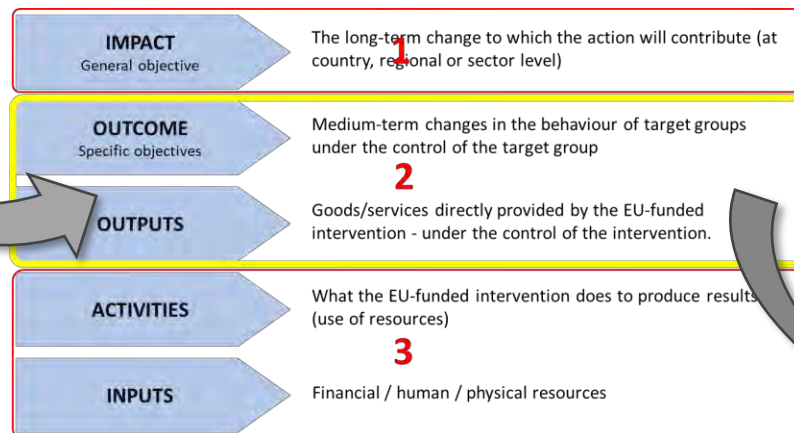
Core Indicators and Data Collection

NaturAfrica core indicators

- **Conservation**
  - Effective management of PCAs
  - Wildlife population trends
  - PAs territorial integrity*
  - CPAs connectivity*
  - Natural habitat integrity*

- **Green economy**
  - Sustainable use of natural resources*
  - MSMEs perfomance
  - Investments in the green sector
  - Food security
  - Competitivity and socio-env. Responsibility

- **Governance**
  - Participatory governance of NRs
  - Local communities implication in conservation
  - Peaceful governance*
  - Sustainable Financing*
  - Human well-being

➢ Field collection by operators

➢ Technical support (JRC / OFAC / B4Life) for sentinel indicators

➢ Technical support (RACEGAP) on effective management assessment

➔ **Guarantee a minimum set of indicators**

Data → **Spatial** / **Field**

B4Life's
Link between INTPA and EUDs
Coordination with JRC/OFAC
Aggregation and continental monitoring

RTA-GIZ ?
IPs monitoring ?
Regional Aggregation ?
Coordination with SADC

OFAC
Continental IS
Capitalization
Sustainability
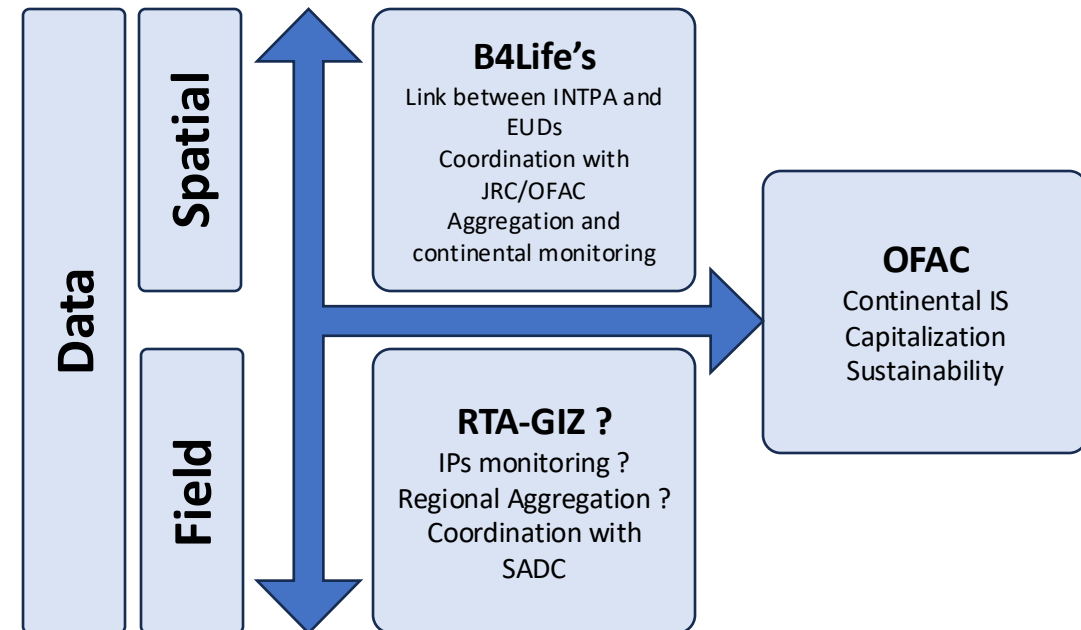
NaturAfrica Global Technical assistance

- **B4Life 2.0 and B4Life Crisis**

- **4 regional technical support teams**

- **3 regional observatories / Centers of Excellence**
  - OBAPAO (support to PAME network)
  - OFAC (NaturAfrica continental IS)
  - RCMRD (link with UNEP-WCMC)

- **Joint Research Center of the European Commission**

IUCN

AGRECO

AGRECO

GIZ/IUCN
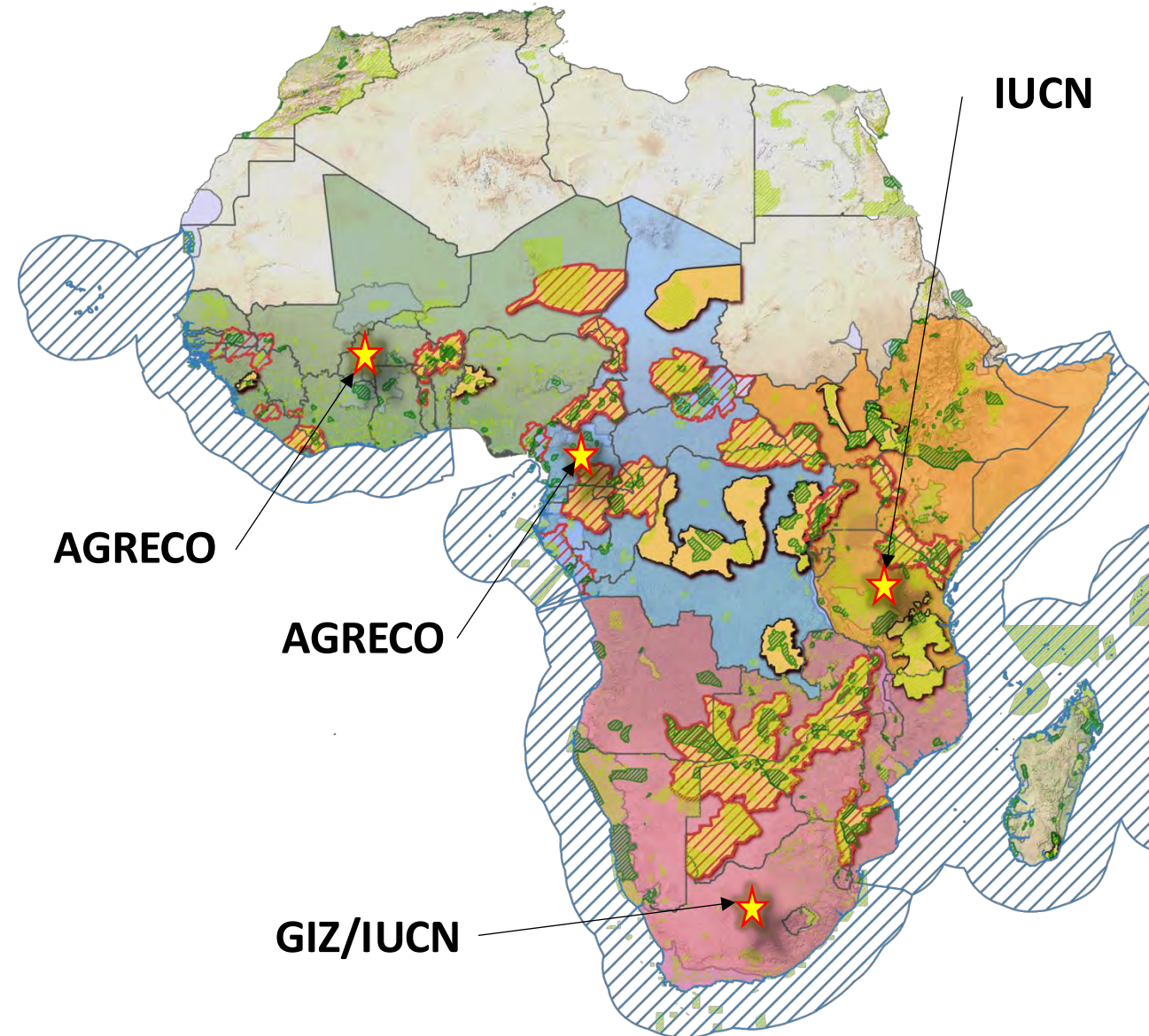
NatuAfrica & Centers of Excellence

- Design and implementation of information services (sentinel indicators and alert systems)

- Training in the use of space observation products

- Dissemination of tools and products from EO

- Steering assistance using sentinel indicators and alerts

- Targeted analyses for programme stakeholders and decision-makers
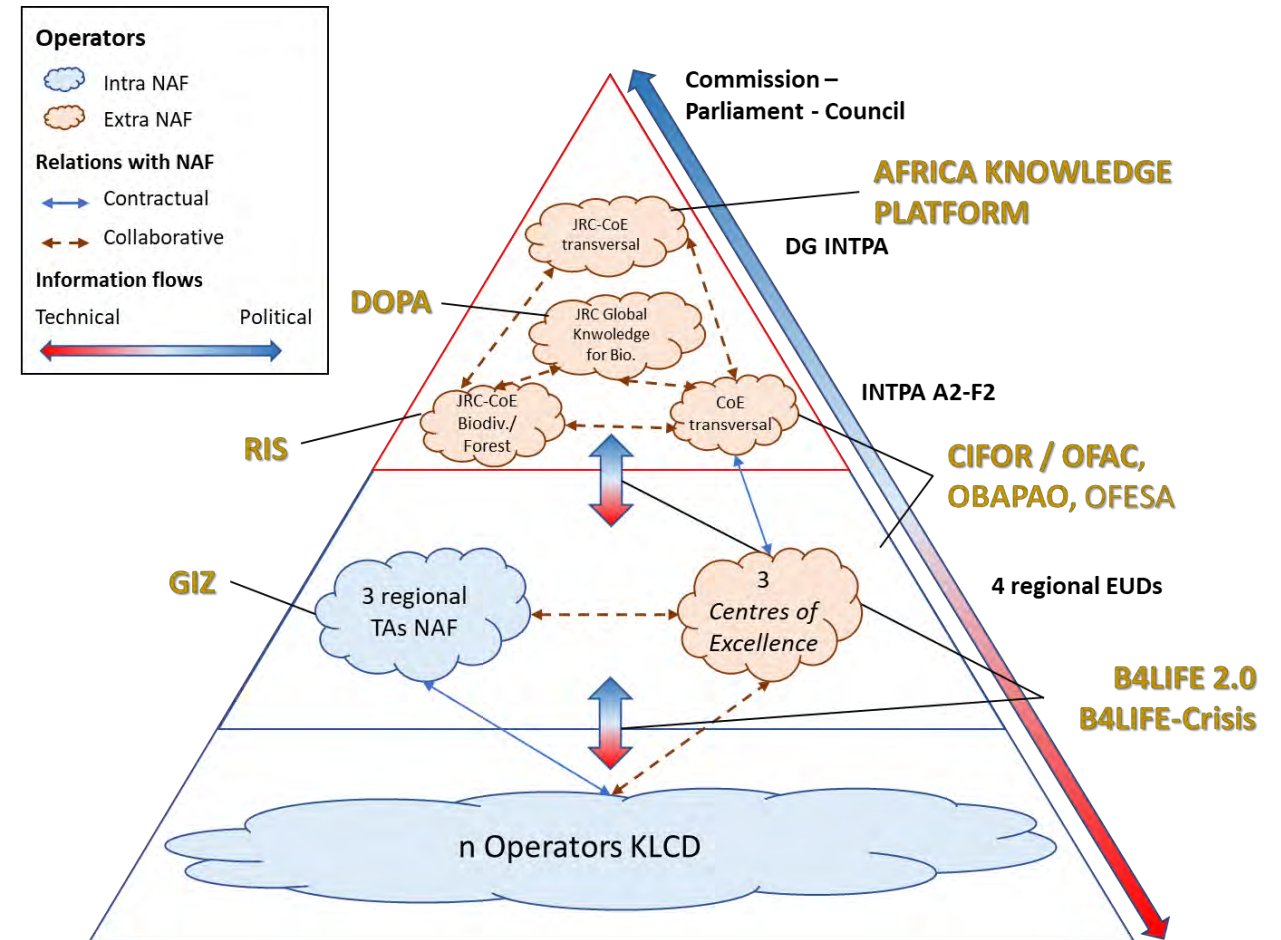
Rôle de l'Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OFAC)
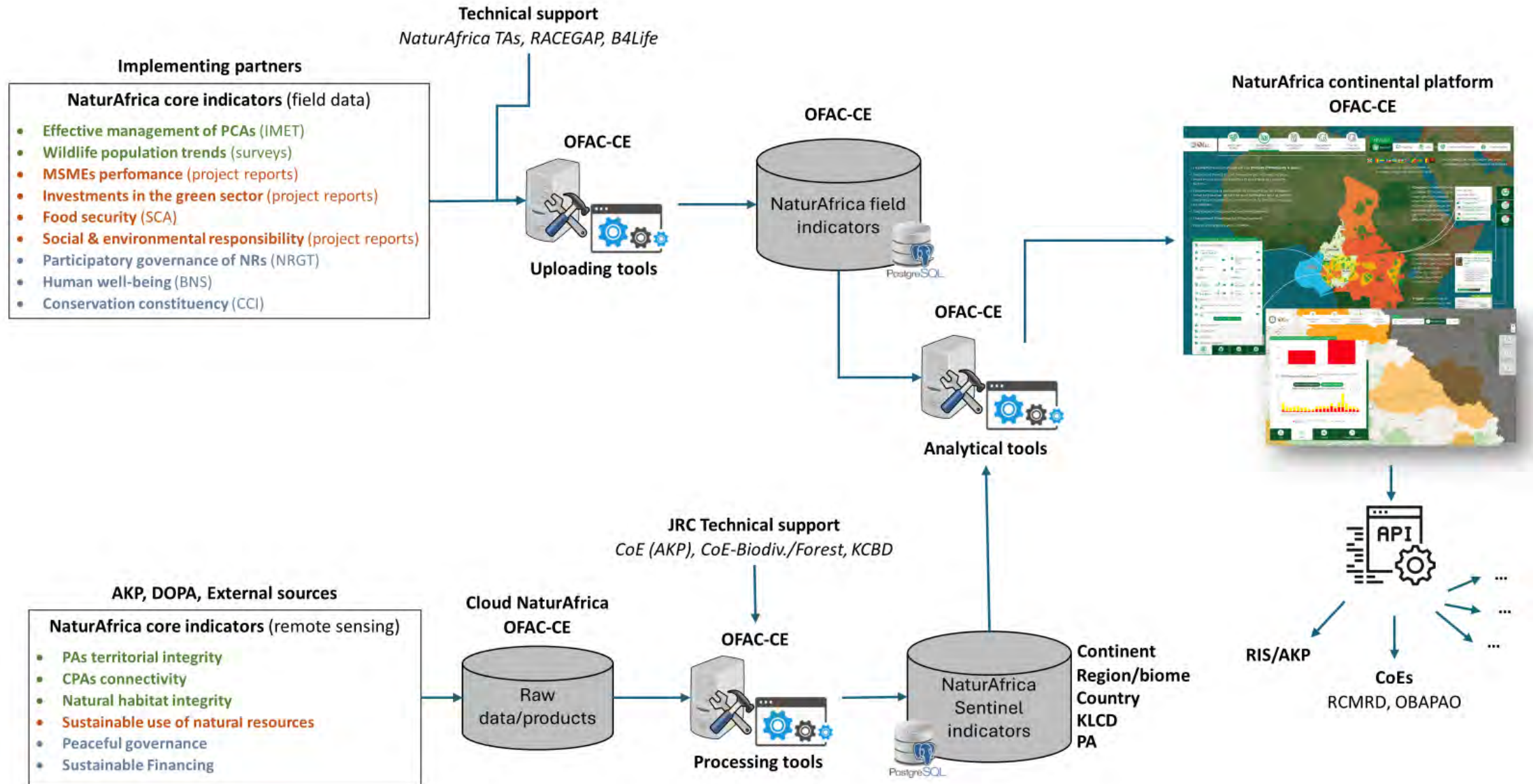
Available Resources

- NaturAfrica M&E Guidelines

- NaturAfrica Southern Africa guidance note

- Core indicators

  - Methodological sheets

  - Practical guides for collection and analysis

  - Webinars (EUDs, RTAs/observatories, operators)

- Maps (KLCD viewer) and spatial monitoring(JRC/OFAC)

- Landscapes sheets and Larger than Elephants II

Thank you for your attention !

B4life 2.0

Le rapport préliminaire partie de SOF 2023 présente des analyses détaillées sur les forêts du bassin du Congo, reconnues dans le monde entier pour leur rôle essentiel dans la séquestration du carbone et la conservation de la biodiversité. Il fournit également des outils de suivi pour appuyer les décisions en matière de gestion forestière.

SADC TFCA Network Annual Meeting

Assessing the impact of TFCAs Common indicators SADC TFCA Assessment Tool PAT Tool

cbio

**Kasane
20th November 2024**

Evaluating Conservation Success:

Tools and Techniques

sASCGIS Webinar | GIS and Conservation Efforts in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

Details

Following the webinar hosted by the Southern African Chapter of SCGIS (sASCGIS) and Prof. Willem van Riet in April 2024, we are excited to announce a collaborative virtual webinar with the KAZA Secretariat on **19 November 2024**.

This webinar aims to support the outcomes identified at the recent KAZA Summit by fostering stronger partnerships and enhancing our collective capabilities in geospatial analysis and conservation efforts. By integrating advanced GIS techniques and collaborative strategies, we can address key priorities such as sustainable land use planning and effective management of human-wildlife conflict.

A recording will be made available for all registrants.

This event has passed.

Details

Tue, 19 Nov
09:30 - 12:30 SAST
Online event

Register
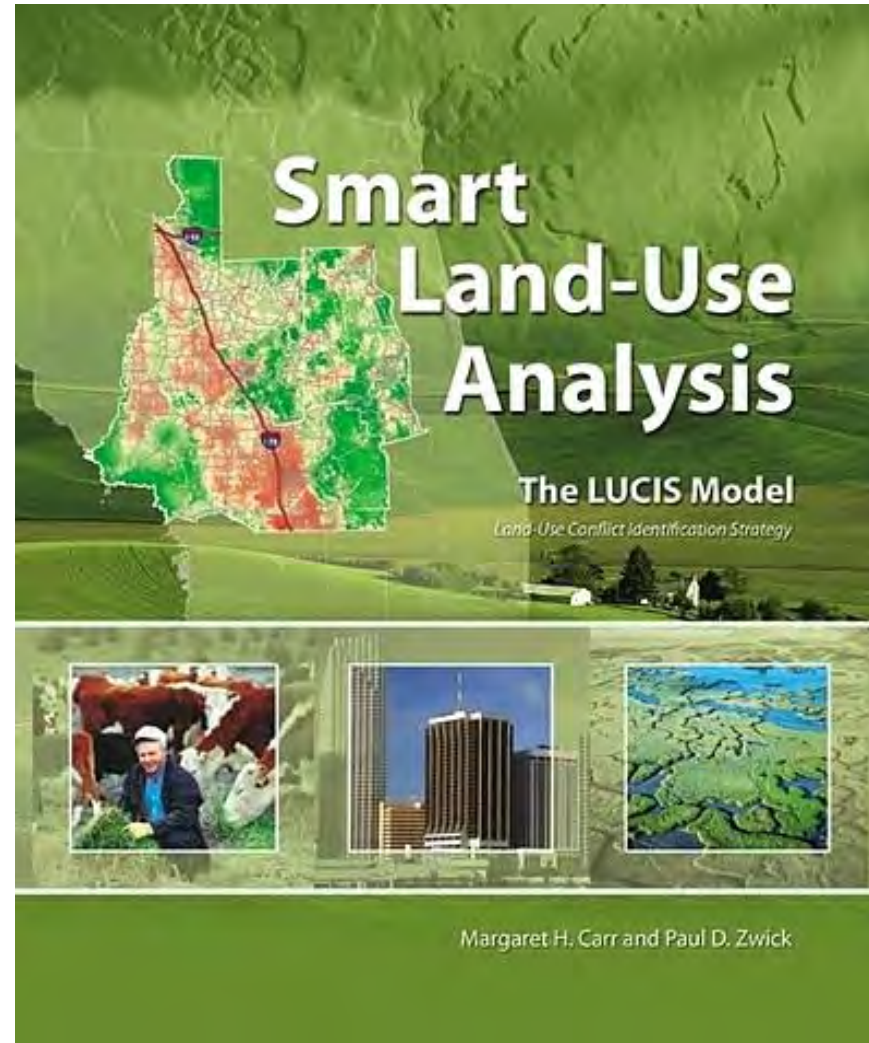
https://www.scgis.org/southern-africa

https://images.app.goo.gl/MzcLV5uu5Mq3JihTA

Smart Land-Use Analysis

The LUCIS Model
Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy

Margaret H. Carr and Paul D. Zwick

https://images.app.goo.gl/9v1jzCNfuoaAYs4S8

https://images.app.goo.gl/cUvNitc3P8jXwErj6

https://images.app.goo.gl/GUxS4YoVm6XTTbhz7

Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS)

We provide geographical information on land cover and its changes, land use, ground motion, vegetation state, water cycle and earth surface energy variables for both Europe and the entire globe.

All products are free of charge and can be used for any purpose.

⊙ Credits

Land Cover and Land Use Mapping

Land cover classifications complemented by detailed layers on vegetated and non-vegetated land cover characteristics

Priority Area Monitoring

Tailored land cover and land use information with a higher level of detail for specific areas of interest prone to environmental changes

Bio-geophysical Parameters

Qualified bio-geophysical products on the status and evolution of the land surface complemented by the long term time series

Ground Motion Monitoring

Information on the natural and anthropogenic ground motion throughout Europe with millimeter accuracy

Satellite Data

Satellite image mosaics from Copernicus and commercial satellite missions monitoring land surface conditions

Reference and Validation Data

Ground-based observations, geospatial reference data used in CLMS product creation or validation

ARRANGED

SORTED

DATA

REMOTE SENSING DATA
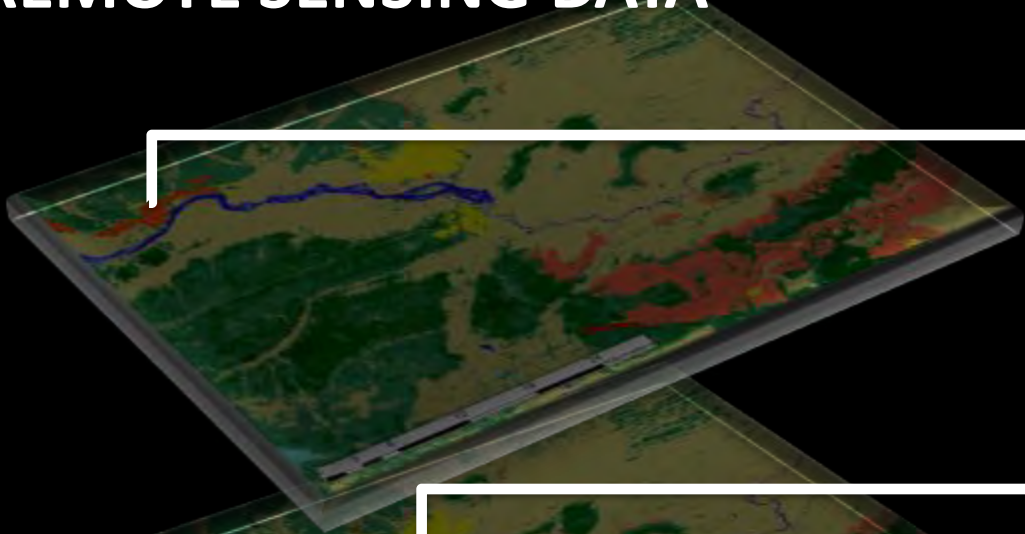
FIELD COLLECTED DATA
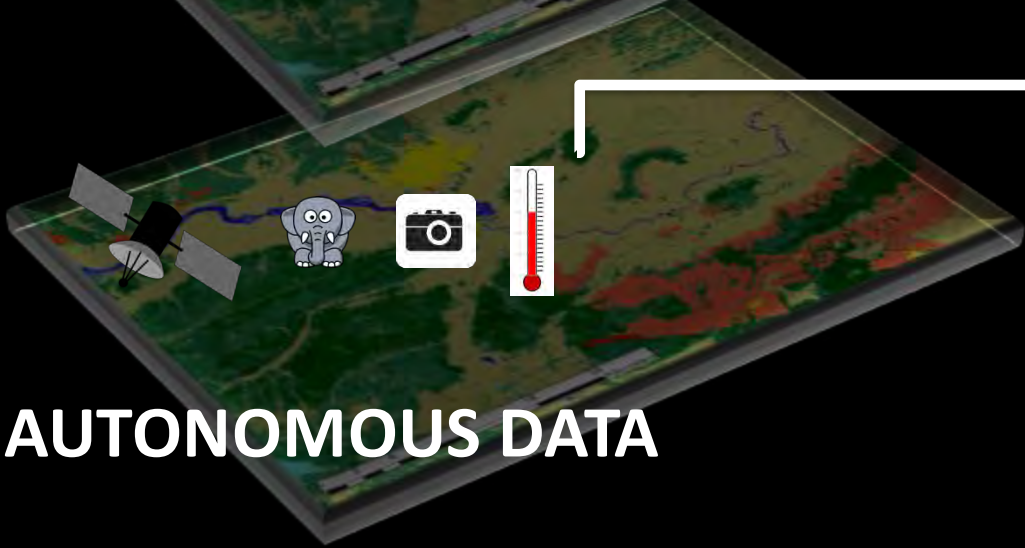
AUTONOMOUS DATA

Decision Support Platform

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

Village / Ward *
Name of the Villages at which/ or is closest to Incident

[dropdown]

▾ Human elephant conflict types

Type of human elephant conflict *
- ○ Field raid
- ○ Elephant death or injuired
- ○ Property damage
- ○ Human death
- ○ Other

Location of HEC occurred

⊕ ⊡

Longitude
Example: Input must comply to this [25,816660]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-form

[text field]

Latitude
Example: Input must comply to this [-17,958770]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-form

[text field]

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

▾ Capture Incident Details

Date of data being captured
This is the day the form is being completed, (today/now) which may well differ from the date of the incident, which should be captured in the next field.

📅 Wednesday, November 20, 2024   ⊗

Name of Organization:
💡 Please select the Organization for which you work:
- ○ Connected Conservation
- ○ Ecoexist

Name of enumerator: *
Official person completing this form - Please select your name form the list below:

[dropdown]

Date and time of incident
When was it that the incident occurred, the date

📅 Wednesday, November 20, 2024   ⊗
🕐 12:00 PM   ⊗

Village / Ward *
Name of the Villages at which/ or is closest to Incident

[dropdown]

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

which should be captured in the next field.

📅 Wednesday, November 20, 2024   ⊗

Name of Organization:
💡 Please select the Organization for which you work:
- ● Connected Conservation
- ○ Ecoexist

Name of enumerator: *
Official person completing this form - Please select your name form the list below:

[dropdown]

Date and time of incident
When was it that the incident occurred, the date

📅 Wednesday, November 20, 2024   ⊗
🕐 12:00 PM   ⊗

What was/ is the problem animal
Select the problem species in question, if more than one, please repeat this section for each species

- ○ Baboon
- ○ Birds
- ○ Buffalo
- ○ Crocodile
- ○ Duiker
- ● Elephant
- ○ Hippo
- ○ Hyaena
- ○ Jackal
- ○ Leopard
- ○ Lion
- ○ Livestock
- ○ Porcupine
- ○ Springhare
- ○ Vervet Monkey
- ○ Warthog
- ○ Wild Dog
- ○ Other

Village / Ward *

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

Latitude:

Example: Input must comply to this [-17,958770]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-form

Elephant Entry Point

Longitude:

Example: Input must comply to this [25,816660]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-form

Latitude:

Example: Input must comply to this [-17,958770]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-form

Elephant Exit Point

Longitude:

Example: Input must comply to this [25,816660]. This field will prepopulate from the GeoPoint, unless you need to capture the data in an office from a paper-field-

---

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

Harvest month

Crops Present/ Planted Area
Which crops were damaged

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Other

Planted Area Extent
Estimate the extent of the planted area in Square Metres. (Length x Width)

Quality of Crop
Reporter to state the quality of the crop, irrespective of damage

Good   Medium   Poor

Age of crop
Choose the age of the crops which were damaged

Seedling   Interim   Mature   Mixed Ages

How does farmer prevent/ deter elephants

- ☐ Bush Fence
- ☐ Wire Fence
- ☐ Watch Hut
- ☐ Plastic
- ☐ Tin Cans
- ☐ Trench

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

Was this Interview Conducted in-person
Choose if this person was conducted in person, or remotely over a call or meeting

- ○ Conducted In-Person
- ○ Remotely over a call or meeting

Name of owner / farmer
Please fill in the name of the owner of the farm or of which there is damage? This is the person who is reporting this incident

National ID of Farmer
Omang/ National ID of the owner/farmer the incident

Telephone #:
Telephone number of the person reporting the incident

Gender of farmer
Specify Gender of the person reporting the incident

Age of farmer
Specify Age of the person reporting the incident

Address of Reporter
Specify the Address of the person reporting the incident

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

Elephant's Direction of Travel? (To)
- N
- NE
- E
- SE
- S
- SW
- W
- NW

**Description of elephant raiding incident**

What happened? Where did the elephants come from or go to? What did the farmer do to prevent elephant raid? How did the farmers scare the elephants?

Please take a picture of the incident & damage

Please take photographic proof of incident, include damage, animal, dung and/or footprints. Include at least one photo, with a maximum of 6

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict

▾ **Damaged area**

+

▾ **Problem animal details**

Reported To:

Who was the incident reported to? (Authority/ Agency or other Board)

▾ **If elephants (elephants Involved)**

Herd size?

Total amount of Elephants in the herd?

Quality of Count?

Were actual numbers recorded, or was the "count" an estimate?
- Estimate
- Exact

Herd type
- Male
- Female
- Breeding
- Mixed

Visual Identification

Measuring, Monitoring and Evaluating

Records: 562
Regional Human Wildlife Conflict
by elephantpepper

Records: 14
Human-Baboon Conflict Monitoring
by elephantpepper
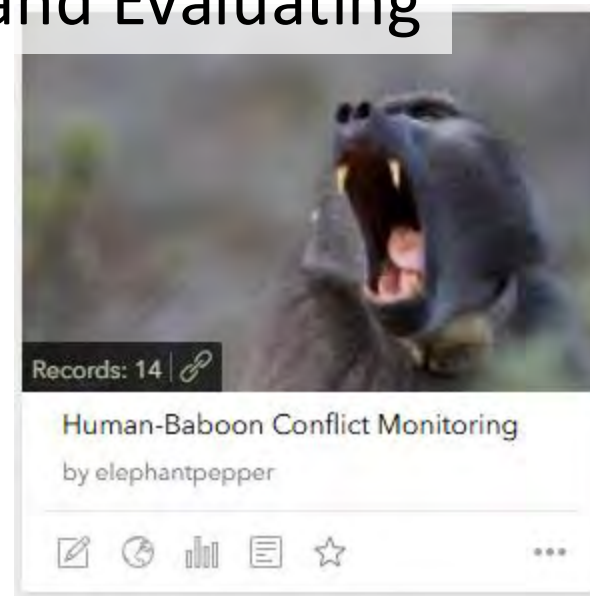
by means of Dashboarding

Records: 37
Elephant Immobilization Data Sheet (...
by elephantpepper

Records: 4
Records of Predator Darting v0.2
by elephantpepper
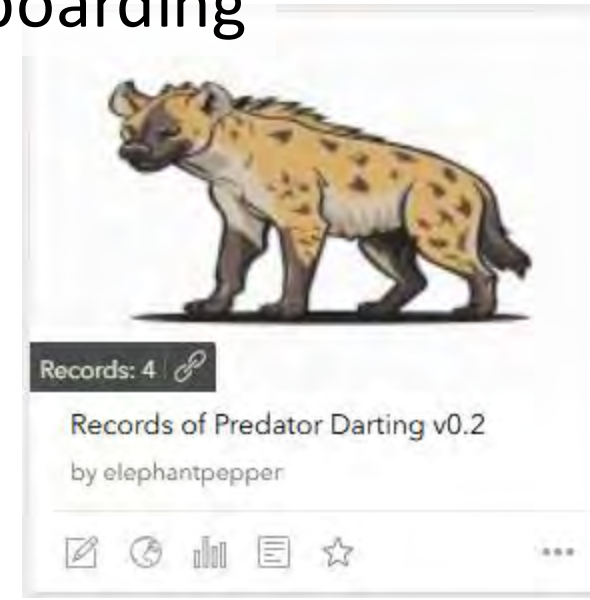
Live Elephant Collar Feed
Jun 15, 2024

Open dashboard   ...

Records of Elephant Darting
Jun 15, 2024

Open dashboard   ...

Live Elephant Collars (Bulls 19 & 21)
Jun 15, 2024

Open dashboard   ...

Human Wildlife Conflict Regional - Dashboard Map
Jun 15, 2024

Open dashboard   ...

SASA Farmer GeoSpatial Intelligence
Jun 14, 2024
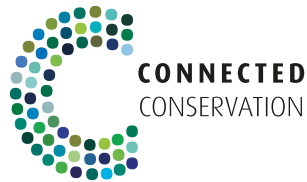
Open dashboard   ...

CONNECTED CONSERVATION

Human Wildlife Conflict Regional - Dashboard Map

Problem Animal - Selector
None

Select a date
No date selected

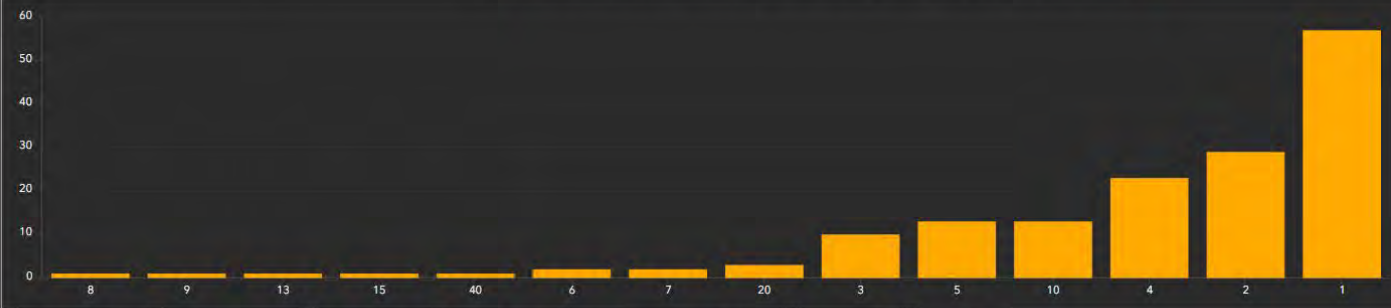## Total Incidents

526

Last update: 4 seconds ago

Quality of Crops

Poor 2.22%

Medium 26.67%

Good 71.11%

Last update: 4 seconds ago

Quality of Crop
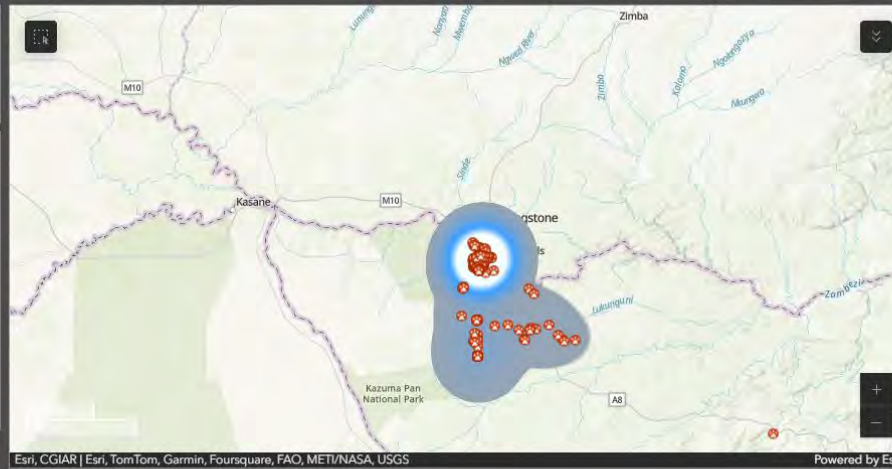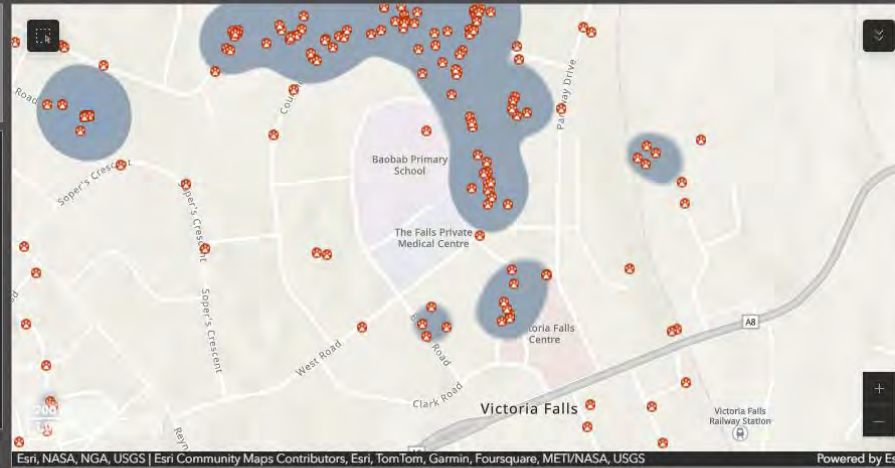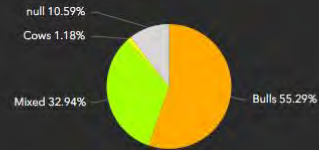
Esri, CGIAR | Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS

Powered by Esri

Zimba

M10

Kasane

M10

gstone

Kazuma Pan
National Park

A8

Specific Case Incidences

Regional Human Wildlife Conflict - survey: Kevin

Age of Crop	
Area Code of Incident	BH28
Bolus Width & Length	
Crops Grown	
Crops Present/ Planted Area	
Damaged Area Extent	
Date & Time of Data being Captured	December 13, 2022
Date & Time of the Report	
Date of Incident	December 13, 2022
Description of Elephant Raiding Incident	
Dung Bolus Present?	
Elephant's Direction of Travel? (From)	
Elephant's Direction of Travel? (To)	
Footprint Length	
Herd Size?	
Herd Type	
How does Farmer prevent/ deter elephants	
ID / Telephone #:	
Incident #	
Incident Type	other
Latitude:	
Longitude:	
Name of Owner	
Other - Crops Grown	

Last update: 4 seconds ago

Bar chart

400
300
200
100
0

2022   2023   2024

Legend: Elephant | Elephant,other | Hyaena | other | Porcupine | Baboon | Buffalo | Bushbuck | Hippo | Kudu | Lion | null

Last update: 4 seconds ago

Date of Incident | Problem Animals | Incident Type | Crops Grown | How Farmers Deter Elephant | Reported To | Herd Size

Concluding Remarks

- **Maturity of Technologies**

- **Data Collection Standards & Automations**

- **Working Groups**

- **Systems and Solutions**

THANK YOU

Craig Beech
Founder | Co-Owner

cbio

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C:|+27 (0) 82 375 8815

End of Day 2 workshops