



A Media Training Initiative On Transboundary Natural Resources Management Approach

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An Overview about SADC Protected Areas & Transfrontier Conservation Areas



SADC Secretariat's Role

- SADC Secretariat through **Food Agriculture & Natural Resources** with different Units:
 - FANR Units - 1 (Food Security and Agriculture);
 - FANR Units - 2 (Environment and Climate Change);
 - **FANR Units – 3 (Natural Resource Management);**
 - FANR Units – 4 (Tourism);
 - FANR Units – 5 The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC)



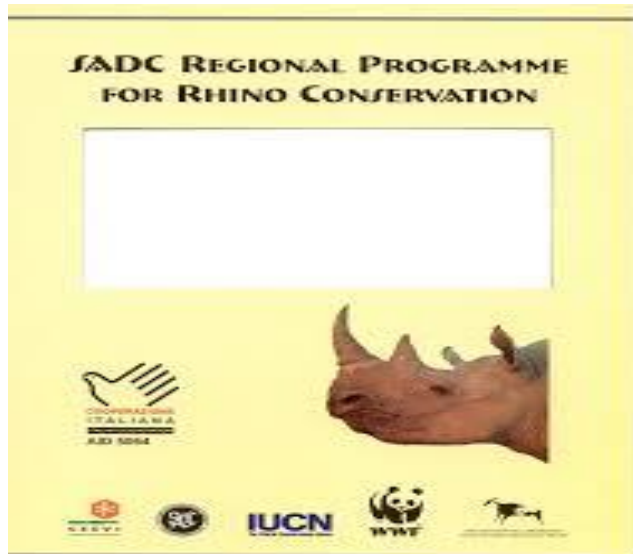
FANR Units – 3 (Natural Resource Management)

- **Natural Resources Management (NRM)**
 - Implementation of Protocols on Fisheries, Forestry, Wildlife Conservation & Law Enforcement
 - Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme
 - Small-scale fisheries
 - Aquaculture development
 - Fisheries Monitoring Control & Surveillance
 - Management of shared-fisheries resources
 - Sustainable Forest Management & Conservation
 - Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) Programme
 - TFCFA Facility
 - Wildlife (Law Enforcement & Anti-Poaching)



Major GOAL

Member States capacitated in protecting & conserving valuable natural resources in the region.



Protected Areas in the Region

- The Southern African region has a total of **3,940 Protected Areas (PAs)** to which:
 - 1,900,000 km² of terrestrial landscape; and
 - 473,000 km² of seascape.
- To the total of 3,940 PAs **18** of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), covering a total of 1 000 000 km² in both terrestrial and marine environments in **16 countries** in different stages of development, covering over 700 000 km² of shared ecosystems in the SADC region. ([2020-034-En.pdf \(iucn.org\)](#))





• Protected and Conserved Areas and Challenges, an Overview



Protected Areas


- Protected Areas are essential for biodiversity conservation, underpinning most national and regional conservation strategies;
- Next to their role in maintaining natural ecosystems and conserve species, many contain major features of the Earth's history and processes, while others conserve the interplay between human activity and nature in sustainable use landscapes.
- Larger and more natural protected areas also provide space for evolution and future ecological adaptation and restoration: both increasingly important under conditions of rapid climate change (UNEP-WCMC et al., 2018).



Protected and Conservation Areas an Overview

- IUCN defines a **Protected Area** as “*a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values*”.
- Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs) are considered a fundamental tool in the conservation of biological diversity, which explains why they have been increasing in number over the past few years. These protected areas **preserve threatened species, specific ecosystems, and rare environments**; they are intended to **maintain the environment in its “natural” state**.



- 
- Each country in the region has its own suite of protected area types defined in legislation and policy, such as national parks, national reserves and forest reserves.
 - Any Protected Area category can be governed and managed by communities, governments, provide bodies or partnerships of these actors.
 - Community-based conservation has become more prevalent and in some countries such as Namibia, where legislation grants communities the right to manage and benefit directly from these conservancies.
 - In Namibia, **Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)** allows communities to integrate new land-use options with existing livelihood strategies (e.g. livestock farming) in order to help conserve wildlife and improve the welfare of rural households.



Protected and Conserved Areas... cont.

- Protected Areas or Conservation areas are locations which receive protection because of their recognized natural, ecological or cultural values. Protected areas are those areas in which human presence or the exploitation of natural resources
- The **use of natural resources for economic growth**, sometimes comes with a **negative connotation, accompanying environmental degradation.**



Key Stakeholders in Protected Areas

Regional Common Voice promoted at International Forums/Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)



IUCN



CMS



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



Stakeholders in Protected Areas

- Stakeholders play a crucial role in the management of protected areas.
- They are individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest in the protected area and can affect or be affected by its management
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- Stakeholders can include **local communities**, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, private sector companies, and tourists.

Misused due to their vulnerability and lack of financial resources and poverty

- [God's Ivory .avi](#)



Protected and Conserved Areas & Challenges



Our Common Challenges in Protected and Conserved Areas &







7

Serinos mozambico (Xirico)

Stigmochelys pardalis

Blackwood sculptures



Encephalartos spp.

Pangolin

Black wood



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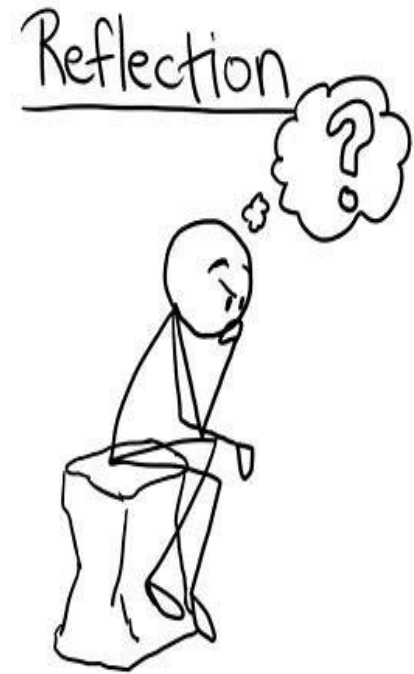
Why is all this happening?

- [Black Market is alive and active](#)
- www.havocscope.com/tag/wildlife-trafficking/ - Bing images
- [Prices of Illegal Goods and Services - Havocscope - Global Black Markets](#)
- [EIA \(eia-international.org\)](http://eia-international.org)





Thank you!

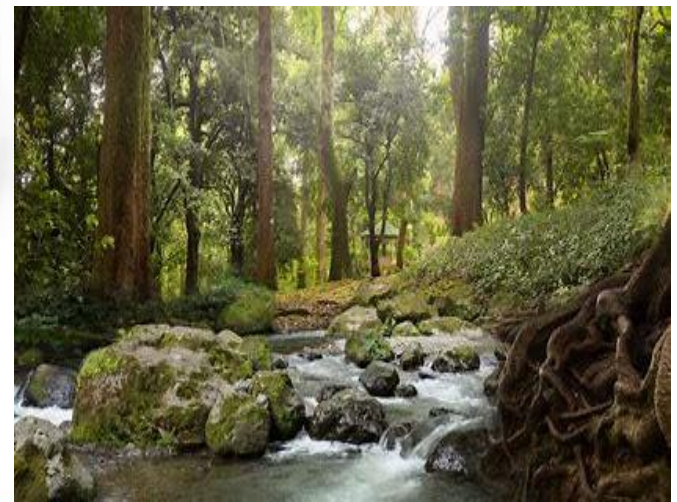




SADC Transbordering Management Resources or Transfrontier Conservation Areas, An Innovative Approach



Transfrontier Conservation Areas



Based on SADC Treaty

- The main objectives of SADC are to achieve development, peace and security, and **economic growth**, to **alleviate poverty**, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through **regional integration**, built on democratic principles and **equitable and sustainable development**.



Background

- The SADC region is endowed with diverse natural capital within the aquatic, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems of global significance for the conservation of biological diversity while supporting social and economic development
- The regional economy continues to depend primarily on natural resources such as forestry, fisheries, and wildlife as together with mineral resources.
- About 75% of the rural communities depend directly on these natural resources for their livelihoods



Cont.

- In view of the diminishing capacity of nature to provide vital ecosystem goods and services, the SADC region realised that successful conservation and the sustainable use of the region's shared biological resources depends on transboundary cooperation in their management and utilisation.
- The high-level political commitment to transboundary cooperation is enshrined in the SADC Treaty Vision of "***A common future for all countries and peoples of Southern Africa***"



Background on SADC TFCAs

- Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) also known as Transboundary Protected Areas (TBPAs) are foreseen in the **SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999)**;
- Article 4 objective 2(f) of the Protocol *“Promote(s) the conservation of shared wildlife resources through the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas and commits the SADC Member States to establish TFCAs”* .



Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

- *Kgalagadi, meaning 'place of thirst' in the San language - a name that truly captures its spirit.*
- Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) is Africa's first Transfrontier Park, officially opened by the Presidents of Botswana and South Africa on 12 May 1999.
- [Kgalagadi TFCA 2000 Tape # 1_05.mov \(dropbox.com\)](#)



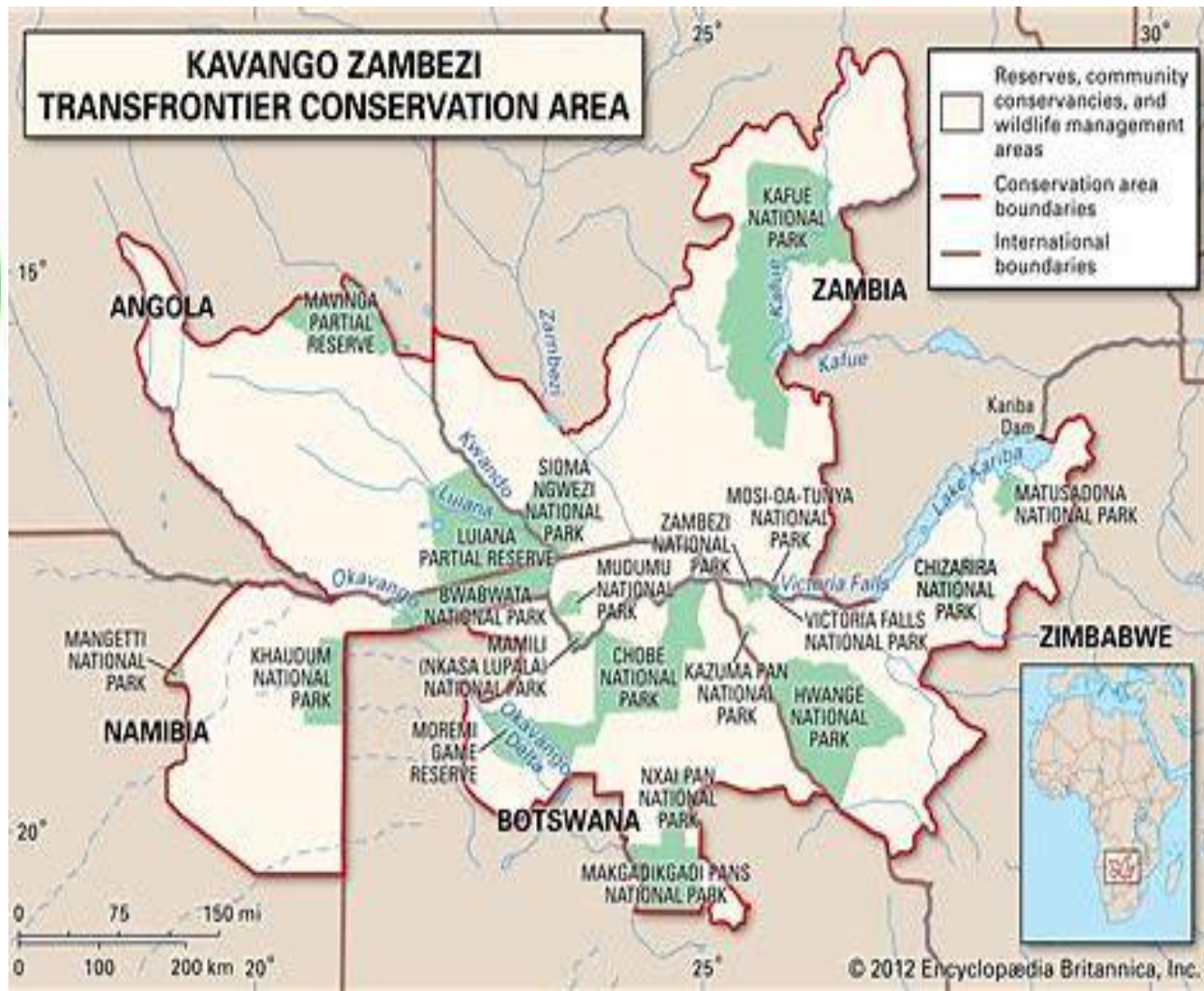
[\(21\) SADC Transfrontier Conservation areas \(TFCAs\): an innovative approach to landscape connectivity - YouTube](#)



Cont...

- The TFCA approach recognises that the participating Member States are ecologically interdependent and that the natural resources estate across international boundaries is a shared asset for which the neighboring countries are liable and from which they should derive equitable benefits.
- The TFCA concept is built in a premise “*that joint transboundary management of natural resources can prevent incompatible resource use policies and practices that have a deleterious effect on the continued existence of these resources and by extension the livelihoods of the people that depend on the use of these resources.*”





[\(20\) Kavango-Zambezi Área de Conservação Transfronteiriça \(KAZA TFCA\): a maior TFCA terrestre do mundo - YouTube](#)



Why the TFCAs in the Region

- TFCAs are a progressive approach in addressing **conservation challenges** as well as enhancing the **contribution of natural resources to regional economic and social development.**
- The concept of TFCAs recognises that:
 - The joint management of shared natural resources across international boundaries has the potential to promote **peace** and **stability**;
 - Ensures the sustainable conservation and utilisation of natural resources while providing social and economic development opportunities; and
 - Addresses **food and nutrition security**



- The TFCA approach is based on three pillars:
- **1. Environmental Conservation** by supporting the integrity of large ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- **2. Regional Integration** by bringing together two or more Member States to co-manage shared natural resources and progress towards legal harmonisation and active cooperation in resolving other matters related to transboundary conservation; and
- **3. Socio-economic development** mainly of the areas and communities affected by the establishment of TFCAs.



RISDP and TFCAs

- The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDIP 2020-2030) recognizes TFCAs as important area for regional cooperation as it contributes to the attainment of its strategic objective 6, under cross cutting Pillar 5,
 - on “sustainable utilization and conservation of the natural resources and effective management of environment”, through integrated cross border natural resources management arrangements covering terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

TFCAs implements SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)/Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP 2017-2022) particularly on Operational Objective 6 namely “enhanced sustainable management and conservation of wildlife and transboundary natural resources”.



RISDP (2020-2030) - considerations for the revised Programme

SADC Vision 2050: A peaceful, inclusive, competitive middle-to high-income industrialized region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom

Foundational Pillar:

Peace, Security and Good Governance

Cross-cutting Pillar:

Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Pillar 1:

Industrial Development and Market Integration

Pillar 2:

Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration

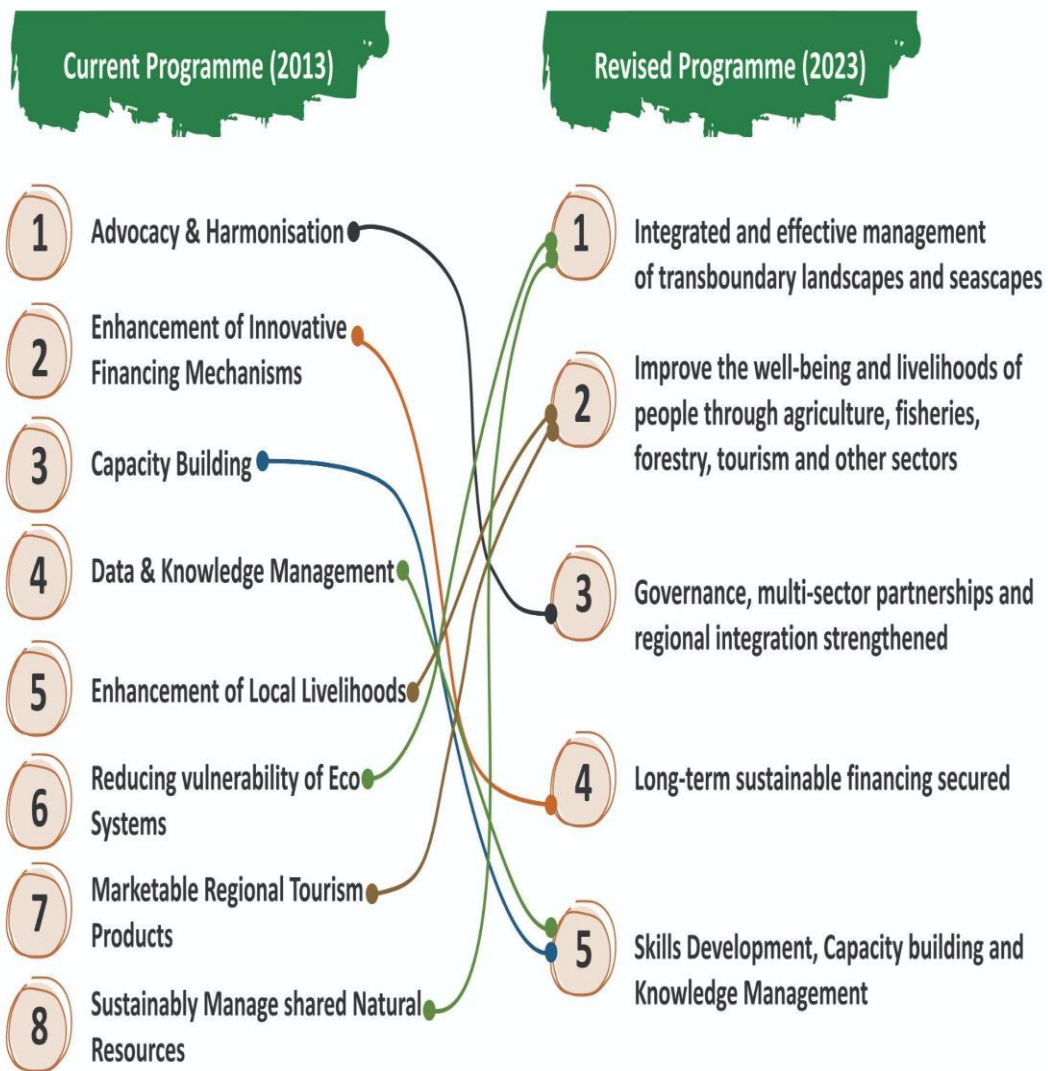
Pillar 3:

Social and Human Capital Development



Implementation Tool

- SADC TFCA Programme **2013** Vs **2023 -2033**



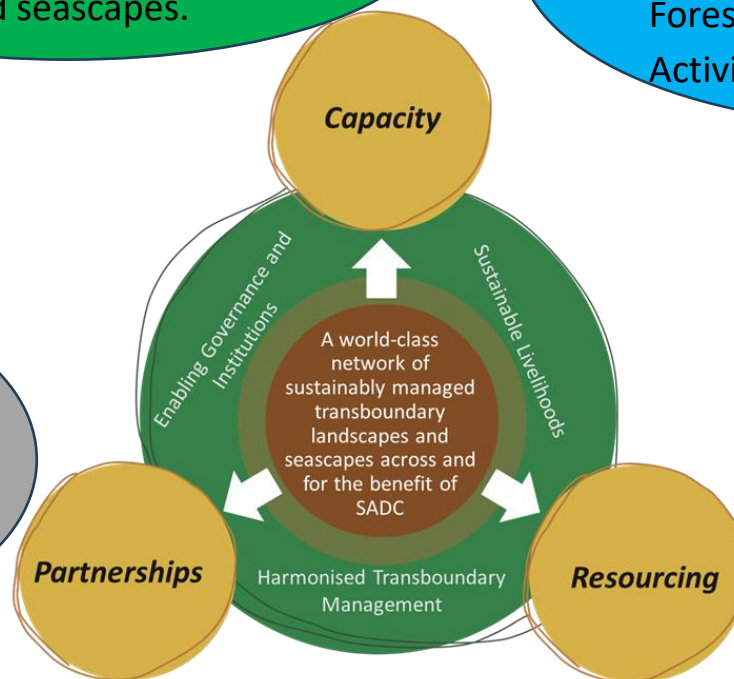
The SADC TFCA Programme (2023 -2033)



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 and Other Activities.

Goal 5: Enhanced capacity building and skills development.



Goal 3: Governance, multi-sectoral partnerships and regional integration strengthened.

Goal 4: Long-term sustainable financing secured.



Guiding Principles of SADC TFCAs

1. Environmental and social justice

2. Accountability and transparency.

3. Harnessing innovation and technology.

4. Multi-sectoral and inclusive approach.

5. Evidence-based adaptive management.

6. Sustainable use of all natural resources.



Categories of TFCAs

- SADC TFCAs Programme (2023 - 2033), existing and potential in both terrestrial and marine environments:
- Three categories:
 - **TFCAs Category A:** recognized by the participating countries.
 - **TFCAs Category B:** signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), to facilitate negotiations of **Binding Agreement** to establish the respective TFCAs;
 - **6 TFCAs Category C:** no MoU (an official mandate from the participating countries), although proposed by MS as potential TFCAs



List of Category A TFCA

Category A	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
<p>Formalised TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a Binding Agreement for the development of the TFCA by the Partner States</p>	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	Botswana South Africa	Treaty signed: 7 April 1999	35,551km ²
	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area	Mozambique South Africa eSwatini	Treaty signed: 22 June 2000	11,169km ² (21) Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area : Africa's first Marine TFCA - YouTube
	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park	Mozambique South Africa Zimbabwe	Treaty signed: 9 December 2002	37,572km ²
	/Ais/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park	Namibia South Africa	Treaty signed: 1 August 2003	5,920 km ²
	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area	Angola Botswana Namibia Zambia Zimbabwe	Treaty signed: 18 August 2011	520,000 km ²
	Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier	Malawi	Treaty signed:	31,792km ²



Cont.

Category A	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
Formalised TFCAs with a legal mandate with clearly defined boundaries and established through a binding Agreement for the development of the TFCA by the Partner States	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area	Lesotho South Africa	MOU signed that is equivalent to a Treaty signed: 11 June 2001	14,740km ²
	Iona-Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park	Angola Namibia	MoA signed: 3 May 2018	47,698 km ²
	Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area	Mozambique Zimbabwe	Agreement signed: 8 June 2001	3,021 km ²
	Niassa Selous	Mozambique Tanzania	Agreement signed: 2015	154,000km ²



Category B

- **TFCA Programme (2023):** Category B – Proposed: – TFCAs with signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and with a description of the proposed location. **The MoUs provides for an interim arrangement** that facilitate negotiations towards the **signing of a binding Agreement to formally** establish the respective TFCA.



List of Category B TFCA

Category B	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
<p>Proposed TFCAs with signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and with a description of the proposed location. The MoUs provides for an interim arrangement that facilitate negotiations towards the signing of a binding Agreement to formally establish the respective TFCA.</p>	Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area	Botswana South Africa Zimbabwe	MOU signed 22 June 2006	5,910km ²
	Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area	Zambia and Zimbabwe	MOU signed: May 2023	



Category C TFCA

- **TFCA Programme (2013):** Category C – **Conceptual TFCA**s: These are TFCA **without an official mandate** from the participating countries but have been proposed by some SADC Member States as potential TFCA.
- **TFCA Programme (2023):** Category C – **Conceptual**: – These are TFCA where Partner States have an **official intent** to establish a TFCA, but no binding Agreement or interim MoU is in place.



List of Category C TFCA

Category C	TFCA Name	Partnering Countries	Progress and current State	Size of the TFCA
<p>Conceptual TFCA are TFCA where Partner States have an official intent to establish a TFCA, but no binding Agreement or interim MoU is in place.</p>	<p>*Conceptual TFCAs will be added once a signed letter of intent has been submitted to SADC Secretariat</p>			



Not Listed TFCAs...

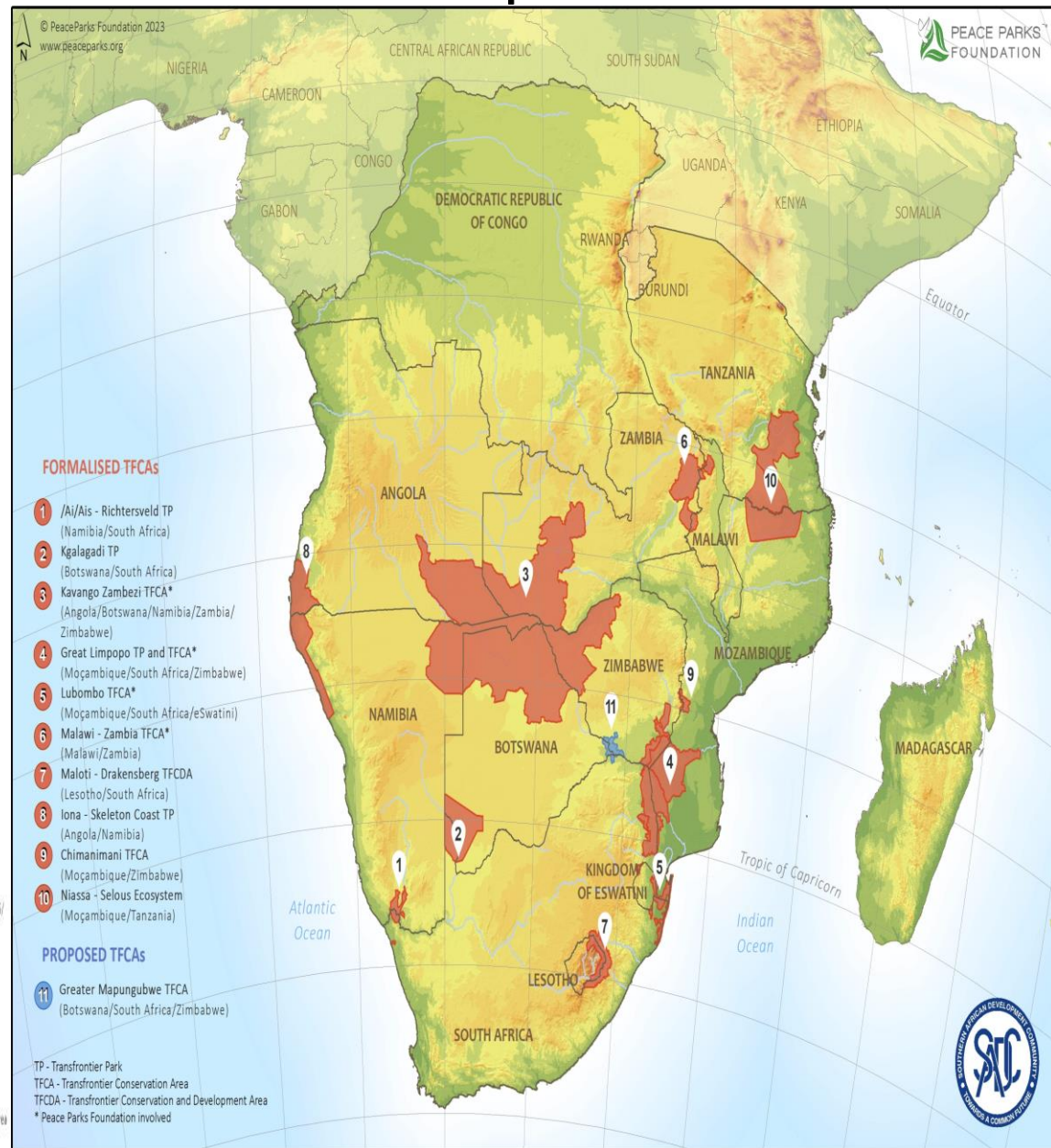
	TFCA NAME	Category
Mozambique and Tanzania	Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas Transfrontier Marine Conservation Area	C
Angola and Zambia	Liuwa Plains-Mussuma Transfrontier Conservation Area	
Tanzania and Rwanda	Kagera Transfrontier Conservation Area	
Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania	Transfrontier Conservation Area of the Western Indian Ocean	
Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe	ZIMOZA Transboundary Natural Resources Management	



Maps: 2013



Map: 2023- 2033



Decision by joint Meeting of ENRT Ministers, June 2023

- Ministers:

- a) approved the SADC revised Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme (2023 -2033), and its Costed Action Plan;
- b) Urged Member States to implement the approved Programme; and
- c) Directed SADC Secretariat to mobilise resources for the implementation of the revised Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Programme (2023 -2033).

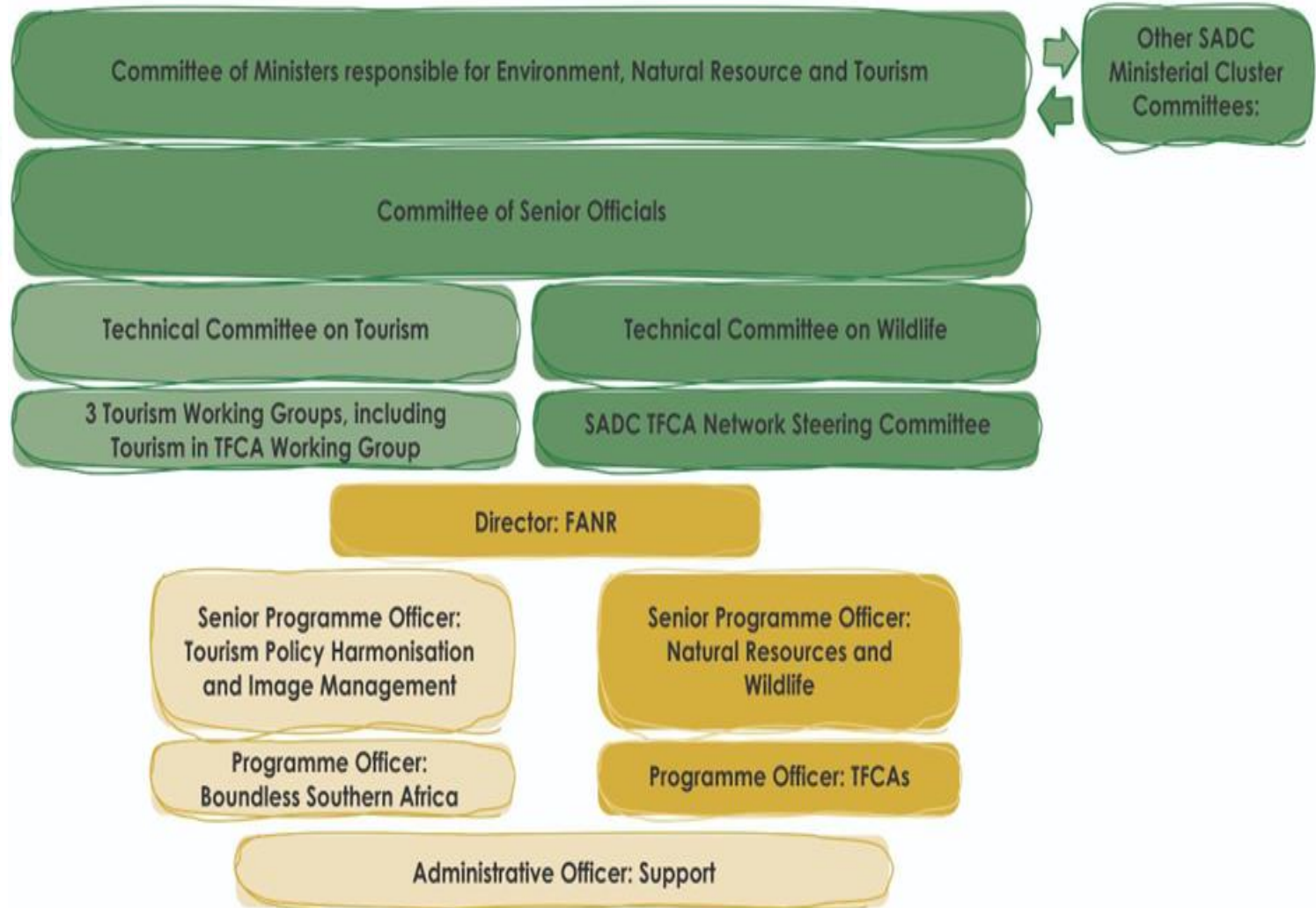


Key Stakeholders in TFCAs

- 16 SADC Member States and SADC Secretariat
 - All Government Institutions
 - Academia
 - **Media**
 - NGOs
 - Civil Society



Implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)



Boundless Southern Africa (BSA)

- SADC TFCAs are potential destination for tourism;
- BSA was identified by SADC Member States as the strategic approach to implement and achieve tangible results on the ground for the cross-border tourism development and marketing of tourism in TFCAs across the region;
- Historically BSA emerged as the Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Development Strategy for 2010 and Beyond (2005), thereafter referred to as the **Boundless Southern Africa Programme**), which aimed at addressing the marketing of TFCAs to position them as preferred tourism and investment destinations



Cont.

- nine SADC Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe established a regional tourism destination marketing and investment promotion initiative for SADC TFCAs and created the Boundless Southern Africa (BSA) brand.



Cont.

- BSA as regional **market development initiative** that promotes Southern Africa's TFCAs as tourism and investment destinations on national, regional and international scale seeks to achieve the following objectives:
 - Expand the TFCAs tourism marketing drive;
 - Support the development and growth of innovative cross-border tourism routes, itineraries and experiences in TFCAs;
 - Support the development and growth of cross-border or transboundary events in TFCAs; and
 - Profile TFCAs investment opportunities.
- Visit: [Home - Boundless \(boundless-southernafrica.org\)](http://boundless-southernafrica.org)



Implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)



Implementation at three levels:

- The **Regional level** through the SADC Secretariat.
- The **Member State level** through individual Member States and their respective Public Sector bodies and agencies.
- The **TFCA level** through their formally established multi-country governance and operational structures.

Roles:

- Advocate:** to publicly support or suggest the initiative, the action plan and / or to provide recommendations.
- Facilitate:** to help stakeholders with a process to reach an agreement or work towards a solution.
- Implement:** to action and operationalize the implementation of the activity.

SADC Secretariat - Member States - Individual TFCAs
SADC TFCA Network Steering Committee - Local Communities - NGOs
International Cooperating Partners - Private Sector - Academia, **Media**





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

