BOTSWANA NATIONAL MUSEUM

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION FOR PROTECTING THE CUBANGO-OKAVANGO RIVER BASIN AND IMPROVING THE INTEGRITY OF THE OKAVANGO DELTA WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

EXPERT MEETING

3RD TO 4TH JUNE 2019

CRESTA, MAUN, BOTSWANA

LIWENA L. SITALI

PROJECT MANAGER: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT M&E

KAZA TFCA SECRETARIAT

KASANE, BOTSWANA
Transboundary conservation is essentially about breaking barriers & promoting connectivity

Transfrontier Conservation

A Transfrontier Conservation Area or TFCA is:-

the area or component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple use areas

The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (THE KAZA TFCA)

- KAZA TFCA is a SADC approved conservation, tourism and sustainable development partnership programme of the Governments of the Republic of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- MoU – signed in 2006;
- KAZA TFCA Treaty - signed in 2011 at SADC Summit in Luanda, Angola by the Heads of States for the five (5) Partner States;
- Inter-Governmental – 5 Partner States;
- World’s largest terrestrial TFCA - about 520,000 sq.km;
- 3 million (approx.) – human population;
- 3 World Heritage Sites & 3 Ramsar Sites;
- Main purpose is to harmonise policies, strategies and practices for managing shared natural resources among the five (5) Partner States;
- Thus, derive equitable socio-economic benefits through the sustainable use and development of the natural and cultural heritage resources.
THE KAZA TFCA

- Signed Treaty in 2011
- Largest terrestrial TFCA
- Mosaic of land uses
- SADC Programme
VISION: Establish a world-class transfrontier conservation area and tourism destination in the Okavango and Zambezi river basin regions within the context of sustainable development.

MISSION: To Sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation & tourism models for the socio-economic well-being of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through harmonisation of policies, strategies & practices.
MAIN OBJECTIVES FOR KAZA TFCA

- Conserve natural resources and cultural heritage;
- Promote and facilitate the development of a complementary and linked network of protected areas that protect wildlife;
- Provide and restore dispersal corridors and migratory routes;
- Develop the KAZA TFCA into a world class tourism destination;
- Promote the free and easy movement of tourists across borders;
- Implement programmes that ensure the sustainable use of natural resources in ways that ensure the livelihoods of communities and reduce poverty in the region;
- Harmonise conservation legislation and natural resource management of the TFCA.
- Mainstream emerging environmental issues & social paradigms (e.g. climate change & HIV/AIDS) in the overall development of KAZA
Kavango Zambezi TFCA Secretariat
**KAZA STRUCTURES W/COMMUNITIES – CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME!!**

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<th>Share experiences, resources &amp; expertise</th>
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- National Steering Committee
- Traditional Leaders Forum
- *Community Working Group*
- TBNRM Forums

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<th>RESPONSIBILITIES &amp; POWERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Policies &amp; legislation</td>
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<td>Ownership &amp; participatory</td>
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<td>Management</td>
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A diagram of the Kavango Zambezi TFCA Secretariat with the following roles and names:

- **Executive Director**: Dr Nyambe Nyambe
- **Finance and Administration Manager**: Phillipa Mamhare
- **Project Manager: Procurement & Implementation**: Ed Humphrey
- **Project Manager: Stakeholder Engagement Monitoring & Evaluation**: Liwena Sitali
- **Programme Manager (Coordinator)**: Frederick Dipotso
- **Accountant**: Tichawona Chiweshe
- **Administration Officer**: Bernard Rego
- **Translator**: (Vacant)
- **Office Assistant**: Ditsietsi Thagame

The text also includes a note about KLOs (5).
National Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for all five KAZA TFCA Partner States;
KAZA MASTER IDP – Development thematic areas; Six WDAs for the KAZA landscape.

- Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report (2013);
- KAZA M&E Tool (website);
- Financial Sustainability Strategy;
- Policy Harmonisation Document;
- Human Wildlife Conflicts Strategy;
- Mid Term Report (2014);
- Re-Visioning Workshop Report (2018);
- Final Draft Communication Strategy;
- State of KAZA Symposium (2016);
- Freshwater Workshop proceedings (2019) - collaborated with OKACOM & ZAMCOM;
TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION IN KAZA TFCA

✓ Enhance the capacity of the National Implementing Agencies and local communities;
✓ Coordinate the activities associated with the planning and development of the KAZA TFCA;
✓ Work across international boundaries to foster impact at scale - breaking barriers & promoting connectivity;
✓ Facilitate policies and legislation harmonisation;
✓ Leverage new policy tools and directions;
✓ Manage conflicts;

Kavango Zambezi TFCA Secretariat
TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION IN KAZA TFCA

✓ Restore/maintain habitats;
✓ Strengthen knowledge on management of conservation targets;
✓ Raise awareness of key stakeholders;
✓ M&E framework - developed online web services tool (+ dash boards for each indicator);
✓ Improve cross border local communities’ cooperation, collaboration and understanding;
✓ Build community resource stewardship via TBNRM Forums; and
✓ Reduce illegal incidences.

Kavango Zambezi TFCA Secretariat
KEY CHALLENGES TO KAZA IN THE REGION

- The vast size of KAZA TFCA - sustainable financing to conduct the activities;
- Under-development / poverty;
- Population boom (migration influx);
- Wildlife crimes and poaching;
- Illegal and unsustainable methods of harvesting natural resources;
- Species loss & resource depletion;
- Habitat loss/degradation;
- Managing human wildlife conflicts;
- Freshwater ecosystems degradation and climate change – KAZA TFCA needs support to expand scope of interventions
KEY CHALLENGES TO KAZA IN THE REGION

- Introduction and/or plans for infrastructure (e.g. Roads, Canals, Hydropower);
- Land being cleared for agriculture;
- Irrigation from rivers and ground water;
- Mining and mineral exploration;
- High expectations and perceptions;
- Information sharing protocol; and
- Knowledge management and learning for adaptive management.
OVERCOMING CHALLENGES – GAME OF CHASE

- Sustainable Financing – needs good funding from ICPs and the warm Hearts and Souls from local stakeholders;
- Integrated land use planning;
- Natural resources management – planning, law enforcement, etc.
- Human wildlife co-existence;
- Securing corridors, range expansion and management of wildlife dispersal areas;
- Community development & stewardship;
- Tourism development – products, cross border, infrastructure and leveraging private sector participation;
- Management information systems & impact monitoring – collaboration with other institutions such as OKACOM, ZAMCOM, etc.
- Making adaptation efforts and adaptive management towards the effects of climate change for sustaining economies and improving human well-being.
OPPORTUNITIES IN THE KAZA TFCA

- KAZA offers opportunities for transboundary efforts for improved management:
  - Fisheries on shared water courses
  - Forest ecosystems
  - Wildlife resources
  - Shared water courses
- Immense opportunities for implementing new policy tools at scale, e.g. PES, carbon sequestration, etc.
- Collaboration with other players in the region;
- Realising impact at scale and increased opportunities for replication.
- Tourism, which relies primarily on the KAZA TFCA's natural and cultural wealth, would be highly boosted with transboundary conservation efforts.
TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Charity begins at Home:

“For the Transboundary Cooperation in the River Basin and Delta to succeed, the experts and proponents should go to the local stakeholders who have lived harmoniously with nature in the past and work together with them to restore that harmonious coexistence into the unforeseeable future”!! ©
“OBRIGADO! THANK YOU!”
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
All the five Partner States of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia & Zimbabwe;
SADC ;
Peace Parks Foundation;
World Wildlife Fund, etc.
www.kavangozambezi.org – KAZA M&E Tool

What is the KAZA M&E Tool

KIM has collaborated to develop a user-friendly, spatial monitoring tool that enables multiple parties to assess the change in biological and socio-economic indicators (both spatial and non-spatial) and the achievement of the indicator targets in relation to baselines. This system supports the evaluation of the impact that projects and investments have made in KAZA over time and enables informed adjustments of existing projects (adaptive management) as well as a responsible planning of future initiatives.

Getting Started

To get started please see the help page above or access the KAZA M&E Map Interface. The low-bandwidth library provides all datasets in Excel format.

Online Tool

Data on the M&E tool has been collected by KAZA M&E Officer. It has been obtained from various sources that include government departments, field surveys, satellites, external party involvement, and online data repositories. All data used is recognized by KAZA partner countries. Should you have or know of relevant data please contact us at the details below.

Low Bandwidth Library

Access to all data found in the KAZA M&E Tool, in low bandwidth friendly form. The help file and demonstration video are also stored in this library.