

Peace and Biodiversity: Achieving Landscape level conservation In Southern Africa



Biodiversity and Conservation



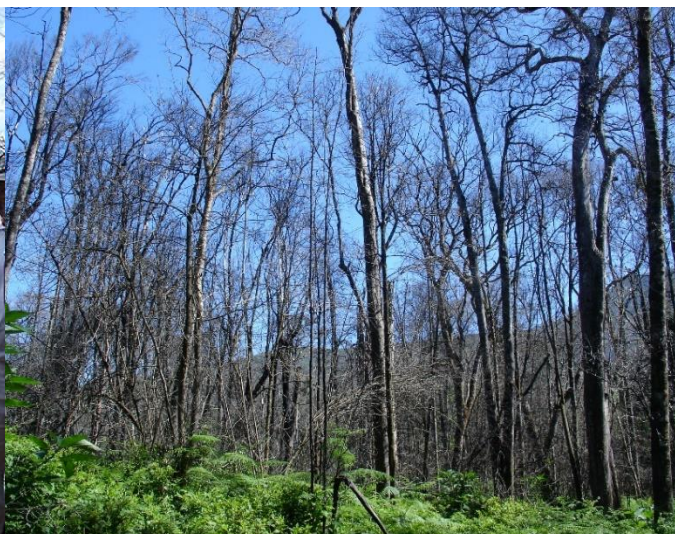
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History of Protected Areas in SA

- From Preservation to biodiversity conservation
- Political policies historically that isolated SA from its neighbours
- Historical removals from protected areas and denied access and use rights (Tsitsikamma and KNP examples)
- 1994 Democracy: and Protected areas becoming a symbol of peace and reconciliation (Nelson Mandela a Patron of Transfrontier Parks)



Why do we create landscape level conservation areas?

- Enhances **ecological functionality** & species survival
- Enhances the potential of shared ecosystems to deliver a broad range of **ecosystem goods & services**
- Enhances the cultural significance of nature by **bringing divided cultures back again (Komani San Kgalagadi Hunting rights and Ais Ais Richtersveld Nama grazing rights)**
- Can create the momentum for the **harmonisation of legal & policy frameworks**
- Can provide a foundation from which all **good political relations are secured**
- Can improve regional **economic** development
- Builds **trust** & good relationships



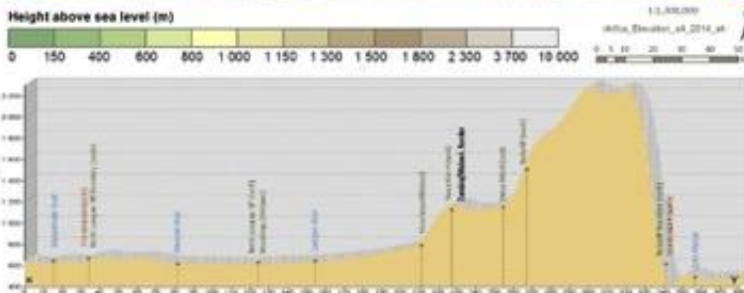
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Why do we create landscape level conservation areas?

Biodiversity conservation
& ecological connectivity



Shared water resource management & WHS
Maloti Drukenberg TFCA



Key threats & challenges

- **Land rights** and tenure issues
- **Poverty** & unemployment
- Health impacts associated with the prevalence of **diseases**
- Food security and physical security impacts associated **human / wildlife conflict**
 - Safety and security, economic and social impacts associated with **wildlife crime** (and associated crime in villages)
 - **Service delivery** impacts
 - Inadequate legal & policy frameworks to incentivize wildlife based land uses
 - Lack of resources to manage conservation areas effectively



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What are the key ingredients to take landscape level conservation from myth to reality?

- Resource management & protection
- Benefit sharing
- Tourism
- Governance
- Science, research & information management
- Resource mobilisation & partnerships



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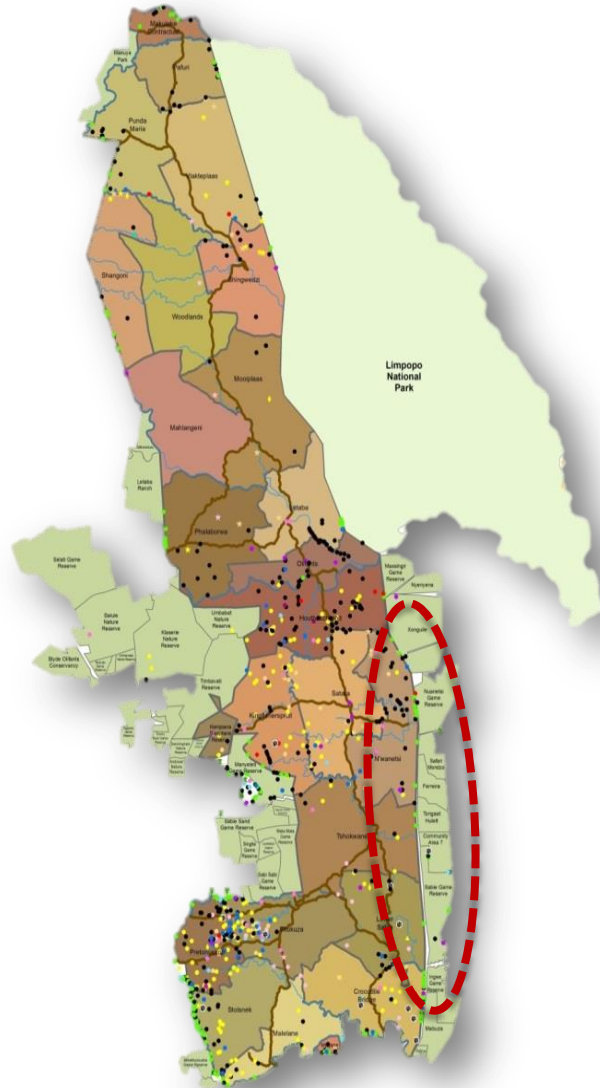
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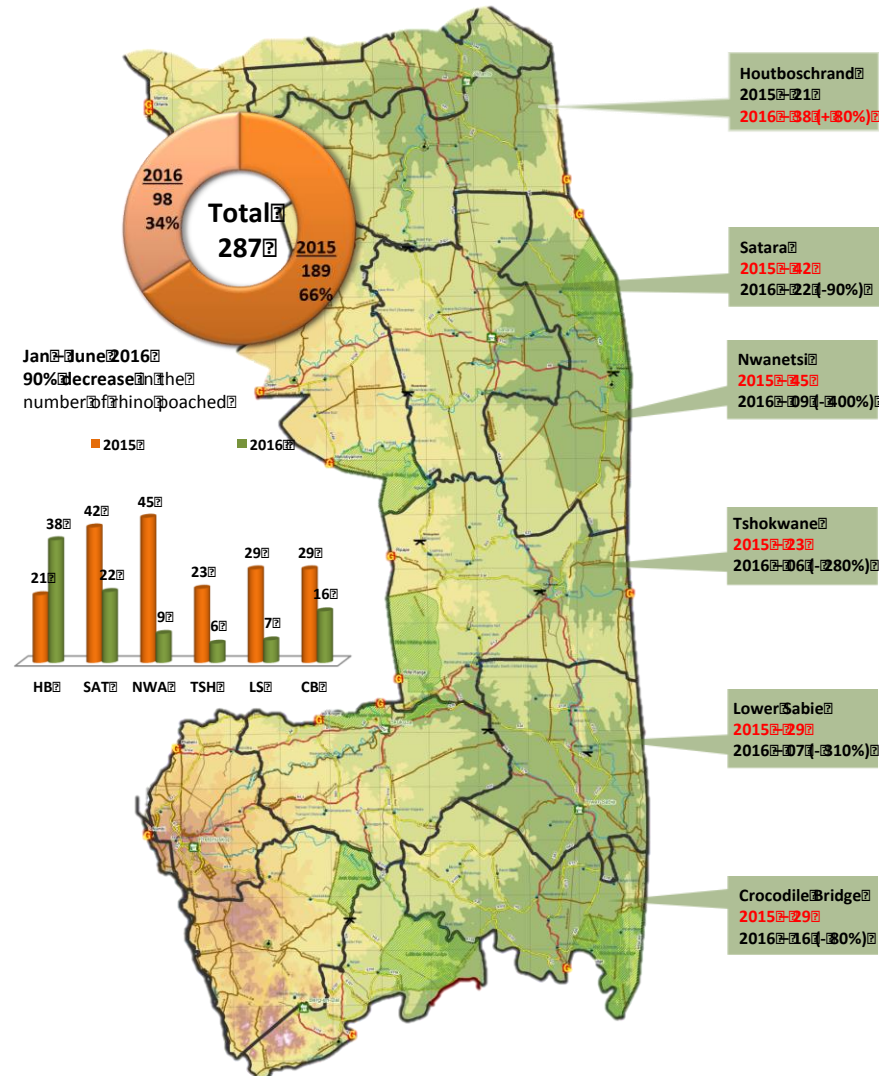
Key success factors – protection of resource base

90% decrease on the number of Rhinos poached-MOU

Combatting Wildlife Crime

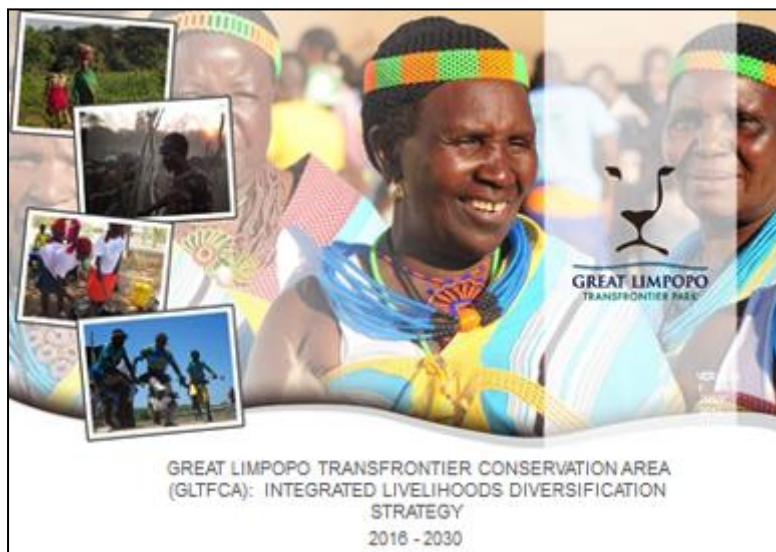


Rhino poached from the East
Jan-June 2015/2016



Key success factors – benefit sharing

Community ownership and dignity restored



Prioritisation - implementation

Priority/ Scale	Urgent (Year 1)	Important (Years 2 - 5)	Aspirational (Years 5 - 15)
Macro	Secure water resources Strengthen institutions	Secure water resources (cont.)	Support linkages to peri-urban and urban areas
Meso	Support partnerships Build capacity	Protect/ restore natural resources Inclusive growth	Support alternatives/ diversified economies
Micro	Food security	Energy security Supply chain Human capital	Financial capital Communication technology

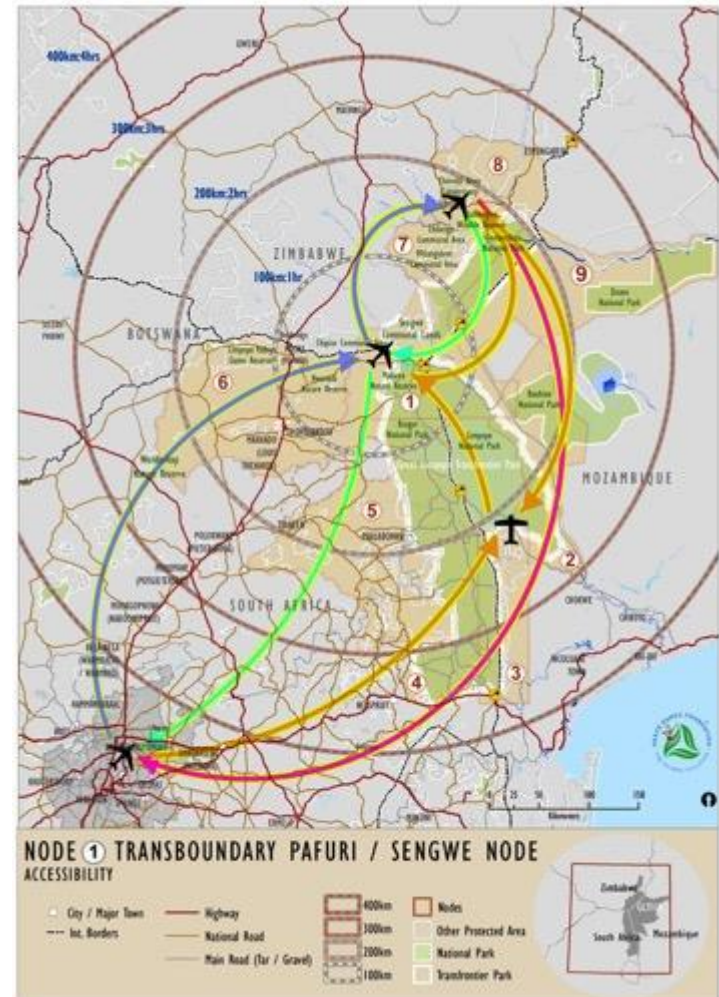
Tourism

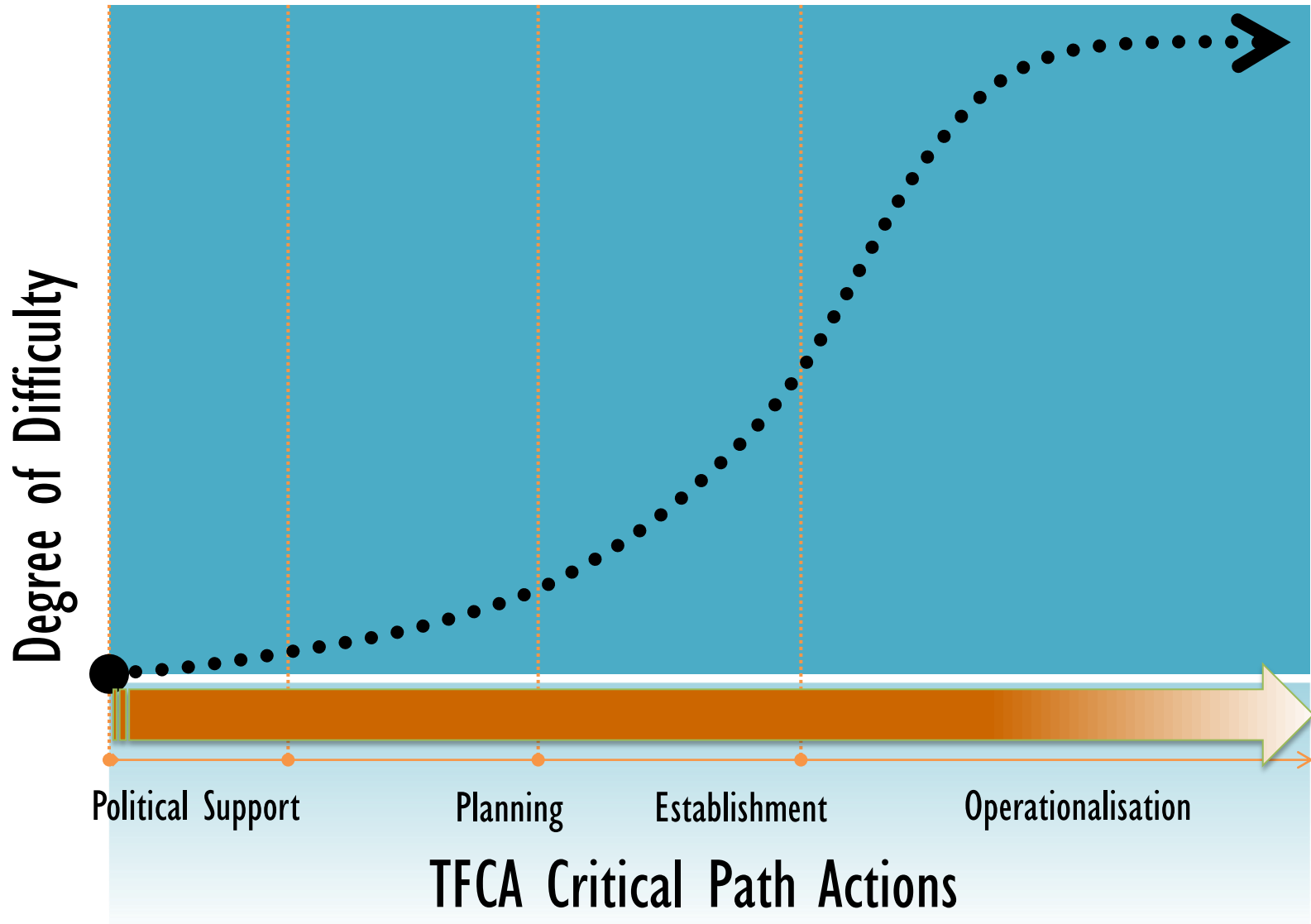
Cross-border tourism models



Cross-border tourism as a connector

Increased land and air access





Governance – 5 key take-home lessons

- No single model, but key elements
- Let form follow function; create homegrown solutions
- Be intentional, yet flexible and adaptive
- Promote accountability via open, inclusive, transparent processes
- Govern at the scale of the problem



Key success factors – science, research & information management

Applied research to facilitate better decision-making



Information & data management



KAZA Tourism Grid

6 TFCAs INVOLVING RSA

TFCA	COUNTRIES	STATUS
Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP)	Botswana; South Africa	Agreement Signed 1999
Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP)	Mozambique; South Africa; Zimbabwe	MoU Signed 2000 - Ministers Treaty Signed 2002 - HOS
/Ai /Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP)	Namibia; South Africa	MoU Signed 2000 - Ministers Treaty Signed 2003 - HOS
Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area (MDTP)	Lesotho; South Africa	MoU Signed 2001 and updated in 2008 - Ministers
Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (L TFCA)	Mozambique; Swaziland; South Africa	Protocol Signed 2002 - Ministers
Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area (GM TFCA)	Botswana; South Africa; Zimbabwe	MoU Signed 2006 - Ministers Draft Treaty awaiting signing – To be signed by HOS

Established TFCAs

Treaty Signed

- 1) /Ai/Ais - Richtersveld TP (Namibia/South Africa)
- 2) Great Limpopo TP (Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 3) Kavango - Zambezi TFCA (Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 4) Kgalagadi TP (Botswana/South Africa)

Protocol Signed

- 5) Lubombo TFCA Complex (Mozambique/ South Africa/ Swaziland)
- 6) Maloti – Drakensberg TFCDA (Lesotho/ South Africa)

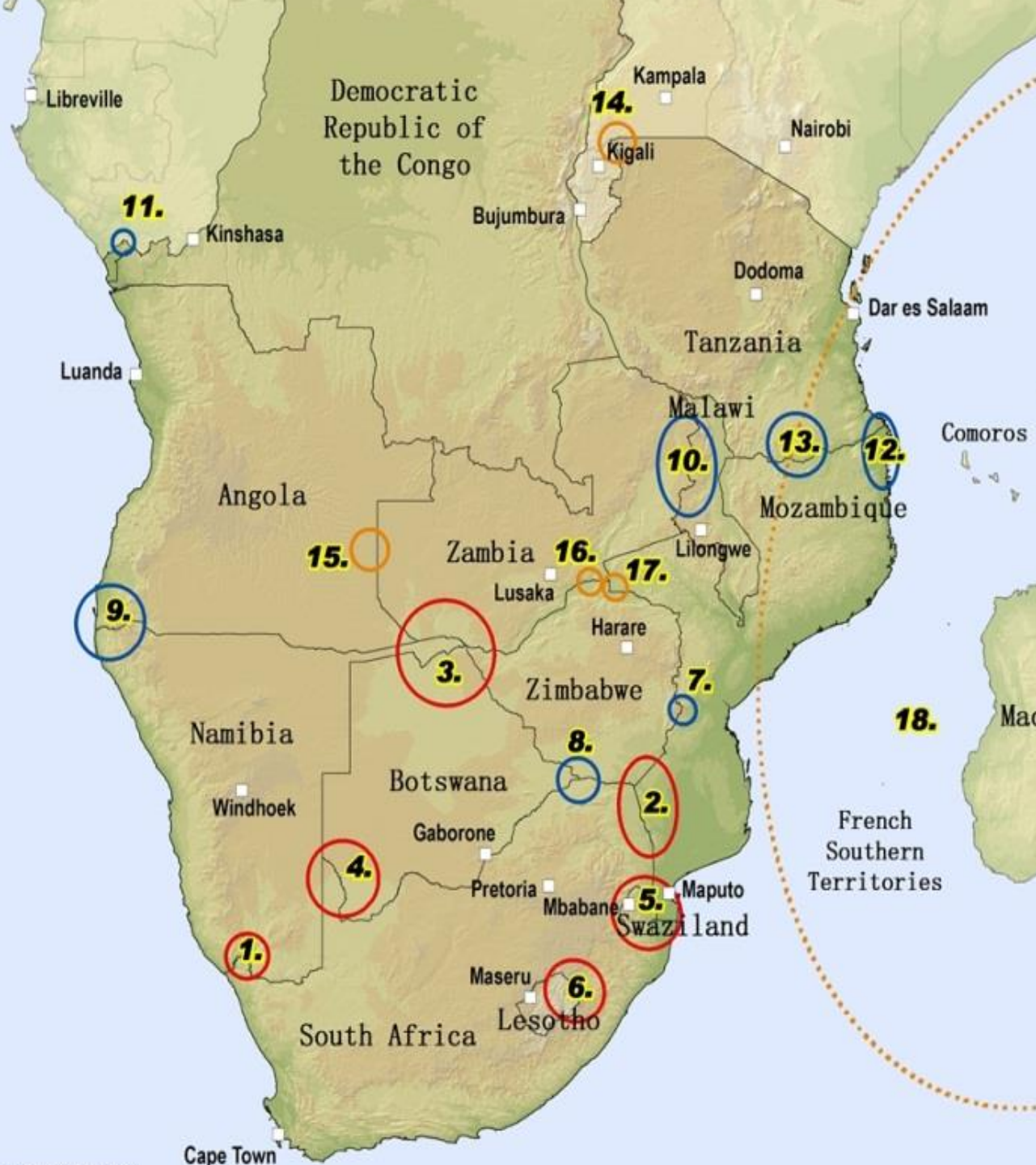
TFCAs in Process of Establishment

MoU Signed

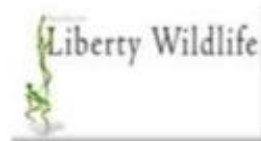
- 7) Chimanimani TFCA (Mozambique/Zimbabwe)
- 8) Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (Botswana/ South Africa/ Zimbabwe)
- 9) Iona – Skeleton Coast TFCA (Angola/ Namibia)
- 10) Malawi – Zambia TFCA (Malawi/ Zambia)
- 11) Mayombe Forest TFCA (Angola/ Congo/ DRC)
- 12) Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas TFCMA (Tanzania/ Mozambique)
- 13) Niassa – Selous TFCA (Tanzania/ Mozambique)

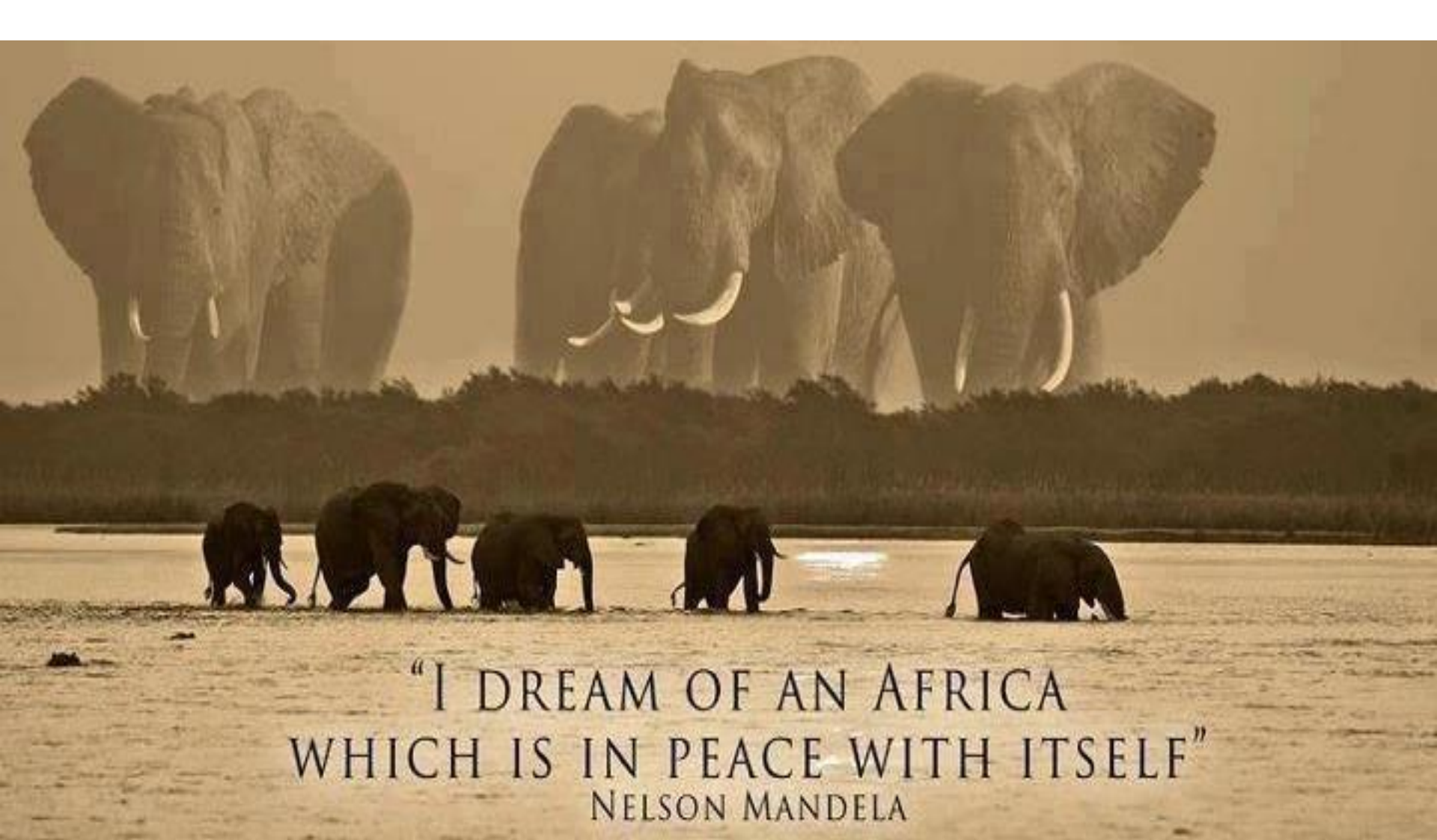
Conceptual TFCAs

- 14) Kagera TFCA (Rwanda/ Tanzania/ Uganda)
- 15) Liuwa Plain – Mussuma TFCA (Angola/ Zambia)
- 16) Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools TFCA (Zambia/ Zimbabwe)
- 17) ZIMOZA TBNRMP (Mozambique/ Zambia/ Zimbabwe)
- 18) Western Indian Ocean TFCA



Key success factors – resource mobilisation & partnerships





“I DREAM OF AN AFRICA
WHICH IS IN PEACE WITH ITSELF”
NELSON MANDELA

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