



SADC TFCA Network Consultative Workshop *Integrated Information Portal*



1 - 3 March 2016
Kruger National Park
Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area

Supported by



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Table of Contents

- Abbreviations..... 3
- 1. Background..... 5
- 2. Welcome remarks and official opening..... 6
- 3. Setting the scene 6
 - 3.1 Network overview 6
 - 3.2 Roadmap of the “one-stop-shop” concept 8
 - 3.3 Objectives 9
- 4. Consultation on TFCA public website/ external information systems 10
 - 4.1 SADC TFCA network portal – the current situation 10
 - 4.2 Audiences for an integrated system..... 11
 - 4.3 System architecture and access levels 12
 - 4.4 Public access site – mock up..... 12
 - 4.5 Tools and systems 14
 - 4.5.1 Regional Reference Information System 14
 - 4.5.2 PPF tools 15
 - 4.5.3 Other tools 16
- 5. Shortlisting tools for linking to the integrated portal..... 17
- 6. Planned changes to the existing TFCA Network Portal 20
- 7. Sustainability of tools and the TFCA Network 20
- 8. Side sessions 23
 - 8.1 Monitoring & Evaluation of TFCA progress 23
 - 8.2 Data standards and data sharing in the context of TFCAs..... 27
- 9. Way forward..... 31
- 10. Briefing on field excursion..... 32
- 11. Official closing 32
- Annex 1. Attendance List 33
- Annex 2. Workshop Programme..... 36

Abbreviations

AED	African Elephant Database
AFIS	Advanced Fire Information System
ARTP	Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ETIS	Elephant Trade Information System
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FIRMS	Fire Information Reporting and Monitoring System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLOBIL	Global Observation and Biodiversity Information Portal
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe TFCA
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
ICP	International Cooperating Partner
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
LNP	Limpopo National Park
LPI	Living Planet Index
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MIKE	Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants
MOMS	Management Oriented Monitoring System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
RRIS	Regional Reference Information System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAREP	Southern Africa Regional Environment Programme
SC	Steering Committee
SMART	Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool
TESSA	Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site based Assessment
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TP	Transfrontier Park
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account

UN	United Nations
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

1. Background

The SADC TFCA Programme (2013) promotes the establishment and development of TFCAs as a conservation and development model across the region. Component 4 of the programme envisions the establishment of an information exchange, learning and innovation network which facilitates the gathering, processing and dissemination of TFCA related information to stakeholders including:

- Documenting and disseminating innovative approaches in TFCA development and management
- Establishing a central database on TFCAs
- Creating a TFCA portal to link existing TFCA web-pages and other documentation

With support from the German International Cooperation (GIZ), a SADC TFCA Network was established in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2013. In April 2014, an online communication platform was launched to facilitate day-to-day information exchange among Network members and serve as a basic repository for TFCA related information (www.tfcaportal.org). Thereafter, several country level training workshops were conducted on the use of the portal.

Other than the Network portal, numerous online tools and databases exist which are relevant to SADC TFCAs and the Protected Areas (PAs) therein, supported by a range of organisations (e.g. BIOPAMA's Regional Reference Information System; Peace Park Foundation's Legal Atlas, Monitoring & Audit tool, and Human-Wildlife Conflict tools). In order to improve access to these tools by TFCA practitioners and related personnel, in early 2015 several organisations (GIZ, IUCN, WWF, GLTFCA-AHEAD and PPF) under the guidance of the SADC Secretariat, began considering the possibility of *integrating* or at least *linking* these systems and tools with the SADC TFCA Network portal.

It is hoped that by linking and integrating these tools through **one, single gateway**, TFCA practitioners will be able to easily access tools and TFCA related information and select those that meet their specific needs. The ultimate goal is that these tools and information contribute towards the development of TFCAs and achievement of their specific objectives. In May 2015, the concept of an integrated system was presented and endorsed by the SADC Technical Committee on Wildlife who referred further development to the TFCA Network.

This workshop was organised in Kruger National Park, part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area from 1-3 March 2016, jointly funded by GIZ, IUCN BIOPAMA and the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

Ten (10) SADC Member States (MS) were represented at the workshop at the level of national TFCA focal points and officials engaged in monitoring and research of natural resources from the lead and implementing agencies from; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia. Three (3) TFCAs were represented through the presence of their International Coordinators/Secretariats including GLTP, GMTFCA and KAZA TFCA. Including representatives of NGOs, ICPs and collaborating partners, the number of participants at the workshop equalled 52 – a full list of attendees is available in Annex 1.

This report captures the main outcomes of the meeting.

2. Welcome remarks and official opening

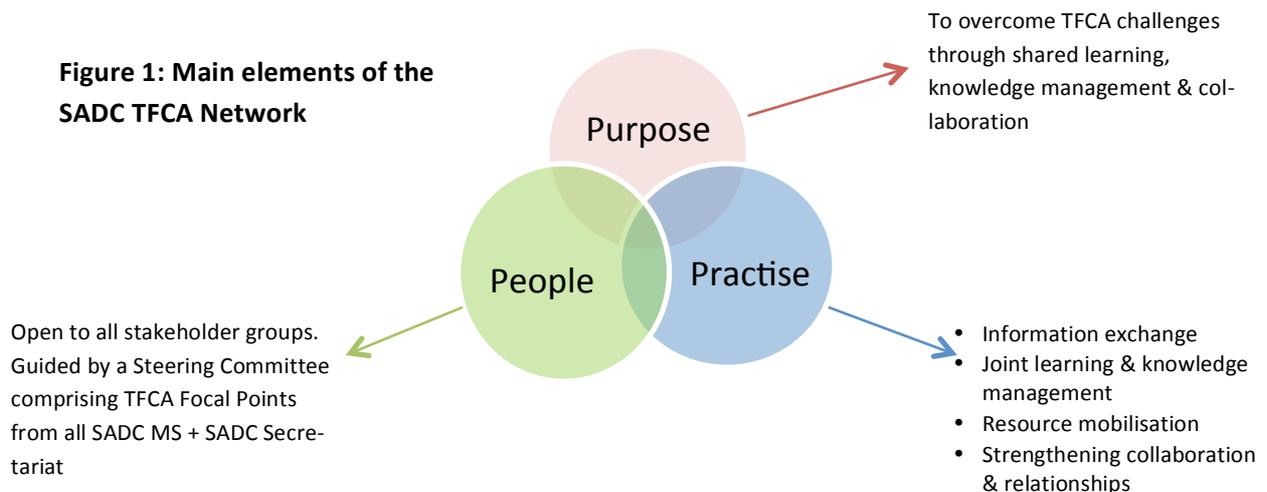
Ernest Mokgane representing the host country, South Africa, welcomed representatives of MS, wished them a productive workshop and thanked the collaborating partners for organising and funding the workshop.

3. Setting the scene

3.1 Network overview

The facilitator, Nidhi Gureja, provided an overview of the network, its members and main activities since inception. The SADC TFCA Network was established in September 2013 with the following characteristics (Figure 1):

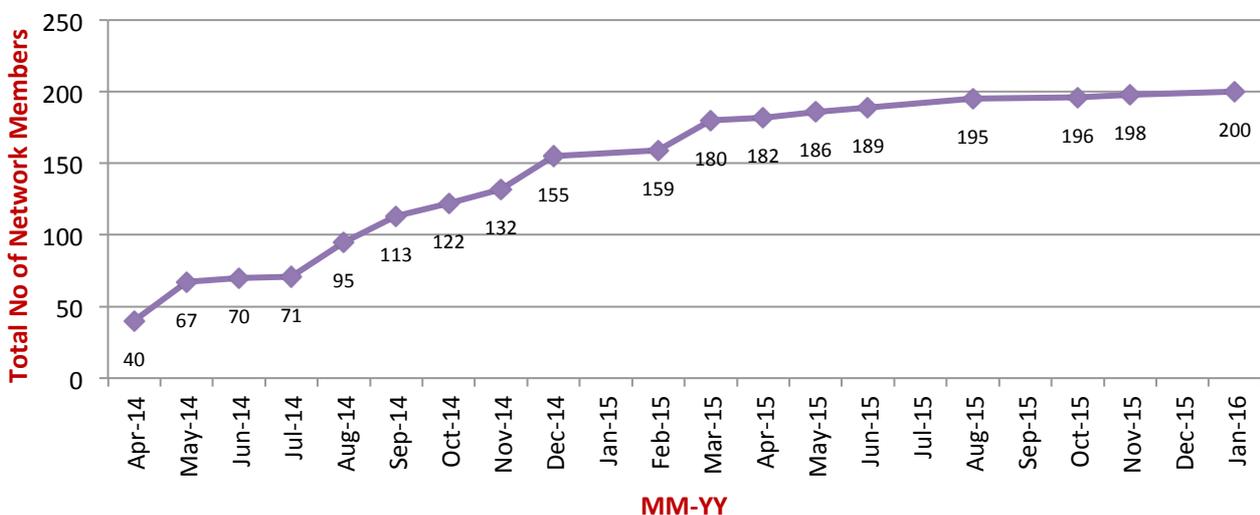
Figure 1: Main elements of the SADC TFCA Network



Since the time of launching the online communication platform in April 2014, the network has grown to comprise 200 members as measured by online registrations (Figure 2).

Figure 3 shows that other than Madagascar and Mauritius, all SADC MS are represented in the network. The high number of members from South Africa is due to a large number of members being

Figure 2: Growth of the Network over time



resident in South Africa from different stakeholder groups.

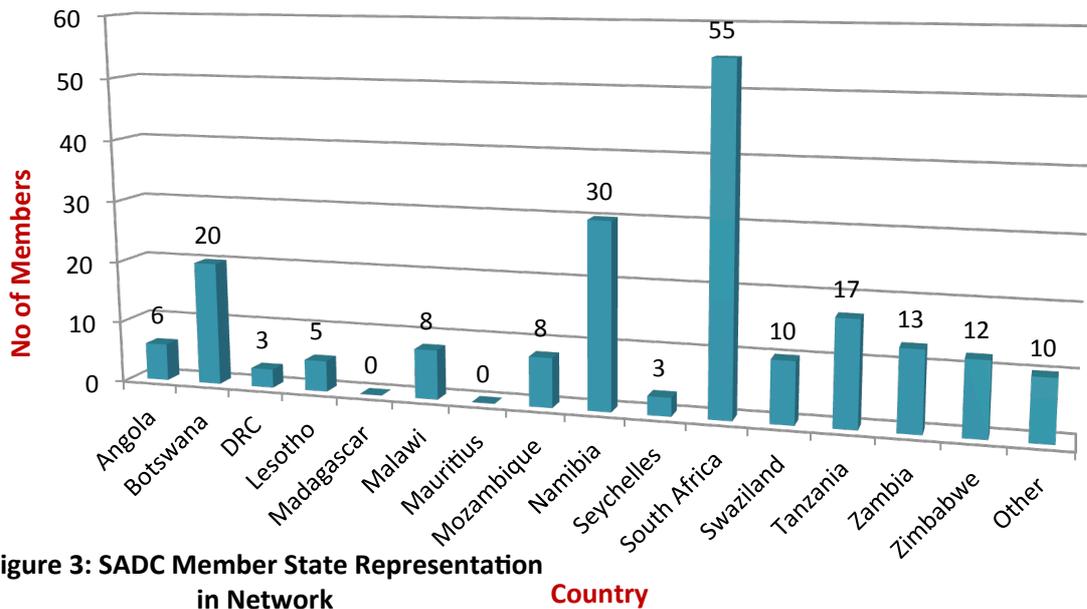
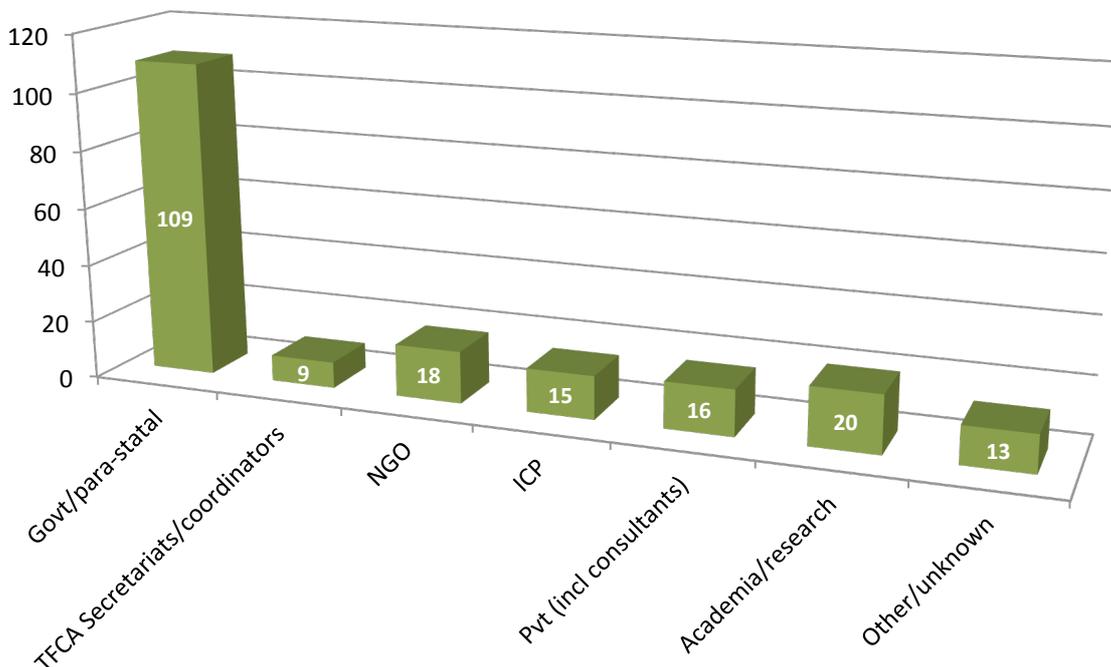


Figure 3: SADC Member State Representation in Network

Close to 55% of Network members are from government and parastatal agencies (Figure 4). This is explained by the fact that TFCAs are government driven initiatives, as is the network, under the auspices of SADC. Notably, there are no members from community based organisations, likely because they (i) may not know about the network, (ii) are unaware that they can become network members, and (iii) have very limited access to reliable internet services and associated technical skills to access the network through the portal. Network members have acknowledged this shortcoming and would like to see this change with greater community representation in the future.

Figure 5 demonstrates that upper and middle management make up 74% of the representation from government and parastatal agencies in the network. This is understandable at this stage given that

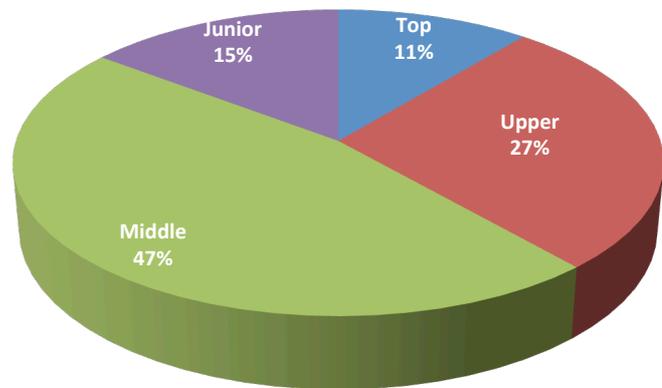
Figure 4: Network membership by insitution type



these are the personnel that tend to be tasked with coordination and management duties related to TFCA development. Junior staff in these institutions tends to be the frontline staff in the TFCAs and as such, are also essential role players.

Top:	Policy making decisions, programme decisions. Includes Ministers, PS's, Directors, Deputy Directors, Regional Managers, Heads of Research
Upper	Interpretative decisions Includes Senior Park Manager, Senior Wildlife Officers, Chief Wildlife Wardens,
Middle	Interpretative decisions Includes Park Wardens, Principal Wardens, Park Managers
Junior	Process decisions/operational decisions Rangers, Conservancy managers, Research Assistants

Figure 5: Management levels represented in the network from government/para-statal institutions



Since inception, network members have participated in and contributed to the development of two sets of regional guidelines; (i) guidelines for the establishment and development of TFCAs, and (ii) guidelines on tourism concessions. In both cases, network members offered case studies and offered comments on draft text.

In August 2014, the first moderated online discussion was conducted with a topic being broken down into four sub-topics, each one being interrogated over the period of a week, guided by technical experts from within the network.

In November and December 2014, South Africa and Namibia respectively hosted in-country portal training workshops for their staff at which some members of the network from neighbouring countries also attended.

In November 2014, GIZ facilitated the attendance of several network members of the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia, to represent SADC TFCAs as a community for the first time.

In March 2015, a training was conducted for the network members who volunteered to become portal administrators and network facilitators. At this workshop, participants expressed the desire to see the network evolve into a *knowledge hub*, harbouring not only a portal or repository for TFCA related documents and maps, but to develop human capacity through communities of practise. This would allow for innovation testing and the aggregation and synthesis of existing data and information

3.2 Roadmap of the “one-stop-shop” concept

Christine Mentzel from IUCN (Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme - BIOPAMA – Project Manager) explained that this concept emerged out of the recognition that numerous partners are supporting TFCA work in the region and have developed online tools and systems towards this end. The question then arose of how to improve access to these various tools. From the time of inception, network members encouraged the GIZ-consultant support team to explore closer synergy with other programmes such as BIOPAMA which offers an online system entitled the Regional Reference Information System (RRIS). IUCN (through BIOPAMA) followed this up with several meetings and presentations to SADC Secretariat and related structures on the RRIS.

In February 2015, several organisations (AHEAD-GLTFCA, GIZ, IUCN, PPF and WWF) met with the SADC Secretariat to discuss how to integrate the various tools and systems for easier access. A draft concept was subsequently developed and in May 2015, a presentation of this concept was made to the SADC Technical Committee on Wildlife in South Africa. The concept was endorsed by the committee who referred further development to the TFCA Network.

In October 2015, GIZ, IUCN, JRC and PPF met to chart out a roadmap towards integration and initiate planning for this consultative workshop. Between October 2015 and February 2016, the collaborators worked closely together to develop a mock-up for presentation. Through the BIOPAMA programme, IUCN and JRC offered the RRIS framework on which to develop the integrated system. GIZ lent technical support through the network portal which is primarily a communication platform, and PPF offered support in cartography, mapping and access to a document library.

3.3 Objectives

Based on the above overview, the objectives of the workshop were presented to be to:

1. Receive feedback on the design and functionalities of the public SADC TFCA website & develop a shortlist of external systems and tools which require linking and/or integration to the portal based on MS needs.
2. Consider a strategy for the uptake of the various tools to enable their use within relevant institutions.
3. Consider sustainability and governance aspects of the TFCA Network, SADC TFCA website, portal & integrated tools.
4. Explore data standards and data sharing in the context of TFCAs and in relation to the functioning and use of the various tools.
5. Explore the need for standardised frameworks for monitoring & evaluating TFCA progress.

The plenary discussion on the preceding presentations raised several points as follows:

- The extent to which the portal is currently being utilised needs to be analysed before committing to a more integrated, larger portal. The consultant support team confirmed that indeed, the use of the existing network portal is quite low and the reasons for this are several fold. Firstly, users are still getting used to the system. Secondly, a critical mass of peers using the portal has not yet been achieved which would then necessitate individual use of the portal. Finally, activities of the network including contributions to the portal remain a voluntary function of members and are an add-on responsibility to existing heavy workloads and consequently are low on the priority list.
- A tool is only as powerful as the people using it, and as such, issues of uptake are critical, probably more so than the actual development of the system itself. As such, it is vital to ensure that relevant agencies and practitioners in TFCAs are kept informed, are able to access the tools and systems that are being developed and clear strategies for uptake are committed to.
- Most TFCA practitioners work in remote areas with limited internet connectivity which has implications for the utility of online tools and systems.

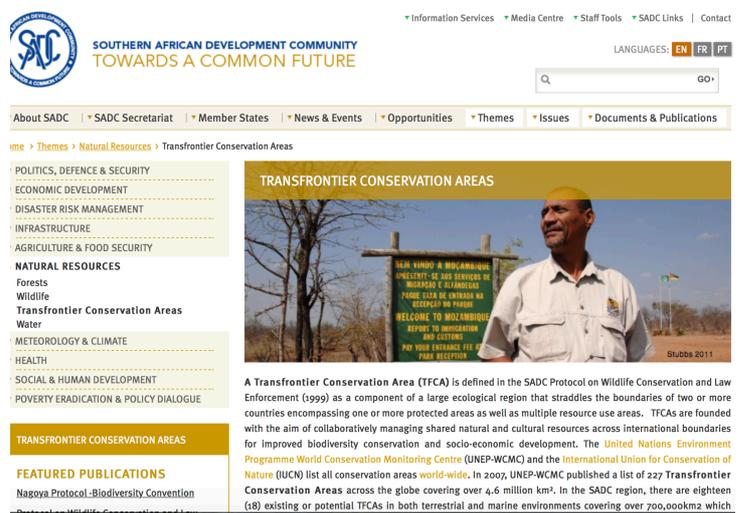
- Without set data standards across the SADC region makes it challenging to demonstrate the impact of transboundary collaboration through TFCA development on biodiversity, livelihoods, tourism development, and other indicators.

4. Consultation on TFCA public website/ external information systems

4.1 SADC TFCA network portal – the current situation

Zoran Nikolic from MINDQ provided an overview of the current situation and its advantages and limitations:

- The current SADC TFCA Network portal (www.tfcaportal.org) is primarily a communication platform that enables collaboration between network practitioners. It is password protected and therefore not accessible to the general public.
- Tools for collaboration on the portal include a document repository, a member's directory, discussion forums for open and closed groups, calendar of events, and a project management dashboard.
- The portal however, **does not link** to other sources of data and tools that could be useful to TFCA practitioners
- And it is unable to cater to the private information and data storage needs of a singular TFCA
- Hosting and technical support for the current portal are unsustainable in the long term as both are ICP funded and offered by MINDQ.
- There is only one page about TFCAs on the SADC website which offers very limited information to the public about TFCAs.
- SADC Secretariat has limited capacity (human and technical) to host and support the website.



Solutions to these limitations include **creating a public website (public access online presence) for SADC TFCAs** which offers more robust and detailed information to a range of audiences and **modifying the existing portal such that it can integrate other tools and sources of TFCA related information**. This will then become a true portal for SADC TFCAs, a portal being defined as *“a doorway, gateway or website that functions as an entry point by providing useful content and linking to various sites and features.”*

During plenary discussion, the following points were raised:

- Improved accessibility of the portal through mobile phones is considered important by workshop participants due to limited internet and computer accessibility by many users including community members. Being able to communicate with network members through social media and applications such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, etc. is possible and will be explored by the collaborators. The bonus of using applications is the ability to store information offline when there is no mobile phone network, with that information then synchronising with online systems, allowing data uploads when the network becomes available.
- The existing portal allows for network members to subscribe to any particular type of content, which means they can receive a notification when such content is posted online. For instance, this could be documents related to KAZA, or posts by another specific user, or new discussion forums. This ensures that users are not required to be online all the time to keep up to date with the portal.
- The portal will have a responsive design, i.e. it will be easily viewable on phones and tablets.

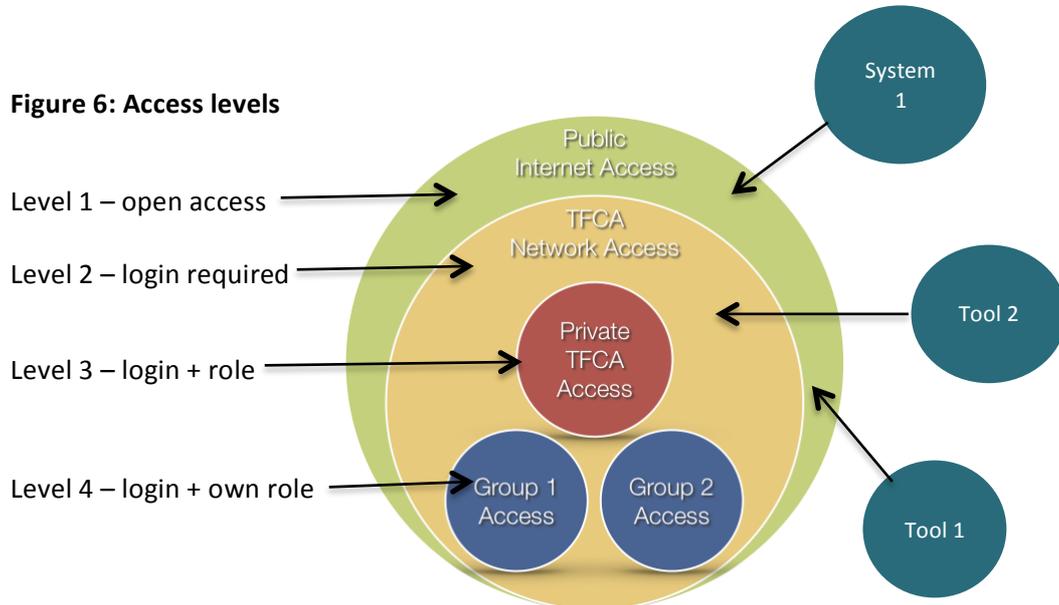
4.2 Audiences for an integrated system

When considering the various audiences that would access such an integrated system or portal, the following were listed and agreed upon by workshop participants:

- General public – interested in overviews about TFCAs, goals, objectives, countries involved, maps, etc.
- Tourists – interested in tourist attractions, destinations, routes, products and activities in TFCAs
- Researchers – interested in more detailed information about TFCAs on biodiversity, climate, environmental characteristics, socio-economic characteristics, specific project data and studies, maps, and so forth.
- ICPs – interested in supporting TFCA development (financially, technically, and in kind), project progress and the impact TFCAs are having on broader development and integration goals of the region.
- TFCA practitioners – interested in storing and sharing information; collaborating and communicating with each other; planning and implementing events and meetings; using various tools to aid in TFCA development and management.

4.3 System architecture and access levels

The integrated portal would have different access levels as demonstrated in Figure 6 below with the different tools and systems identified by network members being linked or integrated at the different levels as appropriate.



During the plenary discussion, the following points were raised:

- The reason for having any closed spaces (restricted or password protected) spaces within the TFCA Network Access site was questioned by some participants and seen as being counter productive to the goal of mutual learning. However, it was explained that network members themselves have put forward this requirement. They see a need to have a space which can for instance offer a closed door discussion. Similarly, TFCAs such as GLTFCA, have expressed interest in having e access to a closed space that allows for preparatory work for meetings and other issues including drafting agendas, minutes and so forth which are not yet “ready” to go public. After meetings are held, and records finalised, these can be released to the broader TFCA community
- On the topic of security, the portal uses one of the most secure platforms available but nothing is un-hackable. As such, regular risk assessments and security levels and updates will need to be maintained to offer users the peace of mind that sensitive information stored through the portal is indeed safe.

4.4 Public access site – mock up

James Davy, web developer from the JRC presented the mock up prepared for the public access site. This site would offer more comprehensive information about SADC TFCAs and serve as a central repository on TFCA related information. It would replace the existing single TFCA page available on the SADC website. When developing the structure of the site, the key question that the collaborating partners considered was to determine what all the audiences listed in section 5.3 would want to know or see. This is demonstrated in Figure 7 below.

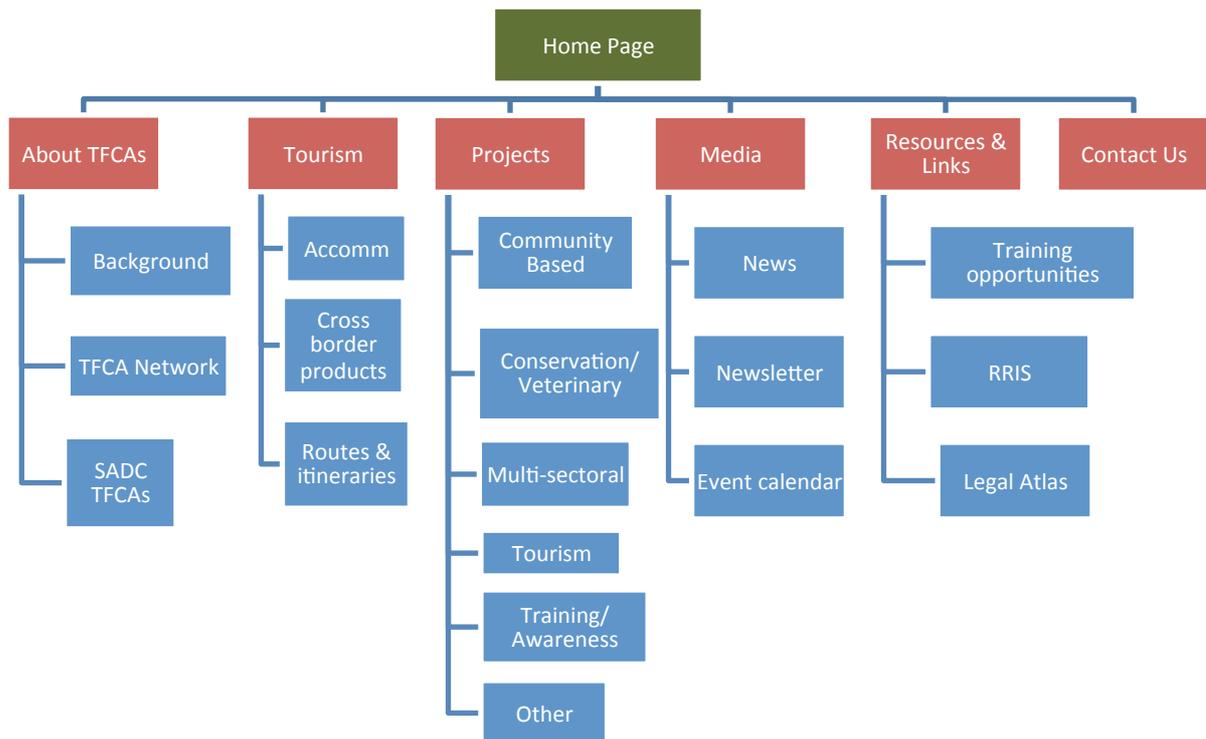


Figure 7: Structure of Public Site

Participants agreed that while it was important for this site to offer an overview of some tourism information, it cannot and should not attempt to replace the tourism websites of the tourism organisations tasked with marketing the sector in SADC MS. Rather, it will offer snapshots into available accommodation, routes and products, particularly those that are transboundary in nature, and other critical information such as border crossings, and will direct users to the relevant location for more detailed information. It was noted that closer collaboration with Boundless Southern Africa and private sector is required moving forward.

An interactive map on the homepage of the site would display all SADC TFCAs. When hovering over each TFCAs, the full name and logo (if it exists) of the TFCAs would appear, allowing you to click on that particular TFCAs for a more detailed overview of each TFCAs with information on:

- Description
- Size

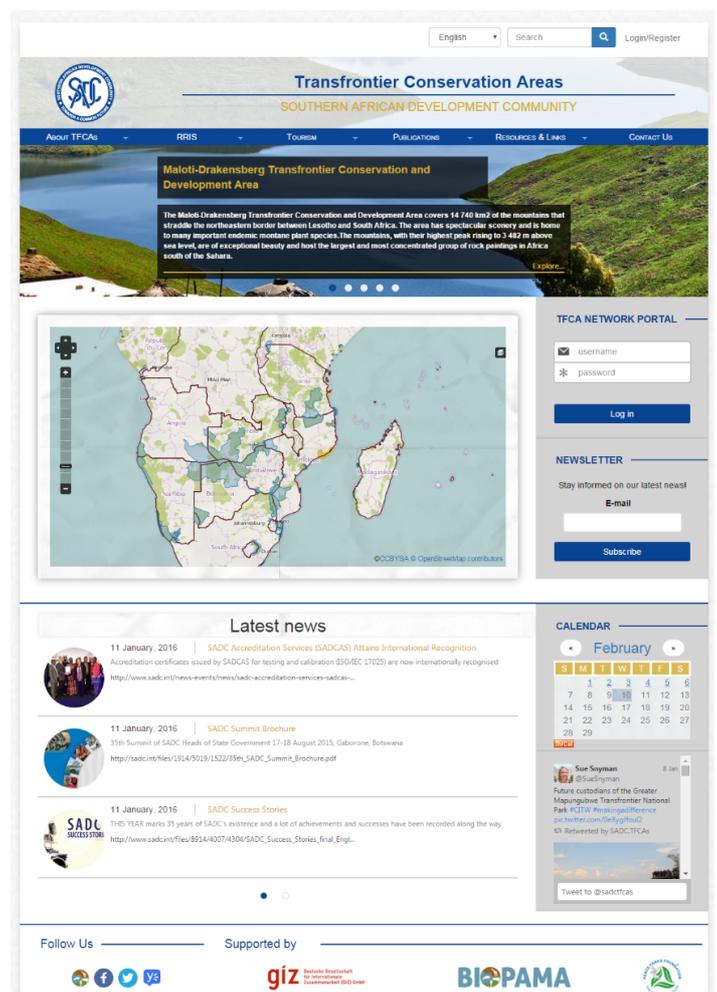


Figure 8: Visual Design of Public Site

- Partner countries
- Images
- Documents
- Contact details including link to TFCA specific website

The public site would have the same look and feel as the SADC website (Figure 8). As such, the site would be available in all three SADC languages; English, French and Portuguese. Network members noted however, that the consultant support team would not be able to provide translation of every document uploaded by network members in all three languages.

Other comments that emerged from the discussion include:

- The launch and marketing strategy for the portal would play an important role in its uptake by the different identified audiences.
- The current categorisation for projects given in the website structure needs to be reviewed, splitting conservation and veterinary; and trainings and awareness
- The map under the tourism page on the site should also have an interactive map.
- Photos used on the portal, especially the public site, should maintain a high level of quality to retain market appeal.
- The public site should be able to offer updates to tourists, for instance the impact of drought on Kruger National Park.
- The colours used on maps should be mindful of the dispensation of users who are colour blind.

4.5 Tools and systems

Collaborating partners presented several tools and systems of relevance to TFCAs.

4.5.1 Regional Reference Information System

James Davy provided an overview of BIOPAMA's RRIS. A key component of BIOPAMA is to build capacity of regional and national institutions, technical personnel and PA managers; and to improve access and availability of biodiversity data through the establishment of regional observatories and information systems that enable more informed decision-making. The RRIS is an information platform that offers a host of functionalities including:

- PA related data repository which can offer country specific summaries on key PA statistics, indicators, biodiversity links, eco-regions, species details, legislation, land cover, environmental characteristics, fire data, pressures, etc.
- Communication platform for the BIOPAMA community
- News articles from various sources on PAs
- Projects and their details using an interactive map
- List of PA related training opportunities

Workshop participants enquired how current the data found on the RRIS is and what efforts are being made to get in new data. IUCN responded that BIOPAMA is working with regional

partners to contribute updated information on the region to the system. While ensuring local level data sets match global data sets remains a challenge, all attempts are being made to validate information and it is for this purpose that these systems and programmes have been set up. A new satellite launched by EU is providing lots of new data. JRC reiterated that while the users of the information should include PA and TFCA managers, it should also include policy makers within the SADC countries but also in other parts of the world such as EU, who are making decisions on how to use large sums of funding based on out-dated information.

4.5.2 PPF tools

Brennan Walsh from PPF presented a range of tools they have developed to aid TFCA practitioners.

- **Legal Atlas** – a repository of legal documents that have been gazetted by governments under nine categories (environment, forest, PAs, land tenure, marine, tourism, veterinary, wildlife management and water). Searches are possible using an interactive map, therefore allowing cross border queries as well. Also contains policy documents. The Atlas can assist in policy harmonisation – a key objective of TFCA development. Contributions by users to the repository are made through emails to PPF, listing the country to which the legislation belongs, relevant category and year with the document attached as a pdf. An online submission form is being worked on.
- **Projects Viewer** – demonstrates key aspects of a project using an interactive map including type of project, name, location, objectives, activities, status, contact details, funding sources, implementers etc. This is currently being utilised by GLTFCA and SMART and by KAZA to indicate tourist accommodation in the KAZA TFCA.
- **Story maps** – provide a visually appealing and user-friendly method of telling a story with explanatory text on one side of the screen and images and maps on the opposite. As the user scrolls through the text, the images on the right side change. The tool has been used to describe turtle tagging in the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in Mozambique.
- **ArcGIS collector** – a data collection tool that uses mobile phones and collects data in real time, transferring collected information to an online system when internet connectivity is available. This has been utilised to collect human-wildlife conflict data in the field.
- **Operations dashboard** – an analysis tool that provides aggregated results from raw data collected in the field. The example given used the context of human-wildlife conflict data collected above.
- **Tourism map** – at the level of an individual TFCA, highlights types of accommodation, infrastructure, operators, facilities, routes and border posts. The tool has been developed for GLTFCA and KAZA TFCA to date.

Some participants raised the concern that while collecting data in field in electronic format may carry some appeal, there were practical considerations as well as concerns over the aggregation and analysis of this data. However, the observation was also made that the same challenges existed with paper based data collection with masses of raw data forms not being

transcribed into electronic databases. At least electronic data collection would make transcription easier.

4.5.3 Other tools

Participants were asked to describe other TFCA relevant online tools and systems they were aware of (Table 1). They acknowledged that the list below is not exhaustive and that many more tools exist which add value to conservation management.

Table 1: Other TFCA relevant tools & systems

Tool	Institutions involved (if known)	Details
Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS)	Used extensively in Botswana and Namibia by wildlife authorities, CBNRM programmes & some universities	Resource monitoring tool at the ranger and community level. Uses the event book system.
Spatial Monitoring & Reporting Tool (SMART)	SMART Partnership, which includes PPF	Measures & evaluates wildlife law enforcement patrols & site based conservation activities.
Fire Information Reporting & Monitoring System (FIRMS)	JRC	Supports park managers in decision making & monitoring. Built into RRIS
Wildlife monitoring	Southern Africa Regional Environment Programme (SAREP). Botswana Department of Wildlife & National Parks	Records species sightings in tourism concessions during each game drive in northern Botswana using game guides. Online database to show geographic distribution. Mobile phone app has been developed to input data
LUCIS	SAREP, a few local land boards in Botswana	ArcGIS based, land use planning tool that maps potential land use conflict hotspots. Collects & compares three sets of data at a time.
DEV-Results	SAREP	Project dashboard that shows summary of achievements & tracks project implementation. Can drill down to individual activities to see detail; associated documents, photos, costs. Has a predictive element based on level of activity & implementation.
C-MORE	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	A portal that allows inter-agency information sharing & collaboration in the domain of safety & security, environmental protection & conservation
Cshot	CSIR application	
Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)	Many wildlife authorities	Widely used & adapted, globally applicable generic system to assess PA management effectiveness. Used to report progress towards the Convention on Biological Diversity. Rapid assessment based on a scorecard questionnaire with 6 elements of management identified in the IUCN-World Commission on PAs.
SeaSketch	Marine Science Institute, University of California Santa Barbara	Tools used for marine spatial planning. Also provides analytical reports that identify protected habitats, potential social or economic costs and benefits and other metrics. Offers a platform for collaborative planning.
Advanced Fire Information System (AFIS)		Satellite based fire information tool, provides near real time fire information. Provides users with fire prediction, detection, monitoring, alerting, planning & reporting
Global Observation & Biodiversity Information Portal (GLOBIL)	WWF Netherlands & WWF Germany	Puts extensive spatial data into an online mapping environment to allow visualisation, manipulation & analysis of large data sets via ArcGIS. Being used in KAZA to monitor land cover changes, barriers to species migrations, potential HWC & conservation impact.
Monitoring for Environment & Security in Africa (MESA)	Implemented by SADC Climate Services Centre & Botswana Department of Mete-	Monitoring services for agriculture, drought, wild fire, & floods. Reliance on satellite & land based monitoring techniques

orological Services		
OZI Explorer		GPS mapping software that runs on the PC or laptop & works with many GPS receivers for the upload & download of waypoints, routes & tracks.
Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)		Standard statistical framework & primary tool for economic measurement of tourism.
African Elephant Database (AED)	IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group	Online database with data from past African elephant status reports & recent survey reports.
KAZA Impact Monitoring System	KAZA TFCA	
Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) & Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	MIKE is a monitoring tool used by CITES to assess policies for trade in elephant. ETIS is an information system to track illegal trade in ivory & other elephant products – central component is a seizure database.
Living Planet Index (LPI)	WWF & Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	A measure of the state of the world's biological diversity based on population trends of vertebrate species from terrestrial, freshwater & marine habitats collected from monitored sites around the world. An online data portal allows users to search for & contribute data.
Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site based Assessment (TESSA)		Guidance on low cost methods for evaluating benefits to people from nature at particular sites to assist in decision making. Used both online & in the field.

5. Shortlisting tools for linking to the integrated portal

Having discussed what tools exist online, participants, in groups, went on to prioritise three (3) tools to link to the integrated TFCA portal after consideration of (i) what challenge the prioritised tool might address, and (ii) who would use the tool, both with regards to inputting data and consuming the information.

Participants were reminded of the common challenges that were identified by network members as facing TFCA development in the region during the inception workshop in September 2013:

1. Developing a cross sectoral approach to TFCA development - nationally and regionally
2. Effective governance of TFCAs at the level of
 - Policies & legislation
 - Institutions
3. Establishing sustainable financing mechanisms for TFCAs
4. Enhancing community benefits and capacity development
5. Demonstrating the value of TFCAs at the local, national and regional levels

Once shortlisted, the groups went further to discuss the challenges that might be faced in the *use* of the tool and its *uptake* by the relevant user groups, and brainstorm on possible ways to overcome these (Table 2).

In wrapping up this session, participants reiterated the need for these tools to address real challenges and further the objectives of TFCAs. It was agreed moving forward, the collaborating partners would further explore each shortlisted tool, considering whether it comprised of proprietary or open source software, what the data requirements are, how narrow or broad the focus of the specific tools is, and so forth, prior to finding a way to link it to the portal.

Table 2: Tools and systems shortlisted for linking/integrating to the SADC TFCA Portal

Tool	Value addition	Input considerations	Users	Limitations of the Tool	Challenges in Uptake /Implementation
Legal Atlas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a useful reference in policy harmonisation which is a cornerstone of TFCA development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All updated laws & policies relevant to TFCA from SADC countries will have to be uploaded Input of data by management level officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers Researchers Law enforcement officers assessing legislation differences across borders PA managers Communities/CBOs Local government NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If information present is not current, it will not enable accurate assessments & analysis Keeping track of the most current changes to existing laws & policies can be tricky 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer literacy required Relevant legislation not always available in digital format Interpreting legal language is not always easy Document may be in a different language
LUCIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses land use planning gaps – every TFCA experiences challenges related to competing land uses Relevant to all TFCA – beneficial to link through regional portal Participatory in nature Supports cross-sectoral engagement Allows consideration of “what if” scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a planning tool, would have to be provided through password-protected intranet with products being available openly & publically. Input required from communities, park managers/rangers, land boards & authorities, rural development agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planners at national, provincial/district and municipal levels Communities Conservation area authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More information required on whether it has been adopted at all levels Need to check if licensing is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer literacy required Need GIS skilled personnel to perform the analysis Need clear action plan on what data to collect and how Information availability may be limited
Tourism Atlas/Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key objective of TFCA is tourism development Would allow tourists an easily accessible overview of transboundary products, routes, facilities & itineraries Could also include grading of accommodation facilities & information on ecological footprint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could be designed to have information fed into the system by private sector operators Data input by private sector, tourism boards & wildlife authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists Investors ICPs Private sector - tourism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer literacy required Need some basic information to start with Would require easy to use system to ensure information is easily fed in Poor marketing of tourism facilities & products

RRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would help demonstrate the impact of TFCAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of data sets required more frequently • Input of data by planners, M&E officers, researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA Managers • Conservation area authorities • Policy & decision makers • Donors and Investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to work in a TFCA context rather than PA context as currently is the case • Needs validating at the ground level & local ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer literacy required • Data can be quite technical in nature with a broad spread of information • Out-dated information
Projects Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would help demonstrate the value of TFCAs at the local, national & regional levels • Useful for tracking progress of specific projects & reporting to ICPs & other stakeholders • Useful for communicating stories with public appeal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input of data from project managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICPs • General public • NGOs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer literacy required • Lack of commitment/time to gather & present updated information
Socio-economic tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would help demonstrate impact of TFCAs on host communities • Need to explore what tools already exist for this function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw data should be accessible at intranet level, but analysed data at public level • Input of data by PA & rural development authorities, and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy & decision makers • Researchers • Communities • ICPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear who will conduct quality control over the data inputted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer literacy required • Lack of access to IT • Skill gaps
Data capture tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMART for law enforcement, resource monitoring, wildlife management – also supports reporting • Human-wildlife conflict data capture tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input methods vary – paper-based, phone apps, etc. • Open-source & free software updated by the SMART partnership. • Input of data from rangers, researchers, communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers • Planners • Managers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer literacy required • Skills & capacity in institutions • Network coverage/connectivity • Lack of data standards across the region make comparative analysis a challenge

6. Planned changes to the existing TFCA Network Portal

Zoran Nikolic from MINDQ provided an overview of the changes that are being planned for the existing portal, or intranet, based on feedback from users:

- The current homepage will now become customised for each user indicating which TFCA specific and other groups they choose to become part of.
- Every user will be able to tag any content type (document, images, etc.) so that it is visible either to a closed group, the entire intranet or the broader public
- The design will be mobile and tablet friendly
- Improvements are being made to the content referencing system, the notifications system, document classification, image galleries, document uploading mechanism and project management dashboard
- A functionality to enable live messages and chats between members online is also being developed.

7. Sustainability of tools and the TFCA Network

Lisa Blanken of GIZ provided a contextual presentation for this discussion. She reminded participants of the value of the network as expressed by members since inception. GIZ support through Phase I of the programme enabled the establishment of the network and development of its primary communication platform in the form of the portal; piloting of nine transboundary projects across SADC; and the development of several training manuals and guidelines. That phase ended in May 2015 with the next one starting in August 2015. Through Phase II, three larger projects in ARTP, Lubombo TFCA and Malawi-Zambia TFCA are being supported. Support to the network and SADC Secretariat to implement the TFCA programme remain priorities for this phase, which lasts till May 2018. She went on to present the services provided to the TFCA Network, challenges to sustainability of these services, which current partners are engaged, until when and which partners could likely be approached for further support (Table 3).

Table 3: Services provided to the network, sustainability challenges and partner support

Services	Details	Challenges to sustainability	Current partners	part-	Until when	Potential partners
1	General support & facilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with Steering Committee/Network (through Nidhi Gureja) • Responding to the needs of the Network 	- Someone required to provide facilitation & communication services specifically	- GIZ	- May 2018	
2	Liaising with SADC FANR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of the TFCA programme • Support Network in their function to report back to the SADC Technical Committee on wildlife 	- Liaison between FANR & Network currently inadequate (vacant post of TFCA Technical Advisor)	- GIZ	- May 2018	EU, PPF, IUCN
3	Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering Committee/Network meetings • Relationship building • Field visits • Validation workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited funding to organise physical meetings - Limited funding to support network members to attend such meetings especially from MS and communities 	- GIZ - BIOPAMA I	- May 2018 - Feb 2017	PPF, KfW, WWF, USAID, IFAW
4	Online presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New network integrated portal • Closed TFCA intranet • Content management • Maintenance • Presence on social media • Accessibility of tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SADC Secretariat human capacity is limited to host, maintain & manage content for online presence - Funding required for maintenance & development - Uptake of tools & systems by users - Multi-lingual translation of content 	- GIZ - BIOPAMA I - PPF	- May 2018 - Feb 2017 - Ongoing	Other tool developers (e.g. SAREP, Boundless Southern Africa, CITES MIKE, etc.)
5	Technical resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of tools • Development of guidelines • Access to expertise 	- Limited funding to commission expertise	- GIZ - PPF - BIOPAMA I	- May 2018 - Ongoing - Feb 2017	WWF, KfW, EU, USAID, WCS-AHEAD
6	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Development of tools • Peer-to-peer learning • Development of training manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synergising various organisational initiatives to meet network needs - Continuity of personnel following trainings - Institutionalisation of systems/tools for which training is provided 	- GIZ - PPF - BIOPAMA I	- May 2018 - Ongoing - Feb 2017	SAWC, DEA, KfW, WWF, SAREP, WCS-AHEAD, IFAW

In groups, participants were asked to consider how current challenges as listed in Table 3 could be addressed in the medium (2-5 years) and long terms (>5 years). Any potential partners that could contribute to any component were also considered (Table 4).

Table 4: Potential solutions to sustainability challenges

	Working groups addressing:	Suggested solutions	Long term solutions (5-10 years)	Potential partners & other potential financing options
1	General support & facilitation; Liaising with SADC FANR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of network coordinator should be a set within the FANR Directorate of SADC Secretariat, as part of the TFCA Programme proposed unit. • The post should have clear TORs • The Network should be “embedded” in regional SADC processes to ensure it becomes a regular function for officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States to pay for SADC TFCA Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RESILEM - IUCN - PPF
2	Online presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use member input to provide content • Ensure overlap of funding sources to avoid potential gap periods • Funding for possible dedicated administrator • Develop a business plan making allowance for hosting, maintenance & development costs • Continuous training of administrators & contributors required due to migration of officials across posts • Cultivate champions for the portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversify funding sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States - USAID? - WWF - Secure funding for dedicated online administrator - Members need to have percentage of work time built in their job descriptions – add on responsibilities receive little attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IUCN-BIOPAMA – TFCA portal would have to serve “observatory” function to access this funding (2017 for 6 years) – aggregating information & making it available - SAREP/RESILEM – Training of Trainers for administrators - Park Fees – “willingness to pay”
3	Technical resources; Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Communities of Practice (CoPs) as expert groups under the Network • Strengthen the function of the Steering Committee – liaise more with regional programmes • Look to co-financing options rather than those fully dependent on third parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop culture of use of online tools for capacity building such as web-seminars - Develop partnerships with local universities, national training institutes & other sectoral departments such as education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIZ - WWF - PPF - Private sector - Payment for Ecosystem Services

8. Side sessions

Christine Mentzel from IUCN (BIOPAMA) offered a contextual presentation demonstrating the value of data in the adaptive management cycle. In order to assess whether regional goals set for the TFCA programme are being met, issues of data collection, data sharing and data management are important to consider. Also, an agreed set of indicators is required against which to measure progress and a monitoring framework as well as effective analysis tools. Analysed information then feeds back

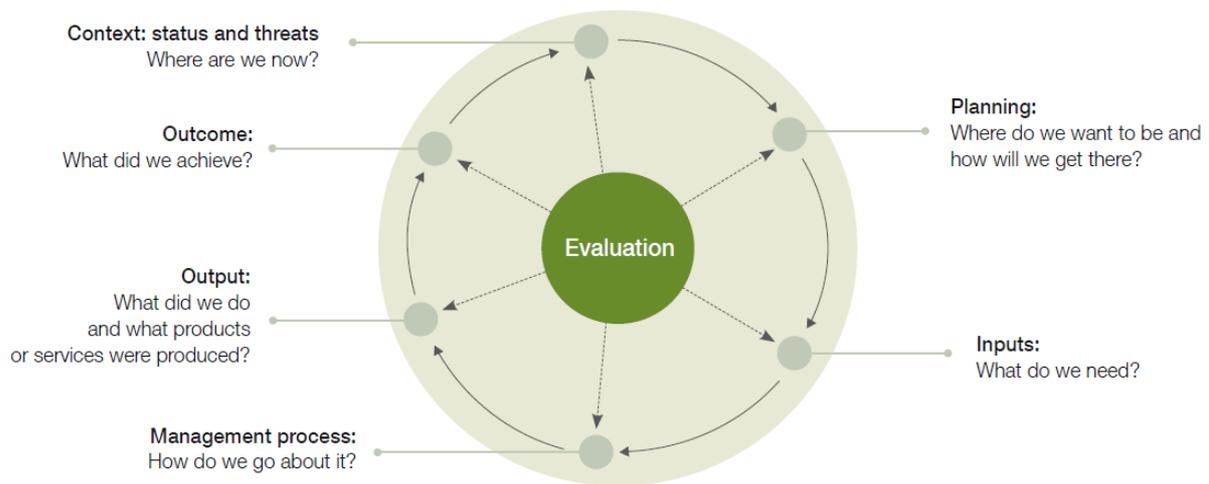


Figure 7: The WCPA's management cycle and the framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas

Source: Hockings et al. (2006)

into the decision making cycle, allowing project designs to be adapted as required.

In this context, two parallel side sessions were organised at the workshop being (i) monitoring and evaluation of TFCA progress, and (ii) data standards and data sharing in the context of TFCAs. Participants chose which session they would like to attend. Sections 8.1 and 8.2 below offer summaries of each session.

8.1 Monitoring & Evaluation of TFCA progress

This session was facilitated by Christine Mentzel. She reminded participants that there are many methodologies available to assess the management effectiveness of PAs. However, there is no unified system or globally agreed set of tools yet available to do the same in the context of TFCAs. In her background presentation she suggested that the following principles guide the development of methodologies used in the context of TFCAs:

- Useful and relevant methodology
- Logical and systematic
- Based on good indicators
- Providing true, accurate & up to date information
- Practical to implement
- Part of effective management cycle, linked to values, objectives and policies.

Prior to the workshop, she distributed a questionnaire to SADC TFCA focal points using survey monkey and 16 responses were obtained representing 9 TFCAs and offered a good basis for further discussion.

- Maloti-Drakensberg
- Greater Mapungubwe
- Iona-Skeleton Coast
- Kavango Zambezi
- Kgalagadi
- Malawi-Zambia
- Seychelles
- Lubombo
- Great Limpopo

94% of respondents claimed that progress against set goals/objectives is monitored in their respective TFCAs/TPs. 80% said that specific monitoring plans are in place through for instance their Joint Management Plans, Integrated Development Plans, Conservation or Development Frameworks, Memoranda of Understanding or other such guiding documents. 70% said data is not consistently collected across TFCAs/TPs (i.e. same data collected and available from all partner countries involved in that particular TFCA/TP) and only 54% said this data is shared amongst the partner countries. Figures 9-12 indicate the responses to other questions posed during the survey.

Figure 9: Level at which data is collected

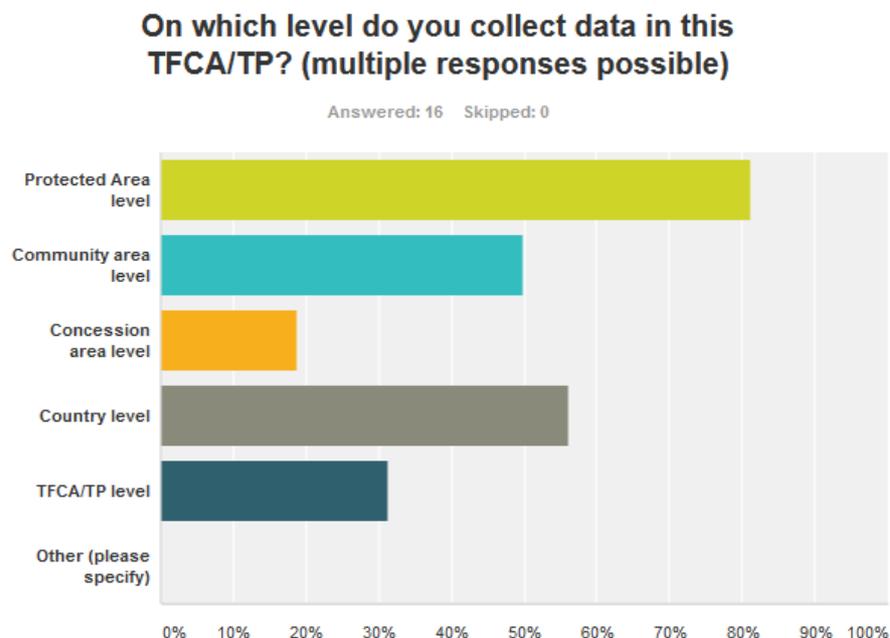


Figure 10: Kinds of tools used to support adaptive management (e.g. SMART, METT, PAT, etc.)

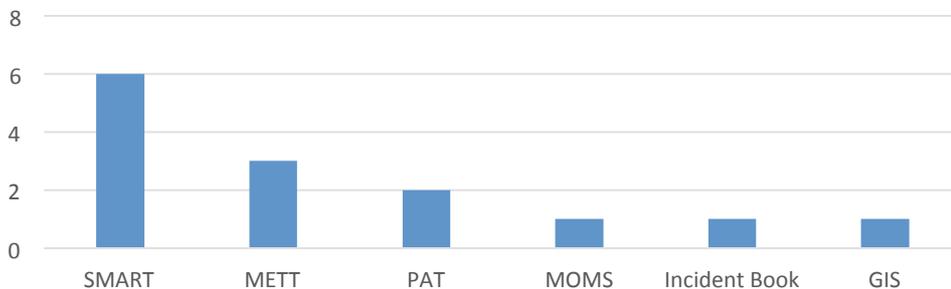


Figure 11: Kinds of data collected in TFCAs/TPs

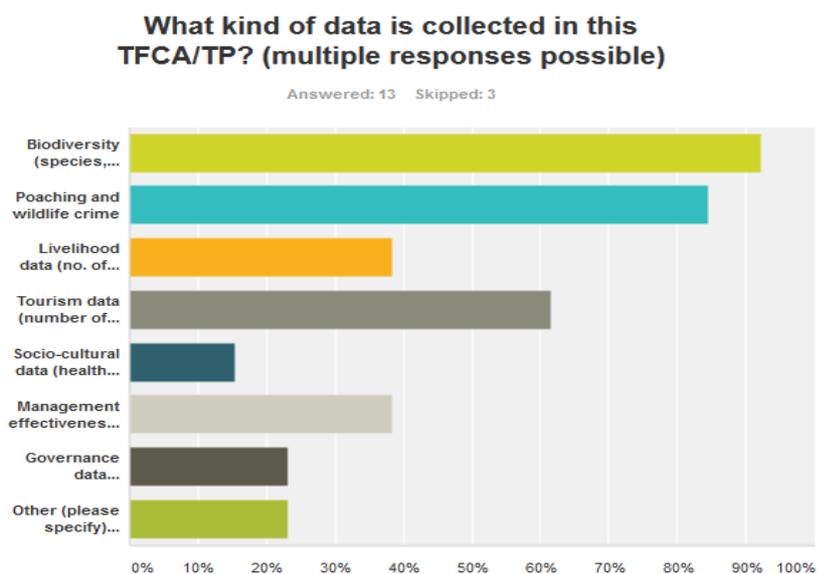
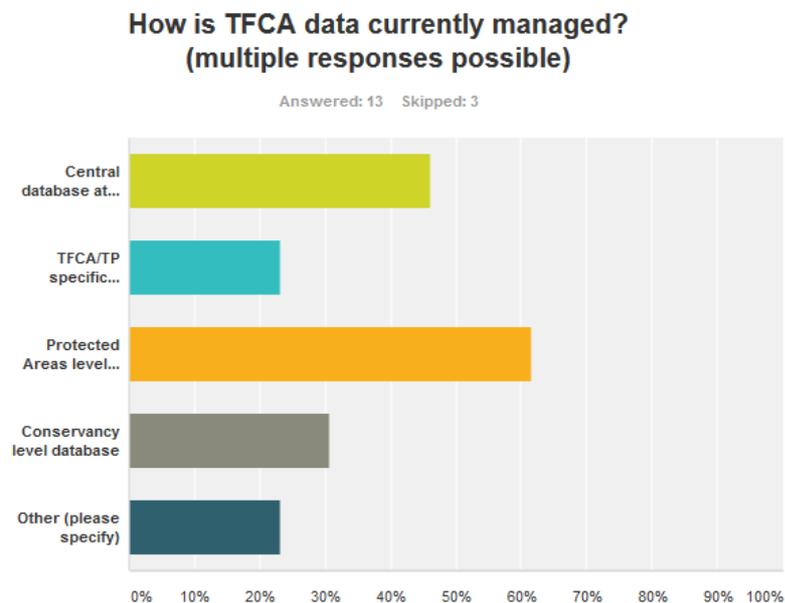


Figure 12: Ways in which data is currently managed



<p>hoods as a result of conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross border collaboration – number of forums, number of meetings, number of cross border projects, transboundary policies/plans, fisheries, movement of people across borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-wildlife conflict 	<p>cooperating in TFCA development</p> <p>Livelihoods improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of livelihood projects & enterprises as a result of TFCA • Employment creation • Household income linked to TFCA • Increase in community benefits from community managed areas or community concession areas • Organised & sustainable veld product harvesting & utilisation
<p>Economic indicators: Macro-economic measurements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in regional economic growth • Increase in local economies due to larger scale of TFCAs • Number of airlines and flights • Gate receipts • Numbers of tourists • Tourist expenditure • Infrastructure development • Number of univisas issued 		<p>Economic indicators: Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase of tourism revenue at regional level resulting from TFCA initiatives • % increase in tourist arrivals • Increase in number of bed nights & areas visited in TFCA
<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity maintenance – numbers of species historically recorded • Ecosystem integrity – water, soil & plant quality 		<p>Environmental (in addition to Group 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in wildlife population of particular species of concern • Increase in conservation areas & harmonisation of land use strategies, practises & policies • Increase in wildlife movement using designated wildlife dispersal areas or corridors • Regional cooperation initiatives geared toward conservation of shared natural resources

A recommendation emanating from the session was to establish a Community of Practise (CoP) under the Network that would work to develop the M&E framework further to which a number of members indicated their interest to form part of.

8.2 Data standards and data sharing in the context of TFCAs

Selwyn Willoughby of IUCN (BIOPAMA) and Brennan Walsh of PPF facilitated this session. The purpose of the session was established as being to identify the best approach to promote (i) data sharing, and (ii) the use of common data standards.

The background presentation emphasised that having access to scientifically backed data empowers decision making processes in conservation and TFCA management as decisions may then be defended based on the science. However, the challenge in this regard is to (i) have access to relevant data, which requires sharing agreements to be in place, in (ii) a common format that may then allow comparative analysis of data gathered from different sources. Responses from the survey monkey depicted in Section 8.1 indicate that there is a dearth of data collected at the TFCA level, with the focus of data collection being on biodiversity and wildlife crime rather than socio-economic indicators. 70% of respondents said that data is not collected consistently (same data collected and available) between partner countries involved in a TFCA or TP and 54% said that data is not shared across partner countries involved in TFCAs/TGs. The data that is collected tends to be managed predominantly at the PA level rather than at the TFCA level. Synthesis data such as that from monitoring work, reports, management plans and spatial data indicating park boundaries, infrastructure, species, land cover, land use, water sources, land use pressures, tourism, wildlife crime and other characteristics are just some of the types of data that need to be shared in the context of TFCAs.

Case Study Presentation: Data Sharing Agreement between PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION and ECOAFRICA on 13th May 2009:

- PPF has conducted GIS work for the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, and more specifically Banhine & Zinave National Parks
- PPF has developed a set of data and information for GIS use and analyses
- PPF is either full owner of such data, or using data which already carries with it copyrights, are purchase agreements which allow for restricted/limited use thereof
- The purpose of this Agreement is to agree to the terms, conditions, and obligations concerning the sharing of data between the parties. Therefore, PPF and ECOAFRICA agree to share data related to the Banhine & Zinave National Parks under the following conditions:
 - ECOAFRICA agree to share the resultant datasets from their project work, from the originating data with PPF
 - All data will be transferred/shared in mutually agreeable formats
 - Both parties agree to maintain confidentiality and privacy safeguards that were originally entered into under which these data were gathered. In this respect, both parties agree not to release data or information to anyone with prior written agreement from the other Party.
 - Both parties agree to the conditions of the original proposal/agreements under which data sharing was initiated.
 - Both parties agree to acknowledge each other in the use and working of the data and information, reporting & map production.
 - This agreement extends to the activities and behaviour of assistants, project collaborators, etc.
 - All publications and Maps arising from this shared data set must be reviewed and approved by each parties point of contact, and due acknowledgements need to be made.
 - This Agreement shall be in full force and effect from the first date written above.
 - The terms and provisions of this Agreement represent the entire understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.
 - The undersigned individuals represent that they are fully authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of the respective parties, perform the obligations under this Agreement, and make all representations, warranties, and grants as set forth herein.

Sharing data does not mean that ownership over the data or intellectual property rights are relinquished, nor does it necessitate sensitive or personal data being exposed. It does however allow for resources to be utilised more effectively with more collaboration between partners and wider acknowledgement being given. Ultimately, it enables improved planning, decision-making and moni-

toring. Data sharing agreements include MoUs, material transfer agreements and data licenses (creative commons). An example of a data sharing agreement is given in Box 2.

Data standards were explained to be documented agreements on the criteria used to collect data. While the TFCA community is using some standards, more formal adoption is required. The benefits of applying data standards include improved collaboration, efficient use of resources, improved planning and decision making, ability to share skills, methods and best practises, improved quality of data and ability to perform analysis at the meta level.

The following is a summary of the discussions between session participants considering certain key questions related to data sharing and data standards:

1. What is preventing organisations from sharing their data?
 - Data is viewed as a sovereign asset and as such has to be vetted by officials for security purposes
 - It is difficult enough to share data at a national level between sectoral ministries, let alone across national borders
 - There is a concern that information can be used against the state if it falls into the “wrong” hands. For this reason, there is a general lack of trust between parties
 - A lack of acknowledgement of the origin of the data often leads to people/organisations not wanting to share data
 - Since there is no common approach to data collection, data from various sources can be difficult to compare
 - There are inadequacies in the workflow processes with regards to who approves data sharing requests
 - Furthermore, some organisational policies are not conducive to data sharing.
 - Adequate technology is also not available to enable the sharing of data
 - The owners of data are not aware of who could be interested in the data and what to share with the broader community
 - Much of the data is in private hands and data owners are looking for compensation for data being shared
 - There is a lack of differentiation between sensitive and non-sensitive data.
 - Researchers need to publish results before sharing data
2. What activities can be undertaken to overcome these challenges?
 - Make provision for data sharing in TFCA treaties, specifically for new treaties being signed
 - At the TFCA level develop protocols on data sharing that can be adopted by TFCA governance structures
 - Differentiate between sensitive and non-sensitive data - investigate an approach of classifying data sensitivity at TFCA, TFCA network, national and regional levels. The first step could be to conduct a data audit to identify sensitive and non-sensitive data
 - Possibly develop a '30 day' check out of data, after which the data is no longer available.
 - Make data shareable through online viewing only, i.e. not making the data available for download
 - Clarify the workflow processes - determine who has the authority to sign off on sensitive data sharing

- Make an 'open data' approach part of funding agreements and investigate how to incorporate this into new project agreements
 - Raise awareness on the benefits of data sharing
 - Establish a working group on data sharing under the TFCA Network
 - Create a 'social' data sharing approach which entails rewarding those who share data
 - Organisational policies could cater for data to be sold to recover costs for future data collection
 - Use open data movement as a support base to promote data sharing
3. What current initiatives, policies or legislation are available that could promote data sharing?
- Botswana's Department of Statistics have an open data portal
 - The MESA initiative provides open access data
 - The World Bank has an open data portal
 - African Development Bank Group has developed the following portal - www.opendataforafrica.org
 - Data is being shared through international projects such MIKE, CITES, Redlist. These agreements could be used as a basis to develop data sharing agreements in the context of TFCAs in the region
4. How can uptake of common data standards be promoted in the region?
- By starting to share data, the standards being used can be exposed and the benefits promoted
 - Promote acknowledgement of people/organisations sharing data
 - Develop/review data standards
 - Ensure that standards are applied in all new projects
 - There needs to be agreement about who endorses developed data standards and the workflow process to obtain endorsement
 - Data standards need to be practical, simple and useful
5. What are the major challenges in collecting data?
- Costly, time consuming and expert driven
 - Lack of capacity
 - Data is collected without meta-data
 - Lack of commitment and ownership on collecting data
 - Infrequent data collection
 - Not all data is validated
6. How can these challenges be addressed?
- Offer training on data collection methods and tools – "training of trainers"
 - Increase awareness on the value of data collection, standards and sharing
 - Identify tools to support data collection
 - Develop/review well-defined standards
 - Develop a data model to allow integration at a data level, thereby freeing users to select any suitable data collection tool
 - Increase funding for data collection at the national and regional level

- Clearly articulate what data needs to be collected demonstrating links to a monitoring strategy
- Specifically fundraise for data collection

A recommendation emanating from the session was for a CoP on data management to be established under the auspices of the SADC TFCA Network for which several participants expressed their interest to be part of, which would address issues of:

- Data standards and quality
- Data models for data collection and identification of suitable data collection tools
- Data sharing protocols and processes
- Training approaches to support uptake of standards and tools

9. Way forward

In wrapping up the workshop, the facilitator summarised that the collaborating partners would further interrogate the short listed tools identified by participants and an integrated portal would continue to be developed as per the guidance received from the workshop. The intranet would be improved as described earlier concurrently with these other developments. She went on to emphasise however that the tools and portal would not serve their worth unless there was a concerted and deliberate effort by Member States to enable uptake. This could be done through training of trainer programmes that may be supported, in part by ICPs, as well as institutionalisation of these tools and systems by the relevant government agencies, so that with continuous use over time, familiarity and ease with technology would increase. At that point, the value of the tools and portal would become self-evident in contributing towards the users achieving set objectives related to TFCA development and management.

With regards to sustainability, the ideas presented by participants would also be discussed in greater detail by the Steering Committee and explored further with support from GIZ.

Finally, the CoPs established under the auspices of the Network would explore the issues raised and ideas generated in the two side sessions. A brief discussion ensued with workshop participants recommending that another two CoPs be established, (i) Tourism, and (ii) Training and Capacity Building. This was supported and several participants volunteered to be part of each. The table below lists the members of each CoP constituted at this workshop. The leads indicated below volunteered to drive, coordinate, and facilitate discussions within the each CoP. The meeting agreed that the leads would prepare short Terms of Reference for each CoP, which participants would circulate to their professional network to encourage greater membership. The facilitator urged membership to be as broad based as possible, representing different stakeholder groups and to be largely voluntary to ensure commitment and passion for the topic in question.

TERMINOLOGY

What was previously referred to as the “TFCA Network portal” will now be referred to as the “**TFCA Network Intranet**” – depicting the password protected platform for TFCA Network members.

The new SADC TFCA website will become the “**SADC TFCA Portal**” - depicting a doorway/gateway which provides access to both publically accessible information on TFCAs as well as the password protect platform for TFCA Network members, i.e. the TFCA Network Intranet

Table 6: CoPs established under the Network & their volunteer membership

CoP – Monitoring	CoP – Data Management	CoP – Tourism	CoP – Training & Capacity Building
Christine Mentzel (lead)	Selwyn Willoughby (lead)	Lisa Blanken (lead)	Mareile Nganunu-Kroening (lead)
Panduleni Elago	Brennan Walsh	Roland Vorwerk	Alan Gardiner
Patience Gandiwa	Steve Peedell	Anna Spenceley	Clara Bocchino
Clara Bocchino	Zoran Nikolic	Ernest Mokgamedi	Christine Mentzel
Martin Leineweber		Piet Theron	Seth Maphalala
Kevan Zunckel		Brennan Walsh	
Russell Taylor		Kai Collins	
Andre Spies		Steve Johnson	

10. Briefing on field excursion

Piet Theron, International Coordinator of the Great Limpopo TFCA gave a brief overview on the field excursion scheduled for the following day and supporting presentations.

11. Official closing

Ingrid Otukile from Botswana and Chair of the Network Steering Committee officially closed the workshop by thanking everyone for their active participation, acknowledging the support from the collaborating organisations in developing an integrated portal and organising the workshop, and recognising South Africa and GLTFCA for hosting the workshop. She implored participants to enlighten decision makers in their respective countries and institutions on the TFCA concept and its potential to make a positive contribution to the SADC region.

Annex 1. Attendance List

	Country/Organization	Name	Position/Designation	E-mail address
1	Angola	Ms. Albertina Nzuzi	Chief TFCAs Department - MINAMB	wetekalandi2@gmail.com
2	Botswana	Ms. Ingrid Mpundu Otukile	TFCA Coordinator - MEWT	iotukile@gov.bw
3		Ms. Mpho Elmah Marope	Principal Researcher DWNP – Tsabong	mpho.marope@yahoo.com
4	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mr. Ekanga Efoange Fidele	Environment Ministry	fidelekanga@gmail.com
5		Mr. Kabasu Kaleka Beraut	Environment Ministry	bkabasu@yahoo.fr
6	Malawi	Mr. George Zwide Nxumayo	Division Manager - DNPW	gznxumayo@gmail.com
7		Mr. Edson Sichali	Research and Monitoring Officer - DNPW	edsonren@yahoo.co.uk
8	Mozambique	Ms. Custodia Banze Montreiro	Coordinator for Lubombo TFCA - ANAC	custodiabanze@gmail.com
9	Namibia	Ms. Kirsti Nghidinwa	Research and Monitoring Officer	knghidinwa@met.na
10	Seychelles	Mr. Eric Sophola	Senior Forestry Officer – Seychelles National Parks Authority	ericsey@hotmail.com
11		Mr. Ronny Marie	Forest Ranger – Seychelles National Parks Authority	ronny.marie@gov.com
12	South Africa	Mr. Ernest Mokganedi	Director: Biodiversity & Conservation Areas - DEA	Emokganedi@environment.gov.za
13		Mr. Andre Spies	TFCA Coordinator - SANParks	andre.spies@sanparks.org
14		Ms. Zethembiso Mkhize	Biodiversity officer TFCA Unit - DEA	ZNMKHIZE@environment.gov.za
15		Mr. Seth Mankole	Lubombo TFCA Programme Manager	tfca@sntc.org.sz

18	Zambia	Mr. Andrew Nambota	National Director - Zambia TFCA Unit	andrewnambota56@gmail.com
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Annex 2. Workshop Programme

Day 1, 1 March 2016

Time	Item	Responsible
0800-0830	Registration of participants	GIZ / SADC Secretariat /Administrator
0830-0845	Welcome Remarks and Official Opening	Host Country/ SC Chairperson
0845-0915	Introductions	Facilitator
0915-1015	Setting the scene	Facilitator IUCN
1015-1030	Workshop objectives	Facilitator
1030-1100	Tea break	
1100-1300	Consultation on TFCA public website / external information systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current situation • Presentation of mock-ups • Visual design and functionalities • Available external information systems • Closed TFCA portal area 	IUCN/JRC/MindQ/PPF
1300-1400	Lunch break	
1400–1530	<i>Continued:</i> Consultation on TFCA public website / external information systems	IUCN/JRC/MindQ/PPF
1530-1600	Tea break	
1600-1700	<i>Continued:</i> Consultation on TFCA public website / external information systems	IUCN/JRC/MindQ/PPF
1700	Close of day 1	Facilitator

Day 2, 2 March 2016

Time	Item	Responsible
0830-0845	Recap of day 1	Facilitator
0900-1030	Discussion on uptake of tools / external systems	Facilitator/PPF
1030-1100	Tea break	
1100-1230	Sustainability of tools and the TFCA Network	Facilitator/GIZ
1230-1330	Lunch break	
1330-1500	Breakaway Session – Option 1: Monitoring & Evaluation of TFCA Progress	IUCN to facilitate
1330-1500	Breakaway Session – Option 2: Data standards and data sharing in the context of TFCAs & use of online tools	PPF to facilitate
1500-1530	Tea break	
1530-1545	Way forward	GIZ
1545-1600	Briefing on field excursion	GLTFCA International Coordinator
1600-1610	Official closing	Host Country
1610-1700	Closed SC meeting on Network issues	Facilitator
1700	Close of day 2	SC Chairperson

Day 3, 3 March 2016

Time	Item	Responsible
0830-1700	Field excursion on SMART monitoring in Limpopo National Park (Mozambique) (tbc)	PPF/GLTFCA International Coordinator